





United Nations Committe on the Rights of Children (UNCRC).

Indigenous Children from Brazil: Invisible Childhood in the eyes of the Brazilian's Government.

We're the Original people from this land, we're the National Association of Indigenous Women's Warriors of Ancestry (ANMIGA)¹, found in 2021, by Earth Women, that represents the diversity of Indigenous Women from the six brazilian's ecosystems: the Amazon Forest, Caatinga (scrubs), Cerrado, Pantanal, Atlantic Forest and Pampa.

To translate to non-indigenous language the Rights of Children, it is to think about the yesterday, to reflect on today and to record - in a documental form - the voices of our mother, grandmothers, aunts and sisters, what we hope to leave for the future of our indigenous children's in this country. Indigenous children will inherit our fight and will continue our legacy for a green future, with our forest alive, clean water, sustainable future for our people and all the lives that surround us.

Our indigenous ancestry reflected in our colors, flavors, chants and prayers are our main characteristics as native people. For 525 years, we've been fighting for the implementation of our rights, in a country that keeps destroying, at a high-level, our territories, rivers, biodiversity, fauna and flora and that threatens the existence of over 305 indigenous people from Brazil.

As a severe consequence of those actions, our Indigenous Children have been affected since our wombs, at birth and throughout the creation of our little warriors born in a war's territory. We live intensely with the ongoing loss of our rights. We're the main targets of the Brazilian's government and our territories are the eyes of the destructive capitalism and it's target for continued legislative exploitation, that leaves a vulnerable and fragilized future for Indigenous Children. Unfortunately, we also face the omission of data regarding the impacts on the Bodies-Territories of Indigenous Children from Brazil.

Indigenous children have the right to a specific education according to their cultural particularities, an intercultural, bilingual, multilingual and







community-based school education, according to what's been established at the national legislation that fundamentalists the Indigenous School Education. However, in practice, we face the evasion of indigenous children and teenagers in indigenous schools.

The right of civil registration is essential to guarantee citizenship and the access to many public services for Indigenous children. However, there are considerable obstacles for indigenous children in Brazil, factors like the geographical isolation of certain communities, linguistic barriers and the lack of cultural understanding within registration institutions lead to underreporting and the absence of civil registration in these communities.

The Statue of Children and Adolescence (ECA)¹, established by Law n^o 8.069/1990, it is the main Brazilian's legislation aimed at protecting the rights of children and teenagers in Brazil. At first, ECA did not include specific dispositions in indigenous children and teenagers, which highlighted a gap in protection of these groups and their particular cultural needs. Through the Resolution n^o 91/2003 of the National Council of Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA), provisions of ECA to indigenous children and teenagers were included. Therefore, in 35 years of ECA's creation, it was only 16 years ago that ECA brought the specifics for indigenous children and teenagers, even so it's still very invisible and insufficient in the protection of the indigenous childhood. The right to land is fundamental for indigenous communities and it's connected to guarantee other rights, like health, education and culture. The omission of this right in the ECA represents a significant challenge to fully realizing the rights of indigenous childrens and teenagers.

The obstacles are immense and the erosion is endless in the access to the rights of Indigenous Children in Brazil. We, warriors of ancestry, reaffirm that our Bodies-Territories are sacred. Without land demarcated, without clean water, without health care, without education in our own way, without the protection of women and children, there is no justice, no democracy. Therefore, we would like, through this document, recommend to the Committee on the Rights of Children's:

1. That the Brazilian state fulfills its obligations towards Indigenous Childhood, which has the right to have its rights effectively implemented.;

¹ https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l8069.htm







- 2. Gathering data and updated reports about the violations committed against indigenous children;
- 3. Ensure the Rights of the Indigenous Children living in urban areas;
- 4. Ensure the right to land and the **end of the Time Frame Thesis**, it's guaranteeing other rights like health care, education and culture;
- 5. Ensure indigenous children have access to a specific education, that respects their cultural particularities, including an intercultural, bilingual, multilingual and community-base school education;
- 6. Secure indigenous children have access to environmental education for the future, so they can acquire the basic knowledge to face climate emergency;
- 7. Combat the trafficking, illegal organ removal and the prostitution of indigenous children living near borders areas;
- 8. The advance of illegal mining, agrobusiness, fires, and predatory enterprises destroys Mother Earth, violates our bodies, and threatens the future of Indigenous children. The immediate demarcation and protection of all Indigenous territories is essential to ensure that Indigenous childhood is not violated — as it has been for 525 years. Demarcated land is a territory free from violence.
- 9. Ensure public policy to face violence against indigenous girls, built with our participation and wisdom;
- 10. Guarating the right for clean and safe water for all indigenous territories;
- 11. Ensure Indigenous healthcare for children that respects traditional knowledge, with the presence of midwives, healers, shamans, and Indigenous health agents in all territories.
- 12. Protection of Indigenous refugee and migrant children, through specific policies for shelter, documentation, and the guarantee of rights.
- 13. Creation of international mechanisms for the protection of the rights of Indigenous children in the face of environmental crimes and violence committed by transnational corporations.
- 14. Professionals involved in all areas of work with Indigenous peoples, especially in public service, must also be trained to carry out their roles respectfully and with dignity, ensuring the participation of Indigenous peoples in all decision-making processes that concern them.







- 15. Early Childhood Education must be included in the National Curriculum Guidelines for Indigenous Education, ensuring the training and provision of Indigenous professionals in this area, with respect for the principles of interculturality and the diverse conceptions of childhood across different Indigenous peoples.
- 16. Finally, ensure the rights of Indigenous children in accordance with: CEDAW General Recommendation No. 39, the Universal Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption, the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, national and international guidelines on children's rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Brazilian Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA).

We, Indigenous Women Warriors of Ancestrality, declare:

That we will continue weaving networks of care, protection, and resistance. We will keep praying, we will keep gathering in circles, we will keep marching — with our feet rooted in the earth and our eyes set on dreams of freedom, justice, and a full life for all peoples.

May the world hear us.

May governments respect us.

May the territories be free, and our bodies protected.

Because our bodies are territories.

And our territories are life!

Never again a Brazil without us!

Assinado por

Jozileia Kaingang Diretora Executiva

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