



AIDSEP
ASOCIACIÓN INTERÉTNICA DE DESARROLLO
DE LA SELVA PERUANA



INDIGENOUS CLIMATE AGENDA

Indigenous peoples'
proposals in the face of
the climate crisis

COP 29
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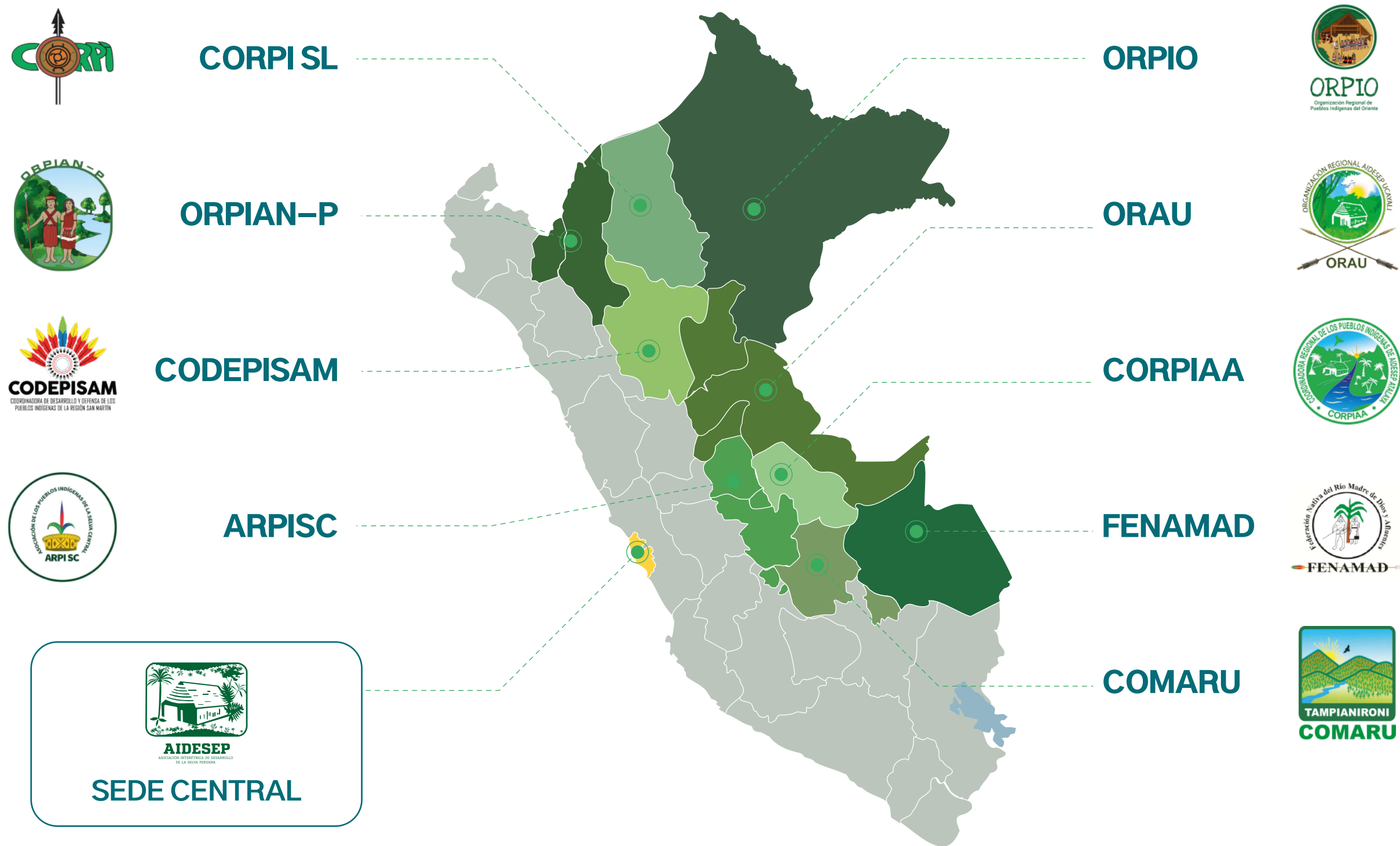
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CLIMATE EMERGENCY
COLLABORATION GROUP

AIDSESEP

The Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDSESEP) is the main indigenous organization in Peru, which works for the defense and respect of the collective rights of indigenous peoples. To do this, we carry out various actions to make our problems visible and present alternative development proposals, according to our worldview and lifestyle.



9
regional organizations

109
federations

2439
native communities

INDIGENOUS PROPOSALS IN THE FACE OF CLIMATE CRISIS

In a context of serious **climate and environmental crisis**, it is necessary to recognize the contribution of indigenous Amazonian peoples in the **management and protection of forests, resources, rivers and biodiversity**; as well as for mitigation and adaptation actions to the global climate crisis.

Despite the fact that it has been proven that most of the deforestation occurs outside our territories, the Peruvian State still has a great debt to guarantee our **territorial legal security** and to face the great threats that put our subsistence at risk.

In addition, indigenous peoples do not have the economic and logistical resources necessary to guarantee the **management, control and surveillance of our territories**, nor to strengthen the **indigenous economy** in harmony with the standing forest and guarantee Full Life.

It is essential that our proposals for the protection of territories, forests and biodiversity are understood and supported before we reach the point of no return!



Photo: Luis Taijin

OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCES (COP)

1992	Earth Summit Río de Janeiro – Brasil	Creation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which has been ratified by 192 countries, including Peru.
2007	COP 13 Bali – Indonesia	It was agreed to move towards a mechanism to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation: REDD+. Carbon businesses began.
2010	COP 16 Cancún – México	The REDD+ Safeguards were approved, which consider the rights of indigenous peoples. At AIDSESEP, we started the construction of the Amazon Indigenous Network (RIA) , prioritizing our own vision and proposals.
2011	COP 17 Durban – Sudáfrica	For the first time we presented the RIA proposal , with the support of COICA.
2014	COP 20 Lima – Perú	20 years after the start of the climate negotiations, the Indigenous Peoples Pavilion was installed for the first time.
2015	COP 21 París – Francia	We promoted the Paris Agreement, since at the time it represented a possibility to stop the global climate crisis.
2024	COP 29 Bakú – Azerbaiyán	As in the previous COPs, we will participate by bringing our voices and proposals to this international space.

From the territories, the indigenous peoples contribute to face the climate crisis and give proposals in international spaces.
Our voices must be heard!

COP 29 IN BAKÚ

For this year, the presidency of COP 29 has established central themes such as:

Climate financing	Billions of dollars are required for countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Phase-out of fossil fuels	The phase-out of fossil fuels must be accelerated to reach carbon neutrality by 2050 or earlier.
Adaptation and mitigation	We must build climate-resilient societies and empower groups that care for nature.
National Climate Action Plans	National Climate Action Plans must be updated.
Carbon markets	The regulations for carbon market mechanisms must be finalized.
Inclusion	More countries should be included in the design and implementation of NDCs.

The priority issues for indigenous peoples are:

Adaptation and Resilience	Support to adapt to the effects of climate change: loss of biodiversity, displacements caused by floods, hurricanes and droughts, among others.
Climate financing	Rich countries should provide financing to support developing countries and indigenous peoples to combat climate change.
Phase-out of fossil fuels	The gradual elimination of fossil fuels and the transition to renewable energies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Human rights and climate justice	The protection of human rights and guaranteeing climate justice.
Participation and representation	Our effective participation and representation in decisions related to climate change and environmental protection.
Traditional knowledge and practices	Recognition of the importance of our traditional knowledge and practices to address climate change and protect biodiversity.

Photo: Lenin Quevedo

A wide, calm river flows under a clear blue sky with scattered white clouds. On the left bank, there are lush green trees and some fallen branches in the water. In the middle of the river, a small boat with a person wearing a blue shirt is visible. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

OUR INDIGENOUS CLIMATE AGENDA

1.

REDD+ AMAZON INDIGENOUS (RIA) JURISDICTIONAL IN HFLD TERRITORIES AND RIA SAFEGUARDS:

Our proposal to adapt the REDD+ approach, adapting it to the rights, priorities and approach of the Amazonian indigenous peoples.

In addition, we promoted the conceptual development of **the Jurisdictional RIA Guidelines** as part of the response to the proposal of sub-national jurisdictions and the danger that this entails, since they could leave aside or make indigenous contributions invisible.

We seek to incorporate the concept of indigenous jurisdiction that considers:

RIA OBJECTIVES

The cultural and social survival of indigenous peoples, exercising their right to self-determination.

Contribute to maintaining the global average temperature and not pass the 1.5°C increase, requiring the counterparties the real reduction of their emissions.

Economic and productive systems of the standing forest (or Full Life) reducing the extractivist development model.

Continuous Territories

Autonomous Territorial Governments (GTA), communal reserves and adjacent communities

Discontinuous Territories

Native communities or in fragmented basins.

We seek the articulation and **incorporation of indigenous Jurisdictional RIA in territories of low deforestation and high forest coverage** (HFLD) to the TREES standard–The REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard–of Architecture for REDD+ Transactions (ART).

In an unprecedented alliance, the **Peru Group of Indigenous Peoples**, which is made up of AIDSESEP, the National Association of Executors of Administration Contracts (ANECAP) and the Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP), has signed an agreement for the conservation of forests with the Minam.

This must be a national proposal presented by the Ministry of the Environment of Peru (Minam) to mobilize climate financing that allows the protection of tropical forests as part of the contribution to achieve zero real emissions (not only net) by 2050.



Photo: MINAM

This agreement is part of the roadmap to implement the **world's first proposal of REDD+ Indigenous Jurisdictional in HFLD areas** and is the result of a joint effort that seeks to respect our rights and protect forests.



Fotografía: Diego Pérez

As part of this collaboration, **we will implement a REDD+ Indigenous Jurisdictional initiative** to protect HFLD indigenous territories, under the guidelines of the ART TREES standard.

2.

ACTIONS AROUND CARBON MARKETS, BAD PRACTICES, PIRATES AND RISKS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES:

There are several private initiatives associated with carbon markets present in indigenous territories, which are given through direct interventions in communities or through agreements with their local or regional organizations.

Some of these initiatives have culturally appropriate practices; but many others have not because they have been made with contracts that have unclear, ambiguous texts or in which the basic concepts such as REDD+, carbon credits, emission reduction units, market resales or the responsibilities, restrictions and eventual benefits are not explained.

From 2021 to the present, there has been a **second wave of bad practices and carbon piracy** with a significant increase in new initiatives. This is related to the definition of a voluntary and regulated market in the Paris Agreement, and, at the national level, to the current process of preparing and approving the so-called National Registry of Mitigation Measures (Renami), which is part of the instruments within the framework of the implementation of the Regulations of the Framework Law on Climate Change.

It is necessary to understand how the contributions that seek to **safeguard our territorial rights** will be given, as well as for the access and management of our own resources, including **fair negotiation** and an adequate **distribution of benefits**.



3.

INDIGENOUS CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE TO CURB THREATS TO TERRITORIES AND FORESTS

In our territories, we face multiple pressures produced by legal and illegal activities such as logging, invasions, informal and illegal exploitation of hydrocarbons, infrastructure construction and other unplanned actions with cultural and environmental relevance.

In this context, it is key to highlight the role and **importance of indigenous community surveillance, control and monitoring** as part of the measures that allow reporting, addressing and addressing the impacts of activities that affect forests.

These actions include remote monitoring with technological equipment and the use of web platforms and mobile applications, which seek to incorporate data into national information systems on the loss and monitoring of forests.

At AIDSEEP, we are promoting the implementation of the Early Warning and Action System (SAAT), at the community level, with access to the internet, and technological tools that allow sending and receiving alerts in real time for more effective advocacy and attention actions.



4.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND ADAPTATION: WATERSHED APPROACH AND THE FUNDAMENTAL ROLE OF WOMEN

The contribution of indigenous women to adaptation actions to climate change will allow us to have concrete results in the face of the problems associated with this new context of crisis and global emergency. Therefore, we have concrete proposals and actions such as the Adaptation Plan with the central role of indigenous women in the Cumbaza micro basin (San Martín)

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Conservation of agrobiodiversity, natural resources and ecosystem services.

Strengthening of community capacities with gender equality.

Strengthening of institutionality.

Protection and improvement of social and productive community as well as family infrastructure.



Photo: Gabriela Maldonado

It is urgent to reassess the **strategic role of indigenous women** in the context of the climate crisis, as well as their wisdom as an effective integrated adaptation strategy with mitigation.

5.

CLIMATE FINANCING AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

We propose to reorient **climate financing** to implement actions for the conservation, management and protection of territories. Indigenous peoples already have successful experiences of fund management such as the **Saweto Peru Specific Dedicated Mechanism (DGM)**, which involved two national Amazonian indigenous organizations and 13 regional organizations in the implementation of activities of recognition and titling of native communities, and the strengthening of sustainable indigenous enterprises, with the predominant role of women.

The success of the MDE Saweto demonstrates that indigenous peoples can propose adequate mechanisms to **channel and execute public climate financing** in a transversal way, avoiding the channels of the state bureaucracy that have been inefficient not only in the execution of funds, but even in its role of promoting new climate financing for Peru.

Faced with this, there is an urgent need to develop direct and targeted financing models for indigenous peoples that meet our specific needs. This includes the creation of accessible and simple financing mechanisms that allow us to implement conservation and adaptation projects to climate change.

Our participation and representation in decision-making processes on climate financing is important to ensure that our needs and priorities are considered. We need the inclusion of our representatives in decision-making committees and the creation of spaces for consultation and dialogue.

CHALLENGES FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' ACCESS TO CLIMATE FINANCING

Significant barriers that limit our ability to implement effective climate change projects and actions.

Lack of representation and participation in decision-making processes on climate financing.

Bureaucracy and technical requirements associated with the funding request.

6.

ADVOCACY FOR INDIGENOUS DEFENDERS

We face significant challenges in the fight to protect our territories, biodiversity, and rights in the face of climate change. As of November 2024, 36 indigenous defenders have been reported killed for defending their ancestral territories, whose deaths continue to go unpunished.

Despite this, there are still great challenges to guarantee the safety and protection of indigenous defenders because existing mechanisms are insufficient. Likewise, there are limitations so that the relatives of the murdered brothers can access justice for lack of resources, corruption and discrimination. And, on the other hand, the international community does not always provide the political and financial support necessary to protect indigenous defenders.

In view of this, we propose:

1. Protect and recognize our collective rights.
2. Establish effective state mechanisms for prevention, protection and access to justice.
3. Strengthen the self-protection mechanisms that we have in the territories.
4. Effectively combat illegal activities that put indigenous leaders at risk.
5. Promote the support of international cooperation to protect defenders.



7.

IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING OF THE REGIONAL INDIGENOUS CLIMATE PLATFORMS

In compliance with the agreements of the prior consultation process of the Regulations of the Framework Law on Climate Change, in Peru, the Platform of Indigenous Peoples to face Climate Change (PPICC) was installed. This coordination and decision-making space is made up of seven national indigenous organizations from the Amazon, the Andes and the coast.

Currently, and as part of the territorial implementation, the development of regional level platforms is proposed, which can be based or nested in other similar mechanisms and without duplicating efforts at the regional level.

These regional spaces will allow to articulate the organizational structure of the indigenous movement, seek greater involvement, generate contributions and transfer knowledge to the regions and their territories, as a model and territorial base of the Climate Platform of Indigenous Peoples, within the framework of the UNFCCC.

In the Ucayali region, the creation, installation and definition of functions of the **Regional Platform of Indigenous Peoples** to face Climate Change was approved by Regional Ordinance No. 001-2024-GRU-CR, during a process that involved the indigenous organizations bases of AIDSESEP: the Regional Organization AIDSESEP Ucayali (ORAU) and the Coordinator of Indigenous Peoples AIDSESEP Atalaya (CORPIAA) and at least 21 of their federations. Also to the bases of CONAP and the National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru (ONAMIAP)

8.

PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN ISOLATION AND INITIAL CONTACT (PIACI)

At present, there has been an increase in attacks against Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact and their territories:

Illegal forest concessions

The regional government of Loreto has granted more than 40 forest concessions in the PIACI territories, despite the fact that it is prohibited by the Forest and Wildlife Law.

Human activities

Legal and illegal activities such as logging, drug trafficking, road construction endanger indigenous peoples in isolation and initial contact.

Interests of the authorities

Local and regional authorities promote media campaigns and legal actions to avoid the recognition of the PIACI and the creation of indigenous reserves.

Delay in the creation of reserves in favor of the PIACI

There are processes in process for the creation of five requested Indigenous Reserves Yavarí Mirim, Napo Tigre, Atacuari and Pupuña in Loreto and the requested Indigenous Reserve Tamaya – Abujao in Ucayali, which are taking more than 20 years.

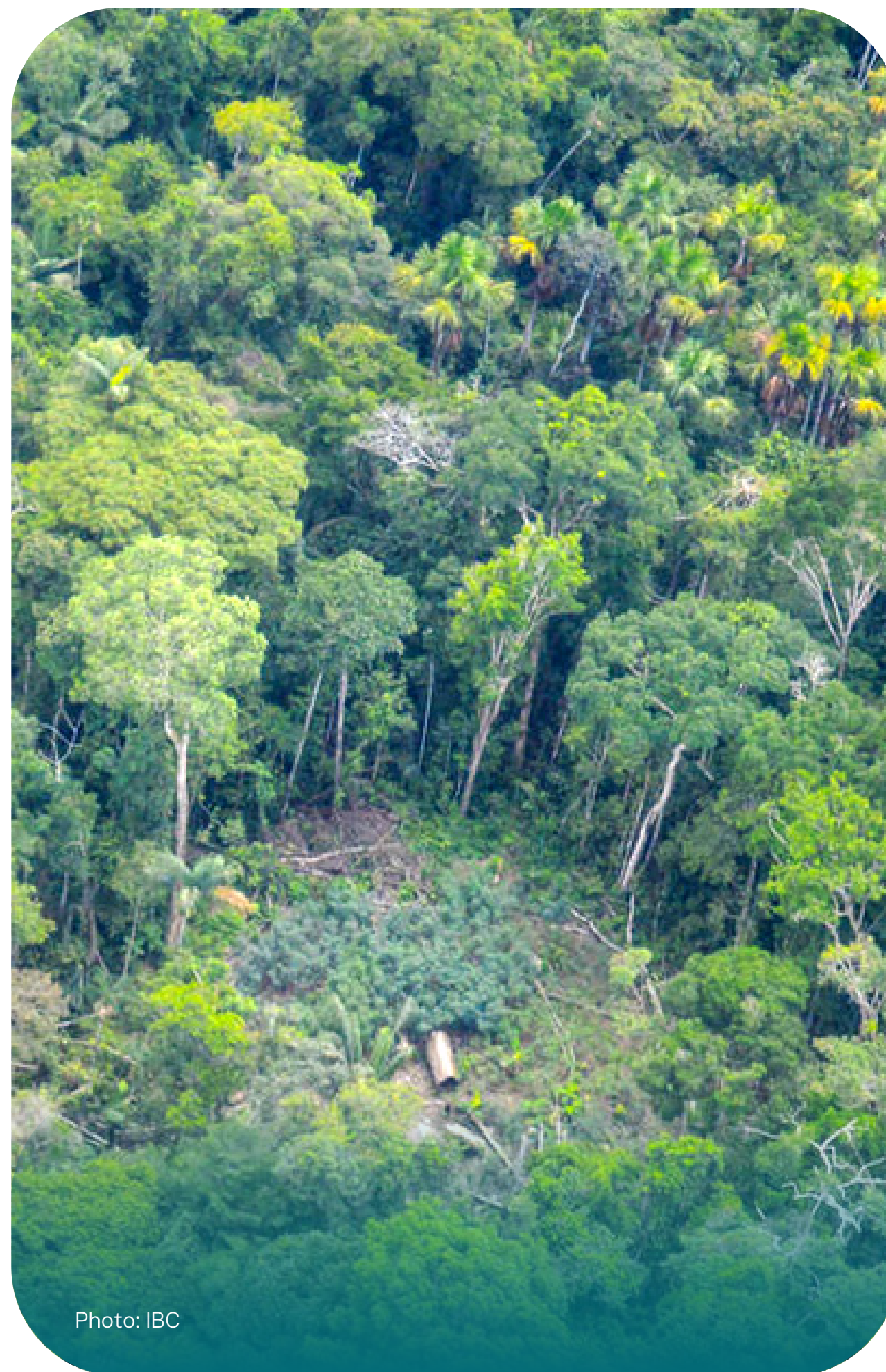


Photo: IBC

In this context, from AIDSESEP and the platform of indigenous organizations that defend the PIACI, the following are proposed:

1.

Respect for the principle of non-contact and the intangibility of PIACI territories.

2.

Traditional territories of the PIACI free of extractive activities, as well as the exclusion and relocation or cancellation of overlapping forest concessions.

3.

Recognition of the integrity of the PIACI territories through the figures of the Territorial Corridors.

4.

Creation and effective protection of all indigenous and territorial reserves requested.

5.

Implementation of sanitary protection areas in the communities adjacent to the PIACI territories.

6.

Interregional and cross-border policies and measures for the protection of PIACI rights.

7.

Stop the advance of the new illegal forest roads that are being built in the territories of the PIACI and close the illegal forest roads already built that are facilitating the massive expansion of illegal activities.

8.

Nullify the illegal forest concessions granted by the Regional Government of Loreto in the Yavarí Tapiche Indigenous Reserve and the requested Yavarí Mirim Indigenous Reserve.

9.

Stop targeting, violence and criminalisation of rights defenders and PIACI territories.



The indigenous peoples organized in AIDSESEP participate in the COPs through the Forest and Climate Program. Our objective is to make visible our proposals that are linked to autonomy and self-determination, respect for territorial rights, the equitable distribution of benefits, access to climate financing and our full and effective participation.

It is important to note that it should be the function of the Minam to facilitate our presence in the spaces reserved for the parties and the negotiation spaces. To do this, it is essential to continue building a climate agenda that has clear proposals for these spaces that are usually restricted.





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