

“We can give visibility to the struggle of indigenous women and to the work we are doing”

ANDREIA LOURENÇO – GUARANI ÑANDEVA

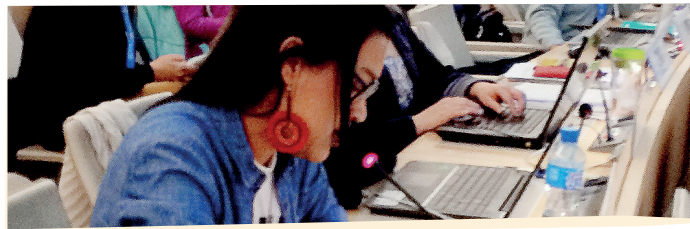
the “4ª Conferência Nacional de Políticas para as Mulheres (CNPMM)” (4th National Conference of Women’s Policies). There was also a rapprochement between the indigenous women and black women movements during the “Marcha das Mulheres Negras” (Black Women’s March) held in November of 2015 in Brasília, Brazil.

In 2016 and 2017, the project was also dedicated to occupying regional and international spaces. Voice’s indigenous women were at the 60th and 61st CSW, one of which had “Empowerment of Indigenous Women” as one of its themes. In both times they were a part of the official Brazilian delegation and were in coordination with the regional indigenous women movements and the International Indigenous Women Forum. In 2016 they also participated in the 33rd session of the United Nations Human Rights Council and, in 2017, in the 13th Permanent Forum of Indigenous Peoples.

NEXT STEPS

There are scheduled new training courses, including a course on the International System for the Protection of Human Rights and the drawing up of an action plan for the implementation of the I National Indigenous Women March, in addition to the continued support to the Reference Group meetings and the development of a rapid-response mechanism for women’s rights defenders.

UN Women shall also support that indigenous women work in the women’s networks and in forums of regional and international incidence. Among international spaces the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples may be highlighted.



“Voice of Indigenous Women opens new horizons: women were hopeless and now they want to participate, contribute and say what they think and what they want.”

LEONICE TUPARI – TUPARI



PARTNERSHIPS

The National Voice of Indigenous Women project was implemented by the Brazilian UN Women’s Office with funding from the Norwegian Indigenous Support Programme in Brazil and the support of counterparts from both public power and the civil society. Integrating the project through the Reference Group and the Multipliers were: the “Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (APIB)” (Brazil’s Indigenous People Articulation); “Articulação dos Povos e Organizações Indígenas do Nordeste, Minas Gerais e Espírito Santo (APOINME)” (Articulation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of the Northeast, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo), “Conselho Nacional de Mulheres Indígenas” (CONAMI) (National Council of Indigenous Women), “Namunkurá Associação Xavante (NAX)” (Namunkurá Association Xavante), “Rede de Juventude Indígena (REJUIND)” (Indigenous Youth Network), “Conselho do Povo Terena” (Terena People’s Council), “Kuñague Aty Guassu” (Deliberative Assembly of Guarani and Kaiowá Women), “Organização Indígena Tronco Velho Pankararu (TVP)” (Indigenous Organization Tronco Velho Pankararu), “Federação dos Povos Indígenas do Pará” (FEPIPA) (Federation of Indigenous Peoples of Pará) e “Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira” (COIAB) (Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon). Among the partners of the project are included government institutions such as the “Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI)” (National Indian Foundation) and the “Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM)” (Brazilian Secretariat for Women’s Policies); in addition to international organizations such as the “Fórum Internacional de Mulheres Indígenas (FIMI)” (International Indigenous Women’s Forum) and the “Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas de las Américas (ECMIA)” (Continental Network of Indigenous Women). The women’s movements that contributed to the agenda were the “Articulação de Mulheres Brasileiras (AMB)” (Brazilian Women Articulation), and the “Articulação de Mulheres Negras Brasileiras (AMNB)” (Brazilian Black Women Articulation).

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**VOICE
OF INDIGENOUS
WOMEN**





Considered a milestone for the human rights of indigenous women in Brazil the “Voice of Indigenous Women” project promotes empowerment by strengthening mobilization and promoting political participation.

The initiative emerged in response to a demand from the indigenous women movement, who saw the need to elaborate a common national agenda. With the contribution of women from all over Brazil, the agenda represents an unprecedented evolution in the strengthening of the political voice of a group that has participated increasingly in international processes to enforce the rights of indigenous peoples and indigenous women in particular.

According to the Indigenous Population Census (2010) ap-

“Many indigenous women want to demand specific public policies from the State that are focused in them. This is the time for women.”

SIMONE ELOY AMADO – TERENA

proximately 448 thousand indigenous women currently live in Brazil, and there is a diversity of 305 peoples, speaking 274 languages. Up to the moment, the project has reached 104 peoples.

HOW IT WORKS

The project uses an innovative methodology designed in a participatory process for the collection of data by indigenous women together with other indigenous women. There are five leaders that act as a deliberative Reference Group and 19 leaders who act as multipliers to gather in the communities the demands that fuel the common agenda. They belong to 23 different peoples of the five regions of the country, covering 16 states.

The project has promoted actions for the political empowerment of indigenous women and for the strengthening of their capacity for incidence, in addition to offering training on access to rights and public policies and national and international frameworks for the promotion of gender equality.

By reflecting the common demands of the diversity of Brazilian indigenous women, the national agenda is a living document that is under continuous elaboration and updating.

RESULTS

1. The agenda

Preserving the diversity of the communities existing in Brazil, the indigenous women national agenda reflects the transversality of culture between the peoples and makes it possible for the various indigenous women of the country to feel recognized in a common denominator as to their issues and demands. Thus, the agenda increases the potential for mobilization and incidence with the government and other political bodies. To compose the joint document 281 questionnaires have been applied and were answered by indigenous women

from 20 units of the federation. The agenda also counted with contributions sent in spontaneously by indigenous women from all over the country, amounting to contributions from 105 peoples out of the 300 existing in Brazil.

For each theme, specific demands were listed and incidence proposals were made. The common agenda has been analyzed, systematized and validated in April of 2016, in the “XII Acampamento Terra Livre (ATL)” (XII Free Land Camp), the largest annual gathering of indigenous peoples in Brazil. On the occasion, the ATL was attended by about a thousand indigenous leaders and indigenous organizations from all regions of Brazil, and it was the first time that the event included a plenary session exclusive for indigenous women in the official program.

Currently, the national agenda is already recognized as representing the voice of indigenous women in Brazil.

2. Incidence and strengthening of the indigenous women movement

The project stood out for its support to the participation of indigenous women in political participation spaces. Only in the year of 2015, 4 workshops, 14 meetings, 26 regional conferences, and 28 activities were organized in the communities. In 2016, the multipliers were present in 19 out of the 26 regional conferences, with special emphasis on the regional and national steps of the “1ª Conferência Nacional de Política Indigenista” (1st National Conference of Public Policies for Indigenous Peoples) and the “XII Acampamento Terra Livre” (XII Free Land Camp).

UN Women has conducted workshops, supported the articulation of partnerships, and provided spaces for debate with and between the participants. In parallel, the project supported the participation of indigenous women in spaces of incidence such as the “Conferência Livre com Mulheres Indígenas” (Free Conference with Indigenous Women) and

THE AGENDA

- 1 Violation of indigenous women's rights**
**(including, but not limited to, combating violence against women)*
- 2 Land rights and recovery processes**
- 3 The right to health, education and security**
- 4 Formulation of a political incidence strategy**
- 5 Traditions and intergenerational dialogue**
- 6 Political empowerment of indigenous women**
- 7 Communication and knowledge processes**
- 8 Resistance processes**
- 9 Sustainability and funding**
- 10 Economic rights**