



COP30  
BRASIL

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Indigenous Voices at COP30

# Indigenous Climate Agenda

AIDSESP's Comprehensive Proposal  
to Address the Global Climate Crisis



Daniel Martinez / WWF-Peru

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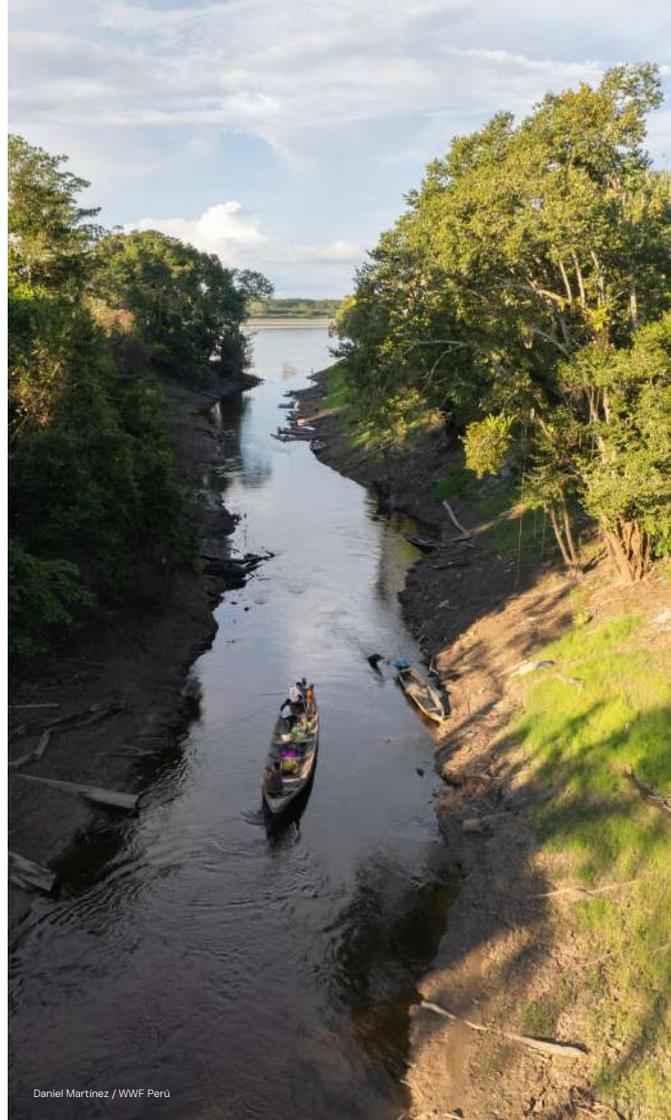
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## INTRODUCTION

The Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon (AIDESEP) is the main national Indigenous organization in Peru, representing 2,439 Indigenous communities, 109 federations, and 9 regional organizations.

Since its foundation, AIDESEP has worked to defend and uphold the collective rights of Amazonian Indigenous Peoples. Through its actions, the organization strives to make visible the challenges faced by Indigenous Peoples and to present alternative development proposals grounded in our worldview and way of life.

From our territories, we have built a comprehensive proposal composed of eleven key initiatives to address the climate crisis, which reflect not only the impacts faced by Indigenous communities but also concrete solutions grounded in climate justice, collective rights, territorial sustainability, and ancestral wisdom.

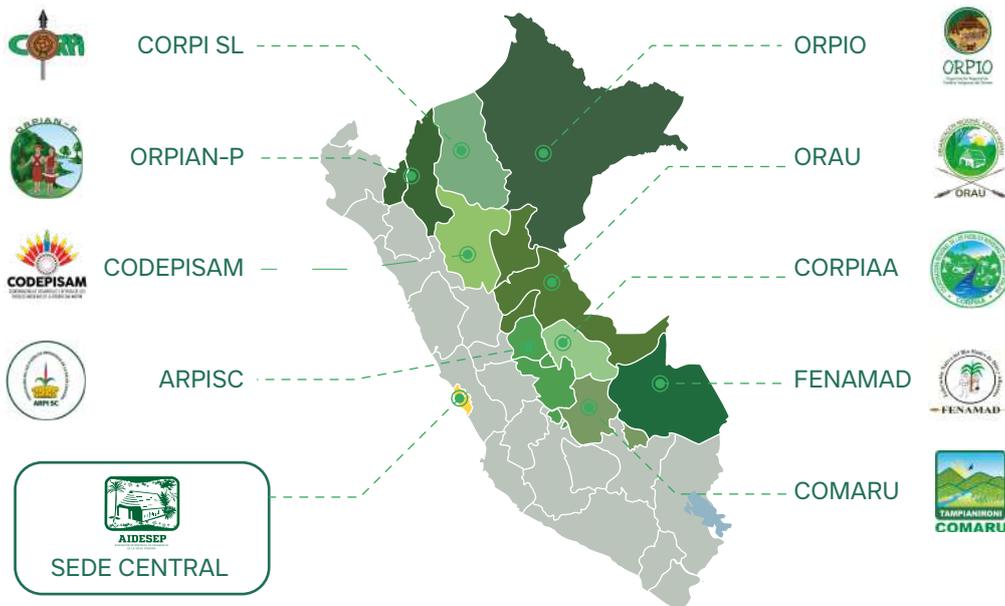
Among these proposals are the implementation of our own mechanisms, such as the Indigenous Jurisdictional REDD+ Program, territorial monitoring, and the protection of Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI). They also highlight the urgency of ensuring direct access to climate finance, the inclusion of Indigenous women in adaptation processes, the protection of Indigenous defenders, and the need to confront the impacts of wildfires and mining, among others.

We present an Indigenous climate vision based on “Vida Plena” (Full Life) —a concept rooted in balance and harmony— to sustain our recognition as key actors, not mere beneficiaries, and to ensure the protection of the Amazon by those who have always inhabited, cared for, and defended it.



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**9**

regional organizations

**109**

federations

**2439**

native communities

**CONTEXT:**

# COP30 and the key role of Indigenous Peoples

The 30th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP30) is taking place in the city of Belém, State of Pará (Brazil). For the first time in history, the COP is being held in the heart of the Amazon, one of the most biodiverse and threatened regions on the planet. This represents an important opportunity for Amazonian Indigenous Peoples to raise our voices and present our proposals in defense of the planet.

In the context of a severe climate and environmental crisis, it is essential to recognize the contribution of Amazonian Indigenous Peoples to the management and protection of forests, resources, rivers, and biodiversity, as well as to global climate mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Therefore, an important AIDSESP delegation arrives at COP30 with **an Indigenous Climate Agenda** aimed at defending collective rights, protecting forests, ensuring fair access to climate finance, and promoting the recognition of our role as key actors in the fight against the global climate crisis.

# Contribution to Global Climate Commitments

The Indigenous Climate Agenda is structured around six pillars that reflect the breadth and depth of the actions needed to expand and accelerate efforts toward fulfilling the collective commitments made under the Paris Agreement and previous COPs.

## **Energy, Industrial, and Transport Transition**

The transition must replace fossil fuels with renewable energy and clean technologies, decarbonizing the energy matrix and adopting circular industrial models. In the transport sector, electric mobility and efficient public transportation should be promoted. This process requires a just transition that protects jobs and benefits communities, especially the most vulnerable ones.

## **Preservation of Forests, Oceans, and Biodiversity**

Protecting forests, reefs, and wetlands is essential for climate balance and for the livelihoods of millions of people. At COP30, efforts focus on strengthening financing and governance to curb deforestation, overfishing, and marine degradation through nature-based solutions. The participation of Indigenous Peoples is key to ensuring conservation that is both effective and culturally respectful.

## **Transformation of Agricultural and Food Systems**

Agriculture must move toward regenerative practices that reduce emissions, restore soils, and protect water sources, promoting crop diversification, lower use of agrochemicals, and sustainable local markets. It is also necessary

to reduce food waste and encourage healthy diets with a low environmental footprint.

At COP30, it is proposed that agricultural policies integrate climate adaptation and recognize traditional knowledge as an essential part of the transition.

## **Building Resilience in Cities, Infrastructure, and Water**

Cities must strengthen their resilience through infrastructure capable of withstanding floods, heatwaves, and droughts, integrating green solutions such as green roofs, parks, and natural drainage systems. Ensuring equitable access to water requires efficient and integrated watershed management and the protection of water sources. Resilience must also be social, ensuring the participation of the most exposed communities in risk

management.

### **Promotion of Human and Social Development**

Climate action must be linked to poverty reduction, gender equality, access to health and education, and respect for human rights. Sustainable development places people at the center and avoids deepening inequalities.

At COP30, the goal is to integrate social justice with climate commitments by promoting citizen participation, the leadership of women and youth, and the strengthening of local capacities.

### **Cross-cutting Enablers and Accelerators**

The implementation of climate commitments requires large-scale financing, technology transfer, international cooperation, and solid regulatory frameworks that drive solutions across all sectors.

At COP30, efforts focus on closing the financing gap, aligning financial flows with the Paris Agreement, and promoting public-private partnerships that foster innovation, with transparency and accountability to ensure effective results.



# Indigenous proposals to address the climate crisis

Stephany Cadenillas / AIDSESP



It is essential to understand and support our proposals for the protection of territories, forests, and biodiversity before we reach the point of no return!



1.

## Indigenous Jurisdictional REDD+ Program in HFLD Territories

**Main Focus for COP30:**

Forests and Biodiversity

**Objective:**

Halt deforestation and protect ecosystems

AIDSESP leads the implementation of the first Indigenous Jurisdictional REDD+ Program in Amazonian territories with **low deforestation and high forest cover (HFLD)**, under the **Amazon Indigenous REDD+ (RIA)** approach and as part of an Indigenous-led strategy for climate mitigation and adaptation.

This program adapts the **ART TREES standard** to the Indigenous context, incorporating an approach based on **collective rights, self-determination, and Indigenous life systems**.

### Indigenous Jurisdictional REDD+:

- It seeks to connect discontinuous and fragmented territories—such as communal reserves, neighboring communities, and autonomous territorial governments—within a single Indigenous climate jurisdiction.
- This constitutes a critical and complementary response to the national approach, which often renders invisible the contributions of Indigenous Peoples to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

We are advancing this proposal in alliance with the National Association of Communal Reserve Management Contract Executors of Peru (ANECAP) and the Confederation of Amazonian Nationalities of Peru (CONAP), with the support of the Ministry of the Environment of Peru.



Omari Lucías / BLP Andes Amazónico - Practical Action

2.

## Indigenous Control over Carbon Markets, Malpractices, and Carbon Piracy

Main Focus for COP30:

Forests and Biodiversity

Objective:

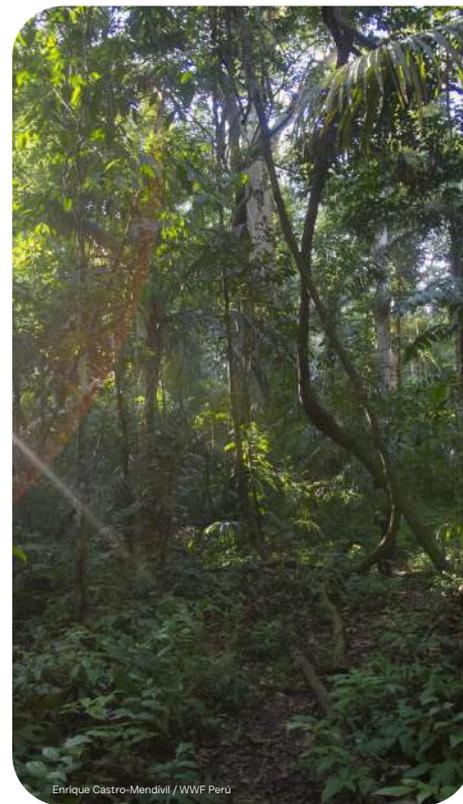
Halt deforestation and protect ecosystems

In recent years, there has been a surge of private carbon initiatives in Indigenous territories, leading to a second wave of malpractices that include **ambiguous contracts, lack of transparency, and absence of free, prior, and informed consent**.

In response, we call for clear regulation of both voluntary and compliance carbon markets that incorporates **climate, social, and legal safeguards**, as well as full respect for the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Furthermore, it is urgent to ensure the proper implementation of the **National Registry of Mitigation Measures (RENAMI)** and to guarantee that any agreement is based on fair negotiations, with the full participation of communities and the equitable distribution of benefits.

Carbon piracy is a new form of extractivism in Indigenous territories.



## 3.

## Territorial Monitoring and Surveillance

**Main Focus for COP30:** Local and Community Action

**Objective:** Connect climate policies with people's daily lives

In the face of illegal logging, illicit crops, extractive activities, and large-scale projects—among other actions that impact Indigenous territories—it is necessary to strengthen **Indigenous monitoring, surveillance, and territorial control**.

Through the **Early Warning and Action System (SAAT)**, we promote a territorial monitoring strategy that combines traditional knowledge with technological tools such as web platforms, mobile applications, drones, and satellite monitoring to generate real-time reports.

With the information gathered from the territories, we carry out **legal and communication advocacy** actions before state institutions to ensure timely attention and response.

Indigenous monitoring not only protects forests but also strengthens territorial governance and reinforces the fundamental role of communities as key actors in addressing environmental crimes.



## 4.

## Climate Adaptation from Indigenous Territories and the Strategic Role of Women

**Main Focus for COP30:**

Technical Implementation

**Objective:**

Scale up renewable energies, adaptation, and a just transition

In our territories, we are experiencing the impacts of the climate crisis: altered rainfall patterns, crop losses, the emergence of new diseases, droughts, forest fires, and ecosystem degradation.

We promote **territorial, intercultural, and differentiated adaptation**, which goes beyond technical measures to include ancestral knowledge, Indigenous governance systems, and harmony with nature.

We also propose that **regional and national adaptation plans** recognize our distinct contributions by ensuring effective participation and providing funding for local initiatives.

### Adaptation Plan for the Cumbaza Micro-Basin (San Martín)

- It promotes the conservation of agrobiodiversity, the protection of water resources, the improvement of productive and social infrastructure, and institutional strengthening with a gender perspective.
- It recognizes the fundamental role of Indigenous women in managing biodiversity and food systems, integrating their knowledge as an essential part of the resilience strategy.

Adaptation also means protecting territories, revitalizing ancestral knowledge, and ensuring sustainable livelihoods for future generations.



Gabriel Herrera / WWF Perú

## 5.

## Direct Climate Financing for Indigenous Peoples

**Main Focus for COP30:**

Finance

**Objective:**

Mobilize USD 1.3 trillion per year for vulnerable countries

Currently, bureaucracy, excessive technical requirements, and the exclusion of communities limit access to climate funds.

We call for a **structural change in the design of climate financing mechanisms** so that they are accessible, decentralized, and culturally appropriate, ensuring Indigenous participation in decision-making processes and incorporating criteria that recognize our contributions to global mitigation.

**The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) Saweto - Perú is a successful case that enabled indigenous-led projects on land-titling, forest conservation, and sustainable development.**

Indigenous Peoples must be able to **access climate funds directly, autonomously, and through simplified procedures**, which implies:

- Reducing bureaucracy and excessive technical requirements imposed by state or multilateral agencies.
- Creating specific financial mechanisms with accessible procedures, Indigenous languages, culturally appropriate technical assistance, and respect for our organizational structures.
- Strengthening Indigenous-managed

- funds, such as the one developed under the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) Saweto Peru, which demonstrated effective, transparent, and gender-responsive management capacity.
- Including Indigenous representatives in decision-making committees on climate finance to ensure that our priorities are considered in the allocation and implementation of funds.
- Guaranteeing sustained, long-term financing to enable the implementation of territorial climate plans.

Securing direct climate financing for Indigenous Peoples is not merely a technical demand, but a matter of climate justice and full recognition of our collective rights.

6.

## Defense and Protection of Indigenous Human Rights Defenders

**Main Focus for COP30:** Forests and Biodiversity

**Objective:** Halt deforestation and protect ecosystems

Threats, criminalization, and violence against Indigenous leaders defending their territories have increased, resulting in the tragic loss of at least **36 Indigenous defenders** in the Peruvian Amazon.

We propose **strengthening state protection mechanisms** with intercultural and territorial approaches to ensure their effectiveness, as well as recognizing and reinforcing the **community self-protection systems** led by our own peoples.

It is also essential to **improve access to justice, truth, and comprehensive reparation for the families of victims**, who often face long, revictimizing judicial processes or are forced to endure impunity.

We call for greater **political and financial commitment from the international community** to safeguard the lives of Indigenous defenders.

### Justice for Saweto

More than eleven years after the murder of the Indigenous leaders and authorities of the Alto Tamaya Saweto Native Community –Edwin Chota, Jorge Ríos, Francisco Pinedo, and Leoncio Quintisima– the Judicial Branch has confirmed the guilty verdict against those responsible for their deaths. However, the convicted individuals remain free.



Marita Domper / ORPIO

## 7.

## Regional Indigenous Climate Platforms

**Main Focus for COP30:**

Climate Governance

**Objective:**

Build structures with real capacity to implement the Paris Agreement

In Peru, the **Platform of Indigenous Peoples on Climate Change (PPICC)** was established as a **governance space** that includes the participation of national Indigenous organizations, in accordance with the agreements reached through the prior consultation process for the Regulation of the Framework Law on Climate Change.

We are promoting the decentralization of the PPICC through the creation of regional platforms, such as the one established in Ucayali (**Ordinance No. 001-2024-GRU-CR**), which brings together Indigenous federations, regional governments, and partner organizations. This helps **ensure that our priorities are considered** in the implementation of the NDCs and other multilateral commitments.

Indigenous climate platforms strengthen political advocacy, enable the monitoring of climate commitments, and serve as bridges between the local, national, and international levels.



8.

## Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI)

Main Focus for COP30:

Indigenous Community

Objective:

Integrate Indigenous decision-making power into the process

PIACI are the **most vulnerable peoples in the world**, whose very existence faces extreme risks due to extractive activities in their territories, unwanted contact, and other threats such as excessive delays in the creation of Indigenous and territorial reserves. Added to this is a **disinformation campaign and the promotion of laws that threaten these peoples and the territories they inhabit**.

Therefore, we demand the immediate creation of the requested Indigenous reserves —**Yavarí Mirim, Napo Tigre, Tamaya-Abujao, Atacuari, and Pupuña**— to ensure the survival of Indigenous Peoples in isolation.

We also call for the **strict respect of the principle of no contact** and the establishment of **health protection zones**, the recognition of territorial corridors as protection mechanisms, and **cross-border coordination** to guarantee the safety and integrity of these peoples.

We need more voices to help stop the disinformation campaigns and the criminalization of those who defend the PIACI.



9.

## Prevention and Response to Forest Fires, Loss, and Damage

**Main Focus for COP30:**

Forests and Biodiversity

**Objective:**

Halt deforestation and protect ecosystems

In recent years, **forest fires have increased** in the Peruvian Amazon, severely affecting Indigenous territories, biodiversity, access to water, health, and the livelihoods of communities. Many of these fires result from illegal activities, uncontrolled agricultural expansion, land deregulation, and laws that promote or legalize deforestation.

We propose implementing an **intercultural and decentralized prevention and response system** that connects community monitoring with satellite-based monitoring technologies and the early warning alerts generated by the SAAT.

We also call for the recognition of our right to **receive fair compensation for losses and damages** caused by the climate crisis, including those resulting from fires, droughts, floods, and other extreme impacts.

There is an urgent need to create specific funds for climate reparations and to strengthen local capacities for risk management with a territorial approach, respecting ancestral knowledge in fire management and promoting community resilience.



10.

## Indigenous Economy of Vida Plena (Full Life)

**Main Focus for COP30:** Local and Community Action

**Objective:** Connect climate policies with people's daily lives

We seek to strengthen the **economic autonomy of communities** while respecting their culture, knowledge, and territories; promoting food security and sovereignty; revaluing traditional crops; and facilitating access to fair markets.

We also promote the **participation of youth and women** to ensure intergenerational continuity and equality in the distribution of benefits.

### Main actions:

- Building a shared vision of the Indigenous economy.
- Promoting successful ventures in cocoa, Brazil nuts, and bioeconomy initiatives.
- Implementing AIDESEP's Indigenous Business Incubator.
- Strengthening partnerships with national and international entities for financing and technical assistance.

### Our main challenges are:

- Consolidate sustainable resources for the Indigenous fund.

- Ensure fair and equitable markets.
- Strengthen technical and logistical capacities in remote territories.
- Guarantee that all initiatives respect the environment and collective rights.

We have succeeded in making the Indigenous economy visible as an alternative to the traditional model, positioning it on both the national and international agenda.



Emilio Calunga / AIDESEP

11.

## Ecological Restoration of Areas Degraded by Mining and Promotion of Comprehensive Health in Response to Mercury Contamination and Related Malformations

Main Focus for COP30:

Forests and Biodiversity

Objective:

Halt deforestation and protect ecosystems

Illegal mining and extractive activities have **devastated vast areas of the Amazon**, leaving behind barren soils, polluted rivers, and severe health impacts on communities, especially due to mercury exposure.

We propose implementing **participatory ecological restoration programs** that combine reforestation with native species, soil recovery, and community-based water quality monitoring to reduce the risks of an ecological disaster.

We also call for the **strengthening of local intercultural health systems**, ensuring access to specialized medical care and promoting research on the effects of mercury contamination in Indigenous communities.

Restoring the Amazon means healing the land, the water, and the lives of the peoples who inhabit it.





Omar Lucas / BLF Andes Amazónico - Practical Action

**The climate crisis demands that the voices of those who protect the Amazon from within the territories be heard and recognized. Indigenous Peoples do not come to COP30 with diagnoses, but with living solutions—built from the ground up, with ancestral wisdom and concrete proposals to stop destruction and restore the planet’s balance.**

Our commitment is to Vida Plena (Full Life), to the forests, the rivers, and future generations. We call on States and the international community to assume their responsibility and work with us, in a spirit of respect and equity. Because without Indigenous Peoples, there is no Amazon; and without the Amazon, there is no future.



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## Voices from the Amazon



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