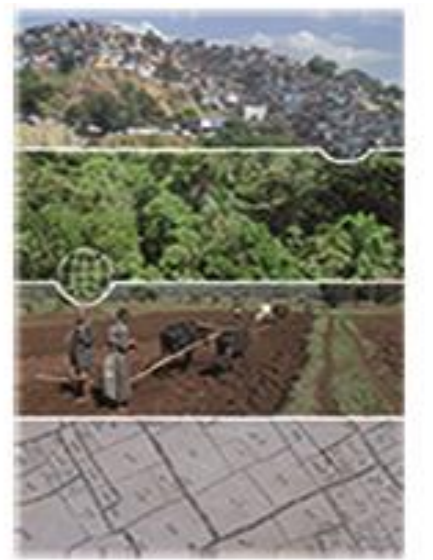


# Land Governance in an Interconnected World

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY  
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 19-23, 2018



## EX-SLAVES LANDS (TERRAS QUILOMBOLAS): A LAND FUNDED SOLUTION FOR THE EX-SLAVES IN BRAZIL

### Author(s)

Passos, Delaíde;  
Felício, Adâmara SantosGonçalves  
Scarassatti, Daniella Farias;  
Reydon, Bastiaan Philip  
Rogério Arantes

### Affiliation

Grupo Governança de Terras/Instituto de Economia/UNICAMP  
INCRA

### Author's Email Address

dedehpassos@gmail.com  
damsgf@gmail.com  
dscarassatti@gmail.com  
[bastiaan@unicamp.br](mailto:bastiaan@unicamp.br)  
rogerio.arantes@incra.gov.br

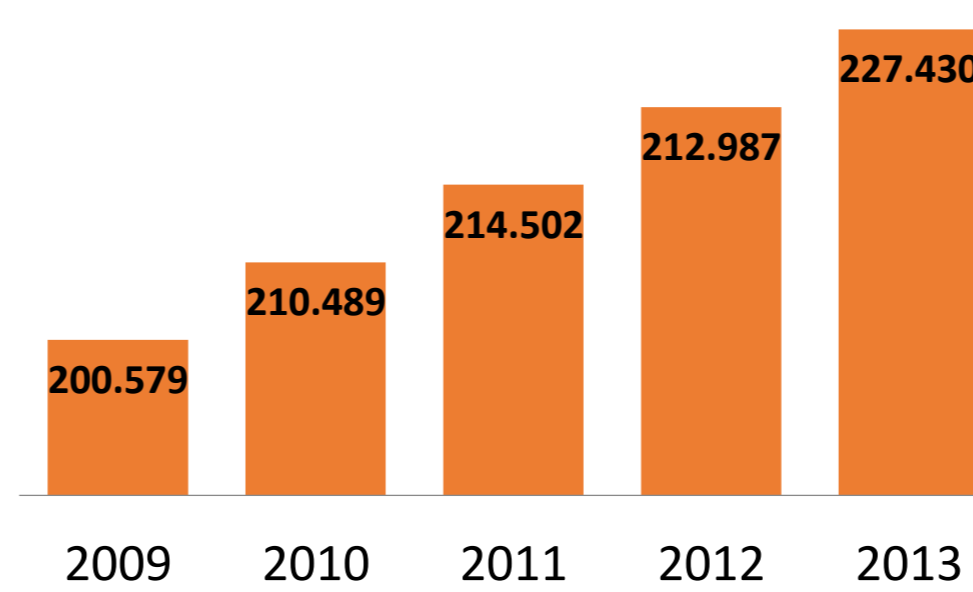
### INTRODUCTION

Quilombolas are the isolated communities of ex-slaves originated in the 16<sup>th</sup> century when they escaped from plantations, mining and others, resisting to the existing system of labor in Brazil. After the abolition of slavery in 1888, as the country did not create policies aiming the economic and social sustainability of the new freedmen, Brazil historically accumulated a social liability with them. Only 100 years later, with the Constitution of 1988, the country started to recognize the areas occupied by the remaining quilombolas as their communal private property. Today there are already 3,010 quilombola units, officially Incra, states that there are 314 quilombola territories, which occupied an area of 1,422,574 ha. The main aim of this article is to make an assessment of this policy, mainly looking at the role that land assess brought to these communities, based on secondary information. Thus, the article wants to show that the policy of titling the remaining lands of quilombos has its value not only in the legal dimension of relations, but also in historical and cultural relations, insofar as it recognizes the importance of black communities in Brazil's development process, the access to land and to the permanence in areas that are sufficient and adequate for the physical and cultural reproduction, as well as basic conditions.



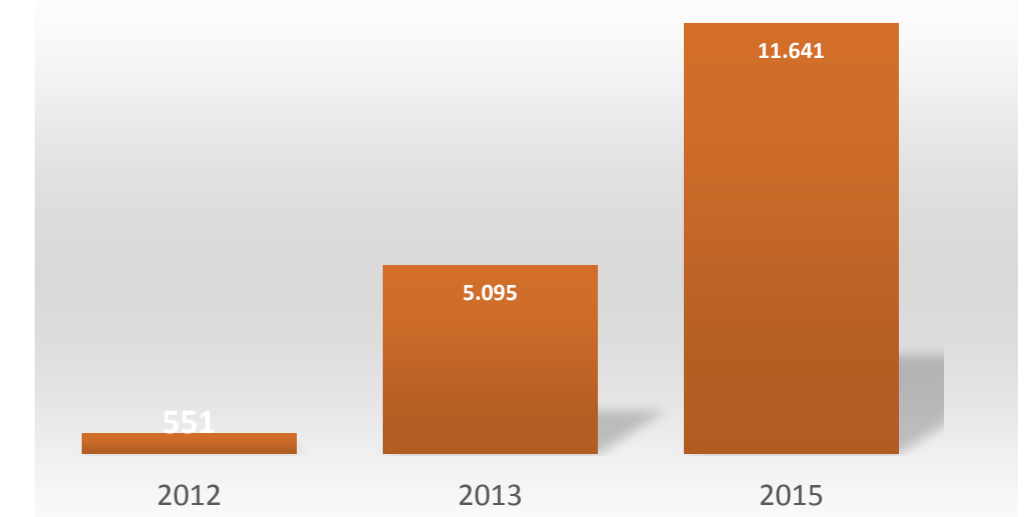
### RESULTS

Graph 1 – Number of Students in Quilombola Schools (2009-2013)



Source: Own elaboration from the data INEP, 2016; SEPPPIR, 2017

Graph 2 – Minha Casa, Minha Vida Rural in Quilombolas Communities



Source: Own elaboration from the data SEPPPIR, 2017 e CAIXA

Table 1 – Open Processes per Year

| 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 9    | 100  | 207  | 164  | 160  | 121  | 144  | 77   | 146  | 94   | 176  | 138  | 79   | 72   |

Source: Own elaboration from the data INCRA/DFQ, 2017

### CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we also tried to highlight respect to the guarantee of land rights, the bureaucratic process is still very weak, taking years to 21 effectiveness. Meanwhile, the struggle for quilombola property, especially when it occurs with private individuals, is mediated by violent conflicts, and even when the remaining quilombolas to win, there is always a climate of questioning about this right. In addition, policies with this been decelerating in the last year, since the budget reduction program, which is the result of the political crisis that the country has been facing since 2016, as well as cessation of the titling processes of quilombola territories. In this way, after important democratic advances in policies aimed at remaining quilombola communities, we identify the lack of interest of the current government as regards the recognition of the responsibility to this part of the Brazilian population, opening up space for a possible policies in previous years.

### MATERIALS | METHODS



#### QUILOMBOLAS RIGHTS

- ✓ 1988 BRAZILIAN CONSTITUTION
- ✓ 169 CONVENTION OF ILO;
- ✓ THE DECREE N° 4.887 OF 20 OF NOVEMBER OF 2003;
- ✓ FUNDAÇÃO CULTURAL PALMARES
- ✓ INCRA.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pro-Amazônia/CAPES

### LITERATURE CITED

- BRASIL. *Constituição da República Federativa do Brasil de 1988*. Brasília, DF: Senado Federal: Centro Gráfico, 1988. Available in: [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/Constituicao/Constituicao.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Constituicao/Constituicao.htm). Access: 22 de setembro de 2017.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Lei nº8.629 de 25 de fevereiro de 1993. Dispõe sobre a regulamentação dos dispositivos constitucionais relativos à reforma agrária, previstos no Capítulo III, Título VII, da Constituição Federal. Diário Oficial da União: Brasília, DF,26/02/1993. Available in : [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/leis/L8629.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/L8629.htm). Access: 10 de novembro de 2017.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Medida Provisória nº1.911-12 de 25 de novembro de 1999. Altera dispositivos da Lei nº9.649 de 27 de maio de 1998, que dispõe sobre a organização da Presidência da República e dos Ministérios, e dá outras providências. Diário Oficial da União: Brasília, DF,26/11/1999. Access: [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/MPV/antigas/1911-12.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/MPV/antigas/1911-12.htm). Access: 10 de novembro de 2017.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Decreto nº3.912 de 10 de setembro de 2001. Regulamenta as disposições relativas ao processo administrativo para identificação dos remanescentes das comunidades dos quilombos e para o reconhecimento, a delimitação, a demarcação, a titulação e o registro imobiliário das terras por eles ocupadas. Diário Oficial da União:Brasília,DF,11/09/2001. Available in: [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/decreto/2001/d3912.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2001/d3912.htm). Access: 10 de novembro de 2017.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Decreto Legislativo nº143 de 20 de junho de 2002. Aprova o texto da Convenção nº169 da Organização Internacional do Trabalho sobre os povos indígenas e tribais em países independentes. Diário da Câmara dos Deputados: Brasília, DF,21/06/2002. Disponível em: <http://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/decleg/2002/decretolegislativo-143-20-junho-2002-458771-convencao-1-pl.html>. Access: 10 de novembro de 2017.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Decreto 5.051, de 19 de abril de 2004. Promulga a Convenção nº 169 da Organização Internacional do Trabalho – OIT sobre Povos Indígenas e Tribais. Diário Oficial da União: Brasília,DF, 20/04/2004. Available in : [http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil\\_03/\\_ato2004-2006/2004/decreto/d5051.htm](http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2004/decreto/d5051.htm). Acesso em: 10 de novembro de 2017.