According to the National Council of Alimentary and Nutritional Security (2004), among the determinants of alimentary and nutritional insecurity in indigenous communities is the difficulty of access to education, as one of the conditions for increasing the participation of indigenous technicians in the administration of respective programs and public services. This study selected the Januaria Campus, of the Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology the North of Minas Gerais because it is national successful experience in indigenous professional education, by means of course of training of professionals in agriculture in the PROEJA modality offered to the ethnicity Xacriaba. This research analyzed this educational proposal of PROEJA as a strategy of alimentary and nutritional security for this people. Therefore, a descriptive documental study of a quali-quantitative form, semi-structured, was carried out. Throughout this research was perceived a positive relationship between curricular proposal and the promotion of Alimentary and Nutritional Security for the Xacriabá. It can be also observed that the majority of the Xacriaba students were enrolled in this course with the purpose of: improving the life of the community, increasing technical knowledge, and helping in the elaboration of public policies for the indigenous people. In this manner the result obtained by this study demonstrated the Indigenous PROEJA as a viable possibility of strategy of public policy to the Indigenous communities, in this case, of Xacriaba ethnicity, aiding in the promotion of Alimentary and Nutritional Security and being an effective aid to the indigenous quality of life.