Peru is one of the most vulnerable countries to the effects of climate change. We, the indigenous or native peoples, are in a special situation of vulnerability to the environmental, as well as social and cultural, effects of climate change that affect particularly women and children. This is due to the special bond, both material and spiritual, we maintain with our territories, where our identities as peoples and our livelihoods grow and affirm.

We are the legitimate ancestral owners of our territories. Therefore, we are the main stakeholders in all climate finance initiatives and interventions in these territories.

In this light, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has emerged as the most important financial mechanism with regard to climate change adaptation and mitigation actions. Peru has participated in the generation of this fund and has one approved project. We consider that the indigenous peoples must be fully involved in the design, governance and monitoring of the projects financed by the GCF in order to guarantee results that are beneficial and respectful of our individual and collective rights. The ILO Convention No. 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples underlie our position.

For these reasons, we, the indigenous organizations gathered in Lima in February 2017, call on the Board of the Green Climate Fund for the following:

1. Generate a specific policy for indigenous peoples with a rights-based approach and appropriate safeguards in keeping with the United Nations standards. The actual safeguards applied by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) have an investment logic that does not adapt to the life plans made by our organizations, relating to territorial security, sustainable use of natural resources, food security and sovereignty, gender equity and youth participation, among other demands included in the indigenous agenda. The experience of Peru with the IFC is not positive because it has funded extractive projects that have affected negatively on our territories.

2. The incorporation of representatives of indigenous peoples as active observers on a continental and global level, with budget designated for their participation, on a different status from the participation of civil society. Likewise, the flexibilization of procedures so that more indigenous organizations can have access as observers.

3. Enable the use of the official languages of the United Nations in the meetings of the Green Climate Fund. The fact that only English language is being used currently makes it difficult for our organizations to participate as observers. Moreover, the dissemination of the complete information about the decisions of the Board and the projects financed by the Green Climate Fund. In the long term, the information should be translated into indigenous languages.
To the State of Peru we express the following:

4. Peru’s Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), as designated national authority, must complete the institutional framework of GCF in Peru by preparing a working plan for the country, including project priorities agreed with the indigenous peoples’ organizations. The MEF must convene national indigenous organizations and partner organizations for dialogue in order to reconcile different points of view and create these instruments.

5. The MEF must implement the fund of 300 million dollars for finance readiness. This budget has to be implemented in a concerted fashion with indigenous peoples and all stakeholders.

6. The MEF must guarantee that the future projects that are approved for GCF funding in Peru implement mechanisms for monitoring and accountability with participation of the stakeholders, including indigenous peoples. Our organizations have experience in environmental stewardship and indigenous monitoring that must be considered as central strategies in the implementation of the projects.

7. Under the principle of transparency, we demand to know how the project “Building the Resilience of Wetlands in the Province of Datem del Marañón”, run by PROFONANPE, and the plans of indigenous peoples’ participation in it are being implemented. Likewise, we demand clear and accurate information about the project formulation process and the way in which the project obtained free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples living in the territory of intervention.

8. It is necessary to create mechanisms for disseminating information in our communities about the Government actions related to the GCF, using appropriate channels.

To the Accredited Entities (AE) in Peru to receive financing from the GCF:

9. We uphold the view that the accredited institutions that plan to generate projects in Peru must convene the indigenous peoples located in the territories in order to formulate the projects in a joint manner, with collective rights-based approach, respecting the local life plans and the free, prior and informed consent.

Finally, we call on our brothers and sisters of the indigenous movement:

10. We need to generate unified agendas and Andean-Amazonian articulation spaces, which strengthen the participation of our peoples in the mitigation and adaptation initiatives as well as project formulation by our own peoples.

11. We ask the organizations that participate as active observers to disseminate the information and the evaluations produced by the indigenous peoples. We need this information to circulate in a synergistic manner and to get quickly to the grassroots organizations.
Supported by:

Central Asháninka del Río Ene (CARE)
Chirapaq, Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú
Federación de Comunidades Nativas del Ucayali (FECONAU)
Federación de Mujeres Campesinas de Anta (FEMCA)
Federación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas, Artesanas, Indígenas, Nativas y Asalariadas del Perú (FENMUCARINAP)
Federación Nativa de Madre de Dios (FENAMAD)
Federación Regional de Mujeres Indígenas de Ayacucho (FEREMIA)
Organización de Pueblos Indígenas de Alto Amazonas (ORDEPIAA)
Red de Organizaciones de Jóvenes Indígenas del Perú (REOJIP)