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Transversal Agenda Indigenous Peoples

2024-2027 PPA



MINISTRY OF
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

MINISTRY OF
PLANNING
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BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT
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Executive Summary

In the 2024-2027 Multi-Year Plan (PPA), **the encouragement of a transversal approach to public policies** began with the workshops held for their development. Both authorities and technicians from the related areas, as well as guests from other bodies took part. The workshops facilitated in broader reflections on audiences and themes, as well as on the possibilities for addressing and monitoring transversal issues within this planning instrument.

The results of the identification and debate on transversal issues during the formulation of the PPA programs formed the **transversal agendas**, the definition elucidates their purpose: “a public policy approach based on the grouping of attributes of the PPA that are distributed in the finalist programs and that contribute to a particular issue of interest to society, or to a specific target audience”. There are five transversal agendas defined for the 2024-2027 PPA: **women, children and adolescents, indigenous peoples, racial equality, and the environmental agenda**.

Various bodies have made commitments related to transversal agendas, and **39 of the 88 programs in this PPA** have a program, specific objective, delivery or institutional and normative measure marked as **referring to the Transversal Agenda Indigenous Peoples**. These attributes are presented in this report.

The ministries involved cooperate to serve the public in question in one of the seven dimensions dealt with here: **1) Full ownership of indigenous lands; 2) Indigenous territorial and environmental management; 3) Indigenous socio-economy; 4) Indigenous health; 5) Indigenous education; 6) Multi-ethnic, cultural and social rights; and 7) Institutional capacity.**

The dimension **of Full ownership of indigenous lands** deals with guaranteeing the conditions for indigenous well-being from indigenous peoples' perspective on their relations with the territory. It focuses on the realization of indigenous peoples' right to their lands of traditional use and the protection of indigenous peoples in their territories.

The **Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Management** dimension brings together initiatives aimed at guaranteeing and promoting the protection, recovery, conservation and sustainable use of the natural resources of indigenous lands and territories, mitigating the effects of climate change on indigenous lands, ensuring the integrity of indigenous heritage, improving the quality of life and the full conditions for the physical and cultural reproduction of current and future generations of indigenous peoples, respecting their socio-cultural autonomy.

The **Indigenous Socio-bioeconomy** dimension brings together actions that strengthen indigenous socioeconomy, a model of economic development that is more inclusive and fairer in terms of the distribution of benefits, especially in relation to indigenous peoples and traditional communities, based on valuing natural resources, and which presents itself as an alternative to the way society has developed historically. The themes of indigenous socioeconomics include agroecology, agroforestry systems, ethnodevelopment, ethnic-environmental education and environmental health, among others.

The dimension of Indigenous Health deals with actions and services aimed at guaranteeing indigenous peoples' right to health, including health promotion and disease prevention, as well as recovery and

rehabilitation, according to established priorities, with cultural and organizational adaptation, in accordance with the guidelines of the National Policy for Comprehensive Health Care for Indigenous Peoples - PNASPI.

As for dimension of **Indigenous Education**, the aim is to tackle complex challenges, ranging from pre-literacy to higher education and post-graduate studies, with a focus on research, development, and innovation. The actions include the basic formation of indigenous peoples' education - with respect for traditions and the use of indigenous peoples' mother tongues and their learning processes. They also include measures to increase the inclusion of the indigenous population in basic and higher education, to guarantee their permanence in education, and to strengthen their presence and leading role in educational and pedagogical policy and other spaces arising from it. The aim is also to invest in the training of indigenous teachers and strengthen their inclusion in the classroom, both in basic and higher education, as well as in ways of including the indigenous population in the areas of research and development, contributing additional skills to the entire Brazilian education system.

The **Pluriethnic-Cultural and Social Rights** dimension brings together attributes that aim to re-establish the conditions for good living, especially indigenous good living, but not only from the perspective of basic socio-cultural requirements. They seek to ensure that indigenous cultures and languages are preserved and valued, to make historical reparation for the losses caused by the processes of contact and other external interferences that have taken place since the first contacts, to tackle the social problems suffered by indigenous peoples in both intra- and extraterritorial contexts, as well as to develop the idea of good living in Brazilian society, based on the relationships and systems of involvement, care, and commitment to life present in the culture of indigenous peoples, with marked spiritual, ancestral, community, socio-cultural, environmental, economic, and political aspects.

The **Institutional Capacity** dimension includes attributes aimed at strengthening the state's capacity to intervene in solving public problems faced by the indigenous population, with a view to guaranteeing rights through public services and policies. This dimension involves planning sectors and final agencies that are committed to producing information, training public managers and incorporating social participation in various ways to deliver better results to society. There are four values and guidelines related to deepening institutional capacity: **Social participation; Collaborative action; Fiscal and social responsibility; and Excellence in management**.

The targets for the period 2024 to 2027 for the attributes marked in the PPA are presented throughout the report.

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To the entire Federal Government Planning Network, which worked hard to prepare the PPA and provided the information that makes publications like this possible.

To the Inter-American Development Bank - IDB, for its partnership in the preparation and publication of this report.

To the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples - MPI, which worked hard to prepare and revise the report, contributing to its quality.

Foreword: Transversal policies to ensure the leading role of Indigenous Peoples

The multidimensional nature of the Transversal Agenda Indigenous Peoples, of the 2024-2027 Multi-Year Plan, highlights essential strategies for a sustainable development model, directly addressing social inequalities and the challenges posed by climate change. The result of consultations and contributions with Brazilian society, in a remarkable effort led by the Ministry of Planning and Budget - MPO, this agenda offers a roadmap for medium-term budget planning that simultaneously contributes to economic growth and social inclusion.

As the representative of the Inter-American Development Bank - IDB in Brazil, I am delighted to present this publication, which reflects the strong alignment between the IDB's vision, and projects and the integrated approach adopted by the Brazilian government. In this context, the creation of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, which worked with the MPO to build this Agenda, marks a significant advance in the governance of public policies aimed at these communities, as well as initiating a necessary process of historical reparation.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, indigenous peoples number approximately 53 million people, distributed among more than 800 peoples. This means that one in ten inhabitants of the region is indigenous, a social group that faces significant difficulties in accessing essential public services, quality education, formal employment, and financial services.

In Brazil, the 2022 Census recorded an indigenous population of 1.7 million people, almost 1% of all Brazilians. Most of them live in the Amazon region, totaling 180 peoples who have acted ancestrally to safeguard the conserved forest. Present in 24% of the Amazon territory, indigenous lands have a 97% rate of conservation of forests and other forms of native vegetation, although the situation requires a lot of attention. To prevent the forest from reaching the point of no return, it is necessary to protect indigenous peoples and their territories, which have played a crucial role in regulating the climate and the conditions of preservation for humanity's survival.

Faced with this complex scenario, we at the IDB have created our own innovative working methodology — Development with Identity (DCI) — which values indigenous peoples and their cultures as an inseparable pillar of sustainable development, while at the same time encouraging and financing collective multisectoral work in indigenous territories. Part of this perspective is also consolidated in the Transversal Agenda of the PPA, with the promotion of indigenous socio-economics, access to health and to education and the guarantee of multi-ethnic, cultural, and social rights. Progress on this issue depends on strengthening human capital, protecting natural capital, mobilizing resources, providing essential and sustainable goods and services, as well as generating and preserving income in indigenous territories.

We are partners with the federal government and state governments on the issues included in the Transversal Agenda, and we have accumulated positive and replicable impacts from our projects, particularly in expanding access to education and health for riverside and isolated communities, as well as strengthening institutional capacities to overcome challenges and repair historical injustices.

In addition, in 2023 we launched Amazônia Sempre, a holistic umbrella program for the sustainable development of the region, which aims to work together for forest conservation and climate action and offer economic alternatives to improve people's quality of life. Promoting the visibility and inclusion of women, indigenous peoples, and local communities is one of the program's transversal areas of action.

Our experience in the region shows that overcoming access gaps, guaranteeing the provision of essential public services, protecting indigenous peoples, and boosting economic development solutions based on the traditional practices of indigenous peoples are challenging objectives that will only be achieved through joint work and strategic partnerships.

The IDB will continue to be a partner for indigenous peoples at every stage of this journey.

Morgan Doyle
IDB Representative in Brazil

Presentation

Indigenous peoples face major challenges and inequalities in access to public rights and services, and deserve special attention in the formulation and implementation of public policies. The participation of society in the Participatory PPA reflects the recognition of the importance of prioritizing this public in government actions in the coming years. It is essential that the ministries work in a coordinated manner to implement effective measures aimed at the indigenous population and at reducing inequalities in society.

Of the 35 **strategic objectives** of the 2024-2027 PPA, one directly concerns indigenous peoples: **“Promote the rights of indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional populations, ensuring a dignified life and citizenship with the valorization of their culture, traditions, ways of life and knowledge”**.

Several other strategic objectives point to challenges to be faced by the government in dealing with this public. The Transversal Agenda Indigenous Peoples report addresses these challenges, as well as the actions aimed at overcoming them, grouping them into seven dimensions: **1) Full ownership of indigenous lands; 2) Indigenous territorial and environmental management; 3) Indigenous socio-economy; 4) Indigenous health; 5) Indigenous education; 6) Multiethnic-cultural and social rights; and 7) Institutional capacity.**

To ensure that rights are guaranteed in an equitable manner in society, it is necessary to **redress rights violations and overcome historical inequalities** faced by the indigenous population. The realization of the right to full possession of their lands of traditional use, the protection of indigenous peoples in their territories, the guarantee of the sustainable use of the natural resources of indigenous lands and territories, the integrity of indigenous heritage, respect for their socio-cultural autonomy, access to basic goods and services, environmental preservation, the appreciation of cultures, ways of life and organization and ways of producing, access to health and education and opportunities for income generation combined with environmental conservation and the mitigation of the effects of climate change on indigenous lands are fundamental.

It is not feasible to deal with the multiple dimensions of the challenge posed by this agenda without relying on the **joint work of various portfolios and bodies of the Executive Branch**, from data collection to the implementation of actions and measures that meet the needs of this population.

This publication presents an effort to organize information on this transversal agenda, with the aim of leveraging synergies and highlighting complementarities to improve the services provided and transform the reality of the Brazilian indigenous population. This report indicates that the Indigenous Peoples Transversal Agenda is present in **39 of the 88 programs in the 2024-2027 PPA** - a figure that demonstrates the priority given by the Federal Government to this agenda, in a broad and integrated manner. Together, the programs have much more strength to positively impact the lives of this population in a coordinated way and to tackle the immense challenges related to this issue in our country. The transversal nature of public policies increases the capacity to solve systemic and historical problems and to make actions effective and efficient.

Transversality depends on political decisions and the efforts of managers. In 2023, for the first time in its history, Brazil experienced **the creation and structuring of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples**, a body responsible for welcoming more than 1.6 million people who depend on a dignified and participatory indigenous policy, by appointing indigenous leaders to its command, transforming centuries-old

experiences into repairing policies and recognized rights. The creation of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples resumes the **construction and coordination of public policies for this population** after years of neglect and setbacks, and intensifies dialogue between different sectors and federal entities. The Ministry of Indigenous Peoples has established an intense agenda over the last year, by liaising with international bodies, the Federal Government, sub-national entities and civil society organizations to plan and implement actions in indigenous territories, with a special focus on the territorial guarantee that protects their existence and future, their culture and ways of life, reaffirming Brazil's status as a diverse and plural country.

The Transversal Agenda Indigenous Peoples reflects the efforts of the MPI and 22 other ministries to achieve public policies that make the rights of indigenous peoples a reality. A transformation is underway so that public institutions incorporate the perspective of a transversal view, the construction of specific actions and the breakdown of goals with special attention to indigenous peoples in the state's mode of action, so that, together with civil society, they are effective protagonists in the realization of fundamental rights for the indigenous population, considering the historical liabilities related to this group and the fundamental participation of social movements over time.

The creation of the Transversal Agenda Indigenous Peoples, presented in detail in this document, with its respective goals, is a way for the government to present it intends to do and what it actually does in relation to this public, as well as to advance the integration of policies in the coming years. It is an important and unprecedented instrument that will contribute to the different forms of monitoring, evaluation and improvement of the services provided, whether governmental or not, including allowing for the perception of gaps, shadows, and other public policy needs.

The challenge of rebuilding planning in the federal government is immense, given the limited time available to draw up the PPA. Despite these limits, the first seeds for transforming the lives of Brazil's indigenous peoples were planted during this process. The next few months will be a time to continue the effort so that, over the course of this PPA, good fruit can be harvested, and we can achieve the PPA's vision of the future, built with social participation: "A democratic, developed, and environmentally sustainable country, where all people live with quality, dignity, and respect for diversity".

Simone Tebet

Minister of Planning and Budget

Sonia Guajajara

Minister of Indigenous Peoples

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1 Introduction



1 Introduction

Virgínia de Ângelis Oliveira de Paula
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The year 2023 marked the reconstruction of planning in Brazil. The re-creation of the Ministry of Planning and Budget - MPO and the National Planning Secretariat - SEPLAN, after a period in which the task of planning was practically reduced to a legal minimum, with a strong weakening of the country's main planning instrument, provided for in Article 165 of the Federal Constitution, allowed, on the other hand, a gigantic opportunity for innovations, which in fact occurred in the 2024-2027 PPA. Some of these innovations include the strengthening and creation in law of a strategic layer, with key national indicators; a focus on results, with metrics in all layers and the use of a logic model; social participation, in partnership with the General Secretariat of the Presidency; increased regionalization; the establishment of priorities based on the Centre of Government and the participatory process.

The decision to induce the process of transversal public policies *ex ante*, already in the PPA Law, and not *ex post*, as was the case with previous efforts, was another relevant innovation, taken in February 2023, when defining the methodology that would lead the planning process. But before we get into the process of inducing and drafting the 2024-2027 PPA and how this report is detailed, it's important to remember why we *tagged* the attributes of this and the other transversal agendas (Children and Adolescents; Environment; Racial Equality; Women).

The first objective of marking the deliverables and results relating to the Transversal Agenda Indigenous Peoples is to have a **general map of these actions**. In this way, it is possible to think of other ways of integrating policies, overlapping deliveries and points where greater coverage is needed, or other types of initiatives. Later, the actions of the other federal entities can be mapped to complement the portfolio of policies for indigenous peoples.

The second objective of monitoring the attributes of this agenda is to give **transparency to** what the federal government is delivering to society regarding the indigenous population. The indicators monitored are used to feed the monitoring and evaluation process, whether governmental or not, of the actions, so that they can be adjusted in the best possible way.

The third objective is to advance the form of **governance of** the agenda, in other words, to define those responsible and relevant actors who, through projects and activities, create methods and instruments that make it possible to integrate public policies so that the indigenous population gets the best possible results from what is offered by the Federal Government.

The first cycle of **workshops to build the Multi-Year Plan (PPA)**¹, which took place in April 2023, provoked reflection on **transversal issues**. From the definition of which programs would be coordinated by each ministry (first cycle), to the discussion on the attributes that would make up the programs - specific objectives, indicators, and targets (second cycle, held between May and June 2023), the other

¹ 125 workshops were held at the National School of Public Administration (ENAP), which amounted to 716 hours of direct, face-to-face interaction. Federal government officials and technicians took part in the discussions. The workshop lists totaled 4,400 attendees.

interested bodies were invited to participate to highlight what was most important to the public or the themes they represented. In this way, they were able to enrich the discussion and the possibilities for meeting their objectives and the monitoring specific results.

Then, when the agencies were at the stage of feeding the Integrated Planning and Budget System (SIOP), filling in the targets of their specific objectives and deliveries (sometimes with specific targets for the public of the transversal agendas²), they were urged to mark the attributes of their programs that related to the agendas initially defined (women, children and adolescents, racial equality, indigenous peoples and the environmental agenda).

After this stage, considering the short time to complete so many tasks for the delivery of the PPA, part of the team from the National Planning Secretariat (SEPLAN) of the Ministry of Planning and Budget (MPO) got involved in reviewing the scheduling of the agendas, using the following criteria:

- 1. Inclusion of all the attributes of the programs of the bodies responsible for the agenda:** the two programs of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples.
- 2. Inclusion of a specific objective or delivery with a target broken down by the public in question:** children and adolescents; women; the black population; quilombolas; traditional peoples and communities; and indigenous peoples.
- 3. Search for keywords in the wording of specific objectives, deliverables or institutional and normative measures relevant to the agendas.** In the case of indigenous peoples, the following words or fragments of words were searched for: indigenous peoples, indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, indigenous lands and traditional communities.
- 4. Justification of merit:** the target audience is composed more than proportionally of one of the groups that make up the transversal agendas, or the attribute has results that solve problems specific to the group. For example: the Indigenous Health Program.

In the first cycle, the bodies were presented with the proposed **strategic dimension** that was being developed for validation by the Inter-Council Forum and other government bodies. Among the values and **guidelines of** this dimension, there is the guideline of diversity and social justice, which directly concerns the Transversal Agenda dealt with here:

- diversity and social justice: Strengthening gender, **race, and ethnic equity**, with respect for sexual orientation and the inclusion of people with disabilities; promoting the reduction of social and regional inequalities.

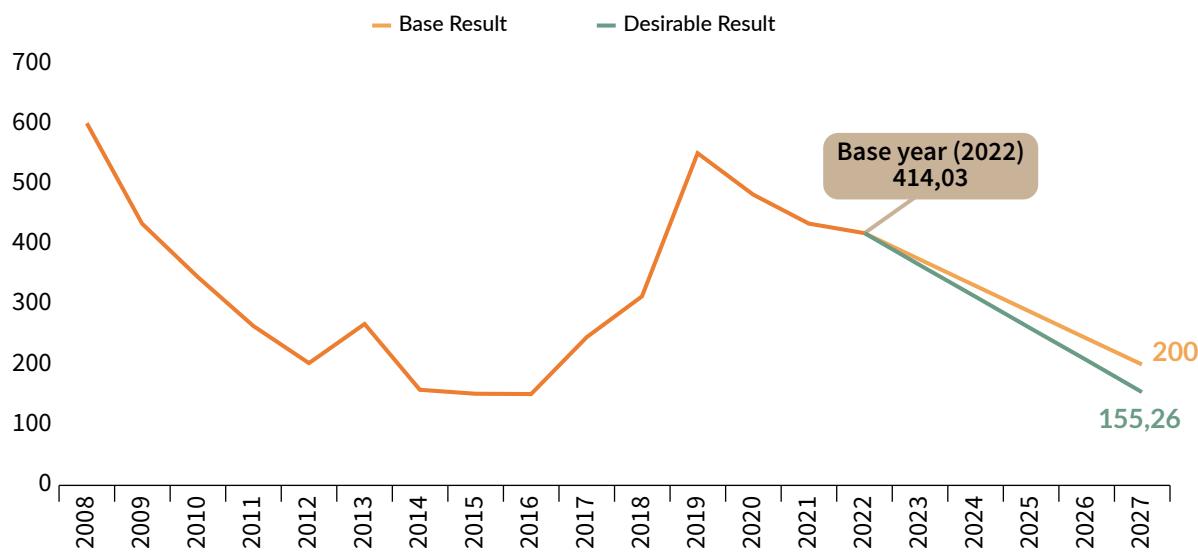
The **Strategic Objectives** were also presented, one of them directly related to the Transversal Agenda in question in **Axis 1 Social Development and Guarantee of Rights**:

² In the case of indigenous peoples, in addition to the specific targets aimed at this audience, 60 delivery targets have been disaggregated so that it is possible to monitor deliveries specifically for them. In addition to these, there are 8 specific objective targets disaggregated by this audience.

- Promoting the rights of indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional populations, ensuring a dignified life and citizenship by valuing their culture, traditions, ways of life, and knowledge.

Two examples of projections for achieving the goals of these strategic objectives can be found in the following graphs, which are directly related to indigenous peoples. The first refers to the annual area deforested on indigenous lands.

Graph 01. Annual deforested area on indigenous lands (in km²)

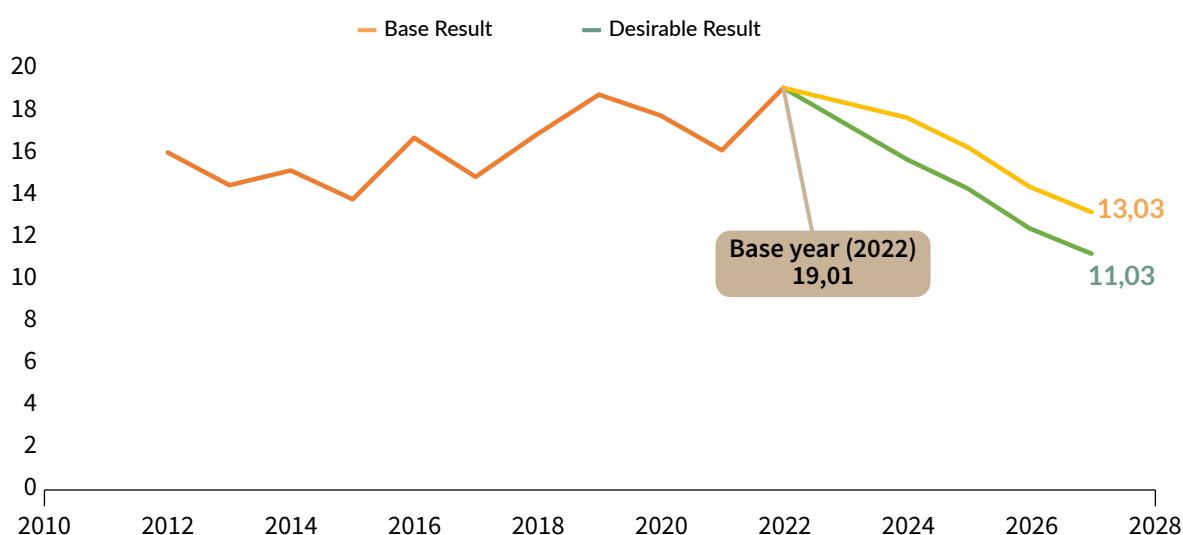


Source: TerraBrasilis Portal - INPE/MCTI.

Note: Projections drawn up by the MPO based on information from the MMA.

The second graph shows the indigenous infant mortality rate due to preventable causes.

Graph 02. Indigenous infant mortality rate due to preventable causes



Source: SIASI - MS.

Note: Projections prepared by the MPO based on information from the Ministry of Health.

In all, the Indigenous Peoples Transversal Agenda has **84 specific objectives** linked to it, as well as **205 deliverables and 76 institutional and normative measures, totaling 39 of the 88 programs**. In the general context of the specific objectives, the baseline of their indicators and the year-by-year targets, regionalized where possible, can be found in Annex V of the PPA.

The purpose of this report is to **highlight those specific objectives** that are **notably linked to the agenda, using graphs and additional information to that** contained in the Annex, to **facilitate understanding**. In addition, this report contains the **deliverables and institutional measures found in the management layer³**, under the umbrella of a specific program or objective, from which it is easier to see the **link between the Indigenous Peoples Transversal Agenda and the legal layer attribute identified**. When the items with the clearest impact on the agenda are the deliverables, these are chosen to be highlighted in graphs. The regionalization of targets is also sometimes shown.

Those attributes that respond to the proposals coming from the process of society's participation in the PPA are highlighted. The **Participatory PPA** contains **21 proposals on indigenous peoples**. Of these, 9 came from the Participative Brazil Platform (5 incorporated, 1 not incorporated, 3 partially incorporated). Of the 12 proposals that came from the Inter-Council Forum, 6 were incorporated and 6 were partially incorporated⁴.

The following sections are based on the following dimensions, identified by the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples to categorize government actions aimed at this population: **1) Full ownership of indigenous lands; 2) Indigenous territorial and environmental management; 3) Indigenous socio-economy; 4) Indigenous health; 5) Indigenous education; 6) Multiethnic cultural and social rights; and 7) Institutional capacity.**

There is a high degree of **complementarity in the agencies' work**. On issues related to environmental management, for example, the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples works closely with the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. In the case of Indigenous Health, the Ministry of Health is involved. In the case of education, the Ministry of Education has responsibilities related to indigenous peoples.

The challenge of integrating public policies is not new. Brazil has already accumulated experience in transversal agendas for this public, such as the 2012-2015 PPA and the 2016-2019 PPA.

In the first case, the focus was on having "**alternative ways of organizing the information contained in the Plan**, which make it possible to **grasp the action planned for issues that are dispersed in the thematic programs**, making use of the greater capacity of the 2012-2015 PPA to reveal the **government's commitments to specific audiences**. They are thus a reference, **another perspective for monitoring**" (Brazil, 2014: 9)⁵.

³ Published after the approval of the PPA.

⁴ More than 300 votes or a proposal coming from the Interconselhos is the criterion used to mark "PPA Participativo" for monitoring the proposals coming from society.

⁵ Brazil, 2014 "Plano Mais Brasil 2012-2015 PPA: agendas transversais - monitoramento participativo: ano base 2013". Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, Secretariat for Planning and Strategic Investment; General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, National Secretariat for Social Articulation - Brasília: Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management/SPI, 2014. Available at: https://www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/arquivos/planejamento/arquivos-e-imagens/secretarias/arquivo/spi-1/pps-1/arquivos/170331_SumarioExecutivo_AnoBase2013.pdf. Accessed on 22/10/2023.

In the second case, the PPA's **transversal** agendas were presented as “**transversal sections of its attributes where Programs, Objectives, Goals, and Initiatives related to a public** (such as indigenous peoples, children and adolescents, LGBT, among others) **or specific theme** (such as multiple uses of water, solidarity economy) are **aggregated**”, which “**allows the aggregation of actions previously dispersed in the plan in a common locus, allowing to understand how a certain transversal theme is treated in the plan** as a whole” (Brazil, 2018)⁶.

The construction of the Transversal Agenda Indigenous Peoples in the 2024-2027 PPA is the start of a process that will continue to develop over the coming years and will materialize in the implementation of concrete actions. The **coordinated efforts of the various bodies involved will be crucial to** its success. The Transversal Agenda Indigenous Peoples is not only a guiding instrument for this coordinated work, but also an important tool for monitoring and evaluating actions throughout the life of the PPA.

It is noted that the Integrated Planning and Budget System - SIOP databases were consulted in March 2024.

⁶ Brazil, 2018; "SDG Agendas in the SIOP Annual Monitoring Report Base Year 2017". Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, Secretariat for Planning and Strategic Investment; General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, National Secretariat for Social Articulation - Brasília: Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management/SPI, 2018. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/planejamento/pt-br/assuntos/orcamento/plano-plurianual-ppa/arquivos/ppas-anteriores/ppa-2016-2019/ppa-2016-2019> Accessed on 22/10/2023.

2 Full ownership of indigenous lands



2 Full ownership of indigenous lands

The **Full Possession of Indigenous Lands** dimension of this report focuses on the realization of indigenous peoples' right to their lands of traditional use and on territorial and indigenous peoples' protection, including demarcation processes and actions to protect indigenous lands.

Indigenous Land (TI), according to the 1988 Federal Constitution, is a territory demarcated and protected for the permanent possession and exclusive usufruct of indigenous peoples. These lands are recognized as the patrimony of the Union and are intended for the preservation of their culture, traditions, natural resources and forms of social organization, as well as ensuring the physical and cultural reproduction of these communities.

The **demarcation of indigenous lands** is a constitutional right and aims to guarantee the self-determination, autonomy, and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, as well as their active participation in the management and preservation of these territories. Law 14.701 of October 20, 2023, regulates Article 231 of the Federal Constitution and provides for the recognition, demarcation, use, and management of indigenous lands, amending Laws 11.460 of March 21, 2007; 4.132 of September 10, 1962; and 6.001 of December 19, 1973.

The history of external interference that has had an impact on indigenous peoples' ways of life and systems ranges from the colonization process to the current pressures and invasions by loggers, miners, and farmers on indigenous territories. The destructive actions of these invaders include deterritorialization, burning, deforestation, land and water contamination, depletion of natural resources, loss of biodiversity and other forms of environmental degradation. In addition, the cultural interference caused by the process of contact with the surrounding society brings consumer habits that were not previously part of the reality of indigenous peoples. As a result, indigenous families need to earn income to buy consumer goods and services produced outside their territories.

All these historical interferences have caused and are still causing the exodus of indigenous families from their territories and serious impacts not only on the environment of indigenous territories, but also on the socio-economic dynamics and agri-food systems of indigenous communities, generating dependence on the acquisition of external consumer goods, vulnerability, loss of food sovereignty, food and nutritional insecurity, as well as health problems caused by contamination. In addition to the impacts on indigenous ways of life and agri-food systems, the greed for natural resources in indigenous territories generates conflicts, deaths, and insecurity for a large part of the indigenous population, preventing them from having peace and freedom.

2.1 Demarcation and Management of Indigenous Territories for Living Well, Sustainability, and Coping with the Climate Emergency

The Demarcation and Management of Indigenous Territories for Good Living, Sustainability, and Coping with the Climate Emergency Program, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, aims to guarantee indigenous peoples the recognition, full ownership and sustainability of their territories with exclusive usufruct, ensuring full material conditions for achieving a good life, the integrity of indigenous heritage, a healthy, protected and conserved environment, food sovereignty, as well as socio-environmental and climate justice, respecting their self-determination, their ethnic-cultural plurality and their leading role in the management of public policies that affect them.

In the 2024-2027 PPA, two specific objectives of the Demarcation and Management of Indigenous Territories for Living Well, Sustainability, and Coping with the Climate Emergency Program, of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, are directly related to the full possession dimension of indigenous lands and are detailed below.

2.1.1 Guarantee indigenous peoples the right to their lands

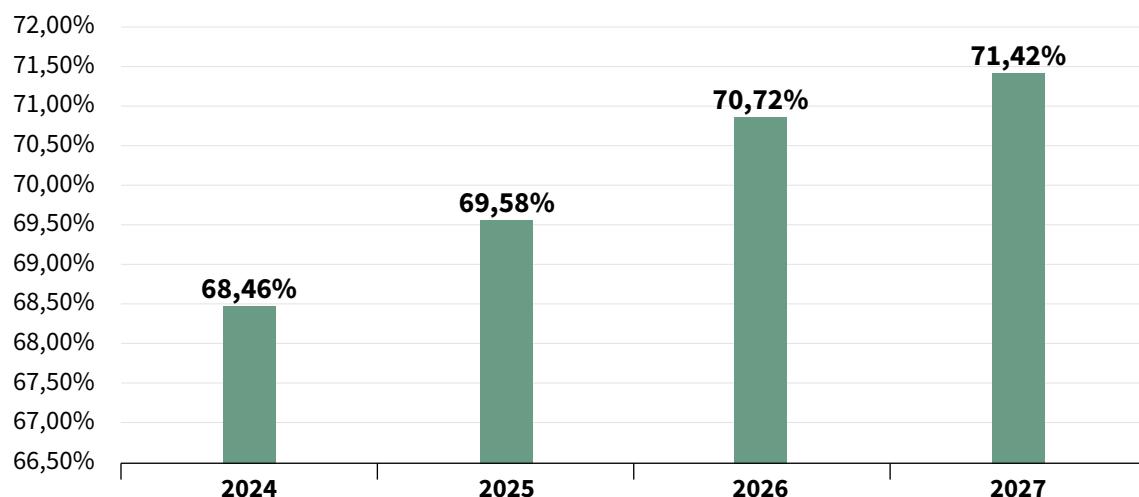
This Specific Objective reinforces the Federal Government's duty under Article 231 of the Federal Constitution, which refers to **recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples over the lands they traditionally occupy**. The complete process of land regularization for indigenous lands involves seven stages: qualification, setting up a technical group, delimitation, declaration, geo-referencing, homologation, and registration.

By the end of 2027, the aim is to achieve 71.42% land regularization of indigenous lands. The reference rate considered in the Plan was 67.38%, as of June 30, 2023. For indigenous lands with traditional occupation already confirmed in Brazil, the indicator counts the percentage of the stages of the demarcation process that have already been completed.

The delivery of **delimited Indigenous Lands** involves an important step towards exclusive usufruct by the indigenous community(ies) that traditionally occupy them. By the end of 2027, the aim is to have 40 indigenous lands delimited, of which 15 in the North, 10 in the Midwest, 7 in the South, 4 in the Northeast, and 4 in the Southeast.

The indicator counts the number of indigenous lands with traditional occupation that have had their studies presented in the Identification and Delimitation Circumstantial Report (RCID), approved by National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples (Funai) and published in the Federal Official Gazette, in accordance with the rules established by Ordinance MJ N° 14 of January 9, 1996.

Graph 03 - Percentage of the stages of the demarcation process that have already been completed for indigenous lands with traditional occupation already confirmed in Brazil



Source: SIOP.

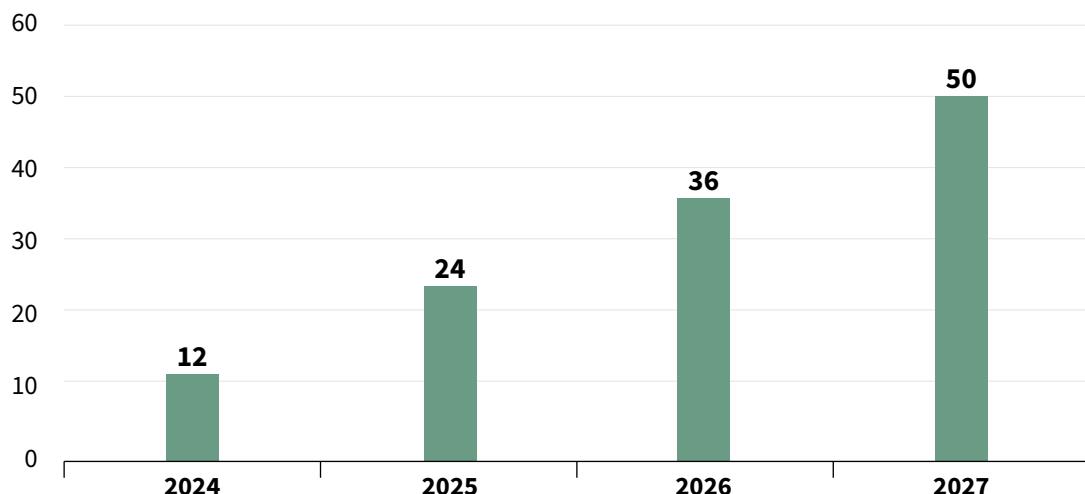
Declared Indigenous Lands are those that are the subject of a ministerial decree declaring their boundaries and determining their physical demarcation⁷. The delivery of **declared Indigenous Lands** is the responsibility of the Secretariat for Access to Justice (SAJU) of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP).

The indicator counts the number of declaratory ordinances issued and published, declaring the boundaries and determining the physical demarcation of indigenous lands of traditional occupation.

The goal is to reach 24 declared lands by the end of 2027, of which 8 in the Southeast, 5 in the North, 5 in the Midwest, 4 in the Northeast, and 2 in the South.

Geo-referencing and physical demarcation of indigenous lands is another important delivery of this specific objective. It is carried out in compliance with the conditions established in the Technical Manual for Geo-referencing Rural Properties, updated by Incra Ordinance N° 2,502 of December 22, 2022. By the end of 2027, the aim is to geo-reference and physically demarcate 50 previously declared indigenous lands, 17 in the North, 15 in the Midwest, 10 in the South, 5 in the Northeast and 3 in the Southeast.

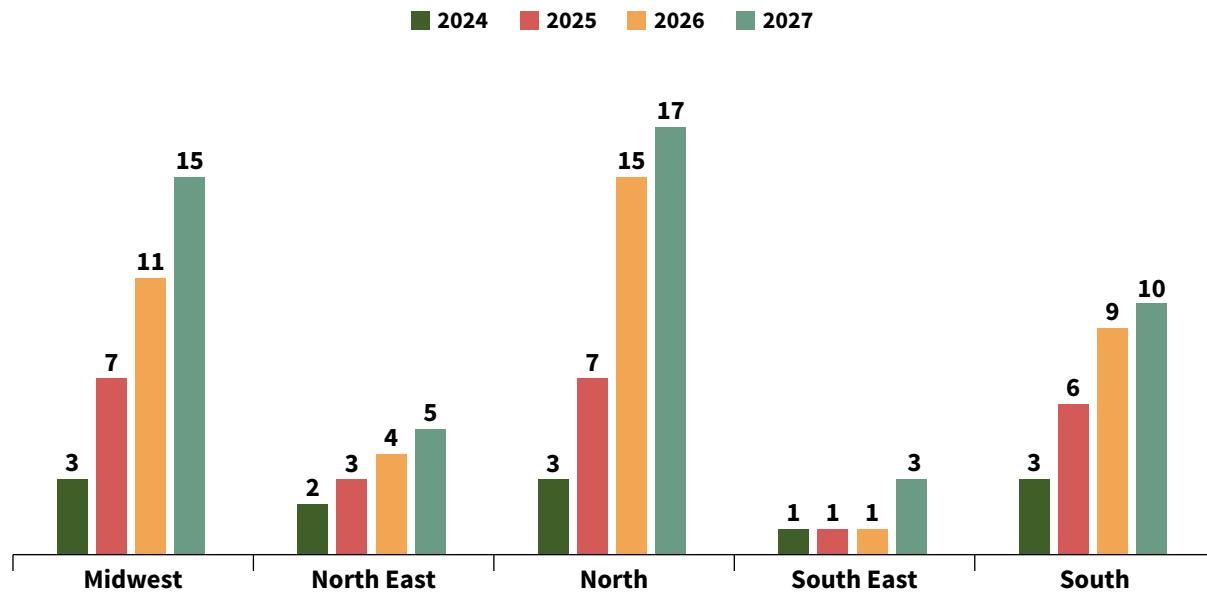
Graph 04 - Total geo-referencing of indigenous lands



Source: SIOP.

⁷ It should be noted that the President of the Republic is responsible for the final approval of the act in a regulatory decree, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Decree No. 1.775 of January 8, 1996.

Graph 05 - Geo-referencing of indigenous lands - regionalization



Source: SIOP

Note: Absolute values and aggregated by total at the end of each year of the 2024-2027 quadrennium. Regionalized target, year by year, by macro-region of Brazil

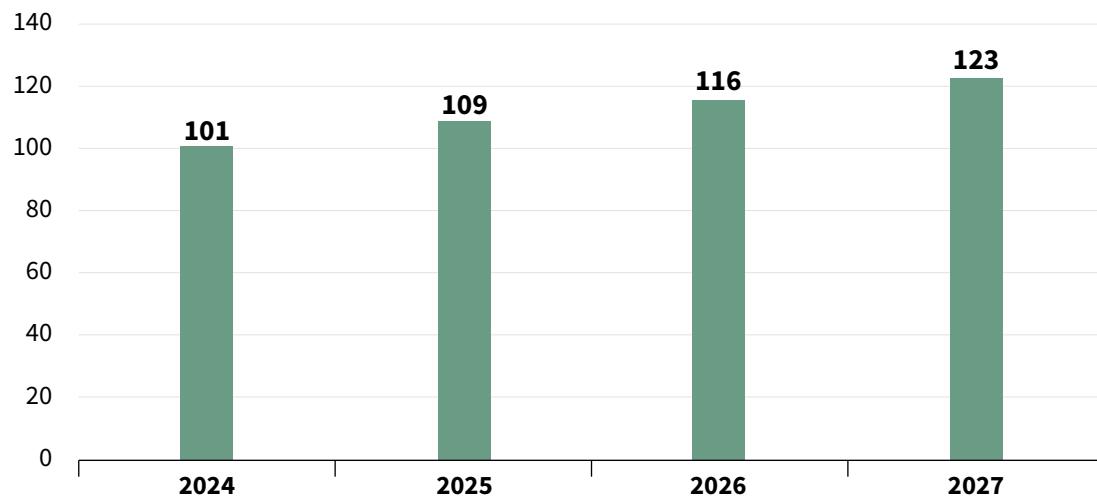
There is also the delivery of **constituted indigenous reserves**. Indigenous reserves are previously declared and delimited lands, acquired by the Federal Government, intended for the use of indigenous communities. By the end of the 2024-2027 PPA, 4 indigenous reserves are to be set up, 3 in the Northeast and 1 in the North of the country.

Finally, the delivery of **registered Indigenous Lands** refers to the registration of Indigenous Lands in the name of the Federal Government. The target is to register 24 indigenous lands by the end of 2027, of which 6 are in the Midwest, 5 in the South, 5 in the Northeast, 4 in the North, and 4 in the Southeast.

2.1.2 Ensure that indigenous peoples have the protection, full possession and exclusive usufruct of their territories.

This specific objective refers to the **protection of indigenous lands and the guarantee to the original peoples who traditionally occupy them of their full possession and exclusive usufruct**, as is the duty of the Union, also established by Article 231 of the Federal Constitution.

Graph 06 - Number of indigenous lands served with protection, full possession and exclusive usufruct actions



Source: SIOP.

Note: Sum, considering the overall figure to be reached at the end of each year, for the four-year period 2024-2027.

The delivery of **Indigenous Lands inspected** includes inspection actions and operations on indigenous lands recognized by FUNAI, at any stage of the demarcation process. In the 2024-2027 PPA, 84 actions and operations are planned per year, 48 in the Amazon Biome, 15 in the Cerrado Biome, 13 in the Atlantic Forest Biome, 6 in the Caatinga Biome, and 2 in the Pantanal Biome.

The **Indigenous Brigades** deliveries include the Federal Indigenous Brigades, set up to fight fires during the dry season and the Prescribed Burning Groups (GPI), set up to prevent fires outside the dry season.

The formation of brigades is carried out through the Funai/Ibama-Prevfogo Technical Cooperation Agreement (ACT 15/2019), with an annual survey of the need to create new brigades on indigenous lands, as well as the renewal of brigades created in previous years, considering the operational capacity of Funai and Ibama.

During the 2024-2027 period, 45 indigenous brigades will be set up each year, 22 in the Amazon Biome, 17 in the Cerrado Biome, 3 in the Pantanal Biome, 2 in the Atlantic Forest Biome, and 1 in the Caatinga Biome.

The delivery of **indemnified non-indigenous occupations** involves the compensation for improvements installed in good faith by non-indigenous occupants registered in the indigenous land demarcation process. By the end of 2027, the goal is to indemnify 120 non-indigenous occupations: 69 in the North, 36 in the Northeast, 8 in the South, and 7 in the Midwest.

As part of the delivery of **training events for indigenous people in the Territorial Protection Program**, the plan is to hold four training courses for indigenous people in the Territorial Protection Program each year, with a 40-hour workload, with around 20 people attending each course, making a total of 80 trainees per year and 320 trainees over the course of the PPA, 160 in the Amazon Biome, 120 in the Cerrado Biome, 20 in the Pantanal Biome, 12 in the Atlantic Forest Biome, and 8 in the Caatinga Biome.

Disinrusion operations on indigenous lands encompass actions aimed at removing non-indigenous invaders from indigenous territories, regardless of their status in the demarcation process. They arise from identified needs, or even in compliance with court decisions. The return of the territory to the indigenous population, who hold legal usufruct over that area, is accompanied by actions to consolidate their permanence there, within the parameters of indigenous well-being.

By the end of the 2024-2027 PPA, 48 disinrusion operations will be conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defense, and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

The delivery **Areas with the presence of isolated indigenous peoples with restricted use** refers to the publication of ordinances by FUNAI, delimiting areas and restricting economic activities, with a view to field expeditions to prove the presence of isolated indigenous peoples and the qualification of indigenous use, to support the land regularization process. The aim is to have 10 use restriction ordinances published by the end of 2027, all related to areas located in the Amazon Biome.

The delivery of **Qualified Records of Isolated Indigenous Peoples** consists of carrying out systematic work, involving field visits and complex and costly expeditions, to qualify the references of isolated indigenous peoples. Currently, the “isolated indigenous peoples” category totals 28 records. The categories “references to isolated indigenous peoples” and “information on isolated indigenous peoples”, which have not yet been fully qualified, total 86 records. The goal is to reduce the number of references to isolated indigenous peoples pending qualification to 8 by the end of the PPA period, 7 in the Amazon, and 1 in the Cerrado.

The **Protection Plans**, which are another delivery of the PPA, are guiding instruments for the Ethno-Environmental Protection Fronts (FPE) of isolated indigenous peoples. Each Protection Plan refers to a specific record of an isolated indigenous people and aims to guide the work carried out by the FPE responsible for protecting that people. The Protection Plan includes the status of the territory's land regularization process, a specific and trained team, a monitoring plan, an inspection plan and a contingency plan, among other elements. Four Protection Plans will be drawn up by the end of the PPA, all related to isolated indigenous peoples located in the Amazon Biome.

The indigenous policy for isolated and recently contacted indigenous peoples (PIIRC) has specific and highly complex work methodologies, and guides the delivery of **training events for indigenous employees of the Ethno-Environmental Protection Fronts**. During the period of the 2024-2027 PPA, it is planned to train 12 indigenous employees for each of the 11 existing FPEs, totaling 132 indigenous employees trained per year, all working in the Amazon Biome.

The delivery **Mobile teams trained to meet the Contingency Plans for Contact Situations** refers to multidisciplinary reference teams for intervention in situations of contact with isolated indigenous peoples and epidemiological outbreaks in peoples with recent contact. A total of 40 staff members from the mobile teams will be trained by the end of 2027, all working in the Amazon Biome. The training activities will be carried out if they are conducted jointly with the Indigenous Health Secretariat of the Ministry of Health - SESAI-MS, since one of the training objectives is to provide training in health procedures and epidemiological containment.

Finally, the delivery of **specific programs to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples with recent contact** includes the creation of 5 specific programs to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples with recent contact, with federal, state, and municipal bodies by the end of the PPA, all located in the Amazon Biome.



3 Indigenous territorial and environmental management

3 Indigenous territorial and environmental management

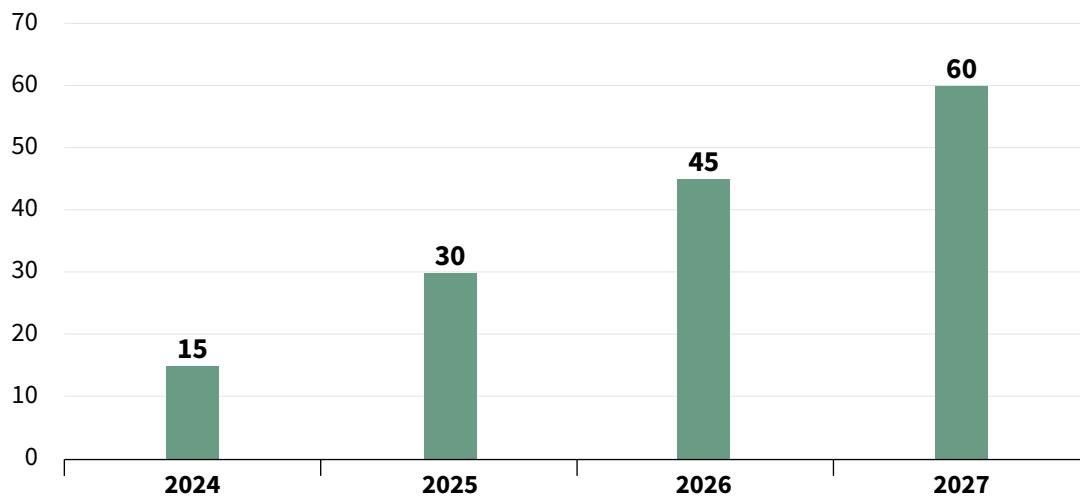
The Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Management dimension includes the initiatives set out in the **National Policy for the Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands - PNGATI**, established with the aim of guaranteeing and promoting the protection, recovery, conservation and sustainable use of the natural resources of indigenous lands and territories, ensuring the integrity of indigenous heritage, improving the quality of life and the full conditions for the physical and cultural reproduction of current and future generations of indigenous peoples, respecting their socio-cultural autonomy, under the terms of current legislation.

3.1 Demarcation and Management of Indigenous Territories for Well-being, Sustainability, and Coping with the Climate Emergency

3.1.1 Promote territorial and environmental management of indigenous territories and the sustainability of indigenous socio-economy

This specific objective aims to promote the drafting, the review and the implementation of environmental and territorial management instruments for indigenous lands (IGATI), as well as supporting projects and other initiatives that promote the sustainability of indigenous socio-bioeconomics. The target set for the end of the 2024-2027 PPA is 60 IGATI in the process of being implemented.

Graph 07 - Number of IGATIs being implemented



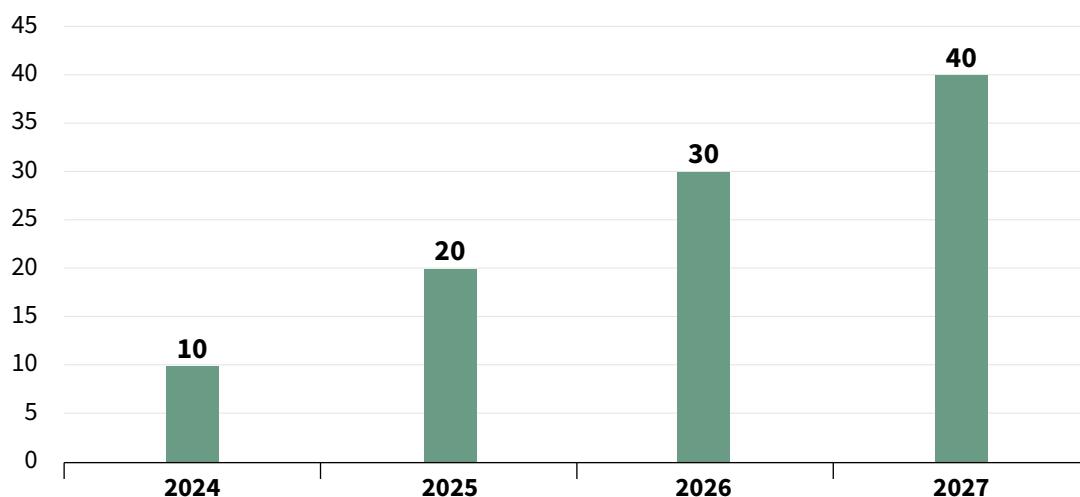
Source: SIOP.

IGATI is a term that designates instruments of different types, defined within the scope of the CG-PNGATI - PNGATI Steering Committee. The main types of IGATI are diagnostics, ethnomapping, ethno-zoning, management plans, life plans, as well as instruments for the integrated and shared management of Indigenous Lands and other protected areas.

The deliverable **Environmental and territorial management instruments for indigenous lands (IGATIs) prepared or revised** refers to the preparation of the IGATI, which is based on the demands

organized by indigenous peoples and presented to the government and partners. The aim is to support the drafting or revision of 40 instruments by the end of the 2024-2027 PPA.

Graph 08 - Support for drawing up and reviewing IGATIs



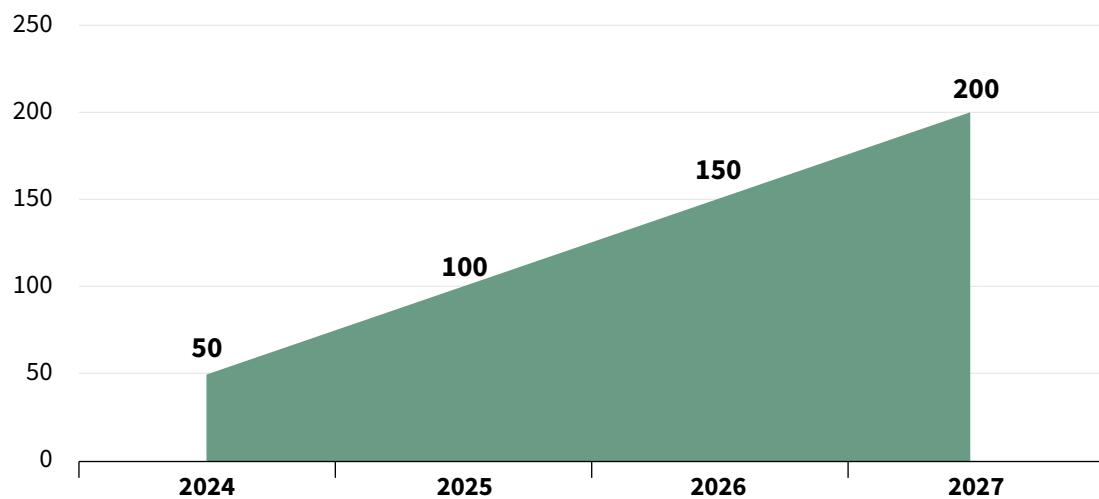
Source: SIOP.

There is also the delivery of **training events on territorial and environmental management of indigenous territories and coping with the climate emergency**, involving courses (face-to-face or distance learning), workshops, exchanges, etc. The plan is to train 600 indigenous people by the end of the 2024-2027 PPA, based on the demands organized by indigenous peoples and presented to the government and partners.

The **Participatory Biodiversity Management and Monitoring** initiatives are another deliverable under this program and consist of producing inventories and monitoring fauna and flora on Indigenous Lands. They are carried out by indigenous communities, especially by trained indigenous environmental agents. It is planned to support 8 participatory biodiversity management and monitoring initiatives per year, during the 2024-2027 PPA, throughout the country, based on demands organized by indigenous peoples and presented to the government and partners.

Environmental recovery on indigenous lands refers to the environmental recovery of degraded areas on indigenous lands with the support of Funai. Actions to support recovery will be carried out, covering 200 hectares by the end of the PPA, based on demands organized by indigenous peoples and presented to the government and partners throughout the country.

Graph 09 - Actions to support environmental recovery on indigenous lands



Source: SIOP.

Note: Considering the total number of hectares to be reached by the end of the 2024-2027 quadrennium

There are also **consultations with indigenous communities in environmental licensing processes**.

The FUNAI conducts hearings with the affected indigenous communities, within the scope of environmental licensing processes, when presenting the Indigenous Component of the Environmental Impact Study (CI-EIA), when presenting the Indigenous Component of the Basic Environmental Plan (CI-PBA) and during the execution of the CI-PBA programs.

By the end of the 2024-2027 PPA, the aim is to hold 460 consultations with indigenous communities, on demand, as federal, state, and municipal environmental agencies initiate environmental licensing processes with the potential to impact indigenous peoples and lands in Brazil.

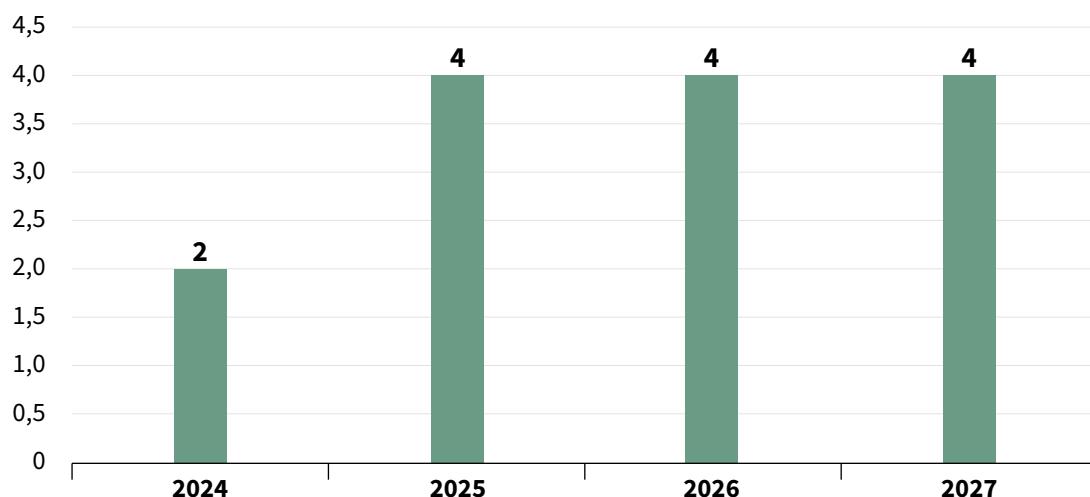
3.2 Science, Technology and Innovation for Social Development

The **Science, Technology and Innovation for Social Development** Program aims to democratize access to the results of scientific and technological development, promoting the dissemination of technologies and the popularization of science to contribute to solving social problems and improving the lives of the population.

3.2.1 Expand the development, access, reapplication, and appropriation of social technologies

The plan is to develop 14 technologies by the end of 2027, giving priority to the North, Northeast, and Midwest regions.

Graph 10 - Increase in the number of social technologies developed among indigenous peoples



Source: SIOP.

3.3 Water Resources: Water in Quantity and Quality Forever

The Water Resources: Water in Quantity and Quality Forever program aims to ensure the availability of water in standards of quality and quantity suitable for multiple uses, through adequate infrastructure, conservation, recovery and the rational use of natural resources, promoting the protection of water sources and the revitalization of river basins.

This program includes the **Implementation of water supply systems in traditional communities in the Amazon**, which aims to provide drinking water to traditional communities in the Amazon region, through the implementation of small and medium-sized water supply systems, including the execution of civil works, the acquisition of equipment and of services necessary for the operational delivery of the projects. There will be 18 water supply systems in traditional communities in the Amazon by the end of 2027.

3.4 Protecting and Restoring Biodiversity and Combating Deforestation and Fires

The aim of this program is to conserve, restore and enhance terrestrial biomes and coastal and marine areas to maintain biological diversity, natural resources and ecosystem services, combating deforestation, fires and predatory exploitation of natural resources.

Indigenous peoples play a fundamental role in this context, as their way of life, which considers the human community as an integral part of the ecosystem in which they live, preserves and protects the surrounding biodiversity: natural resources are not resources to be exploited, but part of a everything that connects and interdepends on each other.

Therefore, the guarantee of indigenous rights is a direct cause of greater protection and recovery of nature.

3.4.1 Preventing and controlling deforestation and degradation of native vegetation in Brazil

Under the specific objective of **preventing and controlling deforestation and degradation of native vegetation in Brazil**, the delivery of the **expanded inspection of indigenous lands** to combat environmental violations stands out.

The goal is to carry out 750 environmental inspections on indigenous lands per year, throughout the national territory. According to Supplementary Law N° 140, of December 8, 2011, Ibama has primary responsibility for environmental inspections on indigenous lands.

4 Indigenous Sociobioeconomics



4 Indigenous Sociobioeconomics

This dimension encompasses actions that bolster indigenous sociobioeconomics, a model of economic development that is more inclusive and equitable in the distribution of benefits, particularly for indigenous peoples and traditional communities. This model emphasizes the value of natural resources and offers an alternative to the historical trajectory of societal development. The themes of indigenous sociobioeconomics include agroecology, agroforestry systems, ethnodelopment, ethnic environmental education, and environmental health, among others.

4.1 Demarcation and Management of Indigenous Territories for Living Well, Sustainability and Coping with the Climate Emergency

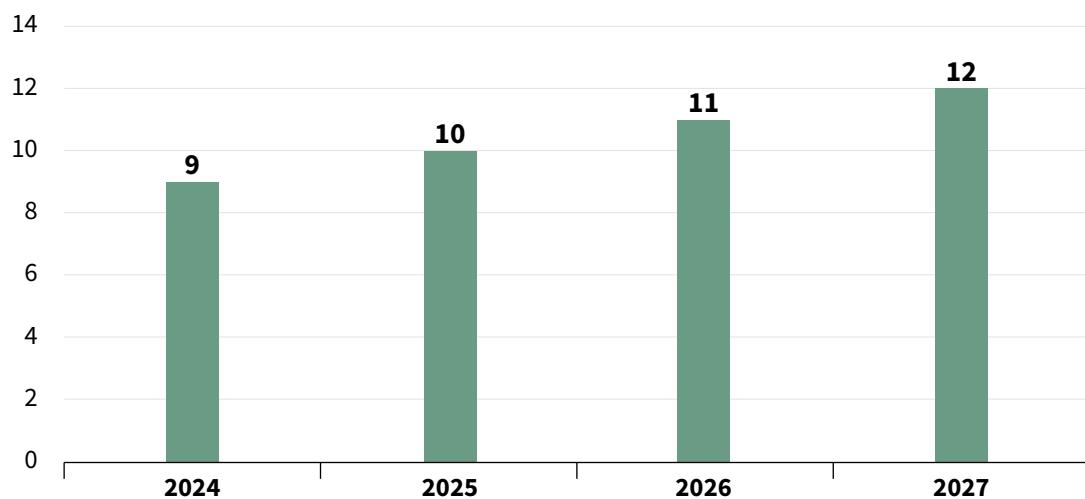
4.1.1 Promote territorial and environmental management of indigenous territories and the sustainability of indigenous sociobioeconomics

As mentioned above, this specific objective aims to promote the drafting, review and implementation of environmental and territorial management instruments for indigenous lands (IGATIs), as well as supporting projects and other initiatives that promote the sustainability of indigenous sociobioeconomics. The target set for the end of the 2024-2027 PPA is 60 IGATIs in the process of being implemented.

The goal is to conduct 14 training events in indigenous sociobioeconomics by the end of the 2024-2027 PPA. These events will be organized based on the demands of indigenous peoples and partner entities and presented to public authorities.

The **Tourism visitation plans on indigenous lands under implementation** refers to visitation for tourism purposes on indigenous lands, within the scope of the Ecotourism and Ecotourism segments. It is an option for generating income for indigenous peoples, as long as it is carried out on a community and sustainable basis, respecting the privacy and intimacy of indigenous people, under the terms established by them. Activities must be proposed to FUNAI by submitting a Visitation Plan, in accordance with the rules established by FUNAI Normative Instruction N° 3, of June 11, 2015. The aim is to support the implementation of 12 tourist visitation plans on indigenous lands by the end of the PPA, and throughout the country, according to indigenous demand.

Graph 11 - Support for the implementation of tourist visitation plans on indigenous lands

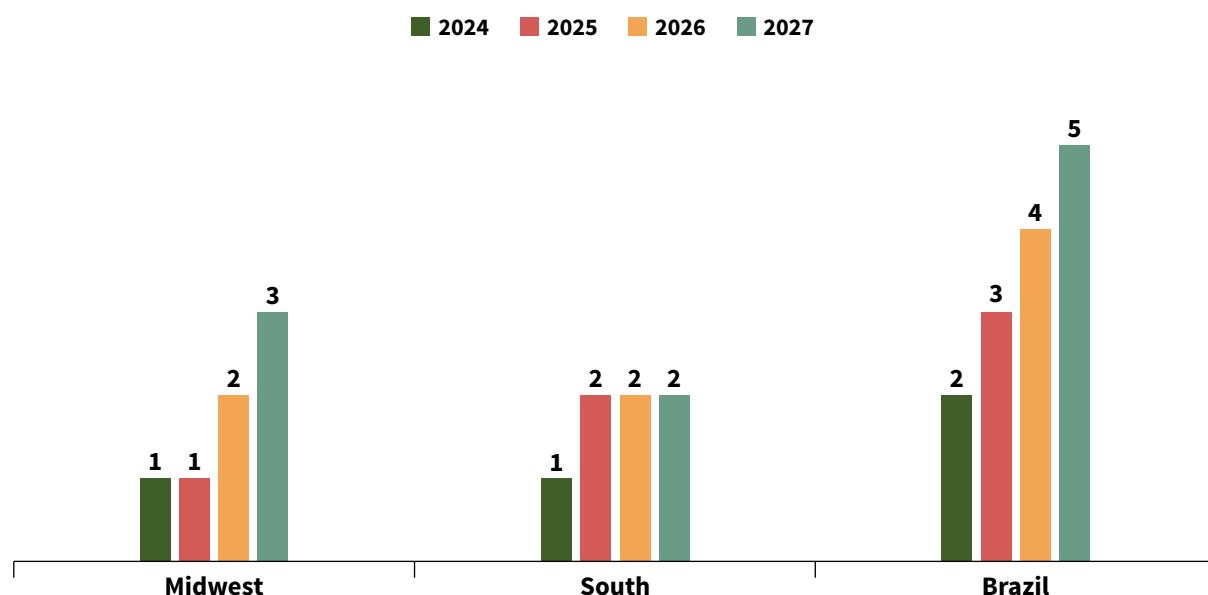


Source: SIOP.

Note: Annualized total number, considering the annual sum for the four-year period 2024-2027.

Projects for agro-ecological transition and sustainable production in indigenous territories under implementation refers to support for the implementation of agro-ecological transition and sustainable production projects in indigenous territories. These are projects aimed in particular at territories where agricultural production systems are found. Five projects will be supported by the end of the PPA, two in the South and three in the Midwest.

Graph 12 - Support for the implementation of agro-ecological transition and sustainable production projects in indigenous territories



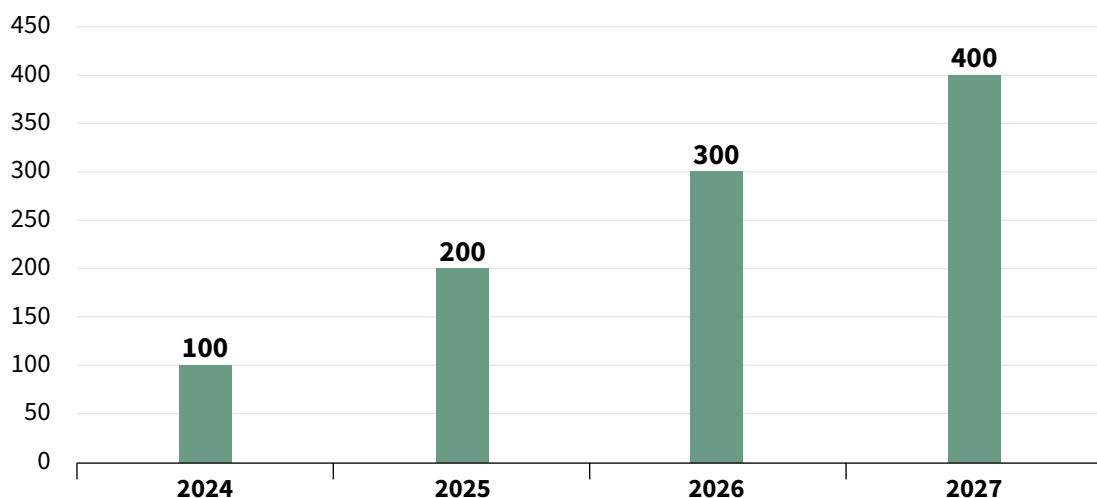
Source: SIOP.

Note: Regionalized considering the geographical location of execution, and annualized considering the annual sum over the four-year period 2024-2027.

The social technologies envisaged in the **Social Technologies for the Sustainable Use of Indigenous Agrobiodiversity** deliverable consist of seed banks, community nurseries, agroforestry systems, productive backyards, integrated production systems, among others. With FUNAI's support, 20 social technology initiatives will be implemented by the end of 2027, based on demands from indigenous communities.

The delivery of **infrastructure for the production, processing, storage and transportation of indigenous socio-biodiversity products and services** involves offering support for the implementation and adaptation of this infrastructure. Funai will support 400 infrastructure implementation and adaptation projects throughout the country, according to indigenous demand.

Graph 13 - Projects to implement and adapt infrastructure for the production, processing, storage and transportation of indigenous socio-biodiversity products and services



Source: SIOP.

The delivery of **Workshops to qualify indigenous people for access to the PAA, the PNAE and the PGPM-Bio** refers to workshops aimed at qualifying indigenous people for access to the Food Acquisition Program - PAA, the National School Feeding Program - PNAE, and the Minimum Price Guarantee Policy for Socio-Biodiversity Products - PGPM-Bio. Five workshops will be held by the end of the Plan, throughout the country, according to indigenous demand.

The main instrument in the delivery **Initiatives for the promotion, marketing, and certification of indigenous products** is the **Indigenous Seal of Brazil**, established by Interministerial Ordinance MDA/MPI/FUNAI N° 1 of January 4, 2024, with the aim of identifying products of indigenous origin in the country.

The granting of the Indigenous Seal of Brazil is linked to the issuing of the National Seal of Family Farming (SENAF), created in November 2017 by the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA). This means that those approved for certification will be able to use both the Indigenous Seal and the Family Farming Seal. Under the PPA, support is planned for 8 initiatives to promote, market and certify indigenous products.

The delivery of **Indigenous Productive Organizations** deals with support for strengthening and coordinating indigenous entities that manage community economic initiatives and networks of indigenous productive organizations, whether formal or informal. Under the PPA, it is planned to support the strengthening and coordination of 12 indigenous entities by the end of 2027, throughout the country, according to indigenous demand.

The delivery of **Fairs of indigenous arts, crafts, and other socio-biodiversity products supported** involves support for the organization of 38 fairs by the end of 2027, 7 in the North, 7 in the Northeast, 7 in the Midwest, 7 in the Southeast, 7 in the South, and 3 nationwide.

The delivery **Mechanisms for the dissemination of indigenous handicrafts created, with a focus on income generation**, includes the creation of 2 mechanisms by the end of the PPA, covering the entire national territory.

4.2 Bioeconomy for a New Cycle of Prosperity

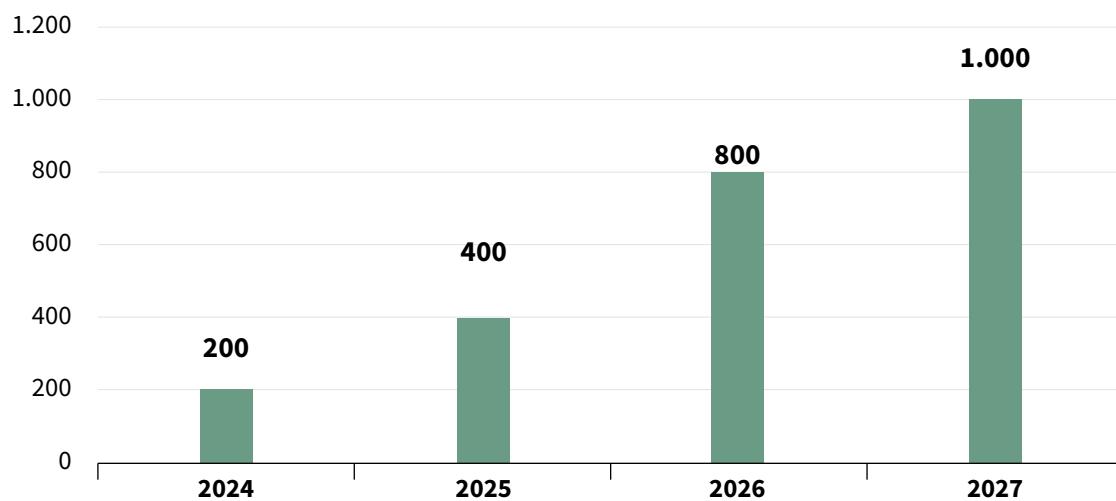
The **Bioeconomy for a New Cycle of Prosperity Program**, under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, aims to promote the transition to an economy that stimulates biodiversity value chains, nature-based solutions and the way of life and knowledge of traditional peoples and communities, including indigenous peoples, in an inclusive manner, with a fair and equitable distribution of its results.

4.2.1 Promote the development of the bioeconomy business and innovation ecosystem with an emphasis on the sustainable use of biodiversity

The specific objective **of promoting the development of the bioeconomy's business and innovation ecosystem with an emphasis on the sustainable use of biodiversity** involves incentives for applied technological innovation, support for the development of multiscale businesses, product differentiation strategies, dissemination of knowledge and professional training, as well as adequate funding for the singularities of these chains. The application of safeguards and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits for traditional peoples and communities and family farmers must be promoted to develop a sustainable and socially just bioeconomy.

By 2027, the PPA plans to support, incubate and accelerate 1,000 bioeconomy businesses from associations, cooperatives, and companies.

Graph 14 - Increase in the number of bioeconomy businesses supported by associations, cooperatives, and companies



Source: SIOP.

Note: Companies, startups, associations, cooperatives, and enterprises of family farmers and Traditional Peoples and Communities; Academia and Research Institutions; Beneficiary Families of Conservation Units and Artisanal Fishing Communities. Considering the total number of supported businesses to be reached by the end of the 2024-2027 quadrennium.

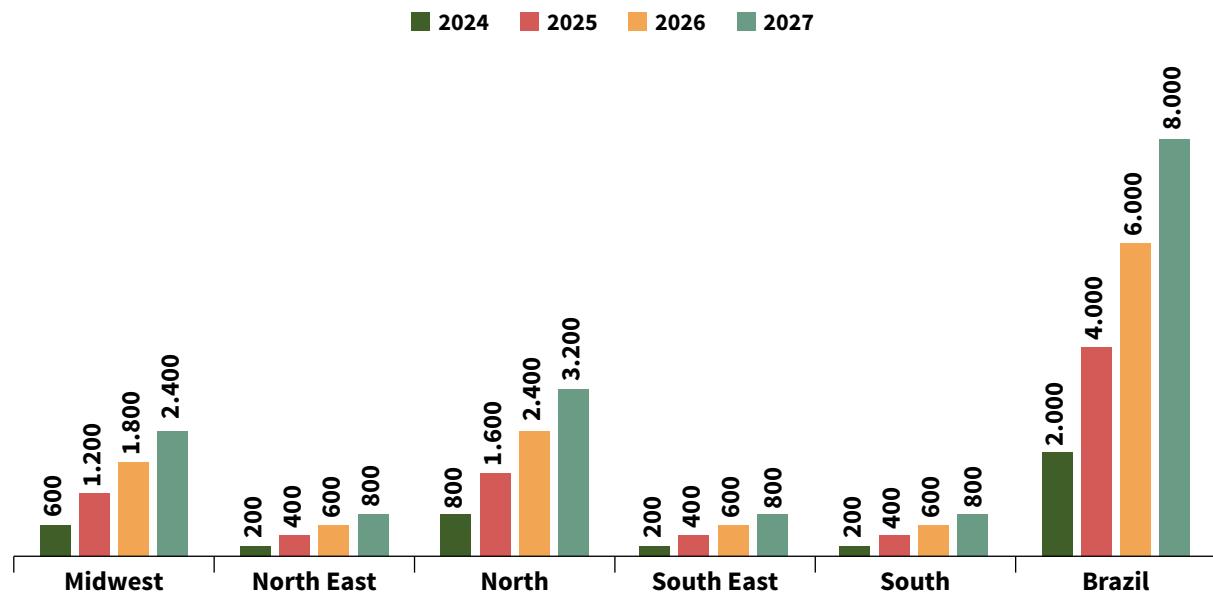
4.2.2 Promote environmental management in rural territories with agro-ecological, socio-biodiversity and agro-industry initiatives, with environmental conservation and recovery of degraded areas.

Under the specific objective **Promote environmental management in rural territories with agro-ecological, socio-biodiversity and agro-industry-based initiatives, with environmental conservation and recovery of degraded areas**, the aim is to develop and strengthen socio-environmental management and technical advice and rural extension tools in rural family farming communities, traditional peoples and communities, contributing to environmental conservation, recovery of degraded areas, mitigation of the effects of climate change, food security, socio-environmental, economic, racial, generational, and gender justice.

In the delivery **Family farming families, traditional peoples and communities, young people, women assisted with sustainable agro-ecological-based socio-productive inclusion initiatives, both agricultural and non-agricultural**, it is planned to assist 8,000 families, including indigenous families with initiatives agro-ecological-based socio-productive, both agricultural and non-agricultural by the end of the 2024-2027 PPA, of which 3,200 in the North, 2,400 in the Midwest, 800 in the Northeast, 800 in the Southeast, and 800 in the South.

The delivery **Family farming families, traditional peoples and communities, young people and women will receive technical assistance and rural extension, with a focus on agro-ecological activities** and the **development and strengthening of rural environmental management tools**. 3,200 families will be assisted in the North, 2,400 in the Midwest, 800 in the Northeast, 800 in the Southeast, and 800 in the South.

Graph 15 - Technical assistance and rural extension, with a focus on agro-ecological activities and the development and strengthening of rural environmental management tools for family farming families, traditional peoples and communities, young people and women



Source: SIOP.

Finally, under the **Communities served with community-based tourism initiatives** delivery, 80 families, including indigenous families, will be served with community-based tourism initiatives in the Northern Region by the end of the 2024-2027 PPA.

4.3 Family Farming and Agroecology

The **Family Farming and Agroecology** Program, under the responsibility of the MDA, aims to strengthen family farming in its diversity and agroecology, promoting food production, socioeconomic inclusion, reducing inequalities, food and nutritional security and mitigating and adapting to climate change, with indigenous peoples being one of the program's target groups.

A comprehensive approach will be adopted that will encompass various actions, such as the implementation of integrated public policies, which involves the creation of programs and actions that simultaneously address the production of healthy food, the socio-economic inclusion of family farmers, the reduction of inequalities in the countryside, the food and nutritional security of the population, and adaptation to climate change.

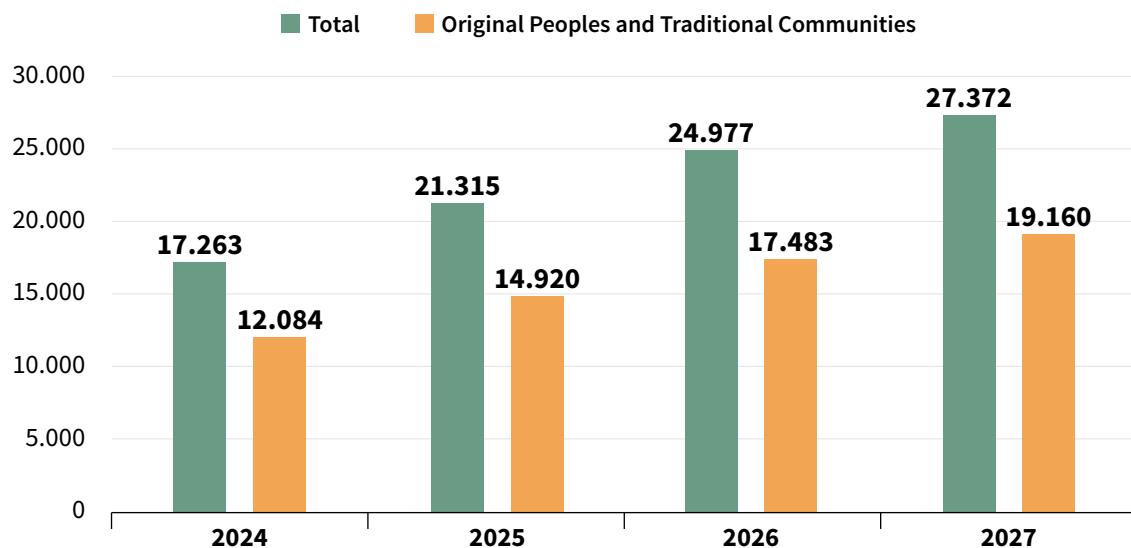
It is the role of the MDA to help improve and adapt the rural credit program Pronaf (National Program for Strengthening Family Farming) to meet the needs and desires of the family farmers covered by Law N° 11.326 of July 24, 2006.

4.3.1 Promote the bioeconomy in family farming in an inclusive manner, with an emphasis on the sustainable use of socio-biodiversity resources

The specific objective **Promote the bioeconomy in family farming in an inclusive manner, with an emphasis on the sustainable use of socio-biodiversity resources**, focuses on fostering a sustainable economic model. This involves supporting the development of productive arrangements based on the use of socio-biodiversity, medicinal, aromatic, and spice plants, through transformative and innovative processes aimed at market access, income generation, and improving the quality of life for family farmers, traditional peoples, and communities, including indigenous peoples.

Under this specific objective, 27,372 family farmers will benefit by the end of the Multi-Year Plan of which 19,160 belong to native and traditional peoples. In terms of regionalization, there will be 6,843 families in the North, 6,843 in the Northeast, 4,379 in the Midwest, 4,379 in the Southeast, and 4,379 in the South.

Graph 16 - Increase in the number of family farmers supported by actions, projects, and policies for the socio-productive structuring of socio-biodiversity chains and medicinal, aromatic and spice plants

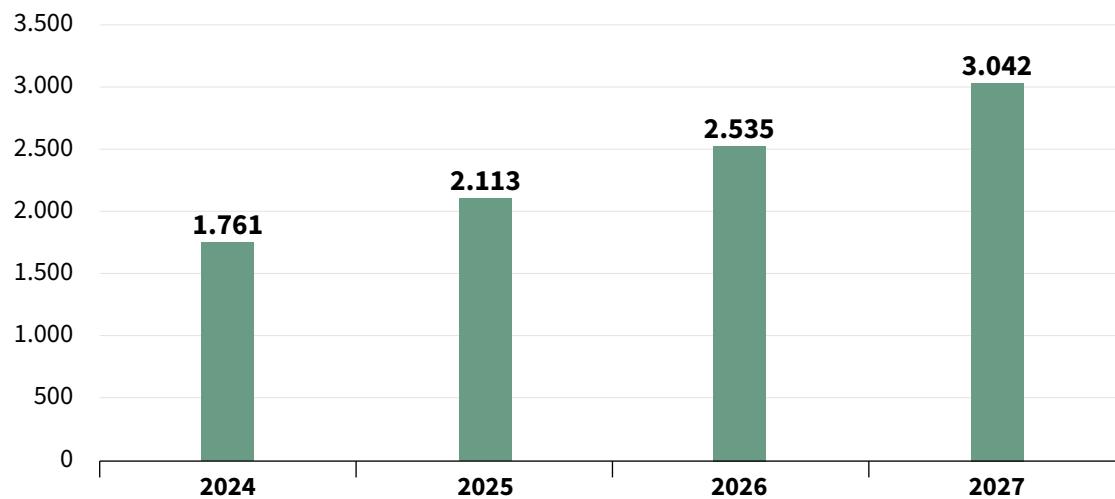


Source: SIOP.

Disaggregated considering the specific audience of Original Peoples and Traditional Communities (in orange) and considering the total number of family farmers supported to be reached by the end of the 2024-2027 four-year period (in green).

With socio-productive structuring projects within the scope of the bioeconomy and socio-biodiversity, 3,042 **family farmers, traditional peoples and communities** will benefit from the delivery of **socio-productive structuring actions and projects carried out with family farmers, traditional peoples and communities working in socio-biodiversity chains**, of which 1,521 in the North, 381 in the Northeast, 380 in the Midwest, 380 in the Southeast, and 380 in the South.

Graph 17 - Increase in the number of family farmers, traditional peoples and communities benefiting from socio-productive structuring projects in the field of bioeconomy and socio-biodiversity



Source: SIOP.

In the delivery of **actions and projects for inclusion and productive qualification carried out with family farmers, traditional peoples and communities working in the production arrangements for medicinal, aromatic, and spice plants and herbal medicines**, 2,653 family farmers will benefit from projects to support inclusion and productive qualification for the production arrangements for medicinal, aromatic, and spice plants and herbal medicines, 795 of whom are native and traditional peoples. The projects will be distributed throughout the country, with 530 per macro-region.

4.4 Land Governance, Agrarian Reform and Regularization of Quilombola and Traditional Peoples' and Communities' Territories

The **Land Governance, Agrarian Reform and Regularization of Quilombola and Traditional Peoples and Communities** Program aims to promote land governance, agrarian reform, land regularization and access to land for family farmers, agrarian reform settlers, quilombolas, indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities, ensuring the social function of land, productive inclusion, and the well-being of these populations.

Participation of quilombolas, indigenous people and traditional peoples and communities in sales to institutional markets aims to increase the participation of cooperatives and associations of quilombolas, indigenous people and traditional peoples and communities in institutional markets, especially of Food Acquisition Program - PAA and of National School Feeding Program - PNAE. The specific goal (goal disaggregation) for indigenous peoples is to increase the supply of quilombola, indigenous and traditional peoples and communities cooperatives/associations to institutional markets (PAA and PNAE) to 14 by 2027, of which 5 are in the Northeast, 3 in the North, 2 in the South, and 2 in the Southeast.

The delivery of **Quilombola, Indigenous and Traditional Peoples' and Communities' Families served by Technical Assistance and Rural Extension - ATER** seeks to increase the number of Quilombola, Indigenous and Traditional Peoples' and Communities' Families served by Technical Assistance and

Rural Extension, according to their specificities. The goal is to serve 15,200 families with Technical Assistance and Rural Extension, according to their specificities, of which 4,000 in the Northeast, 3,500 in the North, 3,500 in the Southeast, 2,200 in the Midwest, and 2,000 in the South.

The **Family Farming Register (CAF) for quilombolas, indigenous people and traditional peoples and communities** aims to increase the number of Family Farming Registers (CAFs) for quilombolas, indigenous people and other traditional peoples and communities. The goal is to increase the number of families with CAF/DAP to 235,363, of which 52,900 in the Northeast, 17,930 in the North, 11,356 in the South, 7,599 in the Southeast, and 5,527 in the Midwest.

Production by quilombolas, indigenous people and traditional peoples and communities registered with a seal of origin aims to increase the number of seals of origin issued for production by quilombolas, indigenous people and traditional peoples, and communities.

4.5 Agricultural Research and Innovation

The program aims to strengthen the agricultural sector's capacity to overcome economic, social and environmental challenges through the generation, sharing, and application of technical-scientific knowledge and the bioeconomy, and brings many opportunities for innovation to Brazilian agriculture, especially regarding adding value to biodiversity and generating prosperity for local communities.

4.5.1 Enhancing the dissemination, utilization, and creation of technical and scientific knowledge to address the economic, social, and environmental challenges encountered in the agricultural, agro-industrial, and forestry sectors.

The plan is to **provide technological solutions to beneficiaries for agricultural, forestry and agro-industrial systems, with a view to social and productive inclusion and regional development**, to benefit small producers and agro-industries, family farmers and traditional peoples and communities. By the end of 2027, 344 technologies will have been developed, of which 217 in the Midwest, 210 in the Southeast, 206 in the South, 186 in the Northeast, and 169 in the North.

4.6 Neo-industrialization, Business Environment, and International Economic Participation

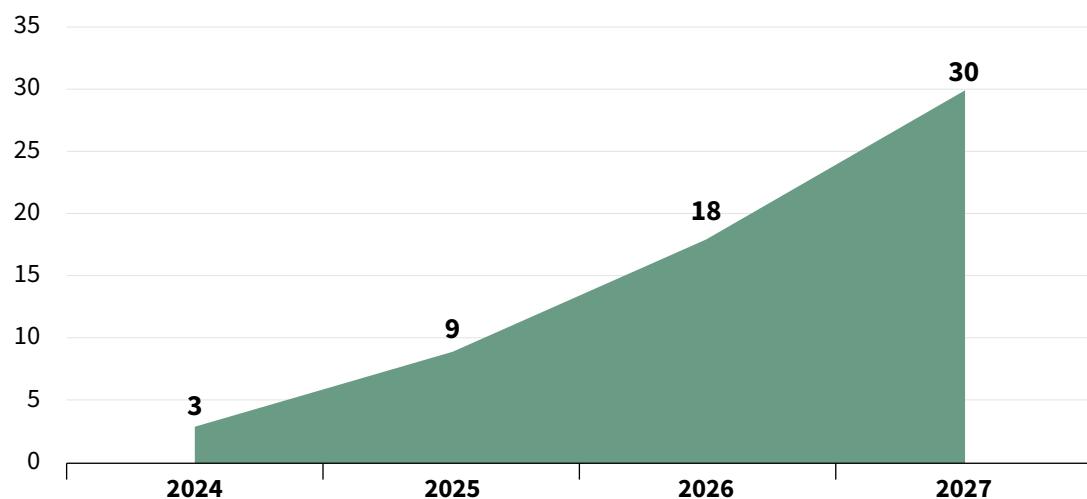
The Program aims to increase innovation, productivity, and competitiveness towards a green, diversified, complex, and dense economy, improving the business environment and increasing the country's qualified international economic participation, with a view to economic and social development, job promotion, income distribution, and the reduction of social and regional inequalities.

4.6.1 Promote the development of the green economy by increasing its participation in Brazilian industry

Within the scope of this specific objective, we would highlight the delivery of **Traditional Peoples and Communities and Indigenous Peoples Benefited under the Biomes' Socio-Biodiversity Production Chains Program**, which plans to benefit 30 traditional peoples and communities and indigenous peoples by the end of the PPA, with actions aimed at improving the quality, production capacity,

productivity, and connection of production units that are part of, or are already part of, national and international value chains for socio-biodiversity products. The actions must be related to the vocations of the biomes in which they are located, with the aim of increasing the income of the beneficiaries in a socially, environmentally, and culturally sustainable way.

Graph 18 - Cumulative number of indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities and family farmers (PICTAFs) benefited



Source: SIOP.

4.7 Tourism, that's the destination

The goal of the Tourism Program is to establish tourism as a driving force for sustainable development and to enhance the competitiveness of Brazilian tourist destinations and products. The program aims to democratize access to tourism and its benefits for Brazilian citizens.

4.7.1 Promote sustainable, inclusive, and accessible tourism activities in Brazilian destinations

Within the scope of the specific objective **Promote tourism activities in Brazilian destinations in a sustainable, inclusive and accessible manner**, we highlight **actions to promote democratic and inclusive access for priority audiences to the benefits of tourism, including indigenous peoples**.

This involves promoting actions and sharing good community, market, and government practices in the search for effective solutions, in the short and medium term, to the problems that exist in the different destinations, based on the definition of tools, mechanisms, and responsibilities of each social actor involved in the production of goods, products, and services in the tourist destinations of the national territory. There will be 8 actions carried out in the 2024-2027 period, 1 of which is aimed at indigenous peoples on a national level.

4.8 Sustainable Popular and Solidarity Economy

4.8.1 Promoting popular education, technical qualifications and citizen training in the Popular and Solidarity Economy

Through this objective, it is hoped that professional qualification courses will be created to develop the technical, human, political, social and environmental skills of the members of popular and solidarity economy ventures. **It is planned to train 1,260 indigenous people by 2027.** These courses should always follow the following guidelines: a) To be a humanist, anti-racist, feminist, and anti-capacity training; b) To consider the well-being and knowledge of traditional and indigenous peoples and communities; c) Training carried out through popular and interdisciplinary education, the pedagogical methodology of alternation guaranteeing dialogue between theory and practice, in the relationship of self-management with the community and the territory; d) To strengthen the principles of Solidarity Economy and national policy guidelines; e) To align technical, human, political, socio-cultural and environmental skills.

4.9 Food and Nutrition Security and Combating Hunger

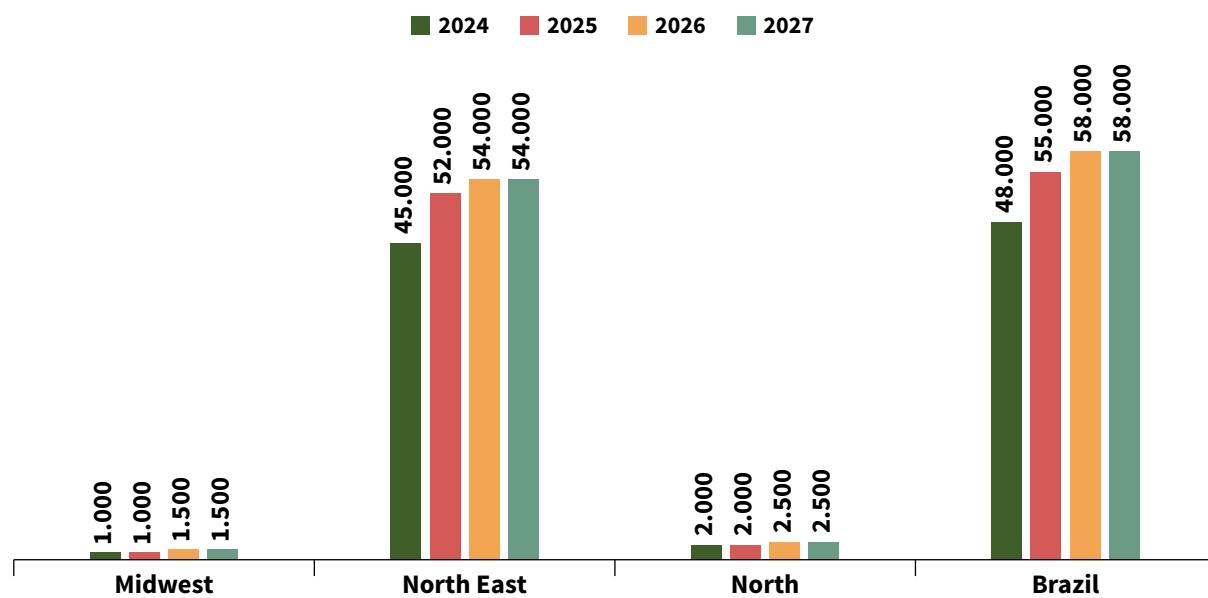
The aim of the Food and Nutrition Security and Fight against Hunger Program is to promote the production, supply, access, and consumption of adequate and healthy food and water, based on sustainable, healthy and resilient food systems, prioritizing vulnerable population groups, including indigenous peoples, and strengthening the Food and Nutrition Security System.

4.9.1 Expand access to water for consumption and production for rural families on the Unified Registry by implementing social water storage technologies

This specific objective includes the delivery of **social technologies for access to water for consumption and production, such as 16,000 liter slab cisterns, school cisterns, sidewalk cisterns, flood cisterns, underground dams, autonomous multi-use rainwater systems, community multi-use rainwater systems, among others.**

The goal is to implement 219,000 cisterns or social technologies for access to water for consumption and production by the end of 2027, of which 54,000 in the Northeast, 2,500 in the North, and 1,500 in the Midwest.

Graph 19 - Implementation of 1,000 cisterns or social technologies for access to water for consumption and production.



Source: SIOP.

Note: Target regionalized by Brazilian macro-region with target for implementation. Numbers to be reached per year, totaling 219,000 by the end of the 2024-2027 four-year period.

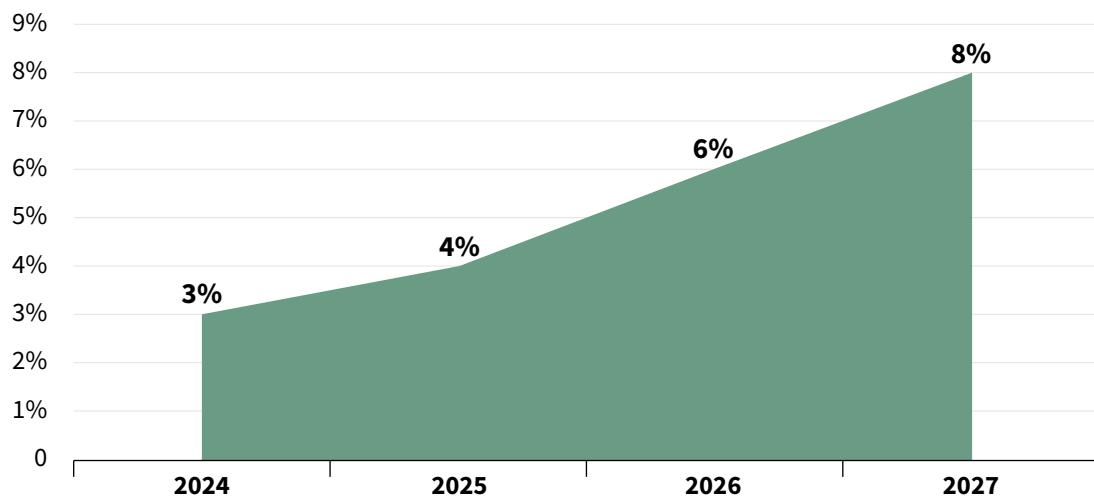
4.9.2 To support the productive inclusion of rural families on the Unified Registry through the development of a productive project with technical assistance and the transfer of a non-reimbursable resource.

The specific objective **Support the productive inclusion of rural families on the Unified Registry through the development of a productive project with technical assistance and the transfer of a non-refundable resource** is linked to the delivery **Productive inclusion of rural families enrolled on the Unified Registry through social and productive monitoring and the direct transfer of non-refundable financial resources to families, and with** this, it is planned to serve 131,000 rural families enrolled on the Unified Registry with productive inclusion actions by 2027, throughout the national territory.

In the specific objective **Acquire food from family farming, expanding the participation, with gender equity, of the priority groups defined in the PAA legislation, as suppliers of the food that supplies Food and Nutritional Security actions and equipment**, a fair and equal distribution of opportunities is guaranteed, involving civil society and its organized movements.

With the delivery **Indigenous peoples, quilombola communities, traditional peoples, and communities as PAA food suppliers**, the plan is to reach 8% of family farmers belonging to indigenous peoples, quilombola communities, traditional peoples and communities as PAA food suppliers by the end of 2027.

Graph 20 - Increasing the participation of family farmers belonging to indigenous peoples, quilombola communities, and traditional peoples and communities as PAA food suppliers.



Source: SIOP.

4.9.3 Encouraging the Development of Healthy and Sustainable Food Systems

The specific objective **Fostering the Development of Healthy and Sustainable Food Systems** seeks to promote healthy and sustainable food systems in cities to foster agro-ecological production, access, supply, marketing, distribution and consumption of healthy food, prioritizing the population in situations of food and nutritional insecurity.

The delivery of **food baskets to traditional and specific population groups in situations of food and nutritional insecurity or families affected by emergencies or public calamities stands** out. By the end of 2027, two million food baskets will have been delivered based on demands from emergencies or food insecurity among traditional peoples and communities.

4.10 Food Supply and Sovereignty

The Food Supply and Sovereignty Program aims to increase the availability and supply of diversified foods based on healthy and sustainable food systems, to promote food sovereignty, with indigenous peoples as one of the target groups.

4.10.1 Promote the commercialization and public procurement of family farming, ensuring the participation of traditional peoples and communities, indigenous peoples, rural youth and rural women

This specific objective partially incorporates the proposal “PNAE 40% - Acquisition of at least 40% of products from Family Farming”, which received 517 votes on the Participatory Brazil Platform as part of the process of participation in the construction of the PPA.

Under the specific objective **Promote the commercialization and public procurement of family farming, ensuring the participation of traditional peoples and communities, indigenous peoples, rural youth and rural women**, the delivery stands out **increase the number of family farmers selling food to the PNAE (National School Feeding Program)**, with the aim of supporting, encouraging, training and enabling access to institutional markets and structuring actions to market the production of family farmers, farmers settled by agrarian reform, traditional peoples and communities, indigenous peoples, urban and perimeter urban farmers, as well as their economic enterprises and organizations for marketing school meals.

As part of this initiative, the objective is to annually increase the number of family farmers selling food to the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) by 5%, ultimately reaching 48 thousand farmers supplying for school meals by 2027.



5 Indigenous Health



5 Indigenous Health

Indigenous peoples have a morbidity and mortality profile with a predominance of preventable diseases, concomitantly with the worsening of historically prevalent conditions and the emergence of new ones, as a result of the impact that their way of life has suffered due to territorial threats and the expansion of certain economic fronts.

Until the establishment of the **Unified Health System (SUS)**, the health of indigenous peoples was centralized at the national level, with an emphasis on care and treatment. After the enactment of Law N° 8.080, of September 19, 1990, which established the SUS, with Law N° 9.836, of September 23, 1999, which established the **Indigenous Health Care Subsystem (SasiSUS)**⁸, primary care actions and services began to be offered in the more than 6,000 existing villages, which allowed, among other advances, the reduction of indigenous infant mortality from 74.6/1,000 live births (year 2000) to 30.67/1,000 in 2023.

The network of primary, medium and high-complexity health actions and services is the access route to health care. Within the scope of the **National Policy for Indigenous Health Care (PNASPI)**, these actions and services are organized in their own way to provide health care as a means of promoting the exercise of citizenship.

The subsystem includes the Basic Indigenous Health Units (UBSI), the Base Poles and accommodation for professionals who work shifts in indigenous territories. These structures are linked to other services in the health network, to provide fluidity to the therapeutic itinerary of this population.

The focus is on the indigenous family and its dynamics, in a community context. The planning and execution of actions considers their traditions and knowledge, in a culturally competent manner, since the challenges and needs of indigenous peoples are peculiar to their condition of socio-cultural existence.

5.1 Indigenous Health

The general objective of the **Indigenous Health** Program is to promote and qualify the provision of health and environmental sanitation actions and services, considering the different ethnic-cultural contexts of the indigenous population, in articulation and strengthening of traditional knowledge and practices. These measures aim to make this population's the right to health a reality, by expanding access and improving the quality of actions and services, in accordance with the principles that govern the Unified Health System - SUS: universality, integrality ,and equity.

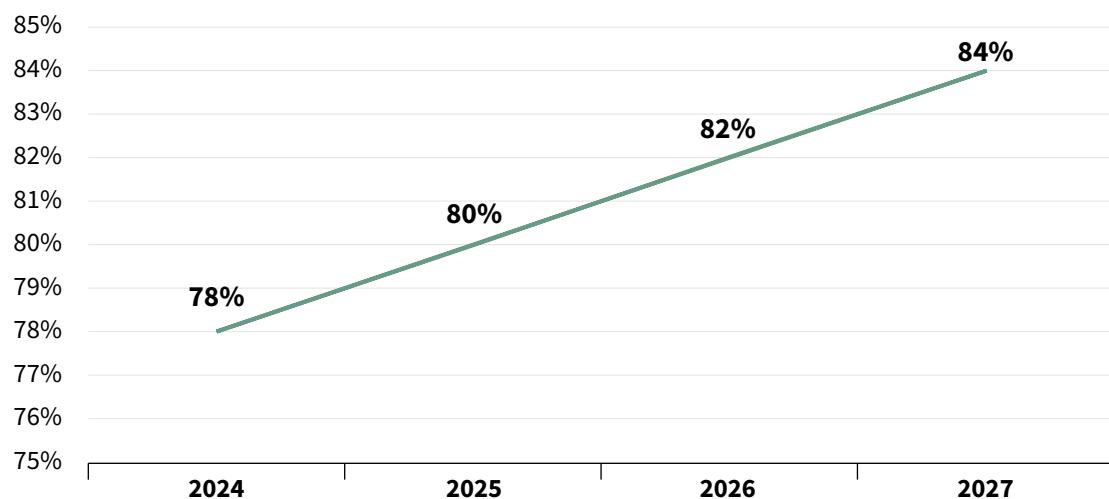
⁸ A component of the SUS, the Indigenous Health Subsystem (SasiSUS) aims to guarantee indigenous peoples access to comprehensive health care, in accordance with the principles and guidelines of the SUS, taking into account their social, cultural, geographical, historical and political diversity. To this end, this subsystem is made up of 34 Special Indigenous Health Districts (DSEI) located in all regions of Brazil, which carry out health care actions for indigenous peoples, as well as basic sanitation activities, management, technical support and support for social control. This policy is managed by the Ministry of Health's Indigenous Health Secretariat.

5.1.1 Reducing indigenous infant mortality from preventable causes

This specific objective has a target for 2024 of reducing the infant mortality rate from preventable causes from 19.1 to 17.58 in 2024, reaching 13.03 in 2027. For comparison purposes, the infant mortality rate for the general population in Brazil in 2021 was 10.6 according to the Epidemiological Bulletin Vol. 53 - nº 46 (December/2022) of the Ministry of Health.

With the delivery of the **complete vaccination scheme to indigenous children under the age of 1**, the plan is to cover 84% of indigenous children under the age of 1 by the end of 2027, reaching 78% in 2024, 80% in 2025, and 82% in 2026.

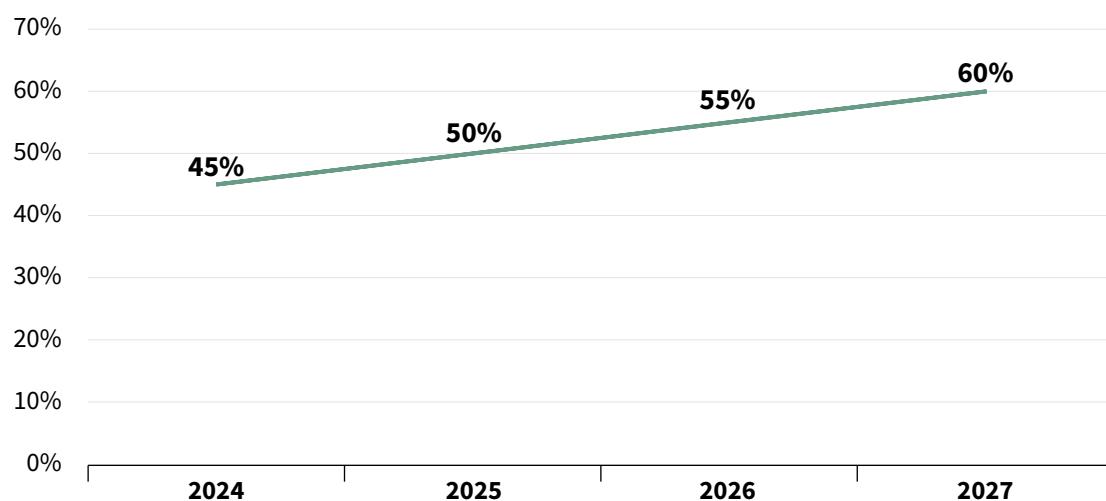
Graph 21 - Increase in the percentage of indigenous people under one-year-old with a complete vaccination schedule



Source: SIOP.

With the delivery of **Child growth and development consultations**, the aim is to increase the percentage of indigenous children under 1-year-old with at least 6 growth and development consultations, which currently stands at 43.1%, to 60% by the end of the Multi-Year Plan. The achievement of results will be measured by the percentage of indigenous children under the age of 1 with at least 6 growth and development consultations.

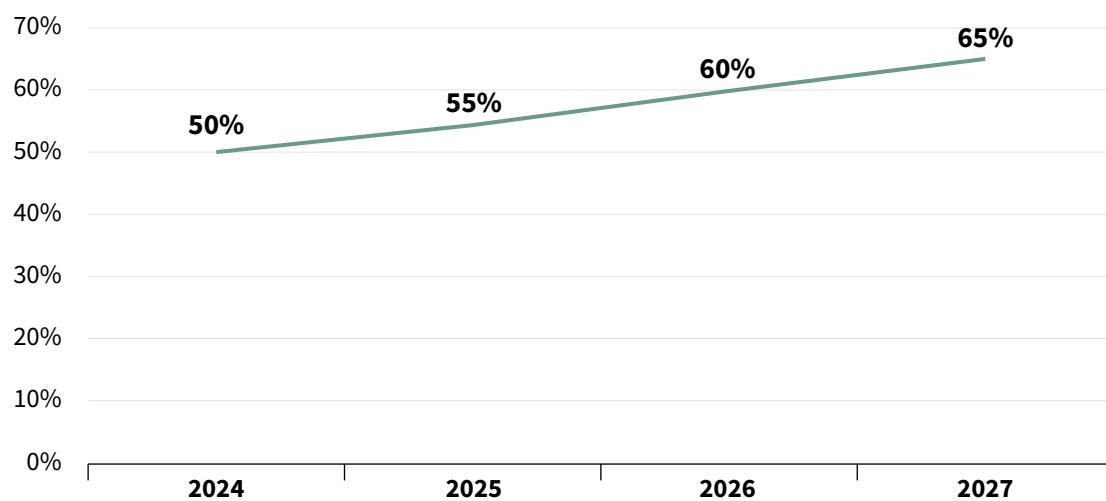
Graph 22 - Increase in the percentage of indigenous children under the age of 1 with at least 6 growth and development check-ups.



Source: SIOP.

Also defined is the delivery **of Prenatal consultations carried out**, in which the aim is to increase the percentage of indigenous pregnant women with at least 6 prenatal consultations to 65%, which currently stands at 49.1%. The indicator used to monitor the achievement of the goal is the percentage of indigenous pregnant women with at least 6 prenatal consultations.

Graph 23 - Increase in the percentage of indigenous pregnant women with at least 6 prenatal consultations



Source: SIOP.

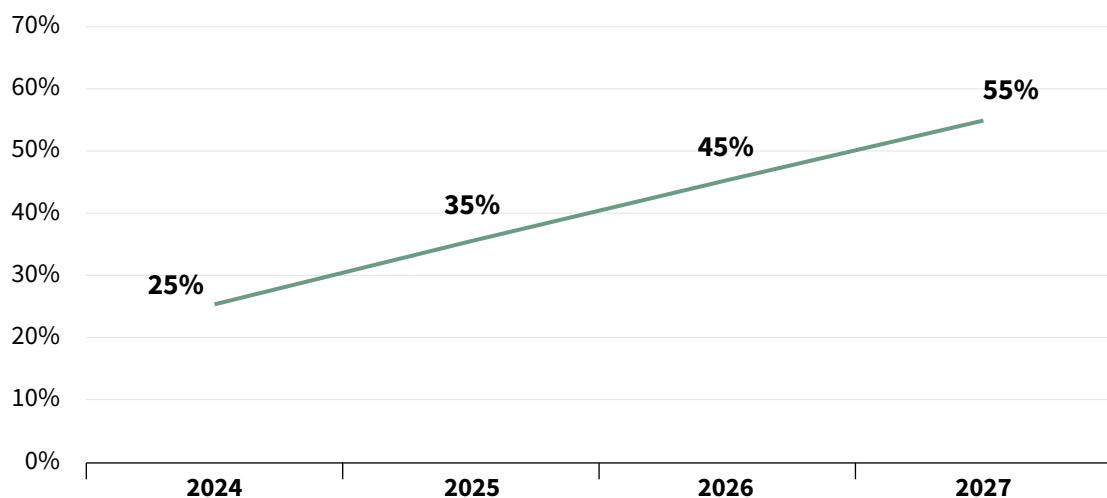
Food and nutritional monitoring of indigenous children under 1 year of age aims to increase the percentage of indigenous children under 1 year of age with at least 6 years of food and nutritional monitoring from 65.4% to 80% by 2027, measured by the percentage of indigenous children under 1 year of age with food and nutritional monitoring.

The **Investigated Deaths** program aims to increase the investigation of deaths in indigenous children under one-year-old from 80% to 90% by 2027 (82% in 2024; 85% in 2025; and 87% in 2026).

The delivery **Dental appointments for indigenous pregnant women during prenatal care** will be measured by the indicator percentage of indigenous pregnant women with at least 1 dental appointment during prenatal care, with the goal of increasing the percentage of indigenous pregnant women with at least 1 dental appointment during prenatal care, from the current value of 5.4% to 35%, by the end of the PPA.

The delivery of **Qualified workers in health care for indigenous peoples** aims to increase the percentage of workers qualified to work in an intercultural context from 13% to 55% by 2027. Progress towards this goal will be measured by the indicator percentage of workers qualified to work in an intercultural context.

Graph 24 - Increase in the percentage of workers qualified to work in intercultural contexts



Source: SIOP.

The Delivery of **Basic Indigenous Health Units (UBSI)** will be measured by the number of works completed to set up Basic Indigenous Health Units (UBSI) in indigenous villages. The target is to increase the number of works completed to set up Basic Indigenous Health Units to 80 by 2027.

The Delivery for the **Expansion of Basic Indigenous Health Units - UBSI in indigenous villages** aims to increase the number of completed expansions of Basic Indigenous Health Units - UBSI in indigenous villages from 6 to 50 by the end of 2027.

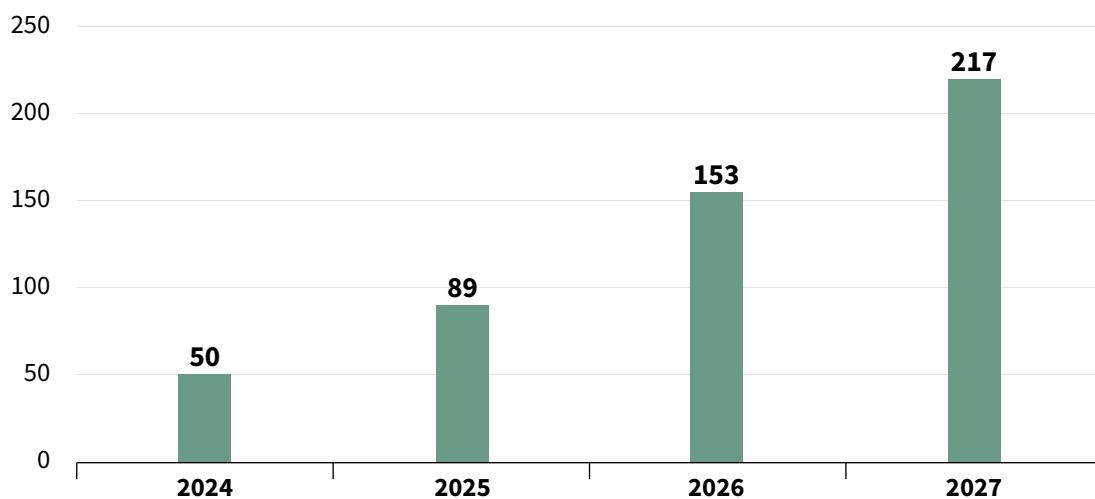
5.1.2 Ensuring access to water for human consumption in indigenous villages

Another specific objective of the Indigenous Health Program is **ensuring access to water for human consumption in indigenous villages**, whose indicator is the number of villages benefiting from drinking water supply infrastructure works. The goal is to implement access to drinking water in indigenous villages through the implementation or renovation of Water Supply Systems (SAA) or Alternative Collective Water Supply Solutions (SAC). The scope of the specific objective includes the preparation of

basic and executive projects and the analysis and collection of water for human consumption, to assess its potability. Several deliverables are listed below.

Delivery **Villages with new water supply infrastructure (simplified systems in villages)** will be measured by the number of villages with completed water supply infrastructure. The target is to increase the number of villages with completed water supply infrastructure to 217 by the end of the PPA period.

Graph 25 - Increase the number of villages with completed water supply infrastructures



Source: SIOP.

Note: Target considers the sum of villages with water supply infrastructure over the four-year period 2024-2027.

The aim of delivering **Villages with renovated existing water supply infrastructure (simplified systems in villages)** is to increase the number of villages with renovated water supply infrastructure to 17 in 2024, 29 in 2025, 49 in 2026, reaching 69 by the end of the Multi-Year Plan.

Water quality collection and analysis in the villages has as its indicator the percentage of villages with water quality collection and analysis for human consumption in the year. By the end of the period, the target is to increase the percentage of villages with water collection and analysis for human consumption from 7.6% to 18% by 2027.

Other institutional and regulatory measures have been defined for the implementation of the Indigenous Health Program, including the **7th National Indigenous Health Conference**, scheduled for 2026, which will seek to assess the health situation of indigenous peoples and propose guidelines for the formulation of the National Policy for Comprehensive Health Care for Indigenous Peoples - PNASPI.

The implementation of the **Program of Ancestral Practices of Indigenous Peoples in Indigenous Territories** aims to promote differentiated care in line with the National Policy of Comprehensive Health Care for Indigenous Peoples - PNASPI and aims to implement a program that guarantees indigenous peoples access to indigenous ancestral knowledge and practices in health.

Another measure will be to systematically implement the monitoring of health indicators in the special indigenous health districts, as a way of contributing to the monitoring of the implementation of the

PNASPI, through the analysis and monitoring of the indicators defined in the Multi-Year Plan, as well as in the National Health Plan (PNS) and the District Indigenous Health Plans (PDSI).

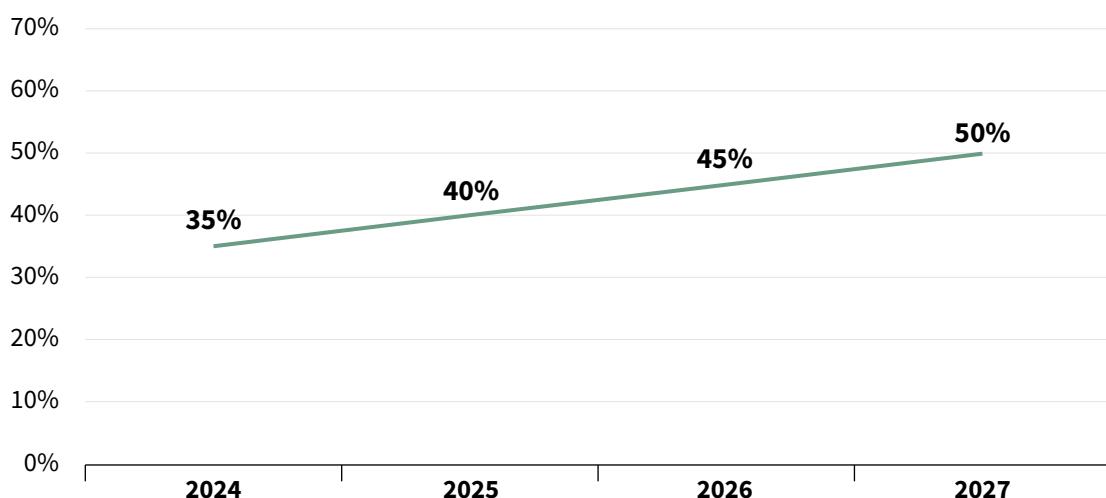
5.2 Qualification of pharmaceutical services in the SUS

Although it is not specifically aimed at indigenous peoples, this program benefits this population by promoting universal access to pharmaceutical services within the Unified Health System for the entire population throughout their life cycle, both in the Primary Care component and in Specialized Health Care.

5.2.1 Expanding the population's access to medicines and strategic supplies from the Brazilian Popular Pharmacy Program.

The expansion of the **accreditation of private pharmacies under the Brazilian Popular Pharmacy Program by unit of the Federation** will be measured by the percentage of pharmacies accredited by Unit of the Federation in the Popular Pharmacy Program, which currently stands at 31% with the aim of reaching 50% by the end of 2027.

Graph 26 - Increase in the percentage of pharmacies accredited by Federative Unit in the Popular Pharmacy Program



Source: SIOP.

The expansion of the **list of free medicines of the Popular Pharmacy Program of Brazil** is focused on the list of medicines available to the population under the program, whose goal is to reach 8 additions by the end of the PPA.

The delivery of **New clinical indications included in the list of medicines of the Popular Pharmacy Program of Brazil** has an emphasis on the clinical conditions that make up the scope of the program, and the goal is to incorporate 4 new indications by the end of the PPA term.

5.3 Primary Health Care

This program incorporates the proposal “Resuming the implementation of the health policy for rural, forest and water populations”, which came from the Inter-Council Forum during the Participatory PPA process.

The **Primary Health Care** Program also benefits indigenous peoples because of its universal nature. This is where the territorial services offered in the Indigenous Health Districts are linked, guaranteeing access to essential health care.

5.3.1 Expanding access to and coverage of the Family Health Strategy, prioritizing areas of social vulnerability, including riverside and quilombola areas, with the provision of professionals and interprofessional care

The delivery of **occupied vacancies in Primary Care medical supply programs** provides for the allocation of medical professionals in Family Health, Primary Care, Indigenous Health, Street Clinic, and Prison Primary Care teams, with priority given to distributing vacancies to the most vulnerable municipalities and territories according to the IBGE Social Vulnerability Index (IVS). The goal is to have 29,613 professionals allocated by the end of the PPA.

5.4 Management, Work, Education, and the Digital Transformation of Health

This program is also transversal like the other programs focused on health care (Primary Health Care; Specialized Care; and Indigenous Health) and surveillance, contributing to the qualification of the services provided and the development of the SUS, benefiting the population universally, including indigenous peoples.

5.4.1 Implement the National Program for Gender Equity, Race, and Valorization of Women Workers in the Unified Health System (SUS) to tackle health inequities

The delivery **Strategies and health management devices to tackle inequalities of gender, race, ethnicity, generation, class, sexual orientation and disability implemented** will seek to encourage SUS managers to implement these initiatives in their territories. There are currently no strategies in place, and 18 are expected to be in place by 2027.

The delivery **of health education strategies and devices to tackle inequalities of gender, race, ethnicity, generation, class, sexual orientation and disabilities implemented, in turn**, has an emphasis on SUS male and female workers. There are currently no strategies in place, and 12 are expected to be in operation by 2027.

The delivery, which aims to train **Mobilizers for gender, race and ethnic equity and the valorization of SUS workers in the 27 Federative Units**, is an action aimed at Primary Care, which has no reference index and aims to reach 472 mobilizers by 2027.

5.4.2 Implementing networked and distance learning courses as a contribution to reducing regional and social inequalities in health

The delivery of **e-learning qualification courses in a self-instructional format with an emphasis on themes for tackling social inequalities (gender, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, vulnerable populations) and infectious and neglected diseases** aims to reach 15,000 participants by the end of the PPA.

The delivery of a **hybrid scientific initiation course for young female researchers in the fields of engineering, exact sciences and computing for health (STEM in Health), aimed at tackling regional, race/ethnicity, gender and sexual orientation inequalities in vulnerable areas**, is a hybrid initiative that aims to reach 2,000 girls and women by 2027.

6 Indigenous Education



6 Indigenous Education

The Brazilian guideline for the education of indigenous peoples has its origins in the Federal Constitution itself⁹. Indigenous peoples are entitled and guaranteed to a specific, intercultural, multilingual and community school education¹⁰, as has also been recognized by the **Law of Guidelines and Bases of Education - LDB**, Law N° 9.394, of December 20, 1996. The entire educational policy is coordinated by the **Ministry of Education - MEC**, with decentralized execution by states and municipalities. However, as this is a specific target group with transversal characteristics, it must be dealt with in harmony and coordination with the other players in the system, especially the **National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (Funai)** and the **Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI)**, as well as other players.

This is also the case with the 2024-2027 Multi-Year Plan's Transversal Agenda Indigenous Peoples, with programs included transversally in various bodies and units. Specifically for this agenda, there are six (6) programs under the PPA, with transversality in Education and Indigenous Peoples.".

6.1 Democratic Basic Education with Quality and Equity, coordinated by the MEC

This program includes three different proposals from the Inter-Council Forum in the Participatory PPA process: "The mental health of Brazilian students", "Teaching Afro-Brazilian, African and Indigenous History and Culture in schools and structuring quilombola schools", and "Education in the Amazon - budget according to the Amazonian cost".

6.1.1 Promote actions to recognize and value diversity by supporting training in education for ethnic-racial relations, human rights education, and environmental education at school

This specific objective aims to support training in education for ethnic-racial relations with permanent training lines in basic education and aims to offer up to 7,300 places on continuing training courses in education for ethnic-racial relations, in human rights education and in environmental education, so that it will promote the training of trainers to transform the local reality and knowledge about the

9 CRFB88:

Art. 210. Minimum content shall be set for primary education in order to ensure common basic training and respect for national and regional cultural and artistic values.

(...)

§ Paragraph 2 Regular primary education will be taught in Portuguese, with indigenous communities also guaranteed the use of their mother tongues and their own learning processes.

10 Law No. 9.349, of December 20, 1996:

Art. 32:

(...)

§ Paragraph 3 Regular primary education will be taught in Portuguese, with indigenous communities guaranteed the use of their mother tongues and their own learning processes.

(...)

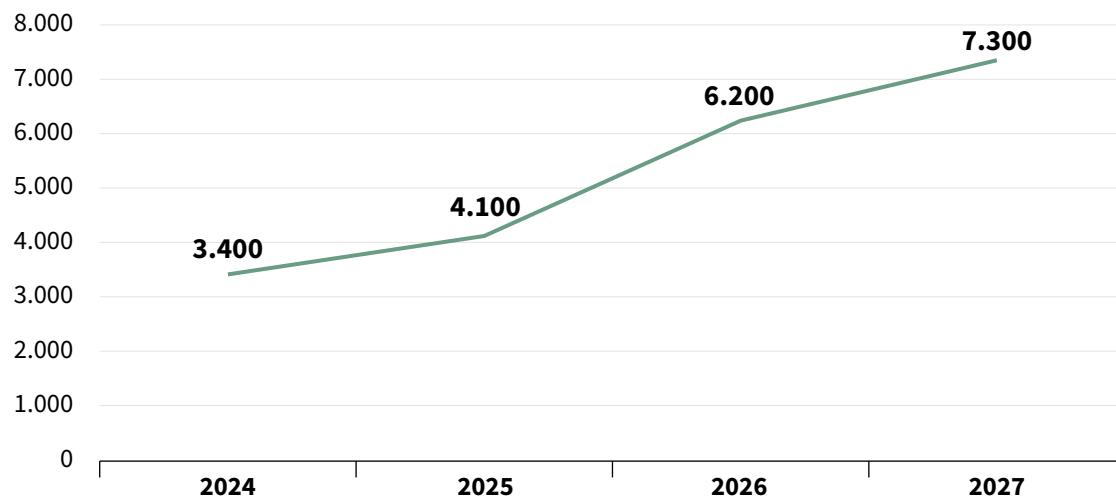
Art. 35-A:

(...)

§ Paragraph 3 The teaching of the Portuguese language and mathematics will be compulsory in the three years of secondary education, with indigenous communities also being guaranteed the use of their mother tongues.

ethnic-racial reality in Brazil, with the capacity to contribute to a better environment at school and, in the future, to a fairer and more equitable society.

Graph 27 - Places on continuing training courses in education for ethnic-racial relations, human rights education, and environmental education.



Source: SIOP.

6.1.2 Promote, in collaboration with education systems, policies for indigenous school education

A specific objective more directly related to the transversal agenda of Indigenous Peoples is the promotion, in collaboration with education systems, of policies for indigenous school education. Its concrete aim is to increase the number of indigenous children enrolled in school, with a target of 304,886 enrollments in indigenous basic education schools by the end of 2027.

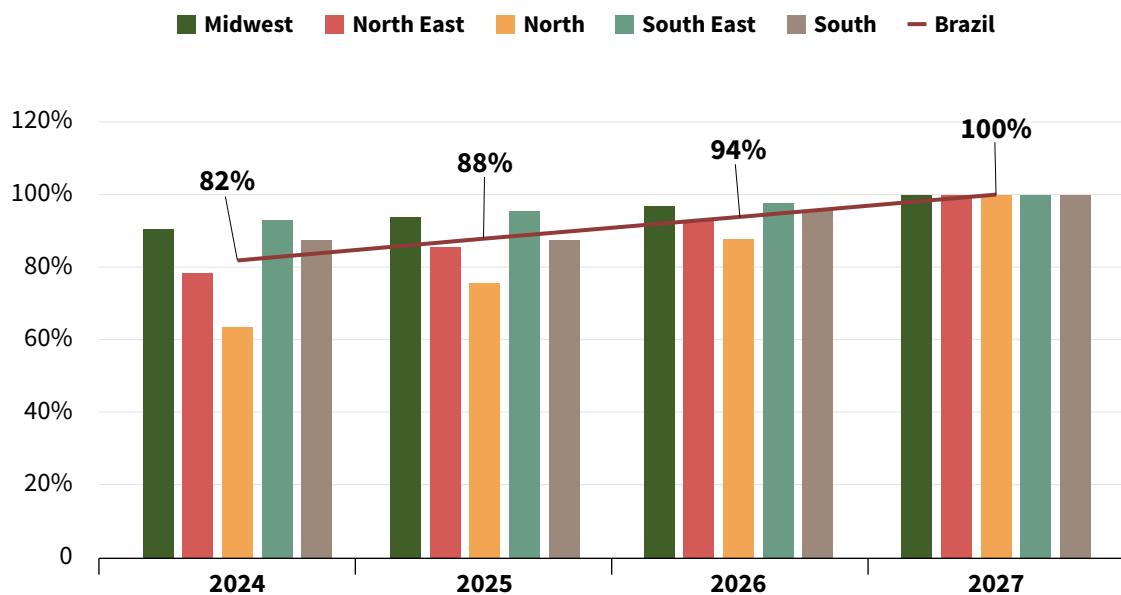
Within the scope of this same specific objective, the delivery is to **support the professionalization and initial training of teachers and basic education professionals within the scope of indigenous school education**, an essential action to guarantee effective results within the scope of basic education for the indigenous population in schools, and inseparable from quality education for this public. In the same vein, the delivery to provide **support for the professionalization and continuing training of teachers and basic education professionals in the field of indigenous school education** also has a similar objective, to strengthen the first years of training for the indigenous population in Brazilian schools. Finally, another related deliverable aims **to provide adequate infrastructure in schools, focusing on improving the physical, technological and pedagogical infrastructure of indigenous schools**, all of which work in harmony to achieve this objective.

6.1.3 Provide broadband internet access and equipment for pedagogical use in public basic education schools, including rural, indigenous, and quilombola schools.

A specific objective that is not exclusively linked to the indigenous agenda, but which makes an essential contribution to it, is the promotion of **broadband internet access and equipment for pedagogical use in public basic education schools, including rural, indigenous, and quilombola schools**. With this initiative, the Ministry of Education aims to increase the number of schools with desktop computers,

laptops, and tablets for student use (computer labs, specific labs for professional education, libraries, classrooms and other environments) to increase not only connectivity, but especially access to content. Although this specific objective does not specifically target indigenous peoples, the aim is to reach 100% of Brazilian schools by the end of 2027, contributing to greater integration and knowledge production in indigenous schools.

Graph 28 - Increase in the percentage of schools connected to broadband internet. Comparative data on the percentage evolution of Brazilian macro-regions and the average for Brazil, annualized over the four-year period 2024-2027



Source: SIOP.

6.1.4 To provide technical, pedagogical, and financial support to the physical school network of public basic education for construction, renovation, expansion, and acquisition of equipment and furniture, ensuring adequate operating conditions, accessibility and socio-environmental sustainability and meeting the demands and specificities of the stages and modalities of basic education, including considering rural populations, quilombolas, indigenous people, people with disabilities, deaf people, youth, and adult education.

This specific objective focuses on physical infrastructure itself, as an essential means of guaranteeing quality education. One of the goals of this specific objective expressly provides for support for entities in acquiring furniture and equipment for basic education, which has the potential to contribute to improving the quality of education and training.

Finally, it is important to mention the institutional and normative measures aimed at building a **Reference Framework for Indigenous and Quilombola School Feeding**, improving the Resolution on indigenous school feeding, drawing up guidance documents, and including actions aimed at indigenous and quilombola school feeding in the Work Plans of the Cecanes (Collaborating Centers for School Feeding and Nutrition). As a way of carrying out these actions, the Ministry of Education intends to sign Technical Cooperation Agreements (ACTs) with institutions such as the Ministry of Racial Equality, Original Peoples, Human Rights and other entities related to the issue.

6.2 Professional and Technological Education that Transforms

The **Professional and Technological Education Program** aims to increase the quality of secondary, technical and higher education, preparing citizens to deal with professional and ethical challenges in a world undergoing intense technological transformation.

This program seeks to address the misalignment between the supply and training of vocational education and the demands of society, the world of work and the diversity of populations and their territories. The program's premise and problem is unequal and insufficient access and permanence in Professional and Technological Education - EPT, especially among the most socially vulnerable population such as black, indigenous, quilombola, deaf people, people with disabilities, rural people, waters, and forests.

Although the program is not aimed exclusively at indigenous peoples, it has concrete objectives and actions that can contribute directly to improving the quality of education for this population.

The Program considers the social, gender and sexual orientation, ethnic, racial, cultural, territorial and environmental, sustainability and local productive potential, with a view to overcoming inequalities and valuing diversity, from the perspective of equity, inclusion, and sustainability in Professional and Technological Education.

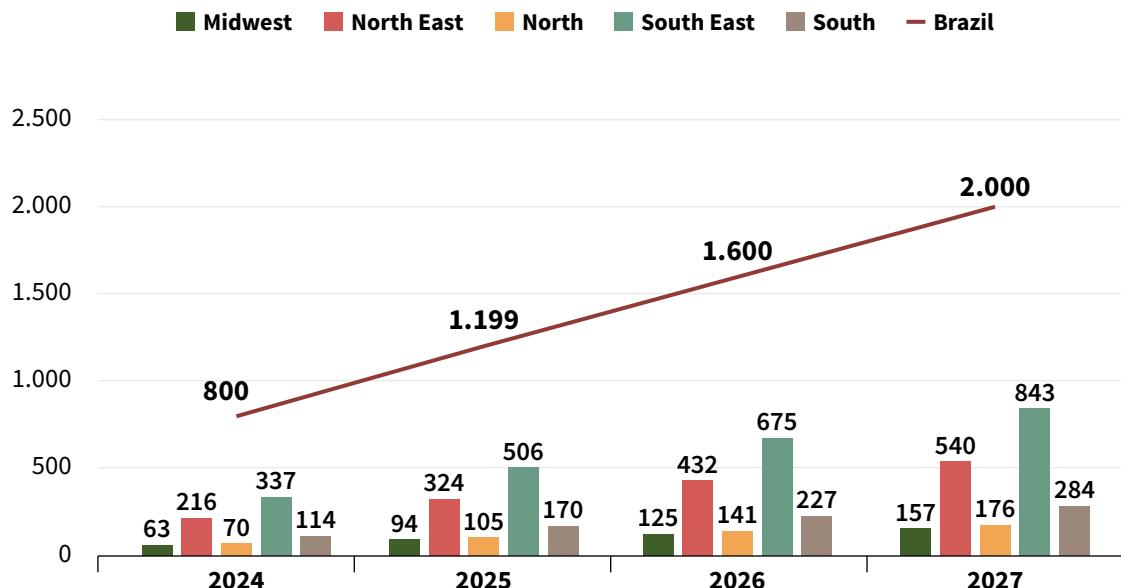
Considering this transversal approach, which is also aimed at indigenous peoples, the Vocational and Technological Education Program in the 2024-2027 PPA seeks to improve and enhance the reality of educational and vocational training within indigenous communities.

To this end, the Ministry of Education is committed to establishing, as an Institutional Measure, investment in educational actions aimed at strengthening **affirmative action programs through the Quota Law - Law N° 12.711, of August 29, 2012**, and other possible ways, with positive impacts on access, permanence and success, with quality, of groups that have suffered from historical injustices such as indigenous peoples, as well as other groups benefiting from affirmative actions in the Institutions.

6.2.1 Qualify Professional and Technological Education by promoting programs, projects, and actions that strengthen attention to society's demands in the provision of teaching, research, extension and innovation, considering social, cultural, territorial and environmental specificities, sustainability, inclusion, and accessibility.

This specific objective aims to guarantee access, permanence, and quality training in Vocational and Technological Education considering local social, cultural and productive potential, with a view to overcoming inequalities and valuing diversity, from the perspective of equity, inclusion and sustainability, with a view to comprehensive training.

Graph 29 - Increase in the number of projects and actions supported by Secretariat of Professional and Technological Education - SETEC. Comparative data on the evolution of projects supported in the Brazilian macro-regions and the average for Brazil, annualized over the four-year period 2024-2027



Source: SIOP.

6.3 Higher Education: Quality, Democracy, Equity, and Sustainability

This program includes three different proposals from the Participatory PPA, which together received 4,684 votes on the Participatory Brazil Platform. The first refers to the **Fies Medicine Student Loan**, which received a total of 1,667 votes. The second refers to the **creation of the Quilombo Campus within the Federal Institute of Northern Minas Gerais, in the city of Minas Novas in the Jequitinhonha Valley**, and received 1,630 votes. The third, “**Guarantee funding for student assistance and for projects to strengthen public, federal, state and municipal universities**”, received 1,387 votes on the Platform.

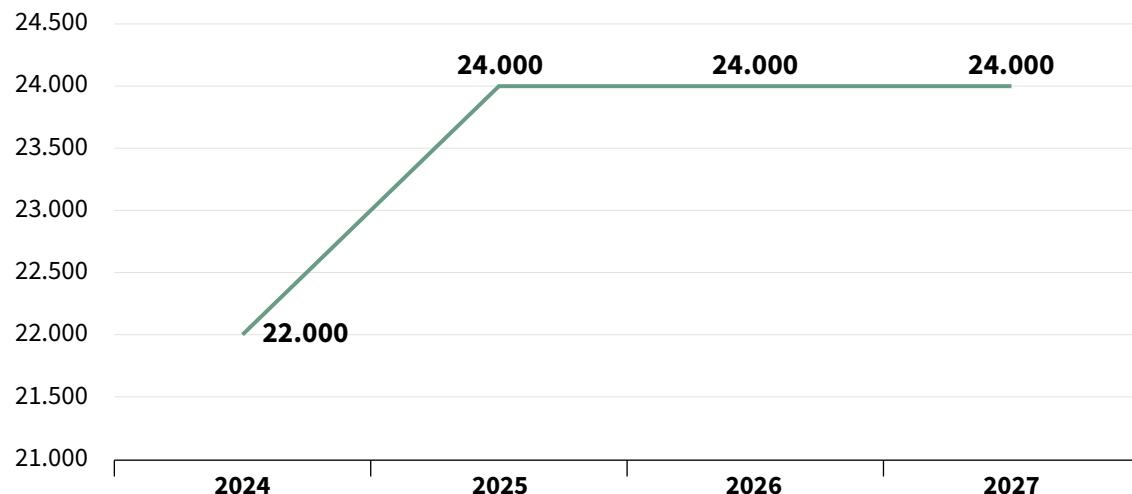
Investment in higher education is just as important as in basic education, including as a space for dialogue and social inclusion, which is why the Transversal Agenda Indigenous Peoples provides for attributes within the scope of this program. There is no way of talking about the full inclusion of indigenous peoples without considering higher education, including as a means of transforming reality.

6.3.1 Increase the completion rate of undergraduates in public and private institutions, promoting permanence, equity and valuing diversity

There are several proposed solutions aimed at improving the quality of higher education, increasing access, permanence, and completion at undergraduate and postgraduate levels, with a view to overcoming inequalities and valuing diversity, with a view to equity, inclusion, and sustainability. In this way, it is possible to strengthen science, culture, the arts, technology, and innovation in teaching, research and extension activities in a participatory manner, and to improve evaluation, supervision

and regulation for the country's development, in line with the National Education Plan. As a direct action capable of transforming the indigenous population in Brazil, the aim is to increase the number of scholarships for indigenous students, with a target of 24,000 scholarships by the end of 2027¹¹.

Graph 30 - Increasing the number of scholarships for indigenous, quilombola, and economically vulnerable students



Source: SIOP.

6.3.2 Encourage an increase in vacancies and the creation of new medical courses at federal universities, with an emphasis on regions with the greatest shortage of professionals, optimizing the training of health professionals at postgraduate level.

In addition to the scholarships, the same reasoning applies to **increasing the participation of disadvantaged students, black, brown or indigenous students (PPI), students with disabilities (PCD) and students from public schools in student financing contracts (FIES) for medical courses**, which aims to encourage an increase in vacancies and the creation of new medical courses at federal universities, with an emphasis on regions with the greatest shortage of professionals, optimizing the training of health professionals at postgraduate level, and contributing to improving the quality of life and health services in local communities. The goal is to reach the end of the 2024-2027 quadrennium with at least 52% of the target public (PPI and PCD) in FIES contracts in medical courses.

6.3.3 Supporting training at master's and doctoral level to improve and strengthen science, arts, culture, technology, and innovation and their structures, including actions to tackle regional inequalities and social vulnerabilities for the country's sustainable development.

The Ministry of Education aims to bolster training at both master's and doctoral levels, enhancing science, arts, culture, technology, and innovation and their infrastructure. This includes initiatives addressing regional disparities and social vulnerabilities to foster the sustainable development of the

¹¹ It should be noted that this target is not exclusive to the indigenous population, but also includes the quilombola population and those in situations of economic vulnerability.

nation. To achieve these objectives, it plans to support calls for proposals incorporating affirmative action policies and increase the number of master's and doctoral scholarships awarded by CAPES in Brazil. The target is to **reach up to 400 master's scholarships and 600 doctoral scholarships by the end of 2027.**

Finally, as an institutional and normative measure in the field of higher education, the **Ministry of Education has undertaken to monitor graduates of higher education institutions, including those graduating from specific rural, indigenous and quilombola courses.** For the indigenous graduate population, this action is fundamental, as it will make it possible to understand how higher education has influenced the lives of indigenous graduates, including their employability, professional advancement, level of personal satisfaction and contribution to their communities, as well as identifying areas in which indigenous graduates may need additional training or development.

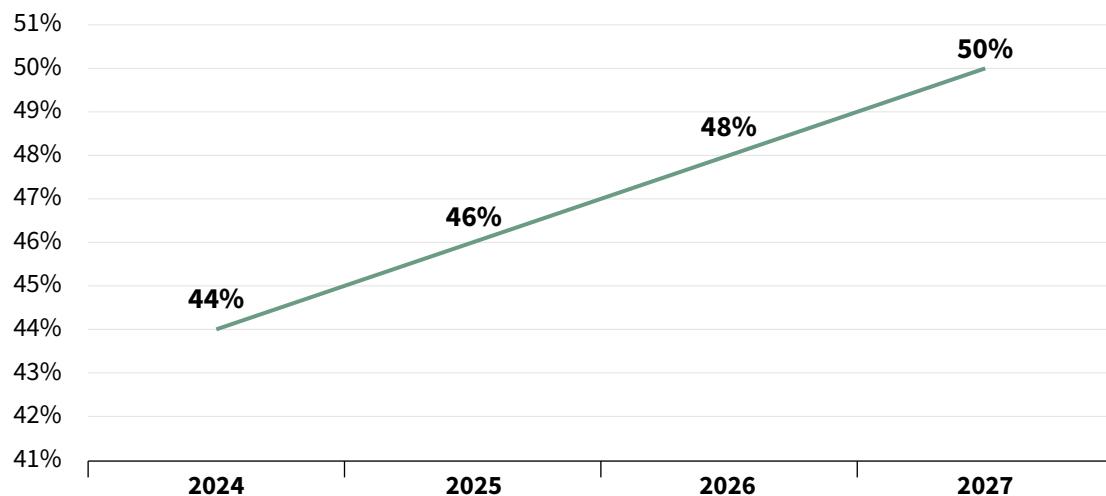
6.4 Consolidation of the National Science, Technology, and Innovation System - SNCT

Led by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), this program has the clear and direct objective of working to reduce asymmetries and promote the training, capacity building, attraction, establishment, and expansion of human resources in CT&I projects, always paying attention to correcting asymmetries. In a clear and direct manner, it aims to recover, expand, modernize, consolidate, and integrate the National Science, Technology and Innovation System, promoting coordination with civil society and state and municipal governments, the dissemination of capacities, and the reduction of asymmetries.

6.4.1 Promote the training, qualification, attraction, establishment, and expansion of human resources in ST&I projects, with attention to correcting asymmetry

By performing this action, the MCTI intends to **increase the participation of women, blacks, and indigenous people in the awarding of Research Productivity (PQ) and Technological Development (DT) grants, so** that the entire conglomerate of this population reaches 50% of the total number of beneficiaries, thus being included in Research Productivity (PQ) and Technological Development (DT), which has the ability to bring specific knowledge of indigenous peoples, strengthen the potential of this population, and work positively for the whole of Brazilian society, in the production of scientific knowledge.

Graph 31 - Percentage of beneficiaries/year of Research Productivity (PQ) and Technological Development (DT) grants for women, blacks, and indigenous people in relation to the total number of beneficiaries/year of PQ and DT grants

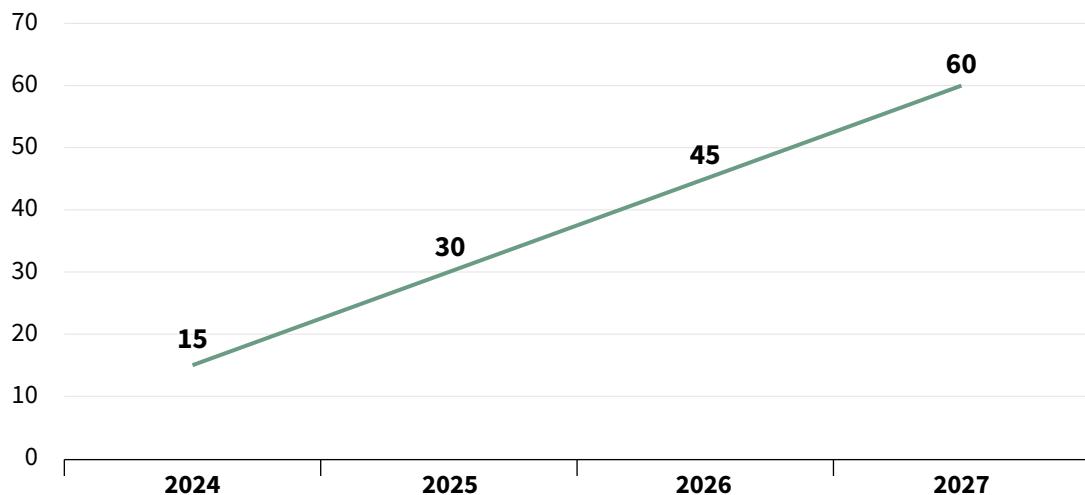


Source: SIOP.

6.5 Multiethnic-Cultural and Social Rights for the Full Exercise of Citizenship and the Well-Being of Indigenous Peoples

6.5.1 Strengthen indigenous school education at all levels and modalities

It is worth mentioning that the **Pluri-ethnic-Cultural and Social Rights for the Full Exercise of Citizenship and the Well-Being of Indigenous Peoples** Program, although it has a different scope from education as training, has this specific objective that deals with indigenous education. To achieve this goal, it is planned to **carry out diagnoses of indigenous school education** and to expand from 15 diagnoses in 2024, to at least 60 diagnoses by the end of the 2024-2027 four-year period. This is an indicator of effort and considers the diversity and complexity of the realities of indigenous school education, as well as staff constraints in various regions.

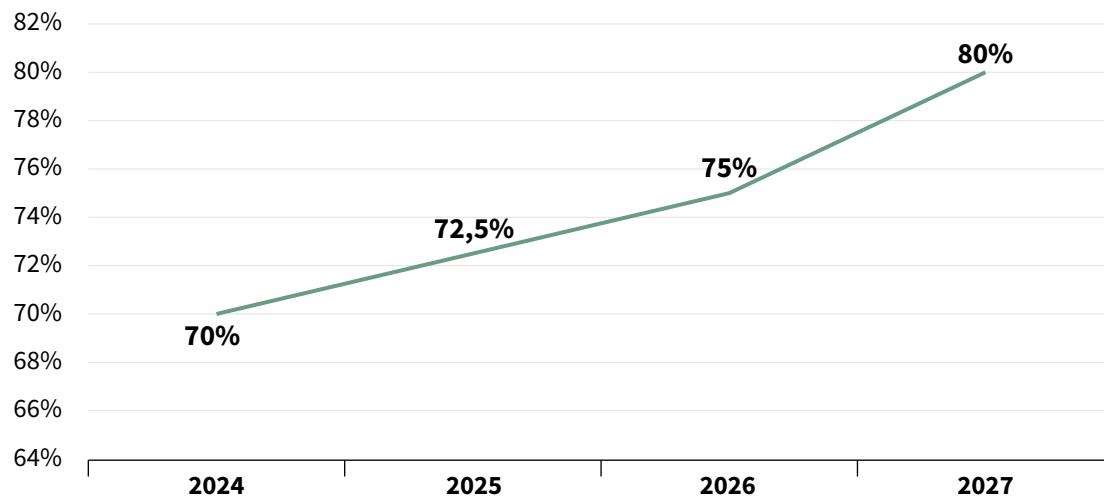
Graph 32 - Number of diagnoses of indigenous school education

Source: SIOP.

6.6 Bolsa Família: Social Protection through Income Transfer and the Articulation of Public Policies

6.6.1 Contribute to increasing access to education and staying in school for children and adolescents aged 4 to 17 who are beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program - PBF

Still in the field of Indigenous Education, it is important to consider that the Bolsa Família Program has the specific objective of **helping to increase access to education and staying in school for children and adolescents aged 4 to 17 who are beneficiaries of the Bolsa Família Program - PBF**. Thus, the idea is to measure the rate of educational follow-up of children and adolescents aged 4 to 17 who benefit from the PBF. It should be remembered that the Bolsa Família Program is not exclusive to indigenous people, but it has the potential to improve the quality of life and integration of the indigenous population included in the Program.

Graph 33 - Raising the follow-up rate for children and adolescents aged 4 to 17 to 80% by the end of 2027

Source: SIOP.

7 Multiethnic-Cultural and Social Rights



7 Multiethnic-Cultural and Social Rights

The rapid and complex social, cultural, and economic transformation suffered by indigenous peoples makes it necessary to seek answers to ensure their physical and cultural survival and the well-being of present and future generations.

Firstly, the transformation that indigenous peoples have undergone and are still undergoing brings with it serious cultural losses, memory and ancestral knowledge, as well as historical injustices, especially originating from other historical periods, which require due reparation, as well as a robust policy for preserving and valuing indigenous cultures and languages.

Secondly, this transformation consists largely of the migration of indigenous people from the condition of autonomous peoples to the condition of populations that are very much integrated into the Brazilian socio-economy, often in a context of need and vulnerability.

The **Multiethnic-Cultural and Social Rights** dimension brings together actions that seek to realize indigenous peoples' right to memory, promote the preservation of their linguistic and cultural heritage, as well as tackle the social problems that affect indigenous populations as a whole, both inside and outside their territories. This includes access to public services in general, involving the justice, public security, education, health, social assistance and documentation systems, as well as public policies such as the promotion of human rights, food and nutritional security, sport, housing, digital inclusion, and access to electricity.

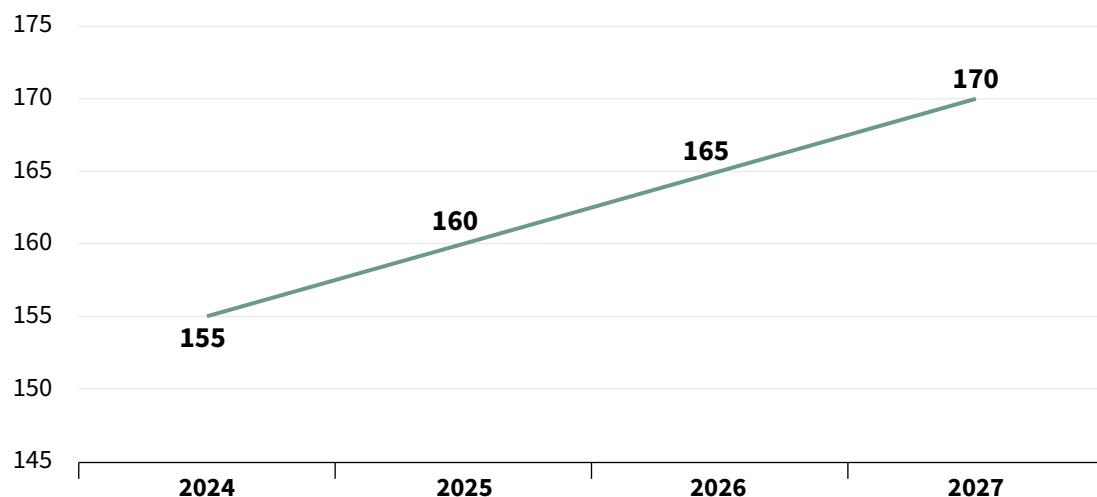
7.1 Multiethnic-Cultural and Social Rights for the Full Exercise of Citizenship and the Well-Being of Indigenous Peoples

This program aims to increase indigenous peoples' culturally appropriate access to their rights and to public policies and services, respecting their self-determination and plurality in all its specificities, including indigenous women, children, young people, the elderly, LGBTQIA+, immigrants, refugees, cross-border, urban, and disabled people. It also involves areas related to guaranteeing multiethnic, cultural and social rights, contained in various programs of the 2024-2027 PPA.

7.1.1 Promote the right to memory and the preservation of the linguistic and cultural heritage of indigenous peoples

This specific objective aims to safeguard the linguistic and cultural heritage and promote the right to memory of indigenous peoples by carrying out and supporting initiatives and projects aimed at diagnosing, researching, documenting and expanding access to languages, to cultures and to historical, cultural and documentary collections relating to indigenous peoples. To this end, the aim is to count the number of indigenous peoples covered by safeguarding actions.

Graph 34 - Increase in the number of indigenous peoples covered by actions to safeguard linguistic and cultural heritage



Source: SIOP.

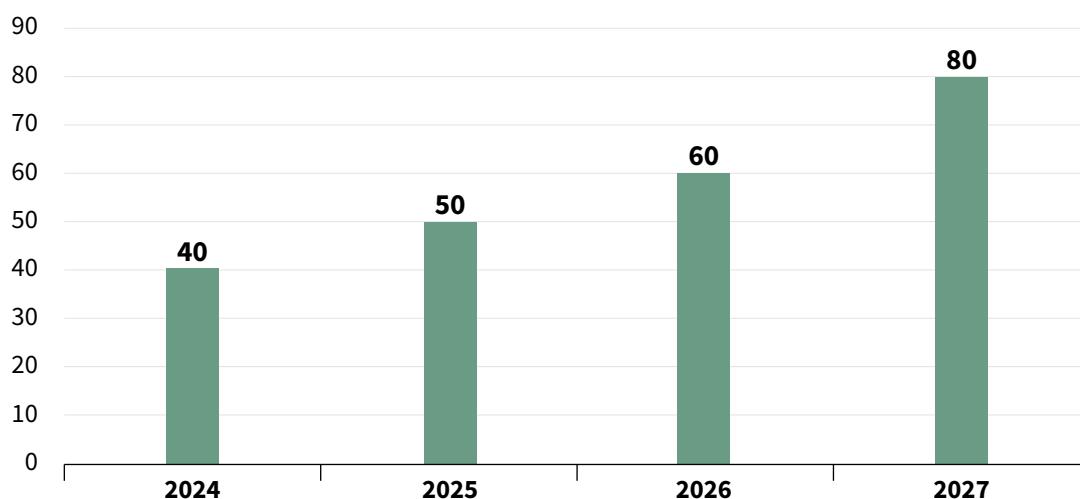
Under **Local sociolinguistic diagnoses**, 80 **local** sociolinguistic diagnoses will be carried out, with the support of the MPI, by the end of 2027, with details on the use of indigenous languages and their social context and geographical scope, which do not obey regional boundaries, and therefore cannot be regionalized within the scope of the PPA.

During the PPA term, 166 materials will be generated to promote the International Decade of Indigenous Languages in Brazil. These materials will be distributed both online and nationwide. In terms of content, there will be materials focused on indigenous languages present in specific regions, but also broader material that is not restricted to specific languages.

The International Decade of Indigenous Languages (2022-2032) - DILI - was established at the United Nations General Assembly, as a result of the International Year of Indigenous Languages, proclaimed by UNESCO in 2019, and motivated by the indigenous peoples of Bolivia who understood the importance of effective and continuous action in favor of recognizing, valuing and maintaining indigenous languages.

The **Co-Officialization of Indigenous Languages** deliverable deals with articulation so that indigenous languages are co-officialized in the jurisdictions where they are spoken. The plan is to co-officialize 80 indigenous languages in Brazil by the end of the PPA, 54 in the North, 10 in the Midwest, 7 in the Northeast, 7 in the South, and 2 in the Southeast.

Graph 35 - Implementation of the co-officialization of indigenous languages in Brazil.
Total numbers to be achieved by the end of the 2024-2027 quadrennium



Source: SIOP.

By the end of the PPA, 36 Calendars **of Indigenous Languages with Speaker Status and Language Vitality Level** will have been drawn up, including 14 in the North, 7 in the Northeast, 7 in the Midwest, 4 in the Southeast, and 4 in the South.

The delivery **Language project workshops, courses, and meetings** will be conducted through 44 events scheduled between 2024 and 2027. These events will encompass workshops, courses, and meetings, with 12 planned for the Northeast, 12 for the North, 12 for the Midwest, 4 for the South, and 4 for the Southeast regions.

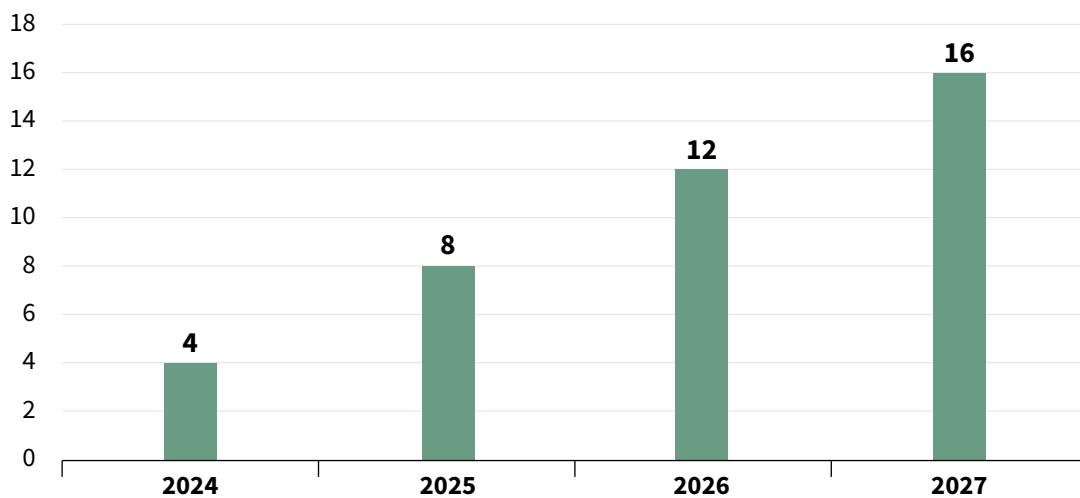
With the delivery of **published editorial** products, 4 editorial products with educational, scientific and cultural purposes will be prepared and developed, such as books, grammars, primers, and catalogs, aimed at indigenous and non-indigenous societies by the end of the PPA.

Four **audiovisual products with** educational, scientific and cultural purposes, such as short videos, films, documentaries, aimed at indigenous and non-indigenous societies, will also be produced and developed in the Audiovisual products **launched** period 2024-2027.

To help safeguard indigenous cultural heritage, 8 projects to **document languages, cultures, and collections** will be designed and developed by the end of the Multi-Year Plan.

Under the **Community projects for the preservation and enhancement of knowledge, cultures, languages, and memories** delivery, support will be given to projects for the enhancement of knowledge, cultures, languages and memories, proposed by indigenous communities and selected by the Museu do Índio through calls for proposals. The target for the 2024-2027 period is to support 16 projects, covering initiatives proposed by peoples from different regions.

Graph 36 - Support for projects to preserve and enhance knowledge, cultures, languages, and memories. Total numbers to be achieved by the end of the 2024-2027 quadrennium



Source: SIOP.

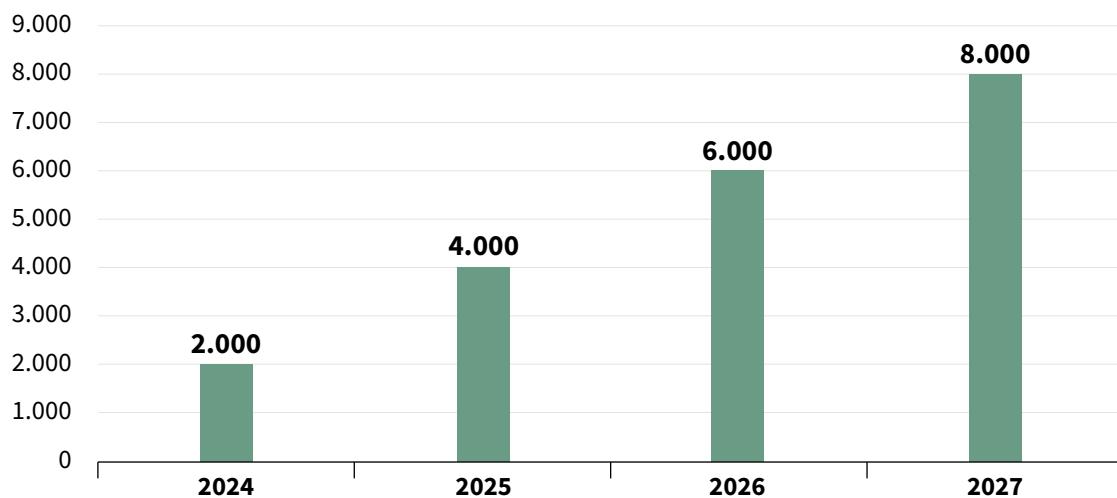
With the delivery of **Indigenous people trained in management, research, documentation, and dissemination of indigenous cultural heritage**, courses, and workshops will be held to train indigenous people in techniques for documenting languages and cultures to work on research projects, as well as training in activities linked to the preservation and dissemination of cultural heritage, knowledge and cultures, for scientific, educational and cultural purposes. It is planned to train 80 indigenous people by the end of the 2024-2027 PPA, from different regions of Brazil.

By the end of 2027, 8 workshops will also be held at the Museu do Índio as part of the delivery **Qualification workshops for collections with indigenous protagonism**, with the participation of indigenous knowledge holders to work on the re-qualification of the museum's collections, complementing museum documentation based on their knowledge of cultural assets.

To conserve the cultural assets of indigenous peoples, with the delivery of **technically processed archival, bibliographic and ethnographic** collections, the Museu do Índio will carry out technical processing activities on the cultural assets that make up the museological, archival and bibliographic collections, with the aim of guaranteeing the preservation and integrity of these assets. The technical processing of the collections involves documentation, packaging and other activities. The goal is to technically process 40,000 cultural assets by the end of the 2024-2027 PPA.

The **Ethnographic, Archival and Bibliographic** Collections will be **expanded and diversified to include the cultural diversity of indigenous peoples**, and new items will be added to the museological, archival and bibliographic collections at the Museu do Índio. The aim is to increase the diversity of indigenous peoples represented in the collections by incorporating (through research projects, donations, or purchase) collections. The plan is to incorporate 8,000 cultural assets by the end of 2027.

Graph 37 - Expansion and diversification of collections to include the diversity of indigenous peoples. Total numbers to be achieved by the end of the 2024-2027 quadrennium



Source: SIOP.

With the aim of increasing access to museological, archival and bibliographic collections for indigenous peoples, researchers, and the public, under the **documented collections and made available in digital repositories program**, 20,000 cultural goods will be documented and made available in digital databases and repositories by the end of 2027.

Under **Artistic, cultural, and scientific events held**, 4 cultural events such as workshops, courses, lectures, artistic presentations, film, and book launches and exhibitions will be held during the PPA period. These events will be held at the Museu do Índio's facilities, decentralized units (the Audiovisual Centre in Goiânia and the Ikuiapá Cultural Centre in Cuiabá) and other cultural spaces that will host events promoted by the Museu do Índio, as well as virtual events.

7.1.2 Expand the participation of indigenous peoples in spaces related to indigenous rights and public policies that affect them, strengthening their forms of organization and their role in social control bodies

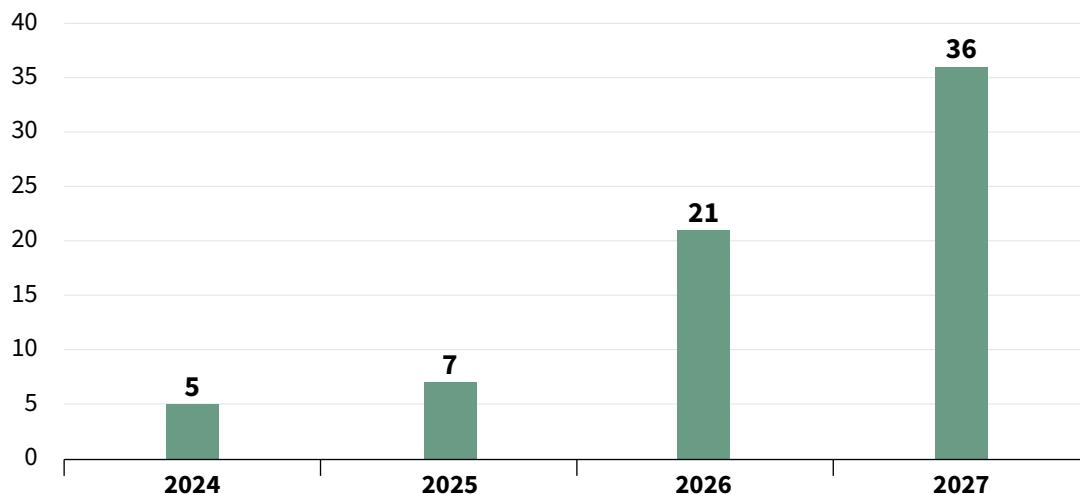
This specific objective aims to strengthen indigenous peoples' forms of organization and their role in social control bodies. The plan is to reach 120 indigenous peoples with representatives in spaces related to indigenous rights and the public policies that affect them by the end of 2027.

Under the heading **Supported events to strengthen indigenous collectives, including women's, youth, LGBTQIA+, migrant and refugee collectives**, the plan is to support events to strengthen indigenous collectives, including women's, youth, LGBTQIA+, migrant, and refugee collectives. The goal is to hold 40 events during the PPA period, with the support of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI).

As part of the delivery **Preparing and qualifying indigenous people for social participation**, 20 training events will also be held to prepare and qualify indigenous people for social participation, as well as for access to rights, government programs and public services. These events could be workshops, courses, forums or consultative/deliberative meetings of technical groups.

With the delivery of **structured and consolidated indigenous reference** centers, indigenous reference centers will be structured and consolidated so that they function as spaces for information, training, dissemination of indigenous rights and strengthening the socio-cultural organization of indigenous peoples. The goal is to structure and consolidate 36 reference centers, 12 in the North, 8 in the Northeast, 8 in the Midwest, 4 in the Southeast, and 4 in the South.

Graph 38 - Structuring and consolidating indigenous reference centers



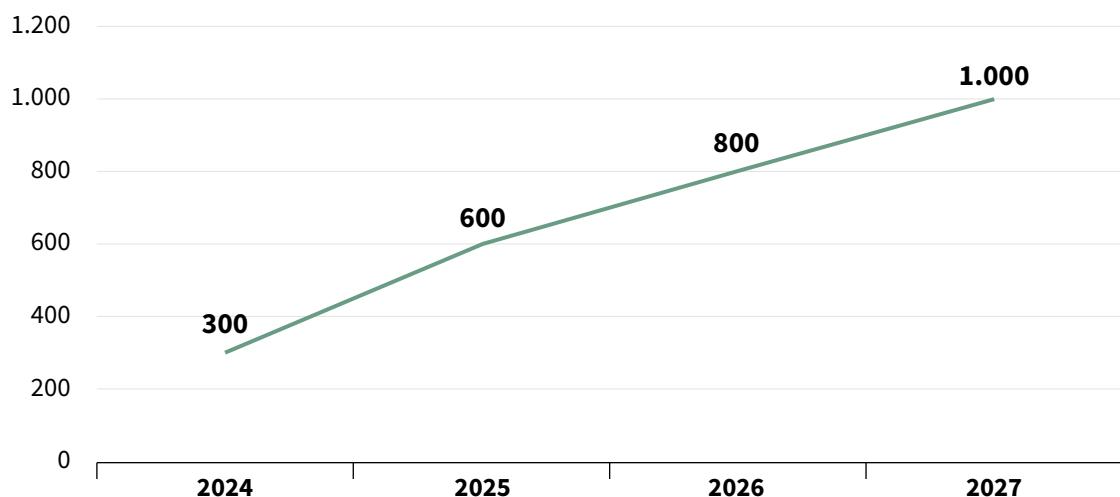
Source: SIOP.

7.1.3 Expand indigenous peoples' culturally appropriate access to their rights and to public policies and services, respecting their self-determination and plurality in all its specificities, including indigenous women, children, young people, the elderly, LGBTQIA+, immigrants, refugees, cross-border, urban, and disabled people

This specific objective aims to increase indigenous peoples' culturally appropriate access to their rights and to public policies and services, considering their specificities and the intersectionality of gender, generation, disabled, migrant, refugee, and cross-border issues.

With the delivery **Professionals who work in public policies and services and in the justice and rights guarantee system will be trained and qualified to work with indigenous audiences, respecting their self-determination and plurality in all their specificities, to increase adequate access for indigenous peoples to their rights and to public policies and services.** The goal is to train 80 professionals in the period 2024-2027 nationwide.

With the delivery **Insertion of indigenous language interpreters in services for indigenous audiences**, 1,000 indigenous language interpreters will be inserted in services for indigenous audiences by the end of the PPA, 620 in the North, 140 in the Central-West, 80 in the Northeast, 80 in the Southeast, and 80 in the South.

Graph 39 - Inclusion of indigenous language interpreters

Source: SIOP.

Through the delivery of **Content translated into traditional indigenous languages, in particular those that guide indigenous peoples in all their diversity regarding their rights and access to public policies and services and to the justice and rights guarantee system**, content will be translated into traditional indigenous languages, in particular those that guide indigenous peoples in all their diversity regarding their rights and access to public policies and services and to the justice and rights guarantee system. The goal is to reach 100 indigenous languages with relevant content translated by the end of 2027.

Guidance and awareness-raising materials will be produced, **aimed at combating discrimination and providing adequate public services for indigenous people, as well as disseminating guidelines for access to their rights and to public policies and services to indigenous people in all their plurality**. During the term of the PPA, 100 guidance and awareness-raising materials will be produced and disseminated online nationwide.

There is a specific delivery for indigenous women: **Structured equipment for support activities for indigenous women who are victims of violence, considering their socio-cultural specificities**, which provides for the structuring of 30 equipment facilities over the course of the Multi-Year Plan, 9 in the North, 9 in the Midwest, 8 in the Northeast, 2 in the Southeast, and 2 in the South.

Within the scope of the **Traditional Buildings** delivery, traditional buildings will be built, involving individual and collective dwellings and spaces for collective use, such as cultural and meeting centers, prayer or ritual houses, using raw materials acquired sustainably within Indigenous Lands and techniques and technologies from indigenous peoples. The plan is to build 320 traditional buildings by the end of 2027, based on the demands of indigenous communities nationwide.

The **Mobile Wooden Shelters for Indigenous Areas in Situations of Vulnerability** project will build mobile wooden shelters, which are 20m² temporary structures that are easy and quick to build, can be removed whenever necessary and are intended for indigenous families or communities in emergencies (affected by bad weather, such as floods, cyclones, fires, etc.) or in situations of vulnerability. The goal is to build 800 shelters in the Southern Region by the end of 2027, located in areas that have not been regularized, provisional, or claimed.

Through the delivery of **National Rural Housing Program (PNHR) construction permits on indigenous lands**, 60 National Rural Housing Program (PNHR) construction permits will be issued by the end of 2027, in all states of the country. The PNHR is a federal government housing policy exclusively for rural areas, including Indigenous Lands, and Funai is responsible for issuing the permits, which may cover several housing units in different villages within an Indigenous Land.

To ensure differentiated access to social security benefits, 40,000 **Rural Activity Exercise Certificates (CEAR)** will be issued to indigenous people over the course of the PPA. CEARs are issued to all indigenous people who meet the requirements for obtaining social security benefits throughout Brazil, with no differentiation as to biome or Federation unity.

With the delivery of **Itinerant actions to promote access to civil documentation and supported social benefits**, 80 itinerant actions to promote social rights will be carried out in indigenous territory by the end of 2027, 32 of them in the North, 32 in the Midwest, 8 in the Northeast, 4 in the Southeast, and 4 in the South.

The delivery **Articulation for the creation of intersectoral social protection networks** deals with articulation for the creation of intersectoral social protection networks - REDES, which strengthen and optimize communication flows between all the bodies that deal with the indigenous population, strengthening the promotion of social rights for indigenous peoples. By the end of 2027, 8 intersectoral social protection networks will be created and supported, 4 in the North, and 4 in the Midwest.

FUNAI is qualifying referrals for social protection in the **Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS)**, with the aim of improving the social assistance provided by SUAS facilities to indigenous people, in accordance with their specific needs. This is portrayed in the delivery of **qualified referrals for social protection in the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS)**, aimed at all indigenous people seeking social assistance throughout Brazil. By the end of the PPA, it is planned to qualify 800 referrals to SUAS facilities.

It is important to note that this delivery is carried out with two programs: 1) Social Protection through the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS), which aims to strengthen and expand access to social assistance services and benefits for families and people in situations of vulnerability, personal and social risks and rights violations, contributing to the reduction of inequalities and socio-economic inclusion; and 2) the Bolsa Família Program: Social Protection through Income Transfer and the Articulation of Public Policies, which aims to reduce poverty by transferring income and strengthening access to education, health, and social assistance services.

7.1.4 Raise awareness among society and the Brazilian state about the importance of indigenous systems for involvement, care, and commitment to life, recognizing spiritual, ancestral, community, socio-cultural, environmental, economic, and political aspects.

This specific objective aims to raise awareness among Brazilian society and the state about the importance of indigenous systems for involvement, care, and commitment to life, recognizing the spiritual, ancestral, community, socio-cultural, environmental, economic, and political aspects.

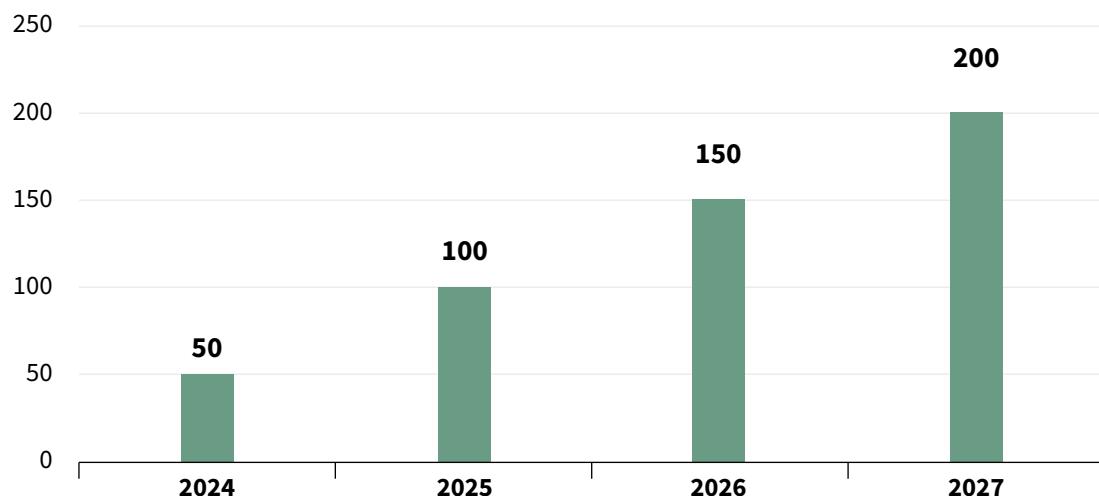
With the delivery of **Educational, didactic and intercultural materials related to indigenous life systems** will be developed, **with a focus on diverse indigenous and non-indigenous audiences**. The goal is to produce 170 materials by the end of 2027, disseminated online and throughout the country.

MPI will support the publication of 140 books **on indigenous life systems** by the end of 2027. The books will be able to individually deal with the life systems of multiple peoples, located in different regions. In addition, the books published will be accessible throughout the national territory.

During the term of the PPA, **educational and pedagogical campaigns on the indigenous life system and worldviews of each indigenous people in relation to their contributions to the quality of life on the planet** will be broadcast. The goal is to run 8 campaigns by 2027, broadcast online and nationwide.

Intercultural and pedagogical events and processes related to indigenous life systems will also be held for indigenous and non-indigenous audiences with the delivery of **intercultural and pedagogical events and processes related to indigenous life systems held with indigenous and non-indigenous audiences**. These are cultural and pedagogical events in general, but with exchange experiences, which could include knowledge exchange workshops, fairs, sports games, film festivals, food festivals, etc. The plan is to hold 200 events by the end of the Plan, of which 48 will be in the North, 40 in the Midwest, 40 in the Northeast, 40 in the South, and 32 in the Southeast.

Graph 40 - Numbers of intercultural and pedagogical events and processes related to indigenous life systems



Source: SIOP.

The Museu do Índio and its decentralized units will hold **virtual and face-to-face exhibitions aimed at valuing indigenous knowledge, cultures, traditions, languages, and artistic expressions**, thus helping to make society as a whole aware of the importance of indigenous systems for involvement, care, and commitment to life. There will be 4 nationwide exhibitions, covering peoples from different biomes, political regions and states until the end of 2027.

Finally, the **Projects aimed at spaces for culture, memory, and the transmission of knowledge (living museums, cultural spaces, science centers, and traditional knowledge)** delivery consists of supporting projects aimed at spaces for culture, memory, and the transmission of knowledge. These spaces can be living museums, cultural spaces, science centers and traditional knowledge, among others. This involves technical support actions in the field of museology, including documentation, preservation, exhibition, etc. By the end of 2027, it is planned to support 4 projects selected from initiatives proposed by peoples from different regions.

7.2 Promoting Citizenship, Defending Human Rights, and Repairing Violations

The Promotion of Citizenship, Defense of Human Rights, and Reparation for Violations Program aims to ensure the citizenship of invisible segments or those subjected to various forms of violence, through policies for the promotion and defense of human rights, reparation for serious violations, and human rights education and culture. Among the target groups are indigenous peoples, which is why it is part of the Transversal Agenda Indigenous Peoples.

7.2.1 Promote and expand access to civil birth registration and basic documentation for people of all origins and nationalities, focusing on intersectionalities and tackling structural racism

This specific objective includes the delivery of **itinerant actions for access to basic documentation aimed at vulnerable groups of all ages and origins**. 48 actions will be carried out by the end of 2027, 13 in the North, 12 in the Northeast, 8 in the Midwest, 8 in the Southeast, and 7 in the South.

7.3 Promoting and defending the rights of LGBTQIA+ people

Within the scope of this program, we highlight the delivery of **training for LGBTQIA+ leaders in the countryside, including indigenous leaders**, to combat violence and hate crimes, based on self-management and self-protection geared towards territorial and regional particularities. The goal is to reach 50 territories/regions with trained leaders, 10 for each macro-region of the country by the end of 2027.

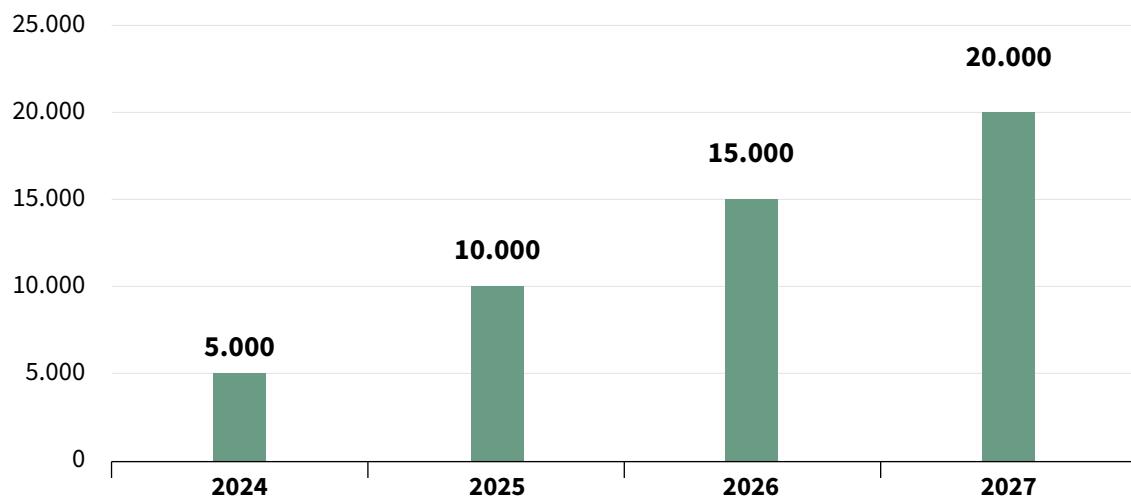
7.4 Promotion and Comprehensive Protection of the Human Rights of Children and Adolescents with absolute priority

7.4.1 Improve the Rights Guarantee System for the promotion, protection, defense, and social control of the human rights and citizenship of children and adolescents.

Within the scope of this specific objective, the following stand out: **Training of actors in the Rights Guarantee System (SGD) and training activities with traditional peoples and communities on the rights of children and adolescents in an intercultural approach and with subsequent action**.

Actions will be carried out to train actors in the Rights Guarantee System (SGD) on various topics, such as violence against children and adolescents, considering the rights and forms of care of black, indigenous, traditional peoples and communities, disabled, LGBTQIA+, migrant and refugee children and adolescents. The goal is to train 20,000 people by the end of 2027, 8,000 in the Southeast, 5,000 in the Northeast, 3,000 in the South, 2,000 in the North, and 2,000 in the Midwest.

Graph 41 - Numbers of people trained in the Rights Guarantee System (SGD)



Source: SIOP.

There will also be 54 training activities with traditional peoples and communities on the rights of children and adolescents, using an intercultural approach and with subsequent action by the end of the PPA, of which 13 will be in the North, 13 in the Midwest, 10 in the Northeast, 9 in the Southeast, and 9 in the South.

7.5 Promoting the Right to Age and the Human Rights of Older People

This Program aims to serve the elderly population and people in the aging process, among other audiences, indigenous elderly people.

7.5.1 Strengthen the culture of respect and appreciation of the Human Rights of older people and expand digital literacy of and about older people in the territories.

It's important to highlight that within the framework of this specific objective, training will be provided for community leaders, educators, and the general public on the human rights of older individuals.

The objective is to train 1,600 community leaders, administrators, and educators on topics related to intergenerational understanding and age discrimination. Special attention will be given to vulnerable communities, including black, quilombola, indigenous, LGBTQIA+, disabled, and homeless populations.

7.6 Youth: Rights, participation, and good living

The aim of this program is to ensure that young people exercise their rights by implementing and enforcing the national youth policy and increasing access to public services and facilities, valuing young people as subjects of rights, especially the most vulnerable segments of the population.

7.6.1 Promote emancipation, qualification, autonomy, culture of peace and democratic culture among young people.

Of note, within the scope of this specific objective, is the implementation of the Estação Juventude Program in ethnic territories or municipalities with a large demographic of traditional peoples and communities.

By the end of the PPA, it is planned to set up 10 youth reference centers in ethnic territories and traditional communities, 3 of them in the Legal Amazon and 3 in the Northeast Development Superintendence's area of operation.

7.7 Women Living Without Violence

This program partially incorporates the proposal “Creation, financing and implementation of Coexistence Centers for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights and Harm Reduction”, which came from the Inter-Council Forum as part of the participatory process in the PPA.

The Women Living Without Violence Program aims to confront all forms of violence against women, based on gender, class, race and ethnicity, in all their diversity, in the public and private spheres, through the formulation, articulation, monitoring, coordination, inter-federative governance and evaluation of transversal, intersectoral policies, aimed at the full exercise of citizenship, free from violence and threats.

7.7.1 Expand the care network for women in situations of violence, promoting humanized care and access to specialized services in the fields of health, public security, justice, and the social assistance network.

Two deliveries stand out under this specific objective. Through the first, the Ministry of Women plans to offer 40 mobile service units for women in the countryside, forest, water, quilombola, indigenous, and gypsy communities, including 7 for indigenous peoples by the end of 2027. Through the other delivery “60 “Hi, women! Itinerant Ombudsman” services will be provided during the PPA period.

7.8 Right to Culture

This program includes two different proposals from the Participatory PPA, which together received 2,334 votes on the Participatory Brazil Platform. The first, “**National Policy for Hip Hop Culture**”, received 1,247 votes. The second proposal, “**Política Nacional Cultura Viva/ PNCV - Pontos de Cultura**”, received 1,087 votes on the Platform.

The **Right to Culture** Program aims to consolidate culture as one of the strategic axes of social and sustainable development, through access, production, and enjoyment of culture, technical development, guarantee of copyright, the right to art, culture, memory, and traditions; the promotion, strengthening of productive and creative chains; and the preservation and dissemination of memory and Cultural Heritage, with respect for human rights and Brazilian cultural, ethnic, and regional diversity.

7.8.1 Promoting and preserving cultural diversity, artistic, and cultural expressions and knowledge, and the democratization of cultural goods and services, with accessibility and attention to territorial issues.

The program's main focus is on fostering **expressions of popular cultures and those of traditional peoples and communities**. 500 cultural initiatives will be promoted per year to enhance and preserve popular cultures and those of traditional peoples and communities during the period of the 2024-2027 PPA, of which 209 will be in the Southeast, 135 in the Northeast, 74 in the South, 43 in the North, and 41 in the Midwest.

7.9 Sport for Life

The aim of the **Sport for Life** Program is to promote the population's access to sport and physical activity throughout life, through the national sport system, in appropriate and accessible spaces, which consider the leisure, educational, amateur and high-performance dimensions, guaranteeing diversity, social inclusion, and quality of life, in line with the values of sport.

7.9.1 Expand access to educational, amateur and leisure sports for all ages, including people with disabilities, covering different territories to tackle structural and regional inequalities.

This specific objective includes **support for sports and leisure events, including gymkhanas, scientific events, sports leisure, indigenous, riverine, quilombola, rural, settled, and elderly games, developing a range of sports, physical, and leisure activities**.

There will be 168 leisure sport events, differentiated by gender, race, ethnicity and age group, supported by the Ministry of Sport, of which 50 will be in the Southeast, 34 in the North, 34 in the Northeast, 25 in the South, and 25 in the Midwest.

7.10 Promoting Access to Justice and the Defense of Rights

The **Promotion of Access to Justice and Defense of Rights** Program aims to strengthen access to justice and the promotion and the defense of people's rights, with an emphasis on vulnerable social groups. One of its specific objectives is to **expand the services provided by public defenders with a focus on vulnerable groups, especially women, the black population, the LGBTQIA+ population, indigenous peoples and traditional communities**.

8 Institutional capacity



8 Institutional capacity

In the strategic dimension of the 2024-2027 PPA, there are four values and guidelines related to **deepening institutional capacity**. These are: **1) Social participation**, involving the promotion of transparency and participatory management in the preparation and implementation of the budget and public policies; **2) Collaborative action**, which involves liaising with social movements and public, private and third sector agents in order to mobilize resources to expand the state's capacity to act, promoting international cooperation for sustainable development and boosting federative cooperation; **3) Fiscal and Social Responsibility**, whose guideline is to ensure that public resources are used in an efficient, fiscally and socially responsible manner; and **4) Excellence in Management**, which involves promoting innovative and effective public management, fostering digital transformation.

The PPA contains three axes that organize the understanding of reality and the challenges in the form of basic lines of action that group together the strategic objectives, based on the implementation of programs and their results. The third axis, **Defense of democracy and reconstruction of the state and sovereignty**, has the purpose of strengthening democracy and citizenship, the Constitution and its values, without which the defense of sovereignty and the strengthening of the state and its institutions lose part of their original meaning. The proper functioning of institutions and democratic freedoms, **the recovery of the state's capacity for coordination, planning and execution** guided by popular participation, the guarantee of national sovereignty, based on the capacity for deterrence in the defense of the territory, the primacy of transparency and the fight against corruption are central challenges of this axis.

Firstly, this dimension presents what is aimed at strengthening institutional capacity in a comprehensive way within the scope of the Transversal Agenda Indigenous Peoples.

8.1 Planning and Budgeting for Sustainable and Inclusive Development

Its general objective is to improve and integrate planning, budgeting, monitoring, and evaluation, as well as to expand investments and the production and dissemination of information and knowledge, in order to strengthen the state's capacity to deliver quality, sustainable and transversal services to society. Three specific objectives of the program are included in the Transversal Agenda Indigenous Peoples, in addition to the following institutional measure:

- Institutional actions to increase equity, diversity, inclusion and accessibility.

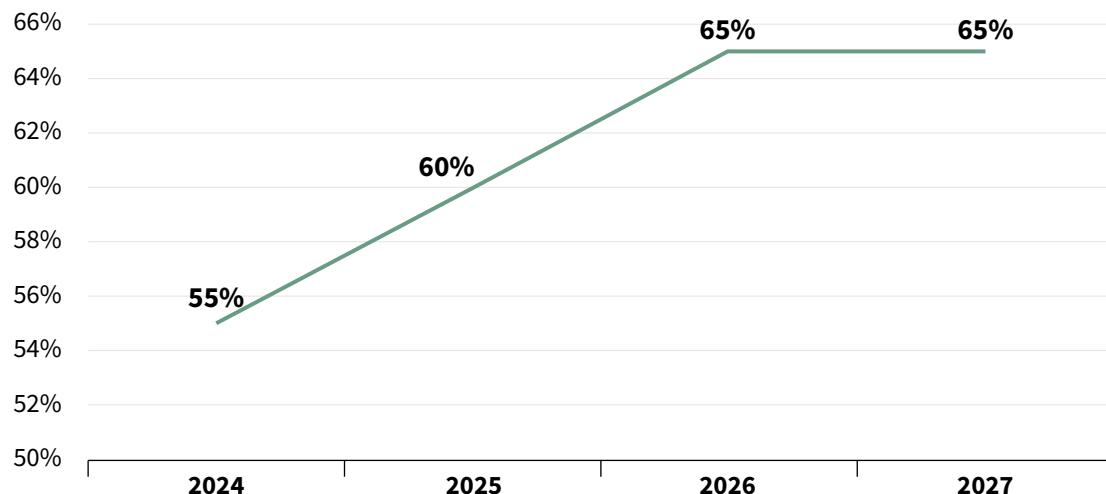
8.1.1 Advising the state, producing and disseminating knowledge in an accessible way, in support of public policies, including those that reduce inequalities, especially gender and race inequalities

The Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) plays a fundamental role in producing and disseminating knowledge in a format that is appropriate and applicable to management, strengthening state capacities. It is hoped to increase the number of views of the IPEA website to 5.3 million, with a baseline of 5.0 million.

8.1.2 Promote the transversal nature of public policies in the 2024-2027 Multi-Year Plan (PPA)

The effective application of the transversal perspective in public policies requires the appropriate **marking of attributes in the PPA** in the program planning process and the systematic use of this marking throughout the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies. We hope to increase the average percentage of attributes marked in the PPA each year.

Graph 42 - Average percentage of attributes marked in the 2024-2027 PPA - Brazil

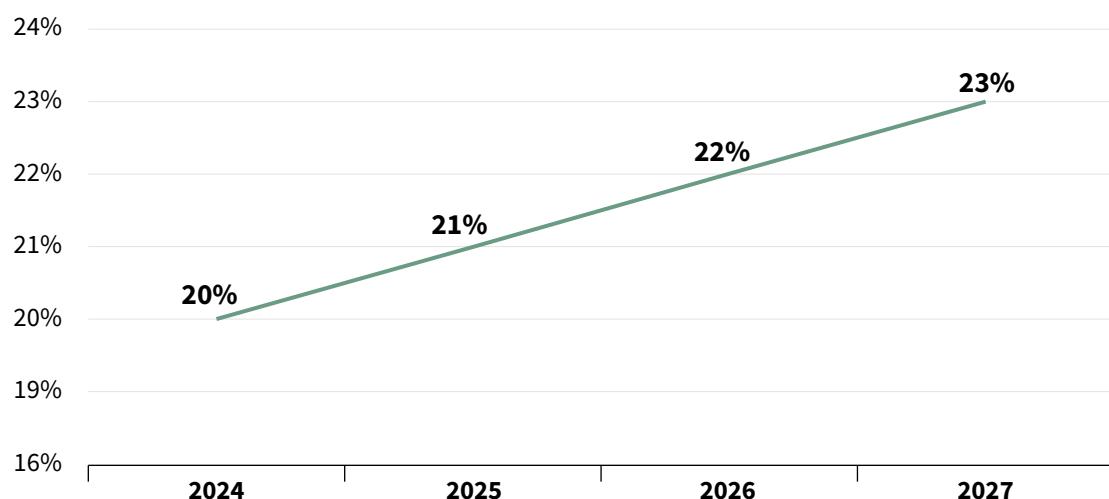


Source: Annex V of the PPA.

8.1.3 Improve the management of the Transversal, and Multisectoral Agendas Selected in the Union Budgets

Improving the management of transversal and multisectoral agendas requires proper handling of the respective budget programs. In this sense, the target set refers to the percentage of transversal and multisectoral budget programs linked over the four years of the PPA.

Graph 43 - Percentage of transversal and multisectoral budget programs marked in the 2024-2027 PPA



Source: Annex V of the PPA.

8.2 International Relations and Assistance to Brazilians Abroad

The **International Relations and Assistance to Brazilians Abroad Program** aims to promote Brazil's sovereign international insertion, values, and interests, renewing its commitment to international dialogue and cooperation in favor of sustainable development, human rights and peace, and providing assistance to Brazilians abroad.

8.2.1 Strengthening sustainability diplomacy

Within the scope of this specific goal, we highlight the delivery **Establishing and strengthening partnerships for the development of the Amazon and for the protection and sustainable use of Brazilian biodiversity, taking into account the experience of traditional communities**. The goal is to establish one new partnership per year during the term of the 2024-2027 PPA.

8.2.2 Mainstreaming gender equality and racial equality in foreign policy

Within the scope of this specific objective, the Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation (FUNAG) is seeking to increase gender and ethnic-racial diversity in the production of research and knowledge in international relations. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will expand the training of consular officials on issues of inclusion and diversity, with a focus on serving indigenous populations, among other audiences.

8.3 Demarcation and Management of Indigenous Territories for Living Well, Sustainability and Coping with the Climate Emergency

Within the scope of this Program, an institutional measure was proposed to increase the effectiveness of inspection actions on indigenous lands. In order to achieve this result, it is intended to edit and publish a normative act regulating FUNAI's police powers, drawn up by the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI) in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP).

8.4 Inclusion of Vulnerable Families in the Unified Registry and Production of Information and Knowledge for Social Policies

8.4.1 Provide public policies with up-to-date data and information on low-income families living in Brazil.

The goal of this specific objective is to increase the level of updated information on low-income families in the Unified Registry to 84% by 2024 and to reach 86% by 2027.

8.4.2 Produce studies, data, information tools, among others, to improve development and social assistance policies and their impact on Brazilian society

The goal is to increase to 90% the satisfactory documentation on Wiki-ID, with at least the description of the program and the indicators referring to Strategic Planning, of the MDS programs that make up Strategic Planning until 2027.

There are two deliveries: **1) New version of VIS Data (Social Data Viewer) made available with data from the Ministry's Strategic Programs** - the initial target is 40% of the strategic programs with updated data, and it should reach 100% by 2027; **2) Evaluation studies on development and social assistance policies published on the SAGICAD Portal** - two studies are scheduled to be published in 2025, three in 2026 and one in 2027.



National Planning Series

Transversal Agenda Indigenous Peoples

2024-2027 PPA



MINISTRY OF
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

MINISTRY OF
PLANNING
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