

Ministério da Saúde
Secretaria Especial de Saúde Indígena
Departamento de Atenção à Saúde Indígena
Mecanismo de Peritos sobre Direitos dos Povos Indígenas (EMRIP)
Encontro das Américas Central, do Sul e do Caribe
03 de dezembro de 2020

On behalf of the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI)/ Ministry of Health and the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), I would like to greet everyone and thank EMRIP for the opportunity to share some of the actions that the Brazilian Government has been developing in the field of health and in the context of COVID-19 among indigenous peoples.

The Brazilian legislation establishes that SESAI should provide primary health care and sanitation to approximately 756,000 indigenous people living in indigenous lands and territories, carried out by local units called *Special Indigenous Health Districts*.

Since January 2020, SESAI has issued technical documents and guidelines, such as the National Contingency Plan for Human Infection by the new Coronavirus among Indigenous Peoples, the District Contingency Plans for Human Infection by the new Coronavirus, a number of Reports and Epidemiological Bulletins referring to COVID-19 and the Indigenous Health Care Subsystem, and also a Health Protocol for Entrance into Indigenous Territories. Daily epidemiological bulletins and a weekly Epidemiological Report contain information such as number of cases and deaths and transmission rates.

All this information is available on SESAI's website saudeindigena.saude.gov.br.

Also, videos aimed at the indigenous health agents and health workers on the fight against COVID-19 are available on Youtube.

Two new strategies are in action: the Indigenous Primary Care Unit, a health facility that aims the strengthening of COVID-19 primary treatment and prevention; and the Rapid Response Teams, consisting of health professionals hired to exclusively attend to COVID-19 emergency cases.

Funai, on its turn, on the onset of the pandemic, suspended all authorizations for the entry of non-indigenous people and tourist visitation projects in indigenous lands. Since April, it has distributed over 425 thousand food baskets and 70.000 hygiene and cleaning kits for

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indigenous families across the country, and 200.000 personal protective equipment (PPE) for the use of Funai employees.

Funai has invested approximately 10,4 million reais in actions aimed at the autonomy of indigenous communities, such as the acquisition of fishing materials, seeds, tools and agricultural machinery.

Currently, Funai provides support to more than 300 sanitary barriers to prevent the entry of strangers in the indigenous territories. Since the beginning of the pandemic, 306 actions have been carried out on 221 indigenous lands to curb illicit acts, an estimated total cost over R\$ 11,8 million. To date, R\$ 37,7 million have been invested in preventive actions.

Finally, I'd like to report that the lethality among Indigenous People living in their traditional territories is lower than in the general population.

I am available to answer to any questions on these issues. Thank you.