

SOCIAL INNOVATIONS - LEARNING FROM MULTINATIONAL COLLABORATION
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**COLONIZATION OF THE SACRED PLACES OF
THE XAVANTE TERRITORY OF
MARÃIWATSÉDÉ AND SÃO MARCOS.**



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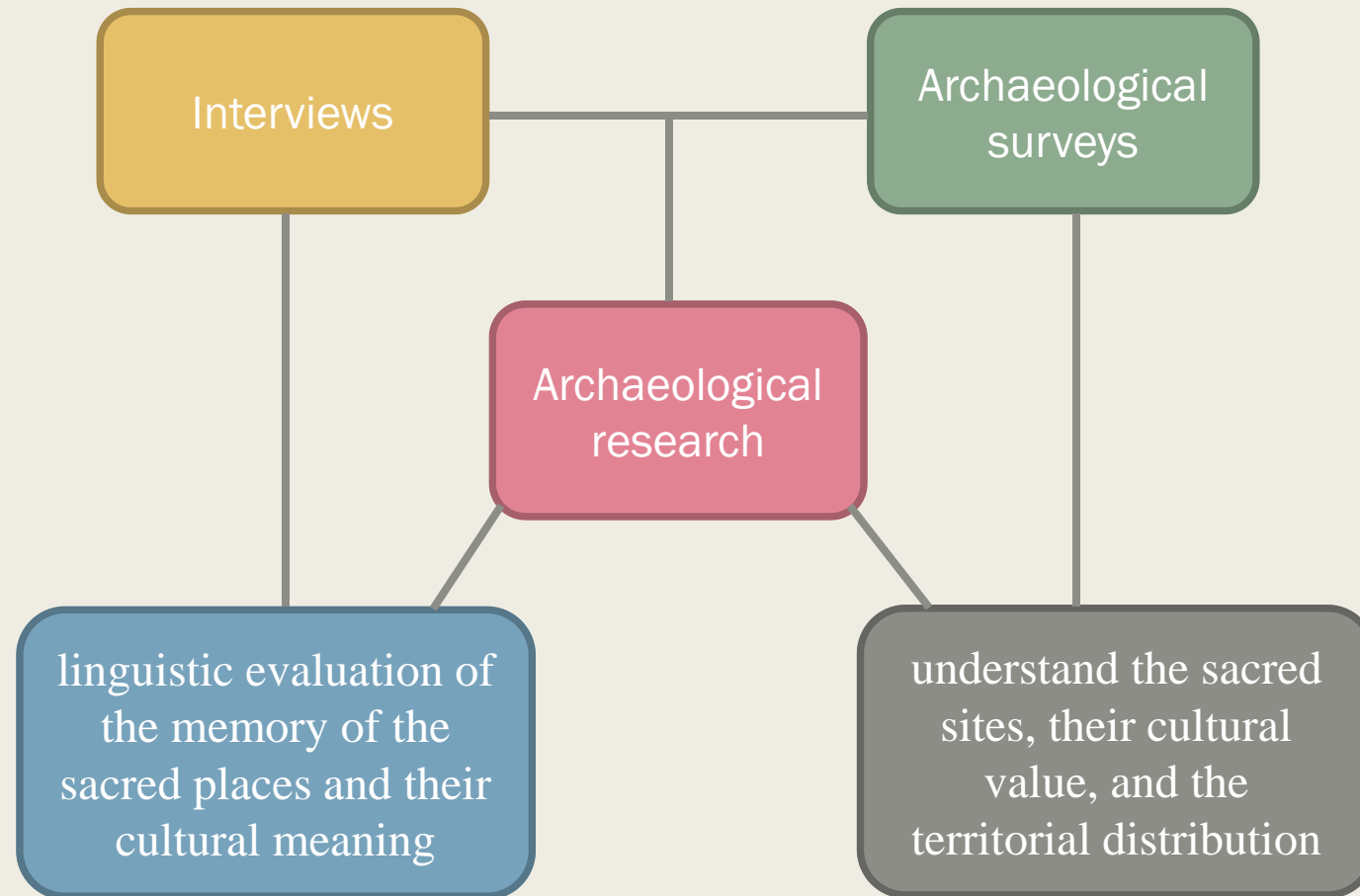
Introduction

- Colonialism – historically legitimized social exclusion
- Continuous process of erasing their memory, history, and culture, which legitimized the loss of their rights
- Colonized voices silences or ignored
- Culture - dynamical historical and institutional process, built through selective appropriations of a multifaceted past
- Interdisciplinary approach
- Historical archaeology – Human Rights – Forensic Sciences

Introduction

- Continuous attempts to denounce the violation of Human Rights by the Brazilian government
- 1973 Bertrand Russell Court case against Brazil for crimes committed during the Military Dictatorship (1964-1985)
- Inter-American Court of Human Rights
- Lack of properly verified data and systematic, scientific evidence
- Bolsonaro government has destroyed important ancestral Xavante villages by constructing highways; even Xavante Sõrepré Ancestral Village

Introduction

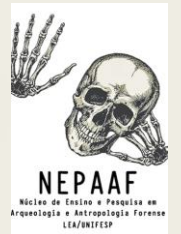


“Colonization of the sacred places of the Xavante territory of Marãiwatsédé and São Marcos”

- Trans-Atlantic Platform for Social Innovation



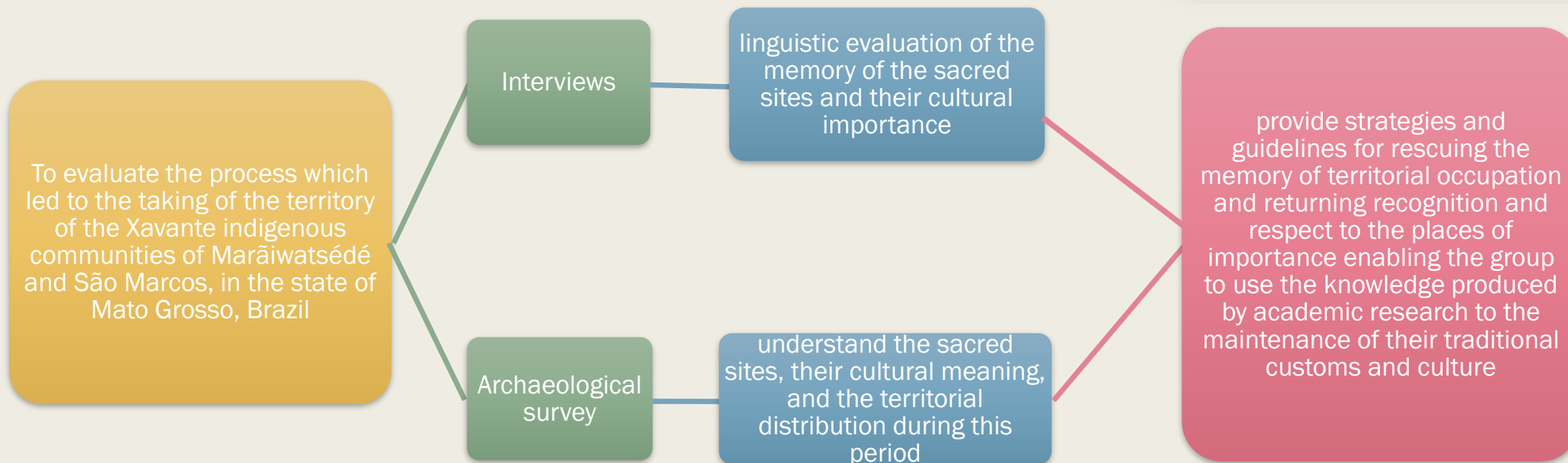
- São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP - Brazil),
- The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC - Canada)
- The National Centre for Research and Development (NCBR - Poland)



- The Humanitarian and Human Rights Resource Center (HHRRC)
- The American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS)
- The Forensic Technology Center of Excellence of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and RTI International
- Laboratory of Archaeological Studies (LEA) / Federal University of São Paulo (UNIFESP)
- Teaching and Research and Center of Forensic Archaeology and Anthropology (NEPAAF)

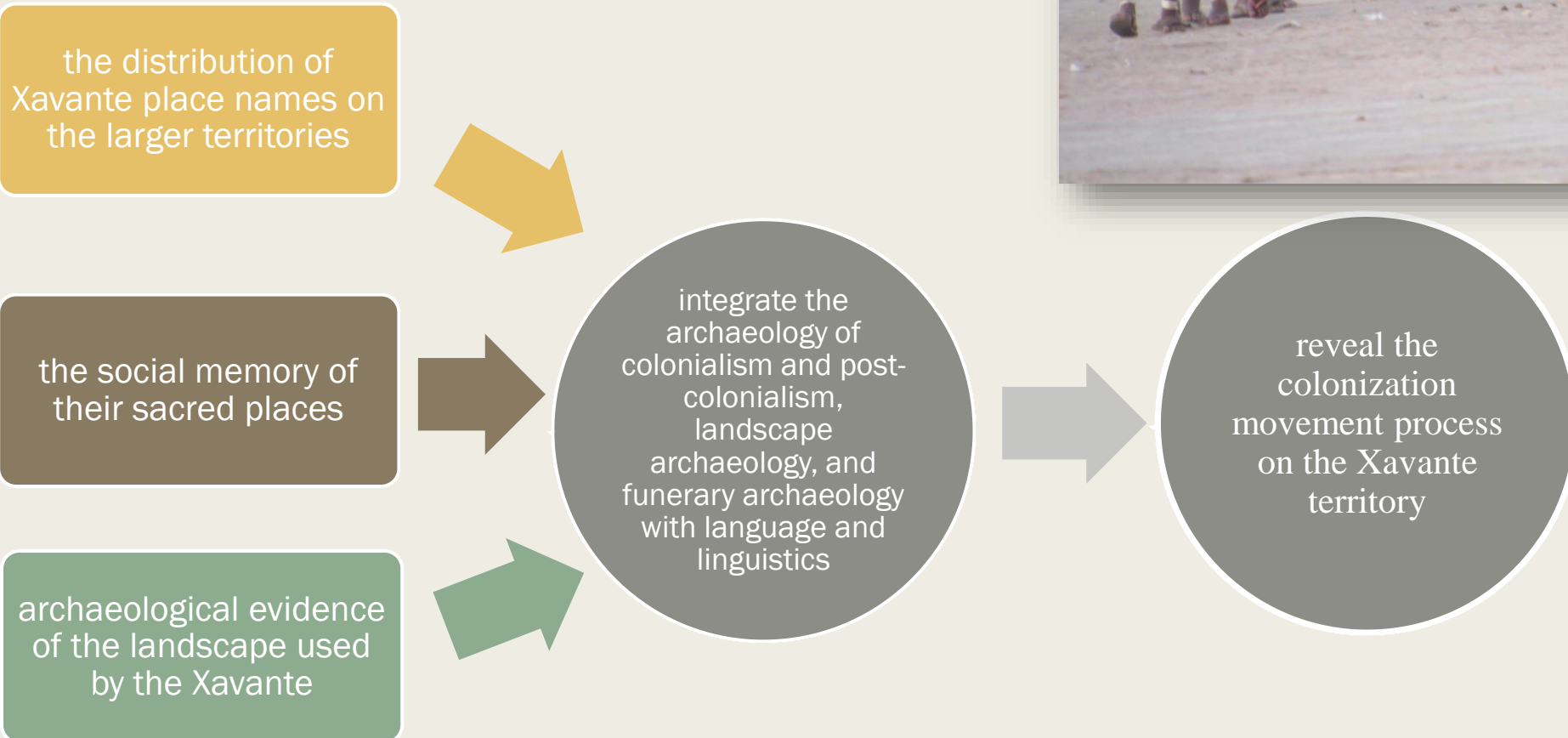
Main objectives

Map of Brazil with marked Xavante territory (red square) and the location of the Marãiwatsédé community (red dot).



Main objectives

Use of archaeological and linguistic methodologies to reconstruct the extent of the territorial loss and ascertain the long-term relationship of Xavante people with their land



Main objectives

To document the colonial history of the Xavante people on their traditional territory.



Identifying, locating, delimiting, recording and excavating the Xavante mass grave

Forensic
Archaeology

Identifying and understanding the biological profile of the victims in order to contribute to the improvement of the health and social conditions of the community and the preservation of their culture

Biological
Anthropology

Collecting narratives of the Xavante elders in order to understand, expose and elucidate the violence used by military forces in territorial appropriation and expulsion

Linguistics

Collecting data from an unpublished ICRC documents in order to analyze social and biocultural conditions and the territory occupation of the Xavante communities during the Dictatorship period

Documentary
research

Expected results and social impact

- identify patterns of violence suffered by the Xavante Marãiwatsédé community;
- understand the biological profile of this group in order to contribute to the improvement of their health and social conditions;
- enable to reconstruct and preserve their history, culture, memory, and identity;
- bring an important contribution to the promotion and visibility of their current needs and rights;
- spark future investigations on indigenous physical, social, cultural and moral violence and crimes of the Brazilian State against these groups during the period of the Military Dictatorship.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !!!

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