Uma conquista dos Povos Indígenas
Who is Indian?

Indian

any member of an indigenous community, recognized by the latter as such

Indigenous community

any community founded on kinship or coresidence relations between its members, who maintain historical-cultural ties with pre-Colombian indigenous social organizations.

By Eduardo Viveiros de Castro, researcher, professor of anthropology of the Museu Nacional (UFRJ) and founding partner of ISA.
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN BRAZIL

Languages: 274
Ethnic groups: 305
Villages: 5,361
Families living in indigenous territories: 170,000
Indigenous Peoples – age pyramid

305
Ethnic Groups
Isolated Indians

In recent years there have been more than 70 evidences of the existence in Brazil of 'isolated Indians'. That is the denomination given to those Indians which the organ of the Federal Government in charge of Indian affairs, the Fundação Nacional do Índio (Funai) - National Foundation for the Indian - has not established contact. No one knows for sure who they are, where they are, how many they are and what languages they speak. Isolated or contacted?

The idea that there are Indians who were capable of keeping themselves in isolation since the arrival of the Portuguese, and thus that there are societies that were unaffected by all the changes that took place in Brazil since then, is misleading. Even the groups that are considered ‘isolated’ have often had longtime relationships with segments of national society, as the case of the Hi-Merimã, who have had some kind of contact with non-Indians for at least sixty years, illustrates.
Indigenous Territories in Brazil

- **1.135.182,35 km²**
  - Territorial extension of the indigenous territories

- **13%**
  - Percentage of the Brazilian territory that corresponds to the indigenous territories in different stages of demarcation process

- **704**
  - Indigenous territories in different stages of demarcation process
GOAL: Promote the attention to the health of indigenous peoples, improving basic health care and basic sanitation in the indigenous villages, accordingly to the indigenous peoples’ own health practices and knowlegde and coordinating to the other actors of the national public health service (SUS) to provide complementary health actions.
Hepatitis epidemiological profile – 34 SPECIAL INDIGENOUS HEALTH DISTRICTS
Source: Excel spreadsheets sent by the Special Indigenous Health Districts
Sexually active population: 10 to 69 years old (according to the Indigenous peoples).

The average condom distribution for the indigenous peoples was 7.3 in 2013, 9.6 in 2014 and 9.8 in 2015 for each couple.
Sexual and reproductive health education actions for the Indigenous Peoples

In 2014, there were 187,416 attendances at these actions. In 2015, there were 246,803 attendances at these actions.

*the same person can attend to more than one action.
**these actions can be rounds of conversation, lectures, presentations, games, among others and the themes may refer to sexual behaviors, women rights promotion, preventive actions, reproductive health, sexually transmitted diseases and others.

Source: Excel spreadsheets sent by the Special Indigenous Health Districts
HIV, syphilis, hepatitis B and hepatitis C rapid tests requested by the Special Indigenous Health Districts

Source: Department of STD, AIDS and Viral Hepatitis

The 34 Special Indigenous Health Districts carry out rapid tests.
Rapid tests carried out by Test Type

2013:
- HIV: 53.162
- Sífilis: 54.400
- Hepatite B: 43.644
- Hepatite C: 64.617

2014:
- HIV: 48.085
- Sífilis: 47.937
- Hepatite B: 52.891
- Hepatite C: 61.082

2015:
- HIV: 61.587
- Sífilis: 74.468
- Hepatite B: 34.634
- Hepatite C: 52.891
Prevalence of hepatitis B: indigenous people living with hepatitis B / indigenous population (x100) - 2015

Until 2014, there were 636 indigenous people living with Hepatitis B in 22 Special Indigenous Health Districts, which represents a prevalence rate of 0.1%.

Until 2015, there were 743 indigenous people living with Hepatitis B in 23 Special Indigenous Health Districts, which represents a prevalence rate of 0.1%.
In Brazil, the incidence of hepatitis B, in 2010 was 6.9 cases / 100,000 people (13,778 cases).

In the Special Indigenous Health Districts, the incidence was 10.67 cases / 100,000 people in 2014 (71 cases) and 12 cases / 100,000 people in 2015 (87 cases).
Luana Silveira de Faria
luana.faria@saude.gov.br

SECRETARIA ESPECIAL DE SAÚDE INDÍGENA

Esplanada dos Ministérios - Ministério da Saúde
Bloco G Edifício Sede - 4º andar
70058-900, Brasília-DF
Telefones: (61) 3315-3784/3315-3785
E-mail: sesai@saude.gov.br