**INTRODUCTION**

Amnesty International’s (AI) global strategic priorities for 2022-2030 are freedom of expression & civic space, and equality & non-discrimination. The latter includes a focus on securing climate justice, promoting gender and intersectional justice, as well as combatting discrimination against specific groups such as Indigenous People (IP).

Amnesty International Denmark’s (AIDK) international interventions have two main areas of thematic focus: 1) **Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)** and Human Rights and 2) **Indigenous Peoples Rights**. The interventions focusing on reducing SGBV are geographically focused in West Africa, while the IP interventions are focused in South America, through the existing partnership with AI Peru (AIPE), and with plans to extend to similar partnerships with AI Brazil (AIBRZ) and AI Paraguay (AIPGY). In each of these countries we have a strong track record working in favor of IPs’ rights, established or nascent partnerships with Indigenous communities and organizations, and emblematic cases of violations of the rights of Indigenous communities. In terms of eco-systems, the focus will be on the two largest forests in South America: The Amazon rainforest and Gran Chaco. With support from CISU, these partnerships will focus on **human rights education (HRE)** as a tool to empower IPs, their communities and organizations. Using **participatory and bottom-up approaches**, we will learn from their lived experiences, their cosmovision and way of life and how their perceive and advocate for their rights. Emphasis will be placed on the full and effective engagement and participation of indigenous peoples, their organizations and community associations, at all stages of the interventions. We will also support their learning on possible interfaces of these shared values within their culture and the human rights framework. And we will work together with them to support them in further developing capacity to claim their rights and to conduct advocacy towards decision-makers and other duty bearers.

Grassroots HRE interventions with specific IP communities at-risk[[1]](#footnote-2) will be connected with AI’s national and international campaigning and advocacy, enabling us to listen, engage and amplify voices for IPs rights, mobilizing diverse movements fighting for justice and benefitting IPs across South America and worldwide. Exchange and learning will be formalized via a workshop for all partners and AIDK during Spring 2022 and ongoing virtual meetings as well as monitoring visits in all three countries to secure acquisition of knowledge. AIDK seeks to learn from this intervention in order to develop respectful and culturally sensitive relationships with Indigenous rights activists and communities, also and especially in Greenland, where AIDK intends to expand the work on sexual violence and IP’s rights within the next couple of years. In addition, AIDK will focus on sharing human rights defenders (HRDs) and activists’ experiences from these international projects with Danish students and activists, and especially youth activists, through educational materials, online exchanges and face-to-face events. By connecting our thematic focuses internationally and nationally AIDK strengthens cross country and cross-cultural learning. The aim is to enable the Global South and Global North to learn from each other through horizontal partnerships. Through a mutual exchange of values, inspiration, and knowledge, HRDs and activists, especially youth and girls/women from the South and North can support each other with valuable insights and experiences, resulting in stronger awareness, research, and advocacy - and ultimately stronger human rights impact.

1. **OBJECTIVE AND RELEVANCE**

**Main purpose of the intervention:** The Arara IPs in the Brazilian Amazon are fighting for their survival. With less than 500 community members, both their lives and the forest, which is their home, face an existential threat from widespread deforestation. AIDK will collaborate with partners in Brazil, -AIBRZ, the Instituto Maira (IM) and KOWIT (the Arara from the Cachoeira Seca’s Indigenous Association), - to support the Arara people to better interpret and defend their rights through the formal human rights framework, but also to further inform human rights thinking, and strengthen their effort to protect their territory and livelihoods.

**Challenges that need to be addressed and results achieved so far:**

Prior to the 1970s, the Arara people led a nomadic life in the Amazon rainforest along the Iriri River and had little contact with the "non-indigenous world". The lives of the Arara people were turned upside down with the construction of the Trans-Amazonian Highway, which crosses the Amazon basin from east to west. As a result, the area where the Arara People live has been divided by the highway, splitting the land in two different indigenous territories: “Cachoeira Seca” and “Arara”. Although the families living in these lands belong to the same people, their connection has been eroded by the physical separation, and traditional forms of indigenous social interaction have deteriorated.

The Arara people living in the Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Land are considered a people of recent contact, as they were only contacted by outsiders in 1987. Since then, their territory has been threatened on a massive scale by settlers and loggers. The community was also significantly impacted by the construction of the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Power Plant. One of the main consequences of non-indigenous occupation in the region has been rampant deforestation. According to the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), in 2020, the Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Land was for the 6th consecutive year at the top of the list of the most deforested indigenous lands in Brazil[[2]](#footnote-3). The direct consequences are an increased risk to the lives and livelihoods of the Arara people who have traditionally lived from hunting, fishing and growing crops such as cassava and sweet potatoes in communal gardens. Currently, there are only an estimated 463 surviving Arara community members (345 living in Arara territories and 118 in Cachoeira Seca land), making them one of the most vulnerable of all Brazil’s Indigenous communities.[[3]](#footnote-4)

After 30 years of waiting, in 2016, the Federal Government approved the demarcation of the Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Land. The decision benefited the Arara people with permanent ownership and exclusive use of the area. However, the Arara people continue to wait for the withdrawal of non-indigenous people still occupying their territory. The measure will be a first essential step to stop the rampant deforestation of this area, although further steps will be necessary to guarantee full regularization. Calling for help for the preservation of their lives and the forest, the Arara have launched a campaign entitled “Guardians of the Iriri”[[4]](#footnote-5) (Referring to the Iriri river where the community is located), with the support of IM.

**Womens March and the awakening for Arara women and girls:** As “women, leaders and warriors, creators and protectors of life”, Arara women joined for the first time a national Women’s March held in Brasilia in September 2021, with the aim “to fight against violations that confront their bodies, spirits and territories”. For the Indigenous women participating in the march, “By spreading our seeds, our rituals, our language, we will guarantee our existence”. Four thousand Indigenous women, including Arara women, attended the march and presented to the Brazilian Supreme Court a document containing a series of claims, including: A call to promote increased representation of indigenous women in political spaces, inside and outside the territories, and in all environments that are important for the implementation of their rights; and acknowledgment that it is not enough to recognize their narratives, but also crucial to recognize indigenous women as protagonists; and that their bodies and spirits should be present in decision-making spaces.

**Context of the intervention & risk assessment**

**Stable Context:** Brazil is not counted among the 57 states and territories considered a fragile context by the OECD[[5]](#footnote-6). The country is ranked 70th out of 179 countries on the Fragile State Index[[6]](#footnote-7). Brazil is a democracy, characterised by a vibrant but polarized public debate. President Bolsonaro of the far-right Social Liberal Party (PSL) has repeatedly attacked independent media and made homophobic and racist remarks, which have only deepened these issues in society more broadly. High levels of harassment and violence, coupled with impunity, continue to threaten independent journalists and civil society activists.[[7]](#footnote-8) **Location and access:** The intervention will take place in Cachoeira Seca (Dry Waterfall) and Arara Indigenous territories, in the Amazon rainforest in western Pará, Brazil. It is part of a region known as Terra do Meio, one of the most biodiverse places in the Amazon. These are remote areas which are connected by a river network. The closest town, Altamira, is over 3,000km from Rio de Janeiro, and is accessible by plane from Belém the capital city of the state of Pará. From Altamira to Cachoeira Seca it takes 2 days by boat or a combination of 4x4 vehicle and boat. During the rainy months, access to the communities is limited to boat due to the flooding of the rivers. The remoteness of these communities makes any intervention to support them both complex and costly. **Poverty and Development:** The Arara communities, are in a situation of poverty, and access to quality basic services is limited. Health and education services, with a culturally appropriate approach, are much needed in the area.[[8]](#footnote-9) **Language:** The Arara language is highly endangered because the remaining speakers are mostly elderly people, and the language is only used in very restricted situations. The majority of the community are Portuguese speaking, especially young people. **Situation of women and girls:** Indigenous women and girls in Brazil experience multiple and compounded forms of discrimination. Women from the Arara community experience a high level of vulnerability due to lack of sexual education and teenage pregnancies, sexual harassment by outsiders and sexual exploitation resulting from economic marginalization. **COVID-19:** Since they were first contacted by the outside world, the Arara people have been threatened by the transmission of diseases from outsiders, against which they have little immunity. In May 2021, when the Arara indigenous people were only partially vaccinated with the first dose of the vaccine, the great majority of its people tested positive for Covid-19. Fortunately, there were no deaths and they are all now recovered.[[9]](#footnote-10) With limited resistance to diseases, poor access to medical facilities (the nearest hospital is 3 days away from the Arara’s villages), and collective way of living, coronavirus is still a great concern. Currently, all adults have been vaccinated with two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine, [[10]](#endnote-2)[[11]](#footnote-11)

**COVID-19 contingency planning:** Project partners will ensure the safety of beneficiaries, communities and staff is front and center, taking all measures to prevent infection and ensure compliance with government recommendations. Specific protocols will be developed by the project partners with the advice of an indigenous health specialist and in compliance with national guidelines to ensure the safety of all project stakeholders in relation to Covid-19. We will also count throughout the intervention with the technical guidance and support of the Special Indigenous Sanitary District of Altamira (DSEI) and the District Indigenous Health Councils (CONDISI). **Reputational risk:** Because of anti-human rights rhetoric currently spreading in the country and, possibly, escalating in 2022 (electoral year), a reactive communication strategy will be developed. In order to mitigate possible defamatory campaigns from conservative groups alleging that “AI Brazil is fostering activities with indigenous groups against the country, funded with Danish resources”, a Q&A document for use with the press, a summary of Amnesty’s policies for funding and monitoring of social media are some of the tactics that might be adopted. **Security Protocols:** Considering the high levels of violence against human rights and environmental defenders and IPs in Brazil, a specific security protocol will be developed in collaboration with local partners in order to mitigate risks. This will include measures such as: 1) Before visits to the indigenous lands, AIBRZ will inform public authorities responsible for local security about the activities that will be held in the territory. 2) An AIBRZ staff member based in Rio de Janeiro will be responsible for monitoring by distance the security status by regular contact with the team during the trips, including safeguarding in relation to women and children. 3) Equipment will be provided to guarantee contact in remote areas (GPS and satellite phone).

**Strengthening of civil society organizing:** This intervention will seek to strengthen the Arara people's capacities to defend their lives and territories, and fight for environmental justice, in the framework of their Guardians of Iriri campaign. The intervention will support both existing leaders as well as strengthening the capacities of young IPs in the community. It will also strengthen connections between the Arara people from the Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Territory and those from the Arara Territory, as well as with allies within Brazil and internationally. The intervention will support the community to make their own decisions, rather than pre-determining specific actions that should be taken, ensuring that the Arara people define their own path based on their lived reality and priorities.

**Climate- and environmental conditions:** The Amazon is the world’s largest rainforest and a key ecosystem for the mitigation of the global climate crisis. In areas where IPs have control of the land, forests and biodiversity flourish and the future of the planet is therefore connected to the respect for their human and territorial rights. It's not possible to tackle the climate crisis without focusing on climate justice, including justice for IPs. As mentioned above, the Arara indigenous communities are located in an extremely remote area and online or remote working is not possible due to the limited connectivity. Travel to the communities involves travel by plane, off-road driving and boat, and electricity in the communities is produced through generators. This means that supporting the Arara people involves substantial fuel consumption. However, the only alternative pathway will be to neglect support to the communities, and as a consequence, neglecting a crucial factor in securing protection of a critical ecosystem, including protecting important indigenous knowledge about sustainable management of the natural resources.[[12]](#footnote-12) Also, it is not considered realistic nor in any way advisable to exclude the Arara people themselves from participation and co-ownership in this intervention. Consequently, the intervention is designed to reduce the number of trips to the community to a minimum, and to plan transportation to reduce the carbon footprint of the project to the extent possible.

**2.THE PARTNERSHIP/COLLABORATORS**

**Experiences, capacities and resources of participant partners**

The intervention will bring together organizations from the grass roots, and from national and international spheres to take action in favor of human rights, indigenous rights, gender rights, environmental and climate justice. Each partner brings unique and complementary expertise to the partnership, as well as the ability to mobilize specific constituencies that can be actors for change:

**Indigenous Association of the Arara People of Cachoeira Seca (KOWIT)** is the community association that represents the residents from the indigenous territory “Cachoeira Seca” and promotes their rights. Its international partners include IM, the Belgian organization No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ), the Inter-American Association for environmental Defense (AIDA) and the Indigenous Missionary Council (CIMI). KOWIT is composed of indigenous leaders appointed by the community in a system of representation created to respond to upcoming demands. **KOWIT** will 1) participate with AIBRZ and IM in the design and implementation of the training activities, as well as the selection of project participants. 2) be focal point on the communication with the Arara IPs. 3) support on the ground during the implementation of the project activities. 4) lead on ensuring the intervention reflects the needs and priorities of Arara indigenous communities.

**Instituto Maíra (IM)** is a Brazilian non-profit organization which since 2017 has been working to contribute to the emancipation of traditional peoples and communities by strengthening the principle of self-determination. IM provides trainings on IPs’ rights and works with local communities impacted by development projects. Their international partners include the Amazon Emergency Fund, the International Accountability Project and the Coalition for Human Rights in Development. IM’s projects include support to the Arara Community and other IPs and Women’s Associations, as well as participation in an early warning system which supports the access of local communities to information regarding large-scale development projects with the potential to cause socio-environmental damage or human rights violations. **IM** will 1) work together with AIBRZ on the design and implementation of the training activities. 2) lead on the communication, coordination, and accompaniment on the ground of the Arara indigenous communities. 3) contribute their expertise as anthropologists specialized in supporting indigenous communities. 4) lead on ensuring that the intervention includes a robust intercultural approach and bottom-up, participatory approaches in the design and implementation of the activities.

**Amnesty International Brazil (AIBRZ)** is an established human rights organization with a national presence in Brazil since 2012, consolidated local partnerships, a supporter base of over 210,000 people in all states of Brazil, weekly media presence and local activism groups in 10 states. AIBRZ is based in Rio de Janeiro and currently has 21 staff members. Relevant experience include: Since 2019, AIBRZ has been collaborating with Amnesty International’s Crisis and Environment team to highlight the accelerating deforestation in the Amazon and its impact on the rights of IPs, through research and national and international campaigning[[13]](#footnote-13).

In 2020, AIBRZ launched a campaign, “Our Lives Matter”, highlighting the way that the Covid-19 pandemic puts marginalized groups such as IPs at greater risk. This campaign included as partners two of the main national indigenous organizations, the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) and Coordination of the Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB), as well as INGOs such as Amazon Watch and WWF. In 2018 and 2019, AIBRZ implemented the project *Banana-Terra* in partnership with Greenpeace. This initiative, the Brazilian chapter of a regional project funded by the Swedish Postcode Lottery, Defending the Defenders, fostered HRE activities, engaged activists dedicated to human rights and environmental rights and impacted more than 1000 young activists including in the Amazon region. The successful use of HRE methodologies in the empowerment and self-determination of activists in this project, and the further needs and wishes that emerged to strengthen and deepen support to Amazonian communities are an important inspiration and source for this current proposal. **AIBRZ** will 1) be responsible for the management and strategy of the intervention in Brazil and the local coordination with IM. 2) lead on the consolidation of the methodology and materials for the implementation of the training activities. 3) contribute its expertise on HRE, gender and land, territory and environment defenders. 4) strengthen connections and network building with other human rights organizations in Brazil, strengthening communities’ connections and networks with other actors from the indigenous movements in the country.

**Amnesty International Denmark (AIDK)** has strong and long experience focusing on human rights education, advocacy, campaigning and communications. The organization is rooted in a large democratic movement: in Denmark, AIDK has approximately 70,000 members. AIDK has 15 years of solid HRE experience, has been instrumental in development of inclusive and participatory methodologies for HRE, and has been supporting the development of capacity for other Amnesty Sections and development of Amnesty’s global HRE work. Currently AIDK is building its experience in supporting IP rights and rights of marginalized youth. **AIDK** will 1) contribute with expertise on HRE methodologies and participatory methods. 2) mutual capacity development together with AIBRZ and IM on learnings during the intervention. 3) share experiences and perspectives from other indigenous movements to show that the issues have global implications and support mutual inspiration among movements. 4) support in communicating the intervention more broadly and building the bridge between the project partners and various stakeholders in Denmark 5) connect and catalyze learning with Amnesty’s international networks, and, in collaboration with AIBRZ, links up to other Amnesty interventions on IPs in South America, particularly in Peru and Paraguay.

**Previous acquaintance or cooperation between the partners:** AIDK and AIBRZ have been collaborating since 2019 on the development of HRE interventions in the Brazilian Amazon which bring together human rights and indigenous knowledge to tackle deforestation and climate change. Since 2019, IM has been a partner of KOWIT and is committed to advising, articulating, and contributing to the institutional strengthening of KOWIT. In March 2021, IM and KOWIT requested and were granted emergency funding from AIBRZ for their campaign, “Guardians of Iriri”. Following this initial contact, AIBRZ and IM have been discussing ways for AI to support the situation of the Arara people in a more substantive way. **Community consultation:** IM and AIBRZ have carried out consultations with the Arara leaders as an integral part of the design phase for this project in order to ensure that the intervention responds to the needs and priorities of the community.

**Strengthening of the relationship between the partners:** Throughout the years, AIBRZ and IM have consistently worked in favor of IPs’ rights through campaigns and advocacy actions. This will be the first time they collaborate on the implementation of a joint intervention. It is also the first time that AIBRZ directly plans community-level actions to strengthen and amplify the voice of indigenous communities located in the Amazon rainforest. In addition, the intervention will strengthen the relationship between AIDK and AIBRZ. The technical exchange and collaboration between the partners on HRE will contribute to horizontal learning and capacity development both in Brazil and Denmark.

**3. TARGET GROUPS, OBJECTIVES, AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

**Primary target group:**

* 24 indigenous community members from the Arara Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Territory and Arara Indigenous Territories, western Pará, Brazil. This core group will participate in the HRE workshops and be responsible for reaching out to others in their community using a multiplier approach. This group will be made up mainly of young people (considering gender balance) but will also include some senior leaders and other community members, establishing and restoring intergenerational exchanges.
* 150 community members of all ages from both Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Territory and Arara Indigenous Territories, who will take part in community awareness raising activities.

The Arara people have their own process for selecting the participants, which is established according to their own system of representation. Nonetheless, they are taking into account the relevant criteria defined by the intervention such as gender balance and youth participation (15 -29 years). The women from the community have already shown enthusiasm and requested to be included. While the intervention will focus on the Arara people from the Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Territory, it will also include members of the Arara community in the Arara Indigenous Territories, in order to strengthen and reconnect bonds between the two communities.

**Secondary target groups:**

* An estimated total of 463 indigenous Arara, representing the whole community in Cachoeira Seca (Dry Waterfall) and Arara Indigenous territories, who will benefit from having strengthened leadership and alliances to defend their rights and territories.

**The target groups’ participation in- and benefit from the intervention:** AIBRZ, IM and the Arara indigenous leaders will work together on the development of the intervention and its materials, connecting to the local reality and from a bottom-up approach. The main focus of this intervention is to support further development of the capacity of the communities, including young people, to defend their human rights and to protect their territories, and establishing and restoring intergenerational exchanges, connecting to their identity and culture. They will benefit by strengthening their skills of interpreting and communicating their rights based on formal human rights frameworks and in coherence with indigenous knowledge, and on decision making processes about how best to take action in the future. During the community awareness raising events and actions to present and disseminate the visual arts and replicate learnings, 150 members from both Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Territory and Arara Indigenous Territories, will take part in the proposed reflections and debates.

**Objectives and expected results**

**Overall goal:** Indigenous peoples and organizations in critical ecosystems in South America can more effectively combat exclusion and discrimination, and protect their territory, environment, rights, and traditions, contributing to global efforts to combat climate change.

**Project outcome:** The Arara indigenous community have increased knowledge and skills to protect their human rights and have strengthened alliances to defend their lives, and livelihoods and preserve the Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Land.

**Project outputs:**

1) The relationship between the project partners, the Arara indigenous communities and other allies has been strengthened, building trust through participatory and bottom-up processes, ensuring local ownership and that the aspirations of the Arara people are at the center of the project.

2) Male and female leaders and youth from the Arara people will take part in human rights education processes and will be able to identify human rights violations and communicate their rights based on formal national and international frameworks and in coherence with indigenous knowledge.

3) Arara youth have interacted with elders and the wider community to produce and share visual arts content about Araras’ history and their struggle to defend their territory through the power of storytelling, as a traditional means of knowledge sharing, interaction, and empowerment of Indigenous peoples.

**Strategy of the intervention**

The proposed intervention is built on the premise of connecting indigenous knowledge to human rights education, action-oriented learning and community mobilization. The strategy consists of using participatory methodologies to support empowerment of the target group to connect human rights as a legal framework with an understanding of and need for protection of traditional culture and cosmovision. Furthermore, it seeks to enable the target group to identify human rights violations, to define priorities in the defense of rights of the Arara people and to improve their skills to claim their rights and connect with allies. To be truly community-led it requires part of the intervention to remain open and flexible to cater to the needs and desires of the participants as they go through the process, without pre-describing or claiming the precise agenda, type of activities, messages or audience at the conception phase. In addition, a main component of the strategy relates to the power of digital and traditional storytelling as a means of knowledge sharing, interaction, and empowerment of IPs. This holds enormous potential for building intercultural understanding and engagement, and for decolonization of individuals, their families and communities, and even for informing AI and the human rights framework on IPs’ lived realities.

**Gender as a crosscutting issue:** Gender balance will be sought in all the activities. Likewise, our HRE methodologies pay specific attention to reflecting on equality, diversity, power dynamics and intersectionality, in which gender and gender dynamics play a major role. However, while the intention is to eventually advance gender discussions in IP communities and ensure that such discussions are consistent with communities´ lived experiences, adequate to their cosmovision and able to ensure strengthening of women and girls in the communities, it is our assessment that a more direct focus will need to be introduced slowly and carefully, and in respect for the communities' own organizational structure.

**Comprehensive and intersectional approach to safeguarding, protection and wellbeing:** AI as a movement, is in the process of connecting and reinforcing our different safeguarding and protection policies, protocols and strategies for working with children and young people, with a specific focus on mental health and wellbeing. Similarly, we have policies for our work with IPs as human rights defenders, who are at increased risk, and are committed to centering our work in anti-racism and feminist leadership, to actively combat and transform inequality, discrimination and privilege.

**Testing of new, experimental, and innovative methods and approaches:** IM, AIBRZ and the Arara indigenous leaders will work together on the development of the intervention and its materials, connecting to local reality and from a bottom-up approach and using story telling as a way to share experiences. The aim is to create a collaborative atmosphere in which priorities, beliefs and ideas in all their diversity are acknowledged and respected. In addition, the intervention is seeking to further inform Amnesty on intercultural human rights work as well as further develop and qualify an understanding of human rights, as seen through an IP perspective, and which allows for recognizing and embracing IP’s cosmovision.

**Educational approach:** The perspectives of popular education will be the reference for all the activities in this intervention. This entails a process in which knowledge arises from the participants through development of a learning environment based on the work of the Brazilian educator Paulo Freire. The HRE activities thus need to be seen as interconnected and complementary to each other. Participants will be incentivized to establish relations between their realities, individual and collective identities and human rights. HRE is fundamental for addressing the underlying causes of human rights violations, preventing human rights abuses, combating discrimination, promoting equality, and enhancing people's participation in democratic decision-making processes. This approach will make it possible to address gender balance, intergenerational relations and traditional perspectives on adequate standards of life as cross-cutting issues. It is important to highlight that the activities on storytelling and visual arts planned are not a process apart and its goal is not to provide artistic or technical education to skill participants to be experts or artists, but to use ludic tools to bring all HRE and indigenous education elements together into narrative productions that will strengthen their community identity.

**Planned Activities and Timeline:**

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| **1.1.1 Internal collaboration phase among project partners and allies to align expectations and further define and clarify responsibilities, goals, participatory methodologies, leadership and decision-making approaches.** Preliminary distance meetings and one face-to-face meeting will be held in Rio de Janeiro (between IM and AIBRZ), in order to organize the workplan, detail the timeline and begin consolidating the methodologies. A clear definition of the roles, responsibilities and decision approaches will also be discussed by the designated staff in each organization. (*Months 1- 3)* **1.1.2 Inception event in the Cachoeira Seca Indigenous Land with Indigenous elders and other community members, promoting community engagement with the project, connecting with traditional knowledge, local realities and defining priorities.** The first visit to the territory as well as the first event with the indigenous leaders and elders will be held in Cachoeira Seca. The aim is to create a collaborative atmosphere in which priorities, beliefs and ideas are acknowledged and respected. Leaders from the neighboring Arara Territory will also attend and assume a proactive role as well as the Cachoeira Seca leaders, reinforcing the notion of one unified community of Arara standing together. *(Months 2 - 4)* **1.1.3 Strengthening networks with other local and national Indigenous organizations and other potential allies who could support the Arara’s fight for their territorial rights and socio-environmental justice.** Since the Arara people have only had contact with non-indigenous people since 1987 and since their territory is located in a remote area deep in the Amazon Forest, most other indigenous communities are still unaware of the Arara’s history and their struggles. AIBRZ and IM will facilitate contact between the Arara and other indigenous communities and organizations in Brazil and support the strengthening of existing relationships, including representation of their struggles and helping them to consolidate a stronger support network.*(Months 2 - 3)* |
| **1.2.1 Design of the methodologies, educational materials, and content in collaboration with and based on the needs and expectations of the Arara indigenous people.** This approach involves designing a culturally appropriate methodology for the activities, suitable to the IPs needs and interests and taking into consideration the particular indigenous perspectives on Human Rights throughout the process. Where relevant, we will adapt and incorporate elements from training modules developed to work with young Indigenous women in Peru, as part of the CISU-funded project with AIDK, AIPE and ONAMIAP (Rise Up! Empowering Young Indigenous Kukama Women in Loreto, Peru). *(Months 1-4)* **1.2.2 Face-to-face human rights education workshops for indigenous community members, which connects human rights and community reality, analyses problems and map allies, and explores how communities can take action to claim their rights.** The HRE workshops will be carried out in the Cachoeira Seca territory, and will include both male and female community members, selected for their interest in developing their leadership skills and participating in the protection of the rights of their community. The HRE workshop provisionally will be divided in three modules: (1) Human Rights and community reality – Workshops to foster the participants to connect and interpret their own reality through a human rights lens, establishing connection with human rights milestones and the rights of IPs. (2) Identifying problems and allies – Workshops to foster participants to define collectively the main problem to be tackled, the allies and oppositions. (3) Visibility and Voice – Workshops to discuss to whom our message claiming rights should be addressed. How is it possible to be heard? Is everyone in the community represented and an active participant? (Intersections of gender and age). The final content will be defined based on the inputs from the Arara community. *(Month 3)* **1.2.3 Support the Arara people on the development of community led activities.** As part of the action-oriented and learning-by-doing models applied in the workshops, participants will develop their own actions and messages based on the identified needs and opportunities to reach and involve the wider community. Action can take the form of local micro campaigns, activism or advocacy actions, replication workshops, the organization of specific dialogues or community events, etc. Focal point persons defined by the community will document activities. *(Months 4-10)* |
| **1.3.1 Participatory visual arts workshop held for Arara youth, where they tell stories about the community’s past and explore the current issues facing the community.** The main goal is to keep Araras’ history alive and strengthen the ties between elders and young Arara members. During the workshop the young people will learn basic techniques on storytelling through the use of visual arts like photos, drawings, collages, paintings, etc., and will be accompanied by a mentor. While interacting with the elder leaders, sharing stories of the Arara people, they will regain contact with traditional values of the community and with their identity. Young participants will document, interpret and (re)create the stories that later will be translated and released, mobilizing the international community and raising awareness to the Arara cause. *(Month 3*) **1.3.2 Participants create and co-lead on their own community awareness raising events and actions to present and disseminate the visual arts and replicate learnings, encouraging reflection and engagement by the broader community.** Events will be organized in three Arara communities, in addition to Cachoeira Seca, as a way to amplify the human rights debate among the Arara. This initiative also generates a sense of unity and equality between the communities, by getting the Arara in closer contact, discussing issues that are common to all and seeking solutions together. *(Month 6)* **1.3.3 The voices of the communities are amplified by sharing the visual arts materials with a wider audience in Brazil, Peru and in Denmark, as a tool to raise awareness and call attention to the plight of the Arara people in connection to their human rights.** As part of the HRE intervention logic to reach a wider audience, as soon as the visual arts materials are produced, they will be shared in Brazil via social media to raise awareness on IPs rights and environmental issues amongst AI’s supporters. We will also reach out to a Danish audience through AIDKs communication effort as a tool to mobilize and engage the Danish populations on this issue. Furthermore, the materials will be shared with IP activists engaged in a parallel intervention focusing on IP rights in partnership with AIPE, with the purpose of laying the grounds for a later exchange of experiences between the two interventions.*(Month 7)* |

**Monitoring and evaluation:** The project will be monitored on an ongoing basis to track progress towards meeting the objectives. AIBRZ will continuously collect learnings through mixed methods involving relevant stakeholders, partners, and participants through e.g., group discussions, feedback and evaluations from participants and staff etc. to adjust activities where needed. These learnings will be shared with AIDK through regular status reports and updates. AIBRZ, IM, AIDK will hold regular online coordination meetings, in which project progress will be discussed, and where learnings and experiences will be used in considerations on how best to achieve the desired change. Data for evaluation will rely on both quantitative and qualitative methods such as case stories, dialogues, and interviews that aim at measuring individual empowerment, wellbeing and attained skills. By using a qualitative participatory approach, we aim to strengthen the focus on capturing the insights and learnings from participants’ perspectives. **Learning:** The intervention will build on the sharing of learnings and experiences within the AI movement and among indigenous groups. AIBRZ will prioritize sharing of learnings from this intervention in local and national forums and platforms, and with other partners. It is imperative that civil society actors learn from one another and collaborate to create the best responses to their challenges. To the same end, AIDK will seek learnings from this intervention that can strengthen AIDKs own work, both in relation to building a greater awareness, solidarity and understanding in Denmark on global challenges, like human rights, IP’s rights and climate justice, but also in relation to informing other interventions supporting IP rights. AIDK will contribute to learnings by sharing experiences from its own work.

**4. DISSEMINATION IN DENMARK**

The information work will focus on 1) Experience sharing and storytelling, based on the storytelling materials produced, using the Act for Rights platform to reach activists in addition to other channels. The purpose is to raise awareness and build relations and solidarity between activists in Denmark and Brazil, and from other interventions, where possible. 2) Social media and general media: AIDK will collect and communicate information (case stories, articles, photo reports etc.) through the partnership to disseminate to AIDKs members and the general public through AIDKs SoMe channels and in the AIDK member magazine, and to build awareness and strengthen interest and support for AIDK’s general work and IP rights in particular, and for Danish development assistance in general. AIDK plans to share information and stories with members, staff, and volunteers at its general assembly in the summer of 2022.

1. Local projects may at times involve working with a relatively small target group, given the complexity of the challenges faced, the intensive nature of HRE interventions, the remote location of many at-risk communities, and in some cases the small size of the communities in question. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. [http://frenteparlamentarindigena.com.br/povo-arara-da-terra-indigena-cachoeira-seca-lanca-campanha-em-defesa-de-direitos-territoriais/](https://na01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Ffrenteparlamentarindigena.com.br%2Fpovo-arara-da-terra-indigena-cachoeira-seca-lanca-campanha-em-defesa-de-direitos-territoriais%2F&data=04%7C01%7C%7C91bdfdf322bd473980df08d9b333b3fe%7C84df9e7fe9f640afb435aaaaaaaaaaaa%7C1%7C0%7C637737856925850988%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=Engd1Qodd%2FKaSiFwZnqmVrgs8dcGD2iYe%2BLun4eHyRY%3D&reserved=0) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. [https://g1.globo.com/natureza/noticia/2020/12/01/terra-indigena-mais-desmatada-do-brasil-tem-6o-ano-seguido-de-alta-veja-os-10-territorios-mais-afetados.ghtml](https://na01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fg1.globo.com%2Fnatureza%2Fnoticia%2F2020%2F12%2F01%2Fterra-indigena-mais-desmatada-do-brasil-tem-6o-ano-seguido-de-alta-veja-os-10-territorios-mais-afetados.ghtml&data=04%7C01%7C%7C91bdfdf322bd473980df08d9b333b3fe%7C84df9e7fe9f640afb435aaaaaaaaaaaa%7C1%7C0%7C637737856925860983%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=FRBcpcqnKYw9periOcWAN%2B7o%2BuMHU1gI2obdeEVFOdA%3D&reserved=0) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. guardioesdoiriri.org.br [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. http://www3.compareyourcountry.org/states-of-fragility/overview/0/ [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. <https://fragilestatesindex.org/country-data/> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. https://freedomhouse.org/country/brazil/freedom-net/2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. [https://cimi.org.br/2021/04/cenario-brasil-retrocesso-agravamento-violacoes-direitos-povos-indigenas-dom-roque-paloschi/](https://na01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fcimi.org.br%2F2021%2F04%2Fcenario-brasil-retrocesso-agravamento-violacoes-direitos-povos-indigenas-dom-roque-paloschi%2F&data=04%7C01%7C%7C91bdfdf322bd473980df08d9b333b3fe%7C84df9e7fe9f640afb435aaaaaaaaaaaa%7C1%7C0%7C637737856925860983%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=VYFIsOCHfM5NgL3IbPDqYS%2BT%2Bfc%2FtPN3nPTWrJeU61E%3D&reserved=0) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. [https://www.survivalinternational.org/news/12411](https://na01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.survivalinternational.org%2Fnews%2F12411&data=04%7C01%7C%7C6b8d313435a249aefe2f08d9b6612100%7C84df9e7fe9f640afb435aaaaaaaaaaaa%7C1%7C0%7C637741350567162776%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=%2B4kYdkjtQgugx2ovynkABpQnb8y3BOm%2Bk1rYTUvno7s%3D&reserved=0) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
11. [https://www.survivalinternational.org/news/12411](https://na01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.survivalinternational.org%2Fnews%2F12411&data=04%7C01%7C%7C6b8d313435a249aefe2f08d9b6612100%7C84df9e7fe9f640afb435aaaaaaaaaaaa%7C1%7C0%7C637741350567162776%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=%2B4kYdkjtQgugx2ovynkABpQnb8y3BOm%2Bk1rYTUvno7s%3D&reserved=0) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. AIDK, and 13 other Danish organizations, wrote an open letter to the Danish Foreign Minister Jeppe Kofod, urging the Danish government and embassy in Brazil to contact the chairman of the Brazilian Senate about the two bills (PL2633/2020 and PL510/2021) and the acute threat to the Amazon. Of December 17, 2021, the Brazilian Senate has taken the two laws off the table, which is a small but very important victory. <https://congressoemfoco.uol.com.br/area/congresso-nacional/senado-empurra-pl-da-regularizacao-fundiaria-para-2022/> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2020/07/brazil-cattle-illegally-grazed-in-the-amazon-found-in-supply-chain-of-leading-meat-packer-jbs/>https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2020/12/brazil-accelerating-deforestation-of-amazon-a-direct-result-of-bolsonaros-policies/, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2020/07/brazil-cattle-illegally-grazed-in-the-amazon-found-in-supply-chain-of-leading-meat-packer-jbs/> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)