



AIDSESEP

ASOCIACIÓN INTERÉTNICA DE DESARROLLO
DE LA SELVA PERUANA

LIVING TERRITORIES: THE INDIGENOUS ROADMAP TOWARD TARGET 3

The contribution of the Indigenous Peoples
of Peru to the Kunming–Montreal Global
Biodiversity Framework

Without territory, there is no conservation!





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This publication was made possible thanks to the contribution and work of AIDSESP's Forests, Climate and RIA Program.

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WWF and AIDSESP archives

First edition: October 2025.



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A GLOBAL GOAL, AN INDIGENOUS VISION

The world faces an urgent challenge: halting biodiversity loss. The Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework proposes that by 2030, at least 30% of the planet’s ecosystems should be conserved and effectively managed. This is known as Target 3.



Indigenous peoples of Peru are already active contributors to this global goal. Through their territorial governance, they sustain healthy forests, living rivers, and communities that manage their Full Life (Vida Plena) according to their own worldview. They are not external allies—they are **key territorial and political actors**, implementing their own models of governance and conservation.



During the National Gathering of Amazonian Indigenous Peoples on Target 3, which compiled the outcomes of working groups and plenary sessions, Indigenous representatives emphasized the need to transform conservation models toward approaches that are consistent with collective rights and decision-making within **Indigenous territories**.



The Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana-AIDSESP (Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon)—together with its nine regional organizations and the participation of fifteen autonomous territorial governments—has developed a **Roadmap** that outlines the path toward the full recognition of Indigenous territories as a legitimate and effective form of conservation.



Target 3: Conserve at least 30% of the planet’s ecosystems by 2030. Indigenous peoples already protect a fundamental part of that goal from within their territories.

WHAT IS THE ROADMAP



The Indigenous Roadmap toward Target 3 was collectively developed by the Indigenous peoples of Peru, organized through AIDSESEP, its regional organizations, and the Autonomous Territorial Governments, with the support of allied organizations.



It brings together agreements, principles, and proposals that guide how the State and international cooperation can recognize, implement, finance, and report the Indigenous contribution to Target 3 of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.



It serves as an instrument for recognizing Indigenous territories as a valid and effective pathway for conservation, distinct from **Protected Areas** (PAs) and **Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures** (OECMs).



It was developed through a dialogue process led by AIDSESEP and its allies. During the working sessions, delegates emphasized the need for **clear mechanisms of registration and reporting** that reflect the Indigenous contribution through agreed-upon criteria.



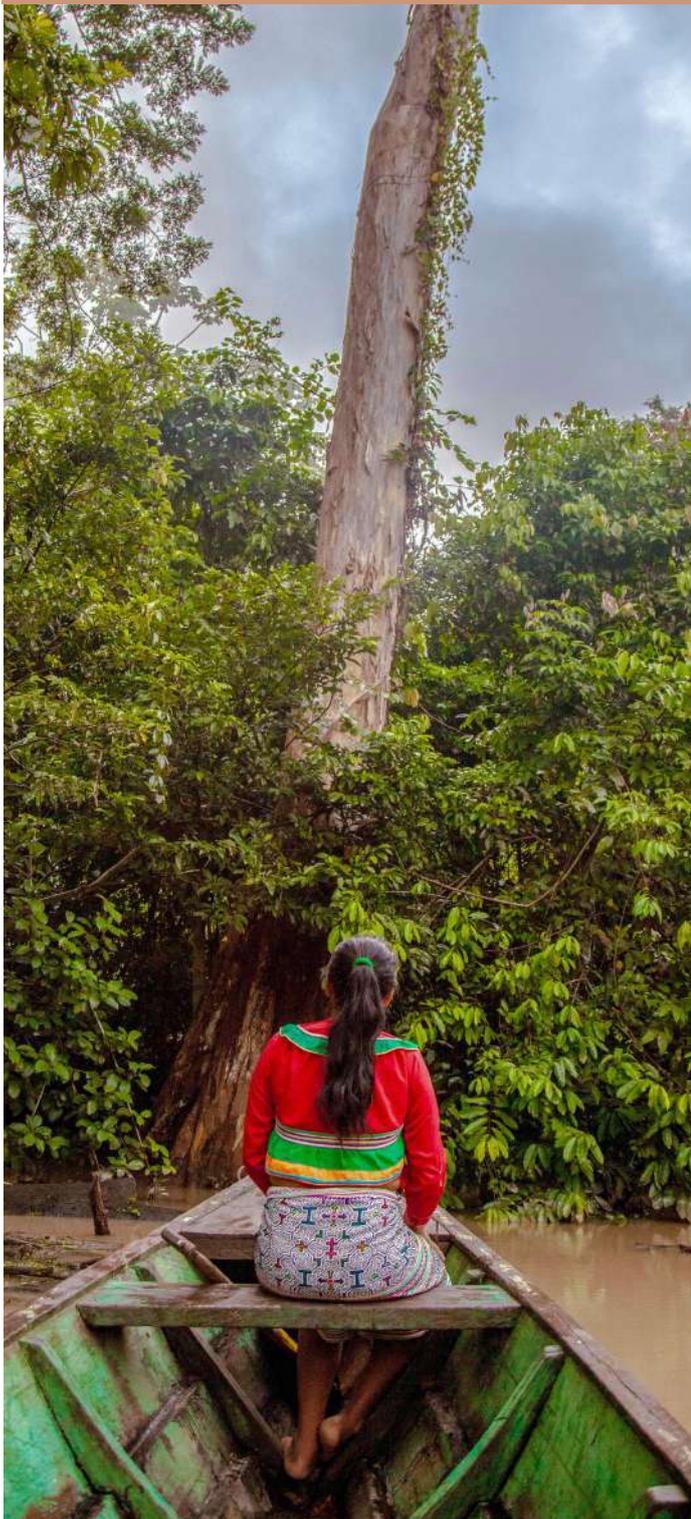
“Indigenous conservation does not need to be created — it already exists and must be recognized.”



PRINCIPLES AND INDIGENOUS VISION



“Indigenous peoples do not only contribute to conservation — they have managed and protected their territories for generations.”



To conserve is to defend life. For Indigenous peoples, conservation is not limited to protecting species or ecosystems — it means keeping alive the spiritual, cultural, and material relationship with the territory.



The territory is a living whole, where everything is interconnected. That connection defines Indigenous peoples' identity, memory, health, and systems of governance. The Indigenous vision teaches that true conservation cannot be imposed from the outside — it is cultivated from the very life of the territory itself. It is grounded in **Full Life** (Vida Plena) and in the **worldview of the territory as a living whole**.



From this perspective, **to conserve is to exercise integral territorial management**, to sustain social organization, and to ensure collective well-being. This approach **complements** national and global systems — it does not replace them, but rather **strengthens them** through territorial experience.

ENABLING CONDITIONS: THE STEPS TOWARD RECOGNITION [BLOCK 1]

1. TERRITORIAL RECOGNITION AND LAND TITLING

Without territorial security, there can be no conservation. The titling, expansion, and defense of ancestral territories is the first step toward guaranteeing the life of Indigenous peoples and the integrity of ecosystems.

Without territorial security, there can be no conservation.



2. STRENGTHENING INDIGENOUS GOVERNANCE

Indigenous governance systems in their integral territories are legitimate authorities for conservation. Their legal recognition and role in environmental management are key to fair and effective governance.

The Indigenous governance systems within integral territories are the legitimate authorities of Indigenous conservation.



3. DIRECT AND AUTONOMOUS FINANCING

Climate and biodiversity funds must reach Indigenous peoples directly, without intermediaries that limit their autonomy. It is proposed to establish Indigenous financial mechanisms that ensure direct access to conservation and climate resources, grounded in cultural relevance, transparency, and accountability—in order to strengthen integral territorial management and the implementation of the Roadmap.

Climate funds must reach Indigenous peoples directly, without intermediaries.



ENABLING CONDITIONS: THE STEPS TOWARD RECOGNITION [BLOCK 2]



4. DIFFERENTIATED REGISTRATION OF INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES

Indigenous territories should have their own distinct and visible space within the reporting system to Target 3 — separate from Protected Areas (PAs) and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs). Only in this way can their real contribution to global conservation be fully recognized.

Indigenous conservation requires visibility and international recognition.



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

Respecting the intangibility of their territories is both a moral duty and a global commitment. The protection of PIACI safeguards the lives of entire peoples and the conservation of unique ecosystems.

Respecting the intangibility of their territories is both a moral duty and a global commitment.

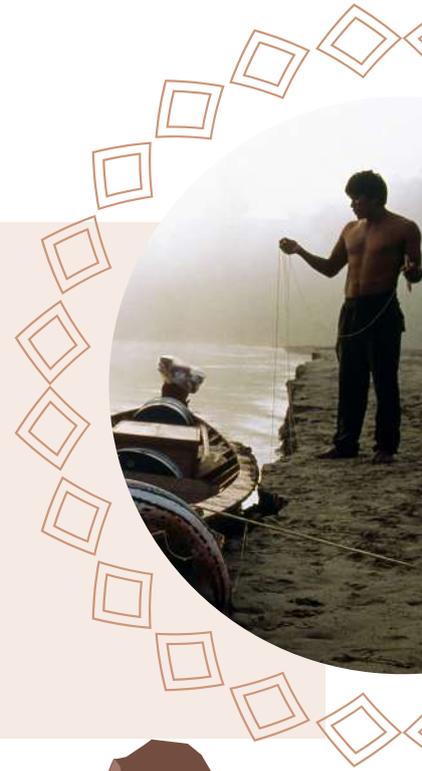


PROGRESS AND ALLIES



The Roadmap was approved by consensus during the National Gathering of Amazonian Indigenous Peoples on Target 3, held in Lima, with the participation of AIDSESEP, its regional organizations, and the Autonomous Territorial Governments.

The document is supported by COICA, UNEP, WWF, FIIB, WCS, TNC, the TICCA Consortium, and various international allies, all of whom recognize the legitimacy and leadership of Indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation. At the global level, efforts are underway to establish a specific international registry for Indigenous territories within the UN reporting system, as a decisive step toward their formal recognition.



“Indigenous territories represent a timely and vital pathway to achieve the 30x30 Target — a proposal grounded in life, history, and self-determination.”

NEXT STEPS



The implementation of the Roadmap opens a new horizon for conservation in Peru:

- Consolidate the Indigenous reporting system, led by AIDSESEP and its organizations.
- Launch the direct financial mechanism for Indigenous peoples.
- Strengthen community monitoring and territorial surveillance.
- Share results in national and international forums.

Each step is both an affirmation of autonomy and a concrete contribution to the planet's sustainability.

REPORTING CRITERIA

1. TERRITORY AND GOVERNANCE

- 1.1. Defined and recognized spaces
 - 1.1.1. Geographic definition of the area
 - 1.1.2. Self-recognition
- 1.2. Indigenous socio-territorial governance
 - 1.2.1. Form of governance (traditional / external)
 - 1.2.2. Organizational capacity
 - 1.2.3. Access to information
 - 1.2.4. Participation of youth and women
- 1.3. Time and intergenerational sustainability
 - 1.3.1. Long-term commitment

2. MANAGEMENT AND EFFECTIVE CONTRIBUTION TO CONSERVATION

- 2.1. Good management
 - 2.1.1. Agreements or management plans
 - 2.1.2. Autonomous zoning
 - 2.1.3. Knowledge of biodiversity
- 2.2. Well-Cared-for forests, rivers, lakes, animals, and plants
 - 2.2.1. Healthy forests
 - 2.2.2. Healthy water bodies
 - 2.2.3. Recovery and/or restoration
- 2.3. Control of threats and territorial security
 - 2.3.1. Indigenous monitoring and control system
 - 2.3.2. Increase or decrease of threats



3. CULTURAL, SPIRITUAL, AND SOCIAL VALUES:

3.1. Indigenous culture and knowledge

3.1.1. Sacred sites

3.1.2. Ancestral knowledge and practices

3.2. Full Life

3.2.1. Identity and collective vision of the people

3.2.2. Connection with nature

3.2.3. Collective benefits





WHOLENESS OF THE TERRITORY: A DECISION OF THE PEOPLES



Indigenous peoples of Peru are fighting for their territories and their right to decide.

Achieving Target 3 is only possible if this decision-making power is recognized and respected, through free, prior, and informed consent and effective participation in all decisions concerning the territory. It is not about implementing actions for others, but about governing the territory and defining the rules of its conservation as a legitimate alternative for inclusion in the global biodiversity database.

The Roadmap seeks to recognize a model of management and conservation grounded in self-governance, Full Life (Vida Plena), and integral territorial management. To make it effective, political recognition, differentiated registration, appropriate mechanisms, and direct financing are required.

“Incorporating the contribution of Indigenous territories requires recognizing Indigenous decision-making power and ensuring direct financing and differentiated registration.”