Final document of the National Conference on Indigenous Peoples

Brasília, April 12-19 2006
POLITICAL AUTONOMY OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

CREATION OF THE MINISTRY OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
1. The creation of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples is postponed until the next National Conference because the plenary understands that it is necessary to prioritize the strengthening of Funai, and believes that this is not the moment to create another structure, which will not count on the support required for its operation.

AUTONOMY AND INDIGENOUS PARTICIPATION
2. To ensure effective mechanisms of consultation to the Indigenous Peoples, through adequate procedures and, specially, through their indigenous organizations and its traditional organizations, whenever dealing with issues that affect them both directly and indirectly.
3. Governments must ensure financial resources and are OBLIGED to take over the responsibility for the social and economical development of the Indigenous Peoples, with the through and effective participation of them, in a coordinated and systematic action, aiming at protecting the rights of these peoples and to ensure the respect for their integrity. They should also promote the whole effectiveness of the social, economical, cultural, environmental and political rights of these peoples, respecting their social and cultural identity, their customs and traditions, as well as their traditional organizations, according to the Federal Constitution of 1988.
4. To ensure the annual holding of Regional Conferences, and, every two years, a National Conference, so that the Indigenous Peoples may discuss, evaluate and exchange information about the demands presented to the Brazilian State, as an instance for consultation and participation of the Indigenous Peoples in the decisions that affect them.
5. To ensure and guarantee the whole and effective participation of the indigenous Peoples that live in remote areas, both in the Regional Conferences and the National Conference.
6. That it be created the Parliament of the Indigenous Peoples of Brazil, ensuring the whole and effective participation and representation of Indigenous Peoples, assigned by their grassroots associations, and that the same be considered as the maximum mandatory instance for consultation and deliberation in all themes and actions that affect them directly and indirectly. The Brazilian State must acknowledge and respect the decisions derived from that instance.
7. That Municipal and State Secretariats for Indigenous Matters be created, to ensure all budgetary, financial and human resources required for its operation; and that they are managed by indigenous people assigned by their peoples and organizations.
8. Indigenous Peoples will not be transferred or removed without their prior, free and informed consent, according to their traditional organization, unless in cases of natural disasters. In all cases, the Brazilian State shall ensure the immediate reallocation in adequate land, of equal or larger size, quality or legal status, ensuring the right to return as soon as the root causes for the removal cease to exist.
9. The Brazilian State must compensate in a fair and equitable manner the Indigenous Peoples and their transferred and reallocated members, for any loss or damage they might have suffered as a consequence of the removal.
10. That the Brazilian State acknowledges and promotes the right to self-determination of the Indigenous Peoples with the full and effective participation of them.
11. That the Brazilian State acknowledges the Indigenous Peoples’ right to the collective property of traditional territories.
12. The use and access to any good that is part of the asset of traditional knowledge or of intellectual property shall obtain prior, free and informed consent by the Indigenous Peoples, with the monitoring of the indigenous agency and the Federal Department of Justice.
13. Each and every access to the indigenous territories, including access of religious institutions, governmental and non-governmental organizations, shall require the prior, free and informed consent by the Indigenous Peoples.
14. The Congress, State Legislatures and City Councils must ensure quotas for indigenous representatives.
15. To ensure that the Indigenous Peoples and their organizations are previously consulted about all enterprises or infrastructure works that impact the indigenous territories and that their authorization is granted in writing.
16. Each and every formulation and review of legislation which affects the Indigenous Peoples must count on the full and effective participation of them along the entire process.

17. That the Federal Government guarantees space in the official media (radio and TV) to promote and strengthen the cultures of the Indigenous Peoples.

RESTRICTURING AND STRENGTHENING OF FUNAI

18. Restructure and strengthen Funai, assuring and enhancing budgetary and financial resources in the Multi-annual Plan (PPA) as well as human resources required for the accomplishment of the indigenous policy. Representatives of the Indigenous Peoples will run the presidency and the coordinations of Funai.

19. That the inspection of indigenous territories be carried out by Funai, together with the indigenous communities and their organizations, according to the regulation of police power.

20. That all issues regarding the Indigenous Peoples be of exclusive competence of the federal scope.

21. Strengthening of Funai’s attorney’s office, with an increase in its staff, for the inspection for compliance in defense of the indigenous rights.

22. That the Federal Government ensures the strengthening of Funai, assuring a public admission test (at basic, secondary and college levels) and the education of civil servants. The Indigenous Peoples will actively participate in the recruiting process of the new employees, in which there will be a guaranteed differentiated entry test for the indigenous people to apply for the vacancies.

23. That the Federal Government immediately approves the Funai Indianist Career Plan.

24. That indigenous technicians be appointed by their peoples and organizations, to fill the commanding positions at the executive agencies of public policies for the indigenous peoples.

INDIGENOUS DOCUMENTATION

25. To ensure the issuance, through the official agency for Indigenous peoples, of civil registries (birth, identity, marriage, etc.) with acknowledgment and effective validation by the Brazilian State countrywide.

26. To promote the “Citizenship Counter”, to issue documents for the Indians, such as late registries, including copies of documents.

IMPROVEMENTS IN COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND MEANS AND RELEASE OF THE INDIGENOUS RIGHTS

27. To implement an information system in all political agencies (Executive, Legislative, Judiciary) and in the civil society on the rights of the Indigenous Peoples.

28. That the Government broadcasts all indianist legislation and the public policies in all institutions that work either directly or indirectly with the Indigenous Peoples.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH INDIGENOUS RIGHTS

29. Greater commitment from the Government with the demarcation and homologation of indigenous land, ensuring enough resources in the State budget for the indemnifications and other required processes for this right to become effective.

30. The Brazilian State must acknowledge that the right of the Indigenous Peoples to cultural integrity is deeply related with the protection, use and administration of their territories, natural resources and environment.

31. That the staff of Funai acknowledge and respect the right to the autonomy and self-determination of the Indigenous Peoples.

32. The Brazilian State must ensure the required conditions for the ethnodevelopment, especially in activities that generate income and improve quality of life of the Indigenous Peoples, respecting the cultural, political and environmental specificities.

33. The laws of interest of the Indigenous Peoples, in case of reformulation, must preserve their fundamental rights.

34. That the Brazilian State and the agencies for the defense of indigenous rights, together with the indigenous peoples, elaborate specific protectionist instruments for their traditional knowledge, both collective and individual.
35. The Brazilian State must restitute the birthrights of the Indigenous Peoples in regards to the return to the traditional land.

GUARDIANSHIP AND CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY
36. The Indigenous Peoples, as a way of exercising their self-determination, have the right to autonomy and self-management, without prejudice of guardianship (special protection) that is due to them for being different and autochthonous, victims of colonization, genocide and coercive assimilation.

37. The instrument of guardianship must be kept, with the meaning of "special protection", ensuring the autonomy of the Indigenous Peoples in regards to their habits, customs, traditions and social organization. The State, through its official agency for Indigenous peoples, must ensure protection to the Indians, respecting their degree of interaction with the national society.

38. The Indigenous Peoples have the right to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision institutions; they also have the right to participate thoroughly and effectively, without any discriminations, of the decision-making at all levels, in regards to issues that affect their rights, life and destiny. They can do it either directly or through their representatives, according to their own rules, procedures and traditions.

39. The Brazilian State must adopt all necessary measures for the compliance with these rights, with the participation of the Indigenous Peoples.

QUALIFICATION OF THE INDIANS AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PROMOTION OF ACTIVITIES AIMING AT THEIR DECISIVE AUTONOMY AND POLITICAL ROLE
40. That the Federal Government ensures budgetary and financial resources to promote the initial and continuous formation as well as the valuation of the indigenous policy agents and their roles in the villages. The formation will be made by the local community leaderships and base indigenous institutions, in partnership with governmental and non-governmental institutions.

41. That the Federal Government ensures financial resources for the frequent holding of meetings that involve the participation of indigenous communities and organizations in the public policies at municipal, state and federal levels.

42. That the government ensures political, technical, administrative and financial support for the indigenous leaders, in the sense of strengthening its role as political articulator in defense of indigenous rights, in all departments responsible for the management of public policies aiming at the meeting of their demands.

43. That the federal government ensures resources for the capacity building of indians for the labor market.

44. That the federal government ensures the Indigenous Peoples access to information as well as to the initial and continuous formation, in regards to the exercise of their rights 45. That the federal government ensures the Indigenous Peoples access to scientific and technological knowledge, which enable the conquest and exercise of their autonomy.

46. Promote the initial and continuous formation of indigenous leaderships, through seminars, workshops, among others, in partnership with the educational chain of schools, so that such leaderships are given the conditions to take over the responsibility on their self-determination. Such formation will be carried out with the agreement of local community leaderships and indigenous movements, by governmental and non-governmental institutions.

47. That the Federal government finances and promotes legislation courses countrywide, aiming at graduating indigenous legislators.

WARRANTY OF DIFFERENTIATED POLICIES
48. Creation of public policies aimed specially at the indigenous youth, promoting citizenship according to their cultures and traditions.

49. That state and federal governments create specific credit lines for the Indigenous Peoples, and that they, in the exercise of their autonomy, may manage the resources.

50. In the case of judicial condemnation of an indian, the convicted must be assured the legal support by the official indigenous agency, and the traditional indigenous authorities, according to their own rules and procedures, must have full legitimacy in the definition and application of the sentence.
51. Provide easy access to governmental programs aimed at Indigenous People.

52. That the Indigenous Peoples, through their social organizations, receive financial incentives from the municipal, state and federal governments.

53. Create election sections within the villages to enable access to polls by the Indians.

54. That a monthly percentage of the collection from federal and state lotteries be allocated for the creation an indigenous fund in each state that possesses indigenous populations, in order to provide the strengthening of traditional indigenous sports, ensuring the inspection by the indigenous leaderships over governmental instances.

55. That the Brazilian State creates public policies for the safety of villages, in partnership with indigenous villages and grassroots associations.

56. Propose to the government, through its competent agencies, guidelines for a policy aimed at the Indigenous women.

57. Create a specific seal for the trading of indigenous products in a sustainable economy manner.

58. Ensure the planned use of natural resources, so as to guarantee the ecological balance as well as social, economical and environmental sustainability of the Indigenous Peoples.

59. Support and foster, within public policies, indigenous companies and cooperatives, of all natural product lines, in import and export transactions.

**INDIGENOUS PEOPLE ACT**

60. That the current bill of the Indian Act in course in the Congress be disregarded, considering that the Indigenous Peoples will discuss a substituting bill.

61. A new Indian Act shall be consolidated so that it be more adequate to the current reality of the Indigenous Peoples of Brazil, respecting their organization and their differentiated habits, customs and traditions.

62. The indigenous peoples and organizations will promote local, state and regional conferences, as well as a National Conference, with the financial support by Funai, through the General Coordination in Defense of Indigenous Rights, in order to deal specifically of the reformulation of the Indian Act, with the participation of leaderships, indigenous organizations, professors and professionals, attorneys and the Federal Department of Justice, which will help in the clarification of the theme.

63. Change in terminology - from "Indian Act" to "Indigenous People Act".

64. Elaboration of a bill of the "Indigenous People Act", with the effective participation of them, taking advantage of the bills already existing in the current "Indian Act" (Law nr. 6001) and in the bill existing in the Congress, provided that they include the guarantee and defense of the rights of the Indigenous Peoples, according to what is set forth in the Federal Constitution of 1988 and in the Convention 169 by the ILO.

**SOCIAL CONTROL**

65. Have transparency in regards to works and budget of all indianist agencies towards Indigenous organizations and Peoples, ensuring the Indians the access to the annual budgets and accounts of such agencies.

66. The Funai employee or indianist shall have an ideological and political profile in line with the mindset and reality of the Indigenous Peoples.

67. Assure that all incoming resources at Funai Regional Administrations or Supporting Nuclei are monitored and inspected by a commission elected by the indigenous people of each community, to ensure transparency in accountability and that the administration provides conditions for this commission to carry out their work.
INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES AND INDIGENOUS ASSETS

DECREE 1775/1996
1. Due to the slowness of the regularization of indigenous land that are anthropologically recognized as such, there are Indians by the roads, living in inhumane conditions, in conflict and some even are being murdered. Because of that, there must be a review and adequacy of Decree 1775/1996, in order to facilitate the regularizations, including the demand of indigenous people, considering the indispensable agility in the accomplishment of the non-negotiable rights of the indigenous peoples to occupy their traditional land, as determined in the current legislation. Thus, according to articles 231 and 129 of the Federal Constitution of 1988, which determine, respectively, the territorial rights of indigenous peoples and set the competence of the Federal Department of Justice, that the terms set forth in article 2 of decree 1775/1996 be complied with, mainly in regards to the issuance of a responsibility directive by the Ministry of Justice providing acceleration of the administrative process so as to prevent irreparable harm to the indigenous rights.

ARTICULATION AND PARTNERSHIP
2. To improve and guarantee the articulation among Funai, the Federal Government and the Department of Justice to accomplish the process of delimitation, declaration, demarcation, homologation, registration at the Secretariat of State Assets and at the Real Estate Registry Office and regularization of the Indigenous People land in a timely manner.
3. For the demarcation, homologation and regularization of the traditional Indigenous lands there must be a better articulation, in defense of the indigenous rights, among the federal governmental agencies responsible for land issues, namely: Funai, Incra, Ibama, Federal Department of Justice, Ministry of Justice, the President’s Office and other that may be further created.
4. Funai and Incra must work in a more articulated manner with traditionally-based leaderships, to accomplish the process of delimitation, declaration, demarcation, homologation and registration at the Secretariat of State Assets and at the Real Estate Registry Office and guarantee a budget to promote the removal and reallocation of those squatters who, in good faith, are currently located in Indigenous Territory.
5. Require a higher commitment from politicians of the indigenous parliamentary group in regards to land issues. Adopt a partnership policy with organizations from the private sector as well as non-governmental ones, with the guarantee of participation by the Federal Government and the Indigenous Peoples along all phases of the work, respecting the environmental legislation in force and counting, mainly, on the legal support of Funai and the Federal Department of Justice.

AGILITY IN THE LAND REGULARIZATION OF INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES
6. Create a parliamentary consultancy within Funai structure, composed of Indians to work in the Congress, in defense of indigenous rights, and aiming at providing more resources for the strengthening of Funai’s budget.
7. That Funai holds a public admission test to fill all vacancies open due to decease and retirement.
8. The government must provide the identification of the traditional and immemorial Indigenous Territories, on a state-by-state basis, prioritizing those elected by the Indians.
9. Guarantee of an agile indigenous land policy in regards to administrative and judicial processes of demarcation, with a maximum term of three years for conclusion.
10. The federal government must adopt contingency measures, aiming at ensuring financial resources and speeding the regularization of indigenous lands already identified as such, concluding the ongoing processes of land regularization and homologating them; proceeding data gathering and interdiction of indigenous lands of Indians without contact, working with the President’s Office for faster regularization/homologation of the processes under its decision, as well as removing the non-indigenous dwellers of the Indigenous Territories, both the homologated and those still under regularization process.
11. That the federal government be more agile in the transfer of resources for demarcation and that this process be the indigenous peoples are aware of this process.

12. Funai must reduce bureaucracy in the processes of land regularization to provide a faster forwarding of them.

13. Maintain the constitutional guarantee of the original rights in the demarcation of the Indigenous Territories.

14. That the indigenous territories be recognized as collective property of the indigenous peoples.

PROPOSALS AIMING AT THE MAINTENANCE OF INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES AS STATE LANDS

15. Due to threats of politicians and authorities from the judiciary to transfer indigenous territories to the state and municipal administrations, that the indigenous territories remain as an asset of the indigenous peoples under the protection of the State.

OTHER FORMS OF ACQUISITION OF INDIGENOUS LAND

16. Establish a partnership between Funai and Incra to implement the opinion of the AGU (Office of the State Attorney General), that opens the possibility of Funai to promote the acquisition and expropriation of land aimed at indigenous groups who cannot return to their traditional territories, ensuring, in order to do that, enough means and resources to both agencies involved.

17. Search for alternatives of land acquisition through expropriation for public use and social interest purposes or through other administrative measures from the public authorities, to guarantee the access to land for the peoples who are far from their original territories.

REVISION AND ENLARGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES

18. Funai must immediately repossess and return to the indians the traditional and immemorial territories that had been excluded from the original demarcations, such as lost graveyards and villages, which are still thoroughly identified by the elders.

19. The federal government, through the agency for Indigenous peoples, must prioritize and develop, on a contingency basis, technical studies to assess the needs for revision of the boundaries of indigenous territories which territorial surface is insufficient for the development of the indigenous peoples, due to their demographic growth and the scarcity of natural resources required for their survival. The studies with that scope should take into account the demands from the indigenous peoples, ensuring their participation along the study and technical data gathering process. Studies that have the scope of reduction and/or revision of the boundaries and which harm the interests of the indigenous peoples will not be approved. Thus, there must be a budget allocation of resources in the Multi-annual Plan of the government, to ensure the accomplishment of these actions on a continuous basis.

GUARANTEE OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE REGULARIZATION OF THE INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES

20. The regularization processes of indigenous territories have harmed the indians due to their slow implementation, as a result of lack of financial, human, technical and operational resources. The State shall ensure the legal, operational and financial mechanisms that enable the agency for Indigenous peoples to carry out the studies for the identification, delimitation, demarcation and homologation of the indigenous land not yet regularized. The resources for dispossession and indemnification of the good-faith squatters must also be provided.

21. Creation of the Indigenous Fund Bill (PL) that guarantees resources to be applied in the regularization of indigenous land.

STRENGTHENING OF THE AGENCY FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

22. The restructuring and upgrading project of the official agency for Indigenous peoples must adapt to the demands of the Brazilian Indigenous Peoples. In order to do that, a public admission test must be held immediately, for the strengthening of its technical staff, ensuring the admission of new employees, the participation of indigenous technicians and experts, the
approval of the indianist career plan, the strengthening of the unit structures in the states and the implementation of a training and continuous education program. The budget allocation of the agency shall be compatible with the demands presented by the indigenous communities. There shall not be any political-partisan assignments within Funai, being all assignments provided by the indigenous peoples. In future there must be a guarantee that Funai will be presided by an indian designated by the indigenous peoples and organizations. The allocation and application of Funai budget must be made according to the demand of the indians of each region.

23. Strengthening of the official agency for Indigenous peoples to ensure more budgetary and financial resources and equipment for the accomplishment of works related to the land regularization processes of Indigenous Territories and review of their boundaries for enlargement.

24. Hiring process, through a public admission test, to ensure positions for the indians in different areas of the institution.

25. Restructuring of Funai together with the indigenous peoples and servants of the agency for its better performance in the service of indigenous peoples.

26. That the Congress approves budgetary and financial resources according to the indigenous land requirements for the strengthening of Funai.

27. Create an indigenous legal consultancy at Funai with budgetary and financial resources to deal specifically with land issues.

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

28. A copy of the full documentation of their lands shall be made available to all indigenous communities. That Funai keep the indigenous communities updated about the process of their land on a permanent basis.

29. That Funai make available the database containing detailed information on the indigenous territories solely to the indigenous peoples.

30. Create means of effective communication between Funai and the indigenous peoples, keeping them informed about the processes of identification, demarcation and homologation of their territories, using as communication media: internet, ham radios, fixed telephones, etc. The indigenous peoples also demand that the Department of Justice negotiates with the Ministry of Communication the concession and implementation of community radio stations in every state where the indigenous peoples live.

INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE REGULARIZATION OF INDIGENOUS LAND

31. The prerogatives for the processes that involve the studies for identification, delimitation, demarcation, homologation, as well as those that deal with the processes of boundary revision of the indigenous territories for enlargement purposes, must remain strictly in the scope of the Executive, being forwarded by the official agency for Indigenous peoples straight to the President’s Office, not being submitted to the Ministry of Justice nor to the Congress.

INDIGENOUS PARTICIPATION AND MONITORING IN THE LAND REGULARIZATION PROCESS OF INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES

32. Mandatory hiring of lawyers for the Indians, who are committed with the indigenous communities and the increase I the staff of Funai attorneys, to monitor land processes of interest of the communities.

33. In the processes that involve the regularization of indigenous territories, in any stage, the participation of the indigenous peoples must be assured, so that they may monitor the work, through their representative organizations, tribal councils, work groups or any other kind of tribal representation, thus ensuring the honesty and transparency of the process.

34. The indigenous peoples shall participate directly and effectively in the formulation of the Brazilian Land Policy, through the creation and implementation of the National Council for the Indigenous Land Policy.

35. As a rule, the indigenous peoples shall participate directly in the formulation of the Brazilian land policy, acting along the regularization process of the indigenous territories, which may result in
the creation of the National Council for Land Policy, in which the indigenous representativeness is thoroughly assured.

36. Create and implement the Regional Indigenous Councils, ensuring the necessary resources for its effective operation, as well as the participation of Indians in these Councils.

37. Implement capacity building policies for the Indians so that they can protect and inspect their land, assuring them technical education, compatible remuneration and acknowledgment of the environmental and forest agents as a professional category.

LEGAL COUNSEL IN LAND ISSUES
38. Ensure legal counseling by Funai to the indigenous peoples who are fighting for the repossession of their land and legalize all indigenous land documentation.

EDUCATION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES
39. That the federal government includes in the Funai budget the financial resources for the development of educational and technical and scientific capacity building courses for Indians in several subject areas, specially in land use law, so that their communities and organizations may develop, elaborate and execute ethnoenvironmental diagnoses and management plan in their land.

PROPOSALS OF COMPENSATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGES
40. Guarantee by the federal governments and third parties that the indigenous territories that are or come to suffer environmental damages that are directly or indirectly caused by economical enterprises be entitled to Lifetime Royalty payments for the damages incurred, and the federal government shall demand, prior to the execution and licensing of the building, that an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Impact Report EIA/RIMA be performed, which shall be discussed with the indigenous people affected, so that they have the prior knowledge and may discuss whether they agree or not with the enterprise and how shall the indemnification or royalties be paid to the indigenous population and their organizations in the various modalities: Royalties or compensation.

41. Guarantee by the federal government that the environmental damages caused by trespassers such as lumberjacks, squatters, farmers and others will be punished and the outlaws will have their equipment and materials seized, and that these shall be incorporated to the assets of the indigenous community affected or by its organizations.

42. Besides the loss of equipment and materials, the responsible for the environmental damages will have to rehabilitate the degraded area and compensate the indigenous community for the damages incurred.

43. The federal government shall create legislation that ensures Indians that, whenever their areas are trespassed, the equipment and materials utilized by trespassers will be donated to the community affected.

GREATER SCOPE OF THE PPTAL
44. The federal government shall ensure financial resources through programs for the demarcation of indigenous land in the Legal Amazonia, Rondonia and Mato Grosso and other Brazilian states, also negotiating with the various credit organizations the postponement of the Projeto Integrado de Proteção às Populações e Terras Indígenas da Amazônia Legal – PPTAL [Integrated Project for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples and Territories of the Legal Amazonia – PPTAL].

LAND FOR DECENTRALIZED PEOPLES
45. That the government elaborate public policies for the acknowledgment of decentralized indigenous peoples and ensure to them lands where they can guarantee their survival.

46. Create a work group to identify the original lands of the indigenous groups that had been displaced from their traditional land.

47. The indigenous communities shall be indemnified by the Brazilian State for moral, cultural and environmental damages, for having been expelled from their traditional territories, further ensuring their return to their land.
48. The federal government, through Funai, shall ensure land for the indigenous communities that live collectively within urban boundaries.

THE RIGHT TO COME AND GO
49. That the Brazilian State acknowledge through legislation, the traditional occupation of wide indigenous areas, mainly when dealing with rivers in a region traditionally utilized by the indigenous people for the practice of fishing, assuring them the cultural, ethnoenvironmental preservation, and that they are not regarded as spaces for the permanent confinement of communities. Such provision will help to guarantee what is set forth in Article 5 of the Federal Constitution.

INSPECTION OF INDIGENOUS LANDS
50. Ibama, together with Funai, shall perform a permanent technical monitoring of the indigenous territory, and moreover promote the education and further hiring of Indians as tax agents, environmental and forest engineers, etc.; in order to do that, it has to be provided with financial resources specially aimed at that purpose.
51. The federal government, through Funai, must enable CGPIMA and the indigenous organizations with geoprocessing that viablizes an environmental monitoring and capacity building for the Indians and employees of the agency for Indigenous peoples with the adequate technology, cartography, environmental and indianist legislation, so that they can proceed actions of environmental protection of the indigenous lands.

HIGH SOCIAL-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ENTERPRISES
52. All enterprises, whether small-, medium- or large-sized, that come to affect the indigenous territories, either directly or indirectly must be object of a prior consultation to indigenous peoples and communities, ensuring them the technical and legal support by Funai, the Federal Department of Justice and the Office of the State Attorney General, so that they can decide on the feasibility of their implementation or not.
53. Guarantee the effective participation of the indigenous communities in the discussions on the feasibility of possible enterprises that have the intention to be implemented within or around the indigenous territories, by means of a decision making on all project stages, in order to assure indigenous rights.
54. That monitoring and studies on the environmental degrading studies caused by the companies that work in the indigenous territory be performed, as well as in the companies that develop activities with toxic materials in areas nearby the indigenous territory, which waste penetrates the indigenous territories through fauna, flora and rivers.
55. Create mechanisms to establish social-environmental indemnification for the damages caused to the indigenous heritage as a result of the impacts of projects and enterprises executed within and around the Indigenous Territories.
56. The roads that cross the Indigenous Territories must be under the administration of the indigenous organizations, who will be entitled to charging the right of way within the indigenous land en which the State keeps the highway.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES
57. That the government negotiate with Museums, researchers, universities, religious leaders, private collectors and foreign governments, in order to obtain the return of all archaeological artifacts that had been removed from the indigenous territory without them being aware or granting authorization by the indigenous peoples and communities.
58. Guarantee that the competent institutions execute programs for the preservation of archaeological sites within indigenous land.

LEASING OF INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES
59. The leasing of indigenous land shall be the object of debate and inspection by Funai, the Federal Police and the Federal Department of Justice.
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
60. Guarantee the compliance with the environmental legislation and protection of biodiversity.
61. Execution of policies and projects for the preservation of riparian vegetation and indigenous culture and awareness raising of the land owners located in the surroundings of the indigenous territory.
62. Guarantee resources for environmental education projects for the graduation of indigenous environmental agents who are knowledge multipliers.
63. The federal government, with the participation of the indigenous peoples, shall intervene, directly with the states and municipalities, for the faithful application and management, by the indigenous organizations, of the resources derived from the ecological VAT , for the benefit of the indigenous communities and territories and Conservations Units.

BUFFERING ZONES
64. Create mechanisms to ensure the indemnification to the indigenous communities for environmental damages caused to the indigenous heritage derived from projects and enterprises executed in the surroundings and on the hydrographic basin in which the Indigenous Territories are located.
65. Ensure, beyond the borders of the indigenous territories, the margins regarded as territory, required for the supply of raw materials for cultural development.
66. Build up a protection policy in the surroundings of the indigenous territories, assuring the preservation of the riparian forest and rivers that border their territory.
67. That there be an allocation in the budgetary financial program of the federal government and that there be a transfer to the agency for Indigenous peoples, of specific resources for the protection of the indigenous territories and their surroundings, as well as for the management of natural resources.

SOCIAL CONTROL IN INSPECTION FOR COMPLIANCE
68. That the federal government acknowledges the Indigenous Councils created to inspect the indigenous land issues in the states, with members designated by the indigenous peoples.
69. That Funai and Ibama sign agreements with the indigenous organizations, so that the latter develop surveillance actions, self-sustainability and ethnodevelopment projects for the indigenous communities and protection of their land.
70. That the federal government, through FUNAI and MEC, establishes a program for the indigenous students of Law, with technical and financial support so that they can follow up on the defense of their territories in the instances of the Judiciary, Executive and Legislative.

REIMPLEMENTATION OF MILESTONES AND BOUNDARIES
71. That the federal government ensures budgetary resources as well as the ongoing performance of reimplementation of trails on the borders of the indigenous lands, the reinstallation of milestones and informative signs on forbidden access and the implementation of hedges for better identification and protection of the indigenous territories.

FUNAI'S POLICE POWER
72. That the Congress approves the law so that the agency for Indigenous peoples (Funai) be granted the police power, to arrest and fine the violator in indigenous territory and that the fines be reverted to the indigenous territories affected, providing Funai with the necessary human, material and budgetary resources.
73. The federal government shall regulate the police power to Funai, guaranteeing capacity building for its employees and the indians so that they can act in the recording of illegal situations and carry out data gathering of the environmental impacts caused by trespassers.

BUDGET FOR SURVEILLANCE AND INSPECTION FOR COMPLIANCE
74. Create a specific budget to strengthen the works of the indigenous Associations and communities in the inspection and protection of their land.
75. Ensure financial resources to intensify the inspection for compliance in certain areas, through CGPIMA.
FIGHT BIOPIRACY

76. Elaborate and implement an integrated action plan to fight biopiracy in indigenous territory with the monitoring by Funai, Ibama, the Federal Police, Research Institutes or Public Universities, Federal Department of Justice, reliable professionals designated by the indigenous community and with the participation of Indians.

77. The employees of the official agency for Indigenous peoples (Funai) who authorize the entry of third parties in indigenous territory shall be held responsible for whatever they do there.

PARTNERSHIP WITH THE ARMY FOR INSPECTION IN BORDERLINE ZONES

78. That the military have the preparation to live with the indigenous peoples in their areas of work, whenever authorized by the indigenous peoples and communities.

79. That the Armed Forces, the Federal Police and the official agency for Indigenous peoples (Funai), with the presence of Indians, inspect international borders where there are indigenous territories, by means of inspection stations, thus ensuring the integrity of the indigenous peoples.

CREATION OF INDIGENOUS AGROFOREST AGENTS

80. Assure, through Ibama and Funai, the continuous education of indigenous environmental and forest agents, for the protection of indigenous land.

81. Guarantee the remuneration and the acknowledgment of the agroforest and environmental agents as a professional category.

OMISSION BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCIES IN INSPECTION FOR COMPLIANCE

82. That Funai and Ibama come to be held criminally responsible for environmental crimes committed against indigenous communities, whenever they are called by the indigenous communities and do not act in the defense of natural resources existing in the indigenous territory.

ON THE OVERLAPPING OF CONSERVATION UNITS IN INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES

83. That all regulations that created overlapping conservation units be revoked, and that new overlapping actions be vetoed.

84. That all deliberations presented in the plenary session of the I National Conference on Environment be complied with, determining the revoking of overlapping conservation units within indigenous territories.

WATERSPRING PROTECTION PROGRAM

85. That governmental agencies, whether federal or state, responsible for projects and programs for self sustainability of the indigenous communities ensure the protection and rehabilitation of the water springs, lakes and streams.

86. Create mechanisms of integrated management with intervention capacity in actions that occur out of the indigenous territory, but which are damaging it.

SANITATION, GARBAGE COLLECTION AND SOLID WASTE PROGRAM

87. Creation of an environmental education program that encourages the indigenous community to make the selective collection of solid waste and the recycling of materials and that the resources required for the implementation of the program be guaranteed.

88. Guarantee basic sewage system for all indigenous territories.

CREATION OF SPECIAL CREDIT LINES

89. The federal government must foster agriculture and cattle raising, reforestation, environmental preservation, fauna management and other productive ways, providing, besides land, technical assistance, raw materials required for growing plants and a specific credit policy for the indigenous agriculture, besides Pronaf.
90. Ensure that the resources aimed at the indigenous communities for indigenous agriculture are granted for self-sustainable projects and that the resources arrive on a timely basis, according to the agricultural calendar of each region.

**CREATION OF THE INDIGENOUS FUND AT FUNAI**
91. That the government creates an indigenous portfolio, to be managed by Funai, aimed at a policy of fostering, development and opening of a fund, that enable the communities to produce their own nourishment and also provide them an opportunity to obtain gains as a further step towards independence that aims at their autonomy.

**ACCESS TO THE PROJECT PORTFOLIO AT OTHER MINISTRIES**
92. That the other ministries of the federal government eliminate bureaucracy in their access to projects that aim at facilitating services to indigenous communities
93. That the National Environmental Fund eliminates bureaucracy and facilitates access to financial resources for the indigenous peoples.

**TECHNICAL SERVICES AND RURAL EXTENSION**
94. That the federal government ensures and makes feasible the partnerships with universities for the environmental self-sustainability of the indigenous communities and to foster indigenous agriculture.
95. Creation of a policy of technical assistance, production infrastructure and trading of indigenous products.

**INDIGENOUS MANPOWER EDUCATION PROGRAM**
96. That the federal government guarantees a budget for the implementation of a program for technical education and capacity building in college education for Indians in various majors, such as forest engineering, veterinary medicine, anthropology, law, pedagogy, etc.
97. It is necessary to promote professional courses within the villages to graduate Indian agricultural technicians and environmental agents.
98. Guarantee resources to promote technical education of the leaderships and members of the indigenous communities to elaborate projects and manage the resources of the organizations.

**FOSTERING AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER MEANS OF AGROECOLOGICAL PRODUCTION**
99. Promotion of self-sustainable projects in a cooperativist and/or associativist manner, which provide quality of life for the Indians in their land, thus preventing them from migrating out of their village to ensure their subsistence, prioritizing the organic and agroforest agriculture.
100. Creation of a specific agriculture insurance for Indians.

**RESPECT THE SPECIFICITIES IN THE ADOPTION OF PROGRAMS**
101. Consult and listen to the indigenous communities for the implementation of projects, be them in the area of Health, Education, Agriculture, etc., respecting the customs and traditions of that community, extending to them the access to public financing, with the corresponding follow-up of expert technicians and also enabling the sale of agricultural harvesting, among others, by providing transportation and credit.
102. Increase the number of projects in ethnodevelopment, fostering proposals based on social-cultural characteristics of each community, taking into account the environmental specificities of the Indigenous Territories.

**SMALL ANIMALS PROJECT**
103. Implementation of projects to foster the raising of medium-sized animals (swine, caprine, ovine, poultry, fish and domestic animals for the purposes of food safety and surplus trading).
104. As for the replenishment of wild animals and fish, support it provided that the feeding habits of each species and that of the species belonging to the food chain of the habitat is respected, as opposed to a technology based on imported animal food.
105. Ethnoenvironmental monitoring of the indigenous peoples over the wild animals in the indigenous territories created by nature.
ECOTOURISM SUPPORTING PROGRAM
106. Regulate the ecotourism efforts made by indigenous peoples or populations, according to the interest of each community, respecting cultural particularities and ensuring the necessary resources for the infrastructure, human resources and development of project management capability by the communities.
107. Construction of cultural centers and infrastructure required for the promotion of ecological tourism in the Indigenous Territories, according to the interest of the community and the regulation.

MOBILIZATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAM
108. Promote regional and national seminars and meetings for the indigenous leaderships to encourage the union of the indigenous peoples in the fight for the demands for their rights and financial resources, aiming at the social, economical and cultural development of the indigenous communities.
109. Develop an environmental education from schools, the community and indigenous leaderships.
110. To make resources available in order to guarantee exchange program visits as well as exchange of experiences among indigenous peoples, aiming at their strengthening and cultural development (rituals, songs, dances, etc...) and their sustainable economy.

CREATION OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS
111. That the federal and state governments create and implement technical schools in the indigenous territories, aimed at the education of Indians in the agricultural and environmental areas and that assure the inclusion of Indians in universities and colleges, providing financial resources for the maintenance of their studies.
112. That the Ministry of Education (MEC) includes in the curriculum of the indigenous schools the subject of environment, assuring that the Indianist teachers have the educational background to teach Environmental Education, respecting the customs of each community. MEC must ensure financial resources for the development of Environmental Education in the Indigenous Territories.

RECOVERY PROGRAM FOR DEGRADED AREAS
113. The federal and state governments are expected to create and implement recovery programs for compromised areas, in order to guarantee funds for the indigenous peoples organizations to be able to develop reforestation projects, recovery of river springs, with native local species. In the Mata Atlântica region, the gallery forest must be preserved, and recovery projects to address the problem of compromised areas of such a forest must be approved.
114. The partnership between or among indigenous peoples organizations must be fostered, at Funai, in city and federal governments and at NGOs, for the development of programs and projects that promote the recovery of river springs, water sources, as well as the protection of green areas. Also, the partnerships must promote the recovery of the fauna, flora, soil and depolluting of water streams located in and around indigenous peoples areas.
115. Federal and state governments must guarantee programs that sponsor reforestation projects and the recovery of compromised areas. Such projects and programs must be inspected by Funai and Ibama together with indigenous peoples organizations.
116. To promote the recovery of native typical seeds.

MANAGEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL POLICY THROUGH THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE BUREAU
117. Full return of all the environmental policy actions to the official indigenous people bureau as a way to strengthen the bureau and make it easy to negotiate with indigenous peoples since the environmental driven actions would be addressed within an instance that governs the official indigenous peoples policy in Brazil.
118. As of this Conference, the Government must make public policies, managed by its official bureaus, through the participation of the indigenous peoples organizations in all Brazilian regions.

PROTECTION OF THE ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE
119. A databank should be created by the indigenous peoples organizations and associations, together with Funai, containing the native knowledge on biodiversity, respecting costumes and traditions of each community.
120. Creation of efficient policies and mechanisms to protect the biodiversity of indigenous areas, paying attention to the intellectual property of the traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity.
121. To create programs that diagnose the biodiversity potential of the indigenous areas, mineral sources, waters, raising of wild and water animals and make sure that they belong to the indigenous peoples heritage.

STRENGTHENING OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES INSTITUTIONS
122. To establish agreements among and between indigenous peoples organizations and associations and bureau in order to implement actions in productive activities, environment, among others.
123. To regulate credit lines for indigenous peoples organizations, associations and communities at banks, agricultural implementations and other credit lines for the indigenous areas.
124. To guarantee access of the indigenous peoples and communities to the Government social programs, through the indigenous peoples organizations and associations by means of distinguishable projects, specially regarding the resources of the ministries that make budget for the indigenous peoples.
125. All financial resources of the indigenous peoples GEF (Global Environment Facility) must be managed by the indigenous peoples organization and associations.

SOCIAL CONTROL
126. To support the creation of Environment Councils in states and cities, ensuring job opportunities for the indigenous peoples.

ZONING – ECONOMIC VIABILITY STUDIES
127. Resources must be guaranteed, through the Federal Government, in order to develop economic zoning that makes viable future projects of economic alternatives for the communities, whenever their indigenous peoples show interest in it.
128. The State must, every four years, carry out the socioeconomic and demographic census, specifically for indigenous peoples, counting on their participation as a means of obtaining data and diagnoses that determined the public investments in the many types of areas.

CERTIFICATION AND PATENTING OF NATIVE PRODUCTS
129. To create, through the massive participation of the benefited indigenous peoples, programs of registration of native products and services.
130. To guarantee market studying, processing and certification of products made in indigenous peoples areas.
131. To create an indigenous peoples quality stamp;
132. To create mechanisms which protect traditional indigenous peoples knowledge.
133. To strengthen the indigenous peoples social participation, through vote and right to express themselves, in the Conselho de Gestão do Patrimônio Genético [Genetic Heritage Management Council]/MMA.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AREAS
134. Native scientific research in indigenous peoples areas will be only carried out by consulting the indigenous peoples communities and through their previous and informed consent. If benefits arising from the research exist, they must be shared with the communities, whether financial profits exist or not.
PROJECTS IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AREAS.
135. To guarantee a public policy together with competent departments to avoid enterprises or irregular occupation of the land surrounding the indigenous peoples territories, which might threaten their integrity, through the creation of 5 km ecological passages. Also, to guarantee that this area will be preserved.
136. The public power must put together a commission, with the participation of indigenous peoples. Such commission aims to inform and raise awareness of the population living near the boundaries of the indigenous peoples areas, with the purpose of helping them respect the native culture and territory, avoiding conflicts, bringing close together non-indigenous peoples and indigenous peoples in a respectful way, through means of communications, presentations, celebrations, public spaces, according to the interests of the indigenous peoples communities of each region.

HANDCRAFT PRODUCTION
137. To regulate environmental laws that prohibit the trade of products originated from animals and birds from the indigenous peoples areas, respecting the cultural and sustainable diversity of the indigenous peoples.
138. To regulate the sustainable managing for the use of feather art resources and other resources originated from animals, based on criteria that ensure the increase of the animal population and species preservation.
139. To support projects, aiming at the use of financial resources, to value, improve and trade the native handcraft with governmental and non-governmental organizations.
140. To create mechanisms that value the indigenous peoples handcraft, ensuring fair prices in the market.

BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION
141. Guarantee that the indigenous peoples biodiversity is protected, exclusively used by them, safeguarding their right to sell and buy such diversity.

COMPENSATION FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES COMMUNITIES
142. Creation of a fund for the environmental services rendered by indigenous peoples, which benefit indigenous peoples and their organizations, federal, city and statewide.
143. To grant, through the Environmental Ministry, 50% of the ecological VAT collection in favor of the indigenous peoples associations, which has been in force through some state laws.

REFUND FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGES
144. To civil and criminally indict the agents (farmers, loggers, miners, etc...) that caused the environmental deterioration in the indigenous peoples reserves, and demand that they compensate the affected communities.
145. To establish mechanisms for socio-environmental refund or compensation due to the damages caused to the indigenous peoples heritage, arising from the impact caused by projects and enterprises carried out in or near the indigenous peoples areas.
146. The communities should be refunded by moral and socio-environmental damages caused by governmental enterprises, private companies and multinational in indigenous peoples areas.

INCLUSION IN THE POWER SUPPLY PROJECT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
147. Inclusion of indigenous peoples communities in the “Luz para Todos” (Power Supply to All Citizens) program of the Federal Government

EDUCATION

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES SCHOOL EDUCATION MANAGEMENT
1. MEC (Ministry of Education), in partnership with FUNAI and guidance from CNPI, must develop and implement a federal education system of Indigenous Peoples School Education, specific
and distinguishable, and the system must not be influenced by politics and political parties in its management. In other words, it will have its own legal and administrative structure. Such an educational system can be modified since the community, previously consulted, agrees with the modifications, ensuring the respect for cultural differences.

2. MEC, in partnership with FUNAI and under the guidance of CNPI, must ensure the promotion of Indigenous Peoples School Education Conferences, with the following frequency:
   - annually: local and regional
   - every two years: national

   The first conference will discuss the proposal of a specific federal educational system for the indigenous peoples. Local conferences will be held in 2006 and national conferences, in 2007.

3. Specific instructions must be established for the funds reserved for the Indigenous Peoples School Education, ensuring autonomy in the use and inspection of the funds by the schools and the indigenous peoples communities. Such funds must be part of the Annual Budget Program, raising specific funds to the associated revenues.

4. a. While specific funds for the Indigenous Peoples School Education does not exist, may the funds continue to be kept by FUNDEF and by other supporters. Also, may transparency be kept in the use and inspection of such funds.
   b. It is mandatory the participation, follow-up and supervision of the indigenous peoples bureau (FUNAI) in all activities, actions, programs and projects related to the educational context for the indigenous peoples.

RESPECT FOR TRADITIONS AND CULTURE OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

5. Government is expected to promote and ensure the cultural exchange between and among Brazilian and foreign indigenous peoples.

6. The Brazilian Government must ensure funds and encourage, by means of projects, the strengthening of the practice of rituals, dances, among others, in each indigenous people.

7. The Brazilian Government must ensure the protection of sacred places, so that they are recognized and preserved as material and immaterial heritage of the indigenous peoples.

8. Museums, universities, churches, governmental and non-governmental organizations should guarantee the recovery, preservation, promotion, access and return of immaterial and material heritage, kept in these institutions, to their respective owners and producers.

9. The Federal Government should ensure, create and implement, in governmental and non-governmental means of communication, some space to inform people about native cultures, as a social-educative means (in compliance with Convention 169 of OIT, article 31).

10. The name of the indigenous peoples must be respected and, if offensively used, the law infringer must be indicted for such an illegal attitude.

11. The Brazilian Government must develop, together indigenous peoples, integrated protection mechanisms to their immaterial and material heritage, such as plants, rites, dances, myths, medicine and handicraft (in compliance with articles 58 e 59 of Law 6 001).

12. The Sports Ministry is expected to ensure funds and promote, with transparency while in the office, indigenous peoples games, with the participation of the indigenous peoples, during the organization of the event and in all their phases and instances.

13. A budget must be ensured by federal, state and city governments, which will be inspected by indigenous peoples organizations and communities, in order to promote native cultural workshops, with the specifications of each people. Such workshops must take place in each community.

14. Federal, state and city governments must encourage and support the creation of cultural centers and indigenous peoples museums in accordance with the demand and initiative of the respective communities; such spaces for indigenous peoples expression and cultural acts must have the infrastructure suitable to the environmental reality and funds that ensure the sustainability and continuity of the initiatives.
REGULATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES SCHOOLS
15. The Federal Government should create a distinguishable category of indigenous peoples schools, in the federal scope, with employment and salary guarantees for the native teachers, respecting the criteria adopted by each indigenous people.

GUARANTEE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES SCHOOL EDUCATION
16. Creation of public policies that favor indigenous people with special needs.
17. To guarantee the implementation of indigenous peoples school education, elementary and high school levels, for indigenous peoples, within their territory, respecting the quality, bilingual and distinguishable education, to strengthen and value the native culture.
18. To ensure autonomy of the native communities in the management and administration of their schools, establishing responsibilities and competences compatible with the social and cultural reality.

POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS, SCHOOL CURRICULUM AND SCHEDULES.
19. The Federal Government must comply with the law regarding intercultural and distinguishable school education, which values native and non-native knowledge, as well as their mother tongue, in indigenous peoples schools.
20. The Federal Government must financially support and strengthen specific programs for education and health, aiming at preventive measures of Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Aids, alcoholism, drug use and other factors that cause school dropout.
21. To add mother tongues of indigenous peoples to the school curriculum of universities and schools. This subject has a mandatory and pass/fail characteristic.
22. MEC (Education Ministry) must support, through educational programs and curriculums, the revitalization and strengthening of the culture and traditions of indigenous peoples, ensuring, for that reason, the payment of a salary to the traditional knowledge bearers.
23. MEC must provide and implement projects that offer the exchange of experiences among and between indigenous peoples schools in the different communities.
24. MEC, in partnership with the Communications Ministry, must promote the implementation of the Digital Inclusion Program in the indigenous peoples schools, through equipment and its maintenance, computer science classes, training and consultancy from professionals specialized in these areas.
25. The Federal Government must provide funds to all indigenous peoples to discuss, prepare and implement the political and educational project in their schools.
26. The Government must provide the implementation of the political and educational projects in the indigenous peoples schools, involving the different segments of the school community, according to the educational and traditional system of each people.

TRAINING OF PROFESSIONAL INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
27. To define and implement a professional training policy in the indigenous peoples schools.
28. MEC must promote the implementation of the elementary and high school level education in the native communities, which have not been favored by such levels, taking into account the indigenous peoples school census.
29. MEC must promote the increase of the children's, elementary and high school level educational systems, as well as teaching of young adults and adults in the villages, with proper infrastructure.
30. MEC must promote training courses, from different professional fields, in order to improve the quality of life in the indigenous peoples community.
31. MEC should promote professional enhancement courses for leaderships and members of the communities about the Brazilian legislation and indigenous peoples school education policies.
32. The Federal Government must provide indigenous teachers and students with the linguistic and anthropologic studies so that they can develop projects and programs of cultural strengthening by themselves.
33. The Government should ensure initial and continuing education, helping teachers, school
    principals, and other professionals in the indigenous educational system, to be professionally
capable of teaching, in accordance with the characteristics of each people or community,
followed up from time to time.

34. The Federal Government must make a permanent program for continuing education and
    graduation of indigenous teachers, so that, continuously, the qualification and preparation of
    technicians can be promoted in order for them to work with indigenous education and
    indigenous school management, by providing specific resources.

35. MEC should create a permanent program of graduation that ensures the preparation of
    indigenous teachers so that they work with special education.

36. The indigenous teacher graduation must comply with a critical, political, ideological, social,
    anthropologic, technical and cultural profile and in accordance with the particularities of each
    people.

37. MEC must create a program of continuing education for indigenous managers to be specialized
    in indigenous education and indigenous school management.

PUBLIC ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS AND CAREERS

38. MEC shall provide funds to hire indigenous educators with outstanding knowledge to revitalize
    and strengthen the language and the traditional culture of the indigenous cultures.

39. The Federal Government must guarantee public policies that allow specific and distinguishable
    public admission examinations to take place to effectively hire indigenous teachers and
    employees (secretaries, administrative agents, nutritionists, food servers, security guards and
    general services employees) to work at the indigenous schools, with criteria defined by each
    people.

40. FUNAI should promote their public admission examinations among the indigenous peoples
    communities, and that they are held by region, ensuring vacancies of indigenous people.

41. MEC should create a specific career plan to regulate the school education indigenous
    professionals functional status.

42. MEC must ensure that all teachers of indigenous schools are really indigenous.

43. In the event of hiring non-indigenous professionals, they will have to be temporarily hired and
    qualified according to the criteria of the indigenous peoples educational policy in place and in
    accordance with the community.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT

44. The Federal Government must provide the resources and structure to indigenous students,
    teachers and professionals, involved in the indigenous school education, to go to school,
    without adversely affecting the quality of education, for instance: air transportation, bus or other
    auto vehicles, boats, stationary, school stationary, lunch, library and school allowance.

45. The responsible bureaus must offer and restore the physical infrastructure in the schools,
    classrooms, laboratories (including computer labs with Internet access), restrooms, libraries,
    among others, by providing power supply to and better work conditions (materials, equipment,
    devices, etc.) of the indigenous schools, in accordance with the different realities of the different
    indigenous peoples.

46. The Federal Government must offer budget and financial resources to acquire equipment and
    utensils for indigenous peoples schools.

47. The Government must ensure the creation of adapted and equipped classrooms in the
    indigenous peoples schools in order to help students who need special education.

48. The Federal Government should offer to indigenous students, at all levels of education, all
    means of school transportation, according to the reality of each indigenous people.

PRODUCTION AND PUBLISHING OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

49. The Federal Government must guarantee programs and resources through partnerships with
    MEC and FUNAI in order to produce educational materials, with technical consultancy of
    linguists and other experts for the communities and also to promote them in indigenous and
    non-indigenous schools.
50. The Federal Government must offer resources to indigenous researchers, in different fields of knowledge, ensuring the return to the researched communities and promoting the revitalization of the indigenous culture in order to, among others, monetarily assist the production and publishing of the bilingual educational material.

51. The Federal Government must promote the exchange of experiences between and among indigenous teachers and linguists regarding the production and edition of educational material, identifying and promoting successful practices and guaranteeing copyright.

52. That the Federal Government guarantees the differential education by creating didactical material in order to promote strength, revitalization, and the indigenous culture preservation such as: arts, dance, entertainment, toys, games, songs, culinary, beliefs, dictionaries, and special grammars.

SCHOOL MEAL
53. That MEC conveys the indigenous school meal budget directly to the indigenous schools via their Parents and Teachers Associations.

STUDENT’S ASSISTANCE
54. That the Federal Government creates a student assistance program by providing scholarship on private universities, and to the indigenous students are granted the payment of the monthly residual amount. The payment shall be made by the student himself and/or through programs structured with other municipal, state or federal organizations.

SOCIAL CONTROL AND PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL INSTANCES
55. That MEC creates an Indigenous School Education Council at State and Municipal level, with deliberative-consulting character so that it can report on the implementation and employing of educational resources at every level, with the effective participation of the Indigenous People, assuring the budget and financial resources in order to provide the education of indigenous counselors.

56. That the Federal Government grants the effective participation of native representatives in all social control instances on the educational scenario.

57. The communities must submit all educational projects implemented in the indigenous communities to some kind of evaluation.

58. That the Indigenous People participation be enhanced in the current National Council for Education (CNE) in the Primary Education Department, and in the Department of College Education.

59. That MEC improves the indigenous participation in the National Council for Education, by creating an effective member position and a deputy one, for each region.

60. That the National Commission for the Indigenous School Education at FUNAI creates an effective communication means directly with the villages (newspapers, letters etc.), and that MEC shall guarantee the financial resources to its development.

ACCESS TO AND PERMANENCE IN COLLEGE EDUCATION (UNDERGRADUATION AND GRADUATION)
61. That the permanence condition for indian students be granted through a specific action proposed on PPA - Multi Annual Plan, granting budget and financial appropriation on LDO (Budget Management Laws) and LO (Budget Law) to support respectively the purchase of didactic material, lodging, nutrition, and transportation.

62. That the Federal Government creates universities for the Indigenous People in all States, with their participation in all steps of the creation and implementation process, in order to prepare professionals in crucial areas such as: agronomy, geology, medicine, law, and others, according to the needs and specifications of each people.

63. That the Federal Government, in partnership with FUNAI, creates and applies a differentiated college education policy for the Indigenous Peoples, with specific budget, enabling the access
of the native students to public and private universities granting the permanence of these students through scholarship, training periods, projects, partnerships, and pacts.

64. That MEC and FUNAI promote the permanent evaluation, with the participation of indigenous leadership and teachers, in the actions and programs such as PROUNI, PROLINDE and others, in order to more effectively guarantee the differentiated access and permanence of native students in the universities.

65. The criteria for the native students access to the universities must be established by each people, and by sending the communities to further acknowledgement of FUNAI, and the student must be compromised with his/her people, and know well its history.

66. MEC, in partnership with FUNAI, shall guarantee on the public and private universities specific bachelor's degree courses for indigenous teachers reserving targeted vacancies for hiring teachers for such courses.

67. The Union, through FUNAI and MEC, must guarantee the necessary financial and pedagogical support so that the university native students, public officers or not, may finish their studies considering that there is not any legal prevention for this right.

PUBLIC POLICIES FOR COLLEGE EDUCATION

68. The national curricula parameters, when dealing with the indigenous school education, must adjust the private colleges to put in their curriculum the differentiated teaching to the native students.

69. Introduction in the curriculum of the basic and college education of subjects related to history, culture, social reality, and habits of the Indigenous Peoples, that shall be taught by the Indigenous Peoples themselves.

70. That the Federal Government, together with FUNAI, enable, in the scope of CNPI, the creation of a work group to discuss the insertion of the Indians in college education and shall establish partnerships with universities in order to grant access to Indian students.

71. Approval of affirmative actions related to the college education by creating incentive programs for the employment of indigenous bachelors.

72. Implementation of a program of affirmative actions in order to encourage the employment of indigenous bachelors in the labor market.

73. Improvement of FUNAI resources for the “Support to the Indigenous Student outside His Village” (scholarships for high school, undergraduate, graduation indigenous students) so that it undertakes its attributions to assist the indigenous student at high schools and college levels.

INDIGENOUS HEALTH

1. Create an indigenous ombudsman on regional and national ambiance in order to attend the complaints of the indigenous community.

2. That the Justice Federal Department devise available resources for FUNAI restructuring with human, equipment and financial resources, so that FUNAI may achieve its role, which is the demarcation, repossession and homologation of the Indigenous land.

3. That FUNAI make its scrutinizing on the bases, observing the functioning current health structures in order to investigate its based employees, and the assistance at the CASAI’s (Indigenous Health Assistance Houses), municipal, State and at Country levels for the restructuring and reinforcement of FUNAI to return the health actions to FUNAI, by differentiated public hiring process for indigenous people.

4. Return of indigenous health assets, and qualified human resources to FUNAI with the revocation of the presidential decree that transferred the indigenous health to Funasa.

5. To carry out the indigenous cense by biennium made by the official indigenous department (FUNAI), in partnership with IBGE, Brazilian responsible department.


7. To propose the urgent carrying out of a Native People convention in all States involving the FUNAI and Funasa participation as financing departments from the Department of Justice and the State and Municipal Health Departments.

8. The Ministry of Health must provide its budget for the year of 2007, a resource transfer to FUNAI so that it is able to watch over the indigenous health.
9. There must be established laws and guidelines capable to promote a new acting form for the State indigenous departments, which are in consonance with the objectives of the indigenous populations.

10. Donate to FUNAI the material, human and financial resources to follow up health actions in consonance with Presidential Decree N. 3.156 of August 27, 1999, Art. 2, item 5 (the restoration of the environmental conditions, whose violation is directly related with the spur of diseases and other health ailments).

11. Assistance to the indigenous from birth to death, no matter its way and location where he may be, respecting his/her habits and traditions.

12. Implantation of sustainable projects that consider the necessities of each ethnicity in partnership with the community, FUNAI and other Government Departments.

13. To create domestic agriculture projects where the indigenous can cultivate on their own community spaces (e.g., vegetable garden) providing better nutrition, and consequently, better health.

14. Urgent application of programs aimed at ensuring safe nutrition for children and elders.

15. Remove the employees who work with the Indigenous Nation, and who are not adapted to such work.

16. That the official competent department promote a specific public hiring process to effectuate, valorize and regularize the situation of health employees in the community in which they work, thus creating criteria that assure the hiring of indigenous professionals.

17. Guarantee that the multidisciplinary health teams be trained and capable in ethology and indianism, and to elaborate for them a continuous supervised capacity building plan, with guarantee of labor rights.

18. Promote capacity building of Indians in regards to law.

19. That the CGE (General Coordination of Education) / FUNAI guarantees resources to promote the capacity building of indians in courses such as administration and accounting, so that they may manage the political and health processes of their people.

20. Inspection by public departments, and indemnification of hazardous areas related to the use of agrotoxics in the borderline of indigenous lands and litigation areas.

21. To definitely ban the organs removal of deceased indigenous persons without their awareness and without the due authorization of his/her relatives.

22. That the Government executes the Indigenous Health Programs binding them to the National Health Fund.

23. That the Federal Government accomplishes the covenants in force and that these shall be kept only with the indigenous organizations trying to better improve the debureaucratization process, avoiding the retarding of the transfer of allocations, and the renovation of conventions.

24. That the Federal Government guarantees the accomplishment of the legal provisions regarding the indigenous health.

25. The indigenous health cannot be municipalized nor ruled by the State.

26. We do not accept the centralization of the resource of the municipalized indigenous health. That the Funasa take its compromise with the indigenous health while it is dealing with it.

27. That the Federal Government guarantees the improvement of allocations to the indigenous communities in order to develop the health.

28. Programs and actions coordinated and integrated to the Federal, State and Municipal Departments, and convened agencies, and that the urban indigenous may be contemplated in the health programs.

29. Guarantee the articulation of the National Policy of Indigenous Health with the Indigenous School Education Policy, of lands and with the environmental actions, nutrition safety, housing, and culture.

30. That the FUNAI budget be defined not by the number of assisted people but by their specific needs.

31. Guarantee specific financial resources within the district plans for examinations and surgeries in special cases that are not covered by SUS (Health Sole System).

32. Guarantee places for medical visits and examinations to indigenous in hospitals and Medicare Institutions that receive incentives, and which structure is adapted to the cultural habits.

33. Guarantee and make valid the unified card to indigenous, with differentiated assistance.
34. Urgent proposition of policies guaranteeing rights as resources to health and programs destined to the familiar planning respecting the specificity of each ethnic group.

35. That the competent Government Department create indigenous hospitals as health reference center of the Indigenous People in each State with effective participation of indigenous organizations on inspection and organization of the specialized employees staff, and not appointed by politicians.

36. To create in all public hospitals an indigenous sector with human resources in order to refer and intensive attendance of indigenous patients.

37. That the Federal Government together with the health departments guarantee the assistance to the indigenous communities living outside their villages in order to get a presentation letter of their original ethnic group, thus fortifying the assistance of the communities in the villages.

38. Implementation of the National Policy of Attention to Health of the Indigenous Peoples in all States on the DSEIs - Special Indigenous Sanitary District since it is not adequately concretized, and there are a series of flaws. Our rights are not being achieved.

39. Guarantee the universal and differentiated access to the actions and health public services with the assistance of duly skilled professionals in indigenous health. It must also be guaranteed a specific quote for the Indigenous Peoples in ICUs (Intensive Care Units).

40. Carry out assistance in hospitals of the SUS net and specialized medical assistance in private hospitals paid by the convened.

41. Amplify the participation of the indigenous on the Municipal, State and Federal Health Councils, granting that they get the existing jobs currently engaged by NGOs (Non Governmental Organizations) not indigenous.

42. Grant the participation and inclusion of indigenous on the Health Municipal, State and National Counsels.

43. Grant that the Planning Federal Department give priority to FUNAI, indigenous communities, and the indigenous NGOs may follow and inspect the indigenous health granting financial resources to FUNAI structure.

44. Grant the effective participation of the indigenous communities in the elaboration of projects and actions, and on the formulation of a new policy of internal indigenous health of the Brazilian State.

45. Accomplish the social control at three different levels with amplification of places on the National Health Counsel, on the Inter Sector Commission for Indigenous Health, on the District Counsels, on the Local Counsels with representatives of the indigenous leaderships by State on the Indigenous Health National Conference.

46. That the social control of health policy at national range be made through the National Counsel of Indigenous People that shall be formed through a presidential decree.

47. That the architecture of works built in the villages must be conceived together with the indigenous communities and People.


49. Implement an indigenous health system that respects the traditions of the Indigenous Peoples, ensuring the technical education of indigenous professionals with a specific public admission examination for the category, which includes a career plan.

50. Readjust the salaries of the AIS - Indigenous Health Agent and AISAN – Indigenous Sanitation Agent in Brazil, to at least three minimum salaries.

51. Foster the education of college level professionals for indigenous health (physicians, nurses, etc.).

52. Guarantee in the three governmental spheres the capacity building, qualification, graduation and continuous education (updating) for non-indigenous professionals and employees at municipal and state levels, in the health area, about indigenous legislation and health policy, with the support of FUNAI for the indigenous health professionals.

53. Guarantee the education and continuous differentiated capacity building at technical and college level for the indigenous health professionals.

54. Guarantee the education of Indians at high school and college levels in several subject areas applied to health (medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, nursing technicians, etc.), through agreements with public and private technical schools and universities, also ensuring scholarships for those students.
55. Guarantee the acknowledgment as professional category of midwives, Indigenous priests, lab technicians. AIS, AISANs and ASBs - Mouth Health Agent, by the council of the categories, granting them the maximum salary of three minimum salaries and that they are legally hired for labor rights purposes.

56. Request to the Federal Department of Justice that the city governments provide the removal of dumping sites in indigenous land and promote the rehabilitation of those areas.

57. That a budget be foreseen for the purchase of equipment, vehicles and physical structure of the villages.

58. Building of indigenous hospitals in the cities closer to the villages, with sufficient staff to meet the indigenous demands.

59. Assure, by specific legislation, protection for the traditional knowledge of indigenous medicine, preventing illegal patenting of such knowledge.

60. That a protection mechanism be created for all traditional indigenous knowledge, with data gathering and creation of a database carried out exclusively by the Indians and protected by the Indians themselves.

61. That the federal government deals more carefully with traditional medicine, providing enough subsidies to strengthen it.

62. Continuous strengthening of credit lines and support to projects for the strengthening of the traditional medicine as well as the health of the indigenous woman, guaranteeing the respect to the cultural specificities of each people.

63. That the Federal, State and Municipal governments develop more effective and generic works related to traditional food safety.

64. Extend quality dental care to the Indigenous Peoples and enhance the preventative mouth health policy.

65. That the responsible agencies encourage programs to fight alcoholism and substance abuse within the Indigenous Territories with professionals such as social assistants, psychologists and psychiatrists.

66. Intensive promotion of campaign for the prevention of STD/AIDS with adequate materials and language.

67. FUNAI is responsible for the prevention of risk in the use of agrotoxics among the indigenous populations.

68. Create a special ombudsman's office at FUNAI to work directly with the health problems of the indigenous woman: physical, psychosomatic, violence against women, among others.

69. Guarantee preventive educational actions to promote the health of indigenous women (videos, booklets, workshops, etc.).

70. That FUNAI provides the urgent implementation of specific programs for the indigenous men, with examinations and treatment.

URBAN INDIANS

DEMANDS FOR TERRITORY FOR INDIANS WHO LIVE OUTSIDE OF THEIR VILLAGES

1. Acquire tillable land for the communities and villages within the urban context, in the native region, respecting the specific characteristics of each community and the autonomy of the indigenous people, as well as the implementation of specific Indigenous Stations for each region where there are urban villages, to serve the indigenous community.

2. That the federal, state and municipal governments ensure public policies in urban areas, with the effective participation of the Indians, and areas with basic infrastructure, including permanent ownership deeds for the Indians who live within that urban area, guaranteeing the physical and cultural survival of these peoples, respecting their specificities.

3. That mechanisms be created, with the assistance of the competent agencies, regarding the internal rules of the community, thus preventing power abuse from the indigenous leaderships.

EDUCATIONAL DEMANDS

4. Build schools that meet the demand of the Indians, offering basic and high school education for the youth and adults in the villages, and for those Indians who live outside of their villages, through qualified Indians, as well as providing professional courses, guaranteeing more
dedication from the state educational boards and municipal education secretariats to the indigenous schools.

5. Create a college education policy, that includes projects that provide a higher number of vacancies for indigenous students, both those who live inside and outside their villages, aiming at a specific budget.

6. Guarantee financial resources for the maintenance and permanence of indigenous students who are outside of their villages, at any educational level, under the responsibility of the Federal Government, in public or private schools and universities.

7. That the Federal Government/MEC guarantee scholarships for the indigenous students who are taking courses at basic, high school or college levels in public or private universities (indigenous university), as well as professional courses in several knowledge areas, as prescribed by the legislation.

8. That MEC makes available financial resources for the implementation and maintenance of households for the indigenous students in the cities, with adequate infrastructure, monitored by indigenous organizations.

9. Guarantee the enforcement of the laws that provide legal support by FUNAI to Indians in whatever region they may live.

10. Guarantee vacancies in public and private universities. And that the federal government, through FUNAI, ensures remunerated internships for indigenous students at high school and college levels in all related areas, for all Indians who live inside or outside of their villages, but that the same be recognized by their leaderships and communities, so that 50% of the vacancies of internships at FUNAI be guaranteed for the indigenous students.

HEALTH CARE FOR THE INDIANS WHO LIVE OUTSIDE OF THEIR VILLAGES

11. That a specific census be conducted, to calculate the resource, together with the indigenous leaderships, including all the Indians, whether living inside the village, in the city and those who have lands not officially recognized by the State.

12. Guarantee of health care for the Indians who live outside their villages and those who are traveling (in transit).

13. Guarantee of health care for the Indians who live outside of their villages. That the competent agencies ensure extra service at hospitals and laboratories and that medical appointments for the base indigenous people be more agile.

14. That the federal government, together with health agencies, ensure health care to the Indians who live outside of their villages, through an introductory letter (FUNAI) on their original ethnic.

15. That all Indians receive the same health care, whether living inside or outside of their villages, all of them being included in the health census, so that all of them are included in the budget planning, that ensures health care, revoking directive nr. 70/2003 - Funasa, that provides health care only to those Indians who live inside their villages; and guarantee the immediate issuance of a Directive by FUNAI to provide access to health to all Indians, whether living inside or outside of their villages.

16. That FUNAI consult the indigenous communities previously to check whether those who declare themselves as Indians are actually so.

17. Guarantee indigenous schools in urban centers, thus ensuring the teaching of their mother tongue and hiring of indigenous teachers.

18. Not only open new vacancies, but also provide conditions for those Indians who leave their villages to study at universities.

19. Organize and implement in the cities, in urban centers, the Health Reference and Support Centers for the Indigenous Peoples who live outside of their villages, which will work as a center for support, identification, monitoring, guidance and forwarding to the Single Health System – SUS, from the three governmental spheres.

20. Articulate with public and private partner agents, in the sense of enabling the required conditions so that the Reference and Support Center develops priority activities.

21. Guarantee the use of the PSFI resources according to the reality of the indigenous peoples who live there.

22. Guarantee a specific resource within the FUNAI budget for the Indians dwelling outside of their villages. That the resource be guaranteed by agreements with the Reference Center / FUNAI.
23. Guarantee resources in the three governmental spheres to map the sites where the Indians may dwell, identify the peoples, the number of dwellers, the type of organization and diagnose their reality in regards to health and documentation status.

24. That the approved items above include only those Indians already guaranteed by their permanent interaction with the community, who live in villages and in the city.