



**COP27**  
SHARM EL-SHEIKH  
EGYPT 2022

Photography: Diego Pérez

# INDIGENOUS CLIMATE AGENDA

Indigenous peoples with rights, living  
forests and territories



# AIDSESEP at the United Nations Conferences on Climate Change (COP)

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## 2010

### AIDSESEP initiated the design of the Amazon Indigenous REDD+ proposal (RIA)

(RIA) as a response that prioritizes the vision and proposals of indigenous peoples.

The COP 16 was held in Cancun (Mexico), where the REDD+ safeguards were approved, which consider the rights of indigenous peoples.

**1992**

### Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was created to address the growing problem of global warming and the negative changes in climatic conditions.

The UNFCCC has been ratified by 192 countries, including Peru.

**2007**

### COP13 in Bali (Indonesia)

An agreement was reached to move towards a mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation: REDD+.

The first wave of carbon-related businesses began.

**2011**

### COP17 in Durban (South Africa)

AIDSESEP presented the RIA proposal for the first time with the support of COICA, and successively at the following COPs.

**2015**

**COP21 in Paris  
(France)**



AIDSESEP was part of the driving force behind the Paris Agreement, since at the time it represented a possibility to curb the global climate crisis.

**2022**

**COP 27 in Sharm  
El Sheikh (Egypt)**



The figures and estimates are discouraging to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement. There is no evident will to reduce in a real way the major drivers of greenhouse gases in developed countries.

AIDSESEP has achieved accreditation before the COP, as well as its bases: FENAMAD, ORAU, CODEPISAM, ORPIO, ARPI, and the local bases FERISHAM, FEPIKRESAM and CARE. On the other hand, the ECA of the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve has also been accredited. The indigenous peoples of Peru have managed to accredit 10 of their organizations through the regular process of the UNFCCC secretariat.

**2014**

**COP20 in Lima  
(Perú)**



It was an event of great historical, political, social, environmental and economic relevance.

This happened 20 years after the start of the climate negotiations. The Indigenous Peoples' Pavilion was installed for the first time, a space that has remained a regular feature to the present day.

Indigenous rights are cross-cutting issues in almost all areas of climate change negotiations under the UNFCCC

Photography: Enrique Castro

# INDIGENOUS CLIMATE AGENDA





# INDIGENOUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

## 1.- Amazon Indigenous REDD+ (RIA) Jurisdictional REDD+ and RIA Safeguards

RIA is a proposal to adapt the REDD+ approach to the rights, priorities and focus of Amazonian indigenous peoples.

The objectives of the RIA are:

- The cultural and social survival of indigenous peoples exercising their right to self-determination.
- Contribute to maintaining the global average temperature and not exceeding a 1.5°C increase, demanding from the counterparts a REAL reduction, not just a "net" reduction of their emissions.
- Economic and productive systems of the standing forest (or Full Life) reducing the extractivist developmentalist model.

We seek the articulation and incorporation of the Jurisdictional RIA in the ART TREE standard and its inclusion in the guidelines for new proposals as part of the LEAF Coalition (Reducing Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance), which seeks to mobilize \$1 billion in climate finance for the protection of tropical forests as part of the contribution to achieving zero real (not just "net") emissions by 2050.

AIDSESP promotes 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

could lead to leaving aside or making invisible the indigenous contribution from their territories. This initiative seeks to incorporate the concept of indigenous jurisdiction that allows the incorporation of continuous territories (territorial governments, communal reserves and neighboring communities) or discontinuous territories (fragmented communal or watershed territories).

### Jurisdictional RIA in Ucayali

Currently, in the Ucayali region, the implementation of the first Amazonian Indigenous Redd+ Jurisdictional Program has begun. This program involves nearly 4 million hectares between native communities, the communal reserves of El Sira and Purús and the territories of the Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI).

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The jurisdictional RIA must be included in the Art Three 2.0 standard and the LEAF, and the Ministry of Environment must endorse it in application of DS 007-2016 and 013-209.



# WARNING! WARNING! WARNING!

In December 2021, the Regional Government of Ucayali (Goreu) and Mercuria Energy Trading S.A. signed a Carbon Credit Purchase and Cooperation Agreement for the period 2022–2030. Under this agreement, the Goreu will be able to make sales of carbon credits to Mercuria generated by the Jurisdictional REDD+ Program, whose resources, as promised, would supposedly be used to increase the conservation and value of forests, productivity, sustainability and competitiveness of climate-friendly production systems, investment promotion and job creation by green businesses.

This context is a challenge for indigenous peoples! AIDSEP and its regional organizations must strengthen and adapt the RIA proposal to this new context.

## 2.- Carbon markets, bad practices, carbon pirates and risks for Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous peoples in the Peruvian Amazon make a vital commitment to ensure the productive cultural conservation of forests, the sustainable management of their resources and to ensure good forest governance. We are organized in more than 2,000 communities and own around 14 million hectares of titled forests. However, it is estimated that 20 million hectares more are under our possession but threatened by being declared "areas of free availability", which are part of the huge state non-compliance of the right to be recognized, titled and expanded.

At present, there are numerous private initiatives that have been making incursions into indigenous territories. They either intervene directly in the communities or enter through agreements with local or regional organizations, sometimes under culturally appropriate practices, but others, and many, with unclear, ambiguous or worse texts. In some cases, there is no clear understanding about REDD+ and carbon credits, "units of emission reductions", market resales, and the responsibilities, restrictions and eventual or gaseous "benefits".

The year 2021 could be considered as the beginning of the second wave of malpractice and carbon piracy.

The Peruvian government is currently promoting the development of the National Registry of Mitigation Measures (RENAMI). This is part of the instruments to be designed and implemented as part of the implementation of the Regulations of the Framework Law on Climate Change.

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**There is a need to understand the inputs that seek to safeguard indigenous rights, as well as access to and management of their own resources, including fair negotiation and adequate benefit-sharing.**





### 3.- Indigenous control and surveillance to stop threats to territories and forests

Indigenous peoples face multiple pressures produced by activities such as illegal logging, invasions, informal and illegal exploitation of hydrocarbons, infrastructure, and other planned actions without cultural and environmental relevance.

In this context, it is essential to highlight the role and importance of indigenous community surveillance, control and monitoring as part of the measures and tools to control and report the impacts of activities that affect forests. This is done using technological tools, web platforms and mobile applications that seek to incorporate data into national information systems on forest loss and monitoring.

### 4.- Impacts of megaprojects and infrastructure

The threats associated with the direct, but especially indirect, impacts of megaprojects and infrastructure have proven impacts.

The increasing deforestation in the Madre de Dios region is proof of this. After the construction of the southern interoceanic highway, deforestation increased almost threefold from what was reported before 2010 (7,000 hectares on average until 2009 and currently more than 20,000 hectares per year).

Other projects such as the Amazon waterway, the Moyobamba-Iquitos transmission line and the Iquitos-Andoas-Saramirza highway also have a high impact not only on native communities, but also on some of the natural protected areas in these areas.

### 5.- Indigenous Peoples and Adaptation - Watershed approach and the fundamental role of women

For AIDSESP, it is clear that the contribution of indigenous women to climate change adaptation actions will allow for concrete results in the face of the climate crisis.

An example of our actions is the Adaptation Plan with a central role for indigenous women in the Cumbaza micro-basin (San Martín).

There are 4 specific objectives:

- Conservation of agrobiodiversity, natural resources and ecosystem services.
- Community capacity building with gender equality.
- Strengthening the institutional framework.
- Protection and improvement of social and productive community and family infrastructure.

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**Revaluing the strategic role of indigenous women in the climate crisis, as well as their wisdom as an effective adaptation strategy integrated with mitigation.**





# CLIMATE FINANCE AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES



The indigenous peoples of the Peruvian Amazon propose to reorient climate financing through successful experiences such as those of the Specific Dedicated Mechanism (SDM) Saweto Peru. This mechanism involved 2 national Amazonian indigenous organizations and 13 regional organizations in the implementation of activities for the recognition of native communities, titling, sustainable economic activities and promotion of indigenous women's economic activities.

The success and lessons learned from the MDE Saweto can be the basis for an appropriate mechanism for indigenous peoples to channel and implement the public climate finance that is projected with the Joint Statement of Intent, the Green Climate Fund, among others.

In this way, financing would go directly to the communities, avoiding the channels of the state bureaucracy that has been inefficient not only in the execution of funds, but also in its role of promoting new climate financing for Peru.

In addition, AIDSEP warns that Profonnanpe does not resolve conflicts with indigenous peoples in natural protected areas. And, despite this, it intends to become the exclusive and exclusive intermediary filter for climate finance for indigenous peoples. Profonnanpe should not enter the communities without previous agreements with the organizational structure of the Amazonian indigenous movement.







# INDIGENOUS GOVERNANCE TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE

## 1.- Implementation and financing of Regional Indigenous Climate Platforms

In Peru, the Indigenous Peoples' Platform to Confront Climate Change (PPICC), made up of 7 national indigenous organizations with Amazonian, Andean and coastal areas, has been set up as part of the implementation of the agreements of the prior consultation of the Regulations of the Framework Law on Climate Change.

At present, the development of regional level platforms is proposed, which can be based on or nested within other similar mechanisms and without duplicating efforts at the regional level.

These spaces will in turn make it possible 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 basis for the Indigenous Peoples' Climate Platform within the framework of the UNFCCC.

## 2.- Integral / ancestral territories and Autonomous Governments

The indigenous movement proposes to recover the territoriality and governance of indigenous peoples as part of the proposal and practice of autonomous territorial governments by indigenous peoples.

This initiative is beginning to take shape in:  
Loreto - Alto Amazonas: Kukama Kukamiria, Shiwilo y Shawi.  
Loreto - Datem in Marañón: peoples of Kandoshi, Wampis Awajun, Chapra, Achuar, and Quechua del Pastaza.  
Madre de Dios with the peoples Ese Eja and Harakbukt.

Integral territories for indigenous peoples include anthropological, historical, mythological, cosmovision, territory and spirituality, kinship and territorial dynamics, legal, legitimacy of ancestral or traditional territory, socioeconomic, natural resources, cultural mapping, geo-referencing of titled native communities and geo-referenced definition of traditional territory.

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**In the Ucayali region, initial agreements have been reached for the implementation of the IPCCP in this region, during a process that involved two AIDSESEP grassroots indigenous organizations: the Regional Organization AIDSESEP Ucayali (ORAU) and the Coordinating Committee of Indigenous Peoples AIDSESEP Atalaya (CORPIAA) and at least 21 local grassroots federations of both organizations.**



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**Self-management and the defense of the integrity of their territories is a practice that allows them to strengthen cultural values and maintain their territories and forests, seeking to reduce pressures and threats.**

The high value of these territories in terms of their contribution to climate goals is a topic that has been promoted and developed in recent years, seeking to identify capacities and attributes of their forests that contribute to mitigate and regulate carbon and other ecosystem services.

These are advances that facilitate the construction of jurisdictional RIA in continuous and large territories.



### **3.- Amazon 80x25: Conserving the Amazon to stop the climate crisis**

This initiative was born from the indigenous peoples as part of the implementation of the recently approved motion 129: "Avoid the point of no return in the Amazon by protecting 80% by 2025."

This is a call for a pact to protect the planet's largest tropical

forest, which is on the verge of the point of no return, mainly due to destructive industrial activities, government policies and harmful public subsidies that allow further forest destruction.

In Peru, the aim is to identify mechanisms and schemes to strengthen indigenous governance of their territories, seeking to overcome the more restrictive conservation and protection schemes of the system of natural protected areas. This could also include the territories of peoples in isolation and initial contact due to their high vulnerability.



## 4.- Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI)

Peru is experiencing an escalation of aggressions and unfounded attacks against indigenous peoples in isolation. This is especially true in the Loreto region, the largest Amazon region in the country and still a refuge for forests that are part of the ancestral territory of these isolated peoples.

In this context, AIDSESEP and the PIACI platform propose the following:

- I. Respect for the principle of no contact and the intangibility of PIACI territories as opposed to the figure of "categorization with burden" proposed by the State. Traditional territories of the PIACI free of extractive activities. Exclusion and relocation or cancellation of forestry concessions overlapping with traditional PIACI territories.
- II. An end to the discrimination, violence and criminalization of defenders of rights and territories PIACI.
- III. Recognition of the integrity of the traditional territories of the PIACI through the figures of the Territorial Corridors. Creation and effective protection of all Indigenous and Territorial Reserves requested.
- IV. Implementation of sanitary protection cordons in areas adjacent to the traditional territories of the PIACI (neighboring communities).
- V. Policies and measures for interregional and cross-border articulation for the protection of PIACI rights.



### Closing:

AIDSESEP organizes its participation in the COPs through its Forests and Climate program, with the support of regional technical teams that coordinate with partners.

- We want our delegation to be representative and to make visible the proposals of indigenous peoples, linked to their autonomy and self-determination, territorial rights, distribution of benefits, access to financing and full and effective participation.

It is important for organizations to have their own

- accreditations so that they have a certain autonomy within the different COP spaces, obtaining their own spaces in parallel events and exhibitions.

The Peruvian Ministry of the Environment should fulfill its role of facilitating to achieve presence in some spaces

- reserved for the parties. It is important to have clear proposals for these spaces that are restricted.



# The participation of **AIDSEP** at the **COP27** is possible thanks to...

