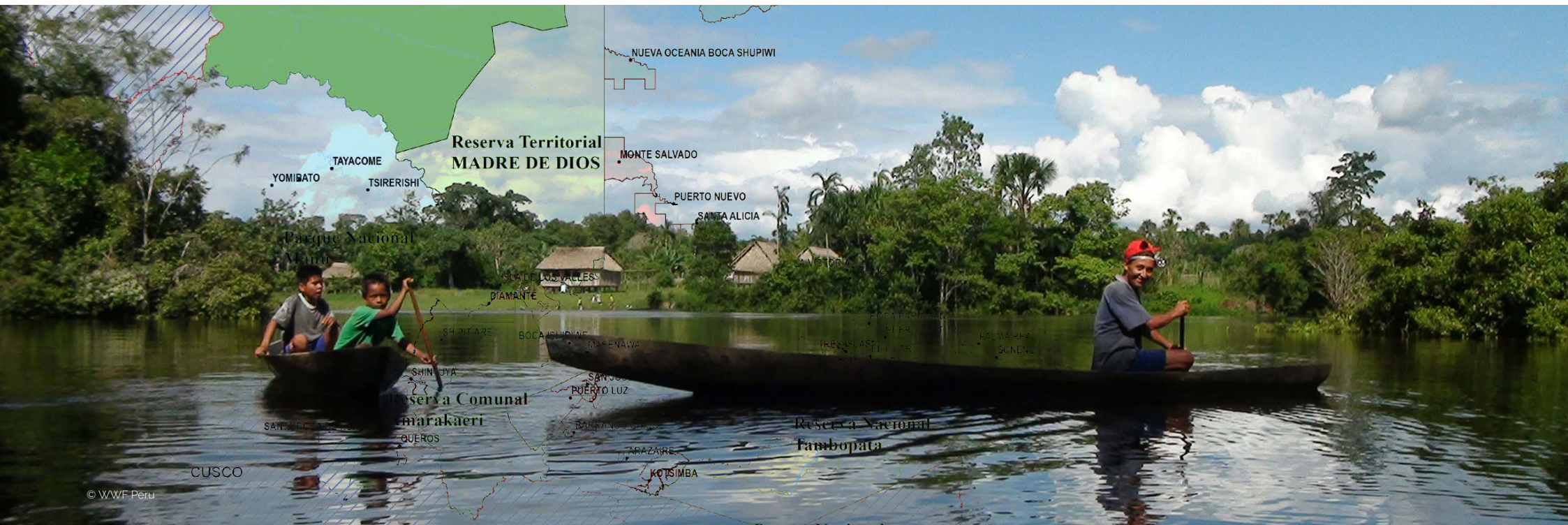


# CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES TO NATIONAL COMMITMENTS AND ACTIONS TO INCREASE CLIMATE AMBITION

Indigenous peoples from Madre de Dios have been instrumental in the fight against climate change and have contributed to important advances, through their advocacy and inclusion of the right approach in the national and local policy, the promotion of key initiatives like women's participation in the mitigation and adaptation to climate change process, and the development and implementation of the indigenous economy concept.



## CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INDIGENOUS PEOPLES TO NATIONAL CLIMATE COMMITMENTS

### Consolidation of territorial rights



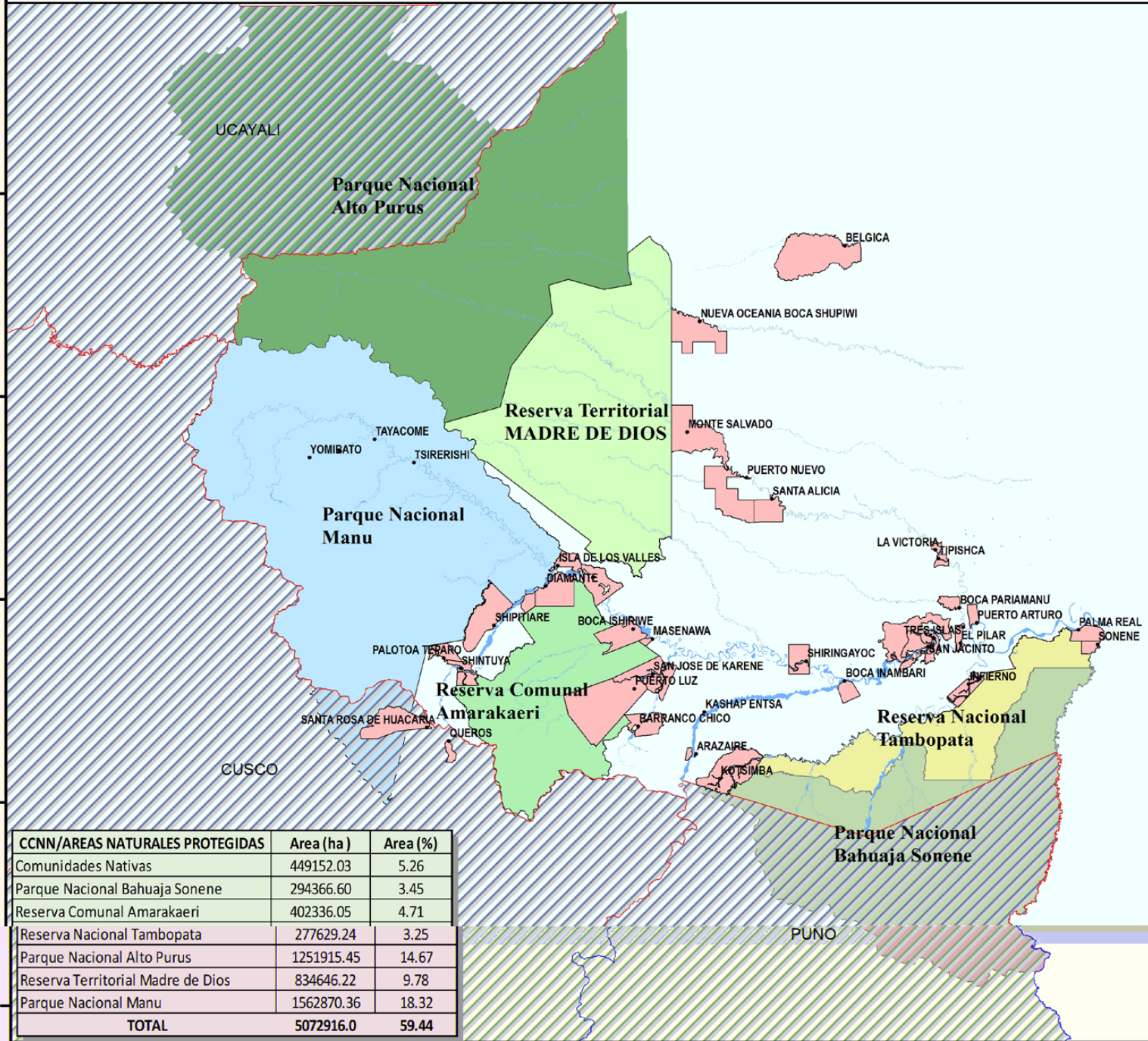
- 32 indigenous peoples having their title deed in +449 hectares (5.26%).
- +4,000 indigenous from Harakbut, Ese Eja, Matsigenka, Yine, Shipibo-Conibo, Amahuaca, Kichwaruna communities sharing a solid governance.
- Carbon storage that reaches up to 400 million tons.
- 834,646.22 ha of conserved forest for Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact.
- 402,336.05 ha co-managed between the Government and indigenous peoples: AmaraKaeri Communal Reserve.
- Progress in the consolidation of autonomous collective territorial governments - Ese Ejas, Harakbut nation, Yine nation, Matsigenka nation.
- 3 natural areas protected in +3 million hectares in ancestral territory of the Matsigenka, Ese Eja and Mashcopiro communities.

### Promotion of REDD+ Indígena Amazónico (RIA)



- REDD+ Indígena Amazónico recognized in the management document of the AmaraKaeri Communal Reserve state climate policy.
- Mesa RIA de Madre de Dios recognized by the Government.
- Proposal of social and environmental safeguards with the RIA approach.
- Native communities advancing in their life plans generation and strengthening their indigenous economy.

# MAP OF INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES AND ANCESTRAL TERRITORY IN THE MADRE DE DIOS REGION



**SIMBOLOGIA**

- CCNN
- CCNN Afiliadas\_FENAMAD
- Red\_hidrografica\_primaria
- ▨ Limite Departamental

**Areas Naturales**

- Alto Purus
- Amaraakaeri
- Bahuaja Sonene
- Madre de Dios
- Manu
- Tambopata

CCNN/AREAS NATURALES PROTEGIDAS	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Comunidades Nativas	449152.03	5.26
Parque Nacional Bahuaja Sonene	294366.60	3.45
Reserva Comunal Amaraakaeri	402336.05	4.71
Reserva Nacional Tambopata	277629.24	3.25
Parque Nacional Alto Purus	1251915.45	14.67
Reserva Territorial Madre de Dios	834646.22	9.78
Parque Nacional Manu	1562870.36	18.32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5072916.0</b>	<b>59.44</b>

**FENAMAD**  
Federación Nativa del Río Madre de Dios y Afluentes

Sistema de Coordenadas:  
WGS 1984 UTM Zone 19S  
Proyección: Transverse Mercator WGS 1984  
Fuente: Base de Datos FENAMAD, capas IGN, DRTC, INEI, ESRI  
Unidades: Meter  
Fecha: 21/08/19

## 1. Public-private partnerships to conserve and take advantage of forests

**16**  
indigenous communities

in +226 thousand hectares allied to the National Program of Forest Conservation (PNCB) for the management of conservation funds.



Conservation agreements between the Government and native communities of the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve.

## 2. Holistic forest monitoring



**+30** safeguards and forest custodians

Recognition by the Government.



**+50** community safeguards

implement co-management strategies with the National Service of Protected Areas of Peru and other Government bodies.

## 3. Indigenous climate platform



The Climate Change Law of Peru included a national, regional and local mechanism for the contribution of indigenous peoples for their traditional knowledge and practices to fight against the climate change.



Participatory process of the integrated climate change policy management to ensure the indigenous vision, including social, environmental, gender, economic and health dimensions with an integrated approach between mitigation and adaptation.

## 4. Full life plans as part of the mitigation, adaptation and resilience strategy



**+32** life plans implemented

in +465,000 hectares of conserved forests, recognized by local governments.



Effective participation in the construction of Regulation of the Framework Law for Climate Change, and the Plan of Concerted Development of the Province of Tambopata Master Plans of Protected Natural Areas and Territorial Reserves.

The indigenous peoples are the most vulnerable to climate change, but are also key actors against climate change. Therefore, their proposals must be included in all levels of action at national, sectorial, regional and local positions.



## THREATS TO INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES IN MADRE DE DIOS



### Mining

- Null governance (no law enforcement)
- Degravement of natural areas, river contamination and the affectation of the species of flora and fauna
- Granting of "Peritorios Mineros" in native communities
- 18,440 hectares by gold mining in Madre de Dios, Cusco and Puno regions during 2017 and 2018, equivalent to more than 25 thousand football fields in just two years.
- Illegal mining: 12 native communities are being affected by the extraction of alluvial gold, approximately 354.20 ha. deforested by mining activity.



### Roads

- Bad planned new projects
- Deforestation (including illegal trade)
- Migration, changes and landscape degradation
- Soil, water and air contamination by waste
- Forest fires



### Hydrocarbons

- Approval of Batch 76: drilling of 8 exploratory wells
- 11 CCNN with a part of all of the territory (621.57 ha.) with 76 oil batch superimposed on territories
- Deforestation
- Social and ecological effects are irreversible



### Illegal Logging

- Informal and illegal trade of wood
- Logging for land use change, mainly agricultural activities



Jr. 26 de Diciembre 276 Puerto Maldonado Madre de Dios, Peru  
(051) 082-572539 / info@fenamad.org.pe



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