



**Organización Nacional de los
Pueblos Indígenas de la
Amazonía Colombiana**

**FOCUS AND PROPOSALS ON
INDIGENOUS CLIMATE
CONTRIBUTION AND AMBITION,
CULTURAL AND EQUITABLE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
AND LIFE PLANS PARTICIPATORY
CONSTRUCTION PROCESS**

FOCUS AND PROPOSALS ON INDIGENOUS CLIMATE CONTRIBUTION AND AMBITION, CULTURAL AND EQUITABLE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND LIFE PLANS PARTICIPATORY CONSTRUCTION PROCESS



Participatory construction process (Bogota, Version from 12.10.19)¹

1. Reducing forest emissions with effective climate ambition

- a) Reaffirming the ancestral vision of the grandfathers and grandmothers, of the entire Amazonian integrity, and the reciprocity between nature and our peoples, which today is called "holistic vision," guaranteed under the Paris Agreement (COP21², 2015); and avoid the mistake of fragmentation, separation, or particularization of every part of the Amazonian life, including the ecosystem functions for its commercialization.
- b) Assessment, protection and equitable climate acknowledgement regarding the contribution on the 26.6 million ha of indigenous territories, which cover 60% of the Colombian Amazon, absorb and accumulate more than 3 billion tons of carbon (around 12 billion TMC02e³), representing 18 times the goal of the Colombia's CND (NDC) for the GHG reduction by 2030⁴ of 670 million TMC02e.
- c) Indigenous Territorial Legal Security as a national strategy for climate action, productive conservation, and as a permanent process, which includes the constitution, expansion, and sanitation of pending safeguards, cartography (georeferencing), its bordering and demarcation (physical boundary markers), solving overlapping issues with third parties, and guaranteeing rights over traditional, collective, and ancestral territories as peoples.
- d) Recognize that, without state and social support for the collective rights and territorial management of the indigenous peoples of the Amazon, Colombia will not be able to fulfill its international commitments concerning the climate crisis (Paris/COP21 Agreement, CND or NDC), biodiversity (Aichi Targets) and sustainable development (SDGs)⁵.
- e) Curbing the state and business "locomotives" of deforestation, through the expansion of the "agrarianization" of the Amazon (agribusiness, agro-industry), invasion of settlers in ancestral territories, infrastructure dictatorship, hydroelectric plants, transmission lines, expansion of

electrical networks, monocultures, oil palm, illegal logging, mining, hydrocarbons, livestock, among others.

- f) Start the post-extractivist national transition⁶ towards an economy of Full Life or Good Living, with the added value of the standing forest, and renewable energies without dependence on fossil energy; including stopping and overcoming extractivism and exploitation by third parties of indigenous wisdom ("orange economy")
- g) Indigenous Climate Ambition, to meet and increase the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction objectives of Colombia's CND (National Determined Contribution, or NDC)
- h) Priority in the public budget of indigenous climate ambition instead of leaving it to the marginal contribution of the international climate cooperation

2. Reduce emissions through a Full Life with Forest Value, without prioritizing "agribusiness."

- a) Correct the mistake of prioritizing the "green" colonization and agrarianization of the Colombian Amazon, with the excuse of contributing to the GDP (Gross Domestic Product), "extractive locomotives", substitution of illicit crops, among others.
- b) Amend this mistake, recognizing the unfortunate historical result, where there is more deforestation occurring from state

and private investments for "sustainable extractivism;" therefore, it is necessary to bet on the indigenous holistic management of the forest, which, for centuries, even with a larger indigenous population, kept an Amazon alive, despite less state intervention and private investment.

- c) National debate on the vision for the future of the Amazon, and amendment of the mistake made in prioritizing the assumed "green agribusinesses," due to their risks and lack of certainty, applying the precautionary principle. A debate should be applicable to the perspectives regarding the set of sector investments and policies, which includes the pillars of the Amazonian Vision. A debate including support for small indigenous agrobiodiversity or agroforestry, differentiated from extensive agribusiness.
- d) Guarantee that the "carbon tax" is not meant to maintain the extractivist pressure (mining, hydrocarbons, agribusiness, infrastructure) on the ancestral territories of indigenous peoples, whether they have land titling or not.
- e) Persist in the Amazonian vision of the added value of the standing forest and the diversity of its products and ecosystem functions, in addition to those of carbon removal and accumulation.
- f) Regulatory, financial, and commercial incentives for productive use and conservation, providing added value "with" and "within" the standing forest, for the collective Full Life/Good Living of indigenous peoples

¹ Based on the analysis and proposals of the leaders participating in the October 10-12 workshop, and the discussion of information and inputs from the presentations by Roberto Espinoza (Forest Trends), Angélica Beltrán (Ambiente y Sociedad [Environment and Society]), Juan Camilo Morales (OPIAC Advisor), Johana Herrera and Román Pulido (WWF) and José Toteye (Focal Point, PIVA)

² COP, Conference of the Parties or States under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change TMC02, toneladas métrica de CO2 equivalente

³ TMC02, metric tons of CO2 equivalent

⁴ GHG, Greenhouse Gases; CO2, Carbon Dioxide

⁵ NDC, National Determined Contribution of Colombia; AICHI, Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity, UNEP; SDGs, Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP

⁶ It means the change or substitution of the national extractive model, which is harmful to the peoples and their rights, for other alternatives of natural resource management, in harmony with the social needs, cultural identity, and collective rights of the peoples

- g) Implement the indigenous focus on REDD+, of its necessary cultural appropriateness, through the Amazon Indigenous REDD+ and its holistic vision; the diversity of ecosystem functions, rather than just carbon; the appreciation of forests regardless of their deforestation level; the integration between mitigation, adaptation, and resilience.
- h) Include territorial security and the self-government of indigenous peoples in the "enabling climate conditions" for reducing emissions, and not only finance bureaucracy and state action. This self-government includes the "environmental and territorial governance" outlined in the Indigenous Pillar of Amazonian Vision. Likewise, the territorial security and protection of the Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact.

3. Fair compensation, for the major indigenous climate contribution, through the Life Plans

- a) Assessment and evaluation of the major climate contribution of indigenous territories and peoples, through, among others, the following functions: Reduction of emissions, carbon absorption, carbon storage, evaporation and transpiration of the forest ("flying rivers"), stopping the displacement of deforestation agents, acting as natural firebreak against forest fires, hydric regulation, connectivity and reproduction of biodiversity, cultural uses and identity and spirituality foundation.
- b) Incorporation in RENARE (National Registry of Emissions Reduction) and the Sustainable Colombia Fund of the value of the ecosystem and climate functions, comprehensive (not just carbon) of each of the territories of the Indigenous Peoples and the 26.6 million ha which they cover; and their corresponding equitable and culturally appropriate climate compensation

- c) Equitable compensation corresponding to the international costs of carbon capture and sequestration in cities, considering the significant levels attained in indigenous territories, and not of marginal and unilateral allocations, but rather based on the measurements of this indigenous climate contribution.
- d) Equitable and culturally appropriate compensation, through the life plans of indigenous peoples and organizations (or their equivalent, "Mandate" or others) prepared with autonomy, without intermediation or substitution.
- e) Equitable climate compensation for indigenous peoples, to cease the violation of Convention 169 (Articles 2ºa, 7.1,7.2,15º) and the safeguards of the COP16-UNFCCC
- f) Equitable climate compensation, to increase the CND/NDC, implementing the indigenous strategies on reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation, which include, among others, territorial security and surveillance, self-government, sustainable forest management, post-extractive Full Life Economy, gender and intergenerational equity, renewable energies



Source: David Jauregui Sarmiento/ señalcolombia.tv-documental

- g) Equitable climate compensation, to strengthen and promote the indigenous women's role and their knowledge of dialogue and respect for nature, through the "chagras" [temporary crops] that maintain and reproduce biodiversity, with spontaneous regeneration and restoration, avoiding the "peladeros [droughts] and potreros [pastures]," now known as agroforestry or agrobiodiversity; as well as their knowledge of native seed restoration and their uses in nutrition, medicine, and other applications of biodiversity; all central elements for climate adaptation and resilience.

4. Reduction of emissions, respecting the collective rights of indigenous peoples((-Convention 169-ILO, UNDRIP, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and IACHR jurisprudence)

4.1. Application of prior consultation and consent, regarding the plans to reduce GHG emissions in the Colombian Amazon, especially those aimed for agricultural and agro-industrial production connecting colonization and business chains.

4.2. Application of prior consultation and consent to policies, strategies, and plans related to climate change and forests, concerning indigenous collective rights; including those related to the NCCP, National Climate Change Policy, CLCDS, Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy, NCCAP, National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, National REDD+ Strategy, or Integrated Strategy to Control Deforestation and Manage Forests.

4.3. Questioning and rectifying the mistake whereby, through act or omission, "green" agro-industry or agribusiness is prioritized as the main strategy for presumably reducing emissions, and therefore turning them into central actors in the payment by results and subsequent distribution of benefits. A risk that should be ruled out in all state sector policies,

which also includes Amazonian Vision or others.

4.4. Reorientation of emission reduction plans, through the effective participation of OPIAC and the organizations according to their own governance structures; in the construction and decisions on the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Distribution of Benefits, Safeguards, Complaints Mechanism, among others.

5. Proposals in the actions on emissions reduction, payment by results and benefits

5.1. Prioritize the territorial security of indigenous peoples by:

- a) Indigenous Territorial Security as a permanent process, which includes the constitution, expansion, and sanitation of pending safeguards, cartography (georeferencing), its bordering and demarcation (physical boundary markers), solving overlapping issues with third parties, and guaranteeing rights over traditional, collective, and ancestral territories as peoples.
- b) Solution to the invasion of third parties, in ancestral and traditional territories, voiding these "overlapping rights" and guaranteeing the full validity of the collective territorial legal security of indigenous peoples.
- c) Solution to the overlaps of State Protected Areas, in ancestral territories of indigenous peoples, violating the fundamental rights of survival and prior consultation of the peoples (Convention 169-ILO) and to implement the resolutions of IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) concerning the consideration of indigenous territories and their self-government as "conservation" areas in themselves, understood as a brotherhood between peoples and nature for mutual protection.

d) To stop the restriction of indigenous territorial rights and security, arising from the trafficking of lands for invasion and colonization; and from the imposition of "conservation" rights by NGOs or companies, through influence peddling and division in indigenous organizations.

e) Solution to the conflict cases over indigenous territorial rights in the Colombian Amazon

5.2. Stop the drivers or "locomotives" of deforestation, degradation, and pollution:

a) Suspension of authorizations for monoculture plantations, such as oil palm and others; until the State overcomes the regulatory contradictions and incapability of operational supervision; and to enforce indigenous law, which requires the State to "mitigate the difficulties experienced in facing new conditions of life" (Article 5°c, Convention 169-ILO) generated in the Amazon regions.

b) Withdrawal of emission reduction plans and strategies from oil palm activities

c) Prior consultation and consent, of the policies and plans for oil palm. Questioning the false "green" certification of the RSPO⁷ for oil palm and solution to the conflicts with communities.

d) Application of prior consultation and consent for national and departmental plans on infrastructure (Transversal Pacifico, and others) and the direct or indirect impact on indigenous rights.

e) Prior consultation and consent for plans, programs and contracts on hydrocarbons, mining, "sustainable agribusiness," plantations with exotic species, prioritizing guarantees for the collective rights of indigenous peoples, and their direct or indirect impact.

f) In the actions on cocoa, sacha inchi, and other monocultures; to guide communities to agroforestry, polyculture, avoid transgenic and pesticides and prioritize small production instead of extensive plantations.

g) Removal or modification of activities that promote, directly or indirectly, an increase in migrations, invasions of ancestral and traditional territories, or facilitate open or hidden land trafficking; and the implementation of the necessary guarantees and safeguards to respect ancestral and traditional rights.

5.3. Prioritize the added value of the standing forest, reducing the agro-industries, through:

a) Prioritize economic initiatives of communities with added value of the standing forest related to extracts or flours of medicinal, nutritional, cosmetic plants and fruits, fishing products, community tourism, indigenous art, directed sustainable logging with added value, among others

b) Effective community agroforestry, of organic production, consumption, or commercialization, without monocultures, transgenics or pesticides.

c) Assisted restoration (not only commercial reforestation) with native species, using local wisdom, imitating the diversity of the forest, including the repopulation of fauna and species for both community and commercial use; with state support and cooperation in a preliminary estimate of 100,000 ha., respecting the life plans of local indigenous organizations, contributing and exceeding the goal 2 of Colombia's NDC (restore 17,000 ha. / year)

⁷RSPO, siglas en inglés de mesa internacional sobre buenas prácticas de palma aceitera.

5.4. Measurement and assessment of the holistic and climate contribution of indigenous territories, related to:

- a) Climate function of absorption (capture, removal, "sequestration") of high levels of CO₂, significantly higher than is found in secondary forests, which absorbs the same levels of urban emissions.
- b) Climate function of accumulation ("stock", "stocking") of carbon; and the social cost to maintain it or to be responsible for this "stock" of gigantic potential emissions
- c) Reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation ("flow").
- d) Climate function of soil evaporation and forest transpiration ("flying rivers")
- e) Climate function of being social barriers for the displacement of deforestation drivers
- f) Climate function of being natural fire-breaks in case of forest fires
- g) Reproduction function of biodiversity and its connectivity
- h) Reproduction function of cultural uses, knowledge, and holistic practices
- i) Specific registration in the RENARE (National Registry of Emission Reduction) of the contribution of indigenous peoples' territories, with indicators and systems for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) as well as specific
- j) Social costs of exercising self-government, forest management, control, and surveillance, to maintain the aforementioned climate functions, exercising a successful "low-carbon and climate-resilient development"
- k) Independent assessment of the "indigenous jurisdiction" for its climate contribution, without being affected by its dilution in national averages



Soure: David Jauregui Sarmiento/ señalcolombia.tv-documental

5.5. Climate compensation in the payment by results of emission reductions, and distribution of benefits to indigenous peoples, being fair, equitable and culturally appropriate:

- a) Indigenous climate compensation, based on the measurement and assessment of the major contribution of the diversity and complexity of climate functions (see item 5.4) from the 26.6 million ha of indigenous Amazonian territories .
- b) Indigenous Climate Contribution and Remuneration, included in the comprehensive national emission reduction strategies, through payment by results design and distribution of benefits design; not limited to protected areas, biodiversity, or specific operational projects.
- c) Compensation through the Life Plans (or their equivalents) of Indigenous Peoples and to guarantee their implementation and results, developing their capacities, without filtering them through "competitive funds" or "eligible activities"
- d) Compensation to guarantee self-government and stronger rights with the aim of curbing deforestation, degradation, and pollution of the Amazon
- e) Compensation to implement comprehensive and holistic plans for social and climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience, including life plans (or equivalent), management plans, ancestral and traditional management, according to the principles of each indigenous people or cultural affinity.
- f) Compensation to meet and increase the GHG reduction targets of Colombia's NDC.
- g) Compensation through payment by results for emissions reductions related to Amazonian Vision, KFW, FCPF (carbon fund), NSFC, National Strategy for Climate Financing; Carbon Tax and non-causation; SCF, Sustainable Colombia Fund; Green Climate Fund; and other bilateral or multilateral funds.
- h) Guarantee equitable climate compensation, with state intervention, by regulating and controlling the contracts of certain companies and NGOs on the voluntary carbon market, enforcing the safeguards set out in the UNFCCC-COP16, Cancun; to avoid abuse of rights, affecting livelihoods, unfair treatment or swindling to indigenous peoples; as well as divisions and competences with the PIVA; and for the state to fulfil its obligation of protecting rights and resolving conflicts; and not to violate the ILO Convention 169, arts.17 ° (preventing the use of resources by outsiders) and 25° (affecting future generations)
- i) Prior consultation and consent, from the Sustainable Colombia Fund (SCF), to overcome the climate investment minimization of indigenous territorial management, such as the line 3 of the SCF, where less than 15% of the 2019 investment is granted to indigenous peoples.
- j) Assessment of a complaint submission to the Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism (ICIM) of the IDB regarding the respect for the collective rights of Indigenous peoples and the operational policies of the IDB.
- k) Compensation which regulates the payments by results to the Colombian State, coming from market mechanisms, to be conditioned to the effective net reduction of emissions by the companies involved, respect for indige-

nous rights, and a shift towards renewable energies, among others.

5.6. Guarantee the propositive, equitable and culturally appropriate indigenous participation in the payment by results plans regarding the emission reduction and subsequent distribution of benefits

- a) Participation of OPIAC and its indigenous organizations in national, regional, and local instances regarding planning, decision making, and operations for future emission reduction plans (ERPD), payment by results, and distribution of benefits .
- b) Participation of OPIAC and its organizations in the design and approval of future Contracts on Purchase and Payments for Emission Reduction (ERPA) between the State of Colombia and other States in the world.
- c) Incorporation of indigenous climate compensation (equitable and cultural) in the approaches, policies, plans and strategies of the Colombian State, both current and future.
- d) Reduce the asymmetry or inequality in the participation spaces, guaranteeing, with cooperation or public budget, the development of the technical capacities and managerial participation of OPIAC and its organizations.
- e) Respect for the structure and levels of indigenous institutionality, on the part of state, cooperation or civil society entities, in their relationship with indigenous peoples and communities, regarding climate processes, and avoiding situations involving lack of coordination, lack of communication, substitution, parallelism, division, among others.



Source: Caracol

6. Articulate the co-execution agreements of the PIVA, in an equitable indigenous climate compensation

- a) Design of new complementary and/or alternative mechanisms to these agreements, of equitable and cultural climate compensation, based on and in accordance with the measurement and appreciation of the significant and diverse climate contribution of indigenous territories and peoples; with methodologies that achieve greater impact, based on life plans, direct indigenous management and overcome the filtering approach and "competitive tendering of projects."
- b) Articulation of these agreements, as a "provisional compensation" of a future mechanism of permanent compensation in accordance with the climate contribution of the indigenous territories and peoples.
- c) After the completion of the REM (Redd+ Early Movers), organize the transition, with the support of Norway, Germany and the United Kingdom, to guarantee the continuity and expansion of the current agreements of direct co-execution by indigenous organizations, until the organization of a new mechanism of indigenous climate compensation, equitable and culturally relevant.
- d) Respect and support from other state or private sector entities and development banks, for the fulfillment of the objectives of such agreements, without being directly or indirectly affected by other conflicting state policies.
- e) Specific measurement, for each Amazonian Vision Pillar, of the results in deforestation and emissions, to differentiate the effective impact of indigenous territorial management (Pillar 4) and the management of agribusiness and extractive industries (Pillars 1,2,3).
- f) Incorporation of the measurement and assessment of the climate contribution

(according to item 5.4) of each indigenous territory involved in each agreement.

- g) Previous elaboration, as well as update and adjustments, of the Life Plans (or their equivalents) of each People, to locate on it the actions to be executed within the co-execution agreements.
- h) Connection and incorporation of the Conventions in the management and climate funds rather than only in the biodiversity, "in situ conservation," or protected areas.
- i) Prioritize direct agreements with indigenous organizations, including the development of their administrative and financial capacities, to reduce and remove intermediation.
- j) Expansion of the agreements to other safeguards, indigenous peoples and communities, prioritizing the strengthening of the Self-Governments and their Life Plans (and equivalents).
- k) Increase their budgets according to the greater value of the indigenous climate contribution in the emissions reduction and the corresponding payment by results.

7. Complementary options for reducing emissions and achieve equitable and cultural indigenous climate compensation

- a) Compensation through a Green Climate Fund program, from OPIAC and the organizations according to their own governance structures, in accordance with the aforementioned proposals, developed with technical assistance and with a "non-objection" endorsement from MADS [Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development]; through operational execution agreements with OPIAC and the indigenous organizations; and to implement the GCF's indigenous peoples policy, especially the articles referring to territorial security (11° g), self-government and financing (11° h), equitable access to benefits (3° and

44°), climate initiatives (22° g), payment by results (99°), preparation of indigenous proposals (72°), capacity building and institutional strengthening (96°)

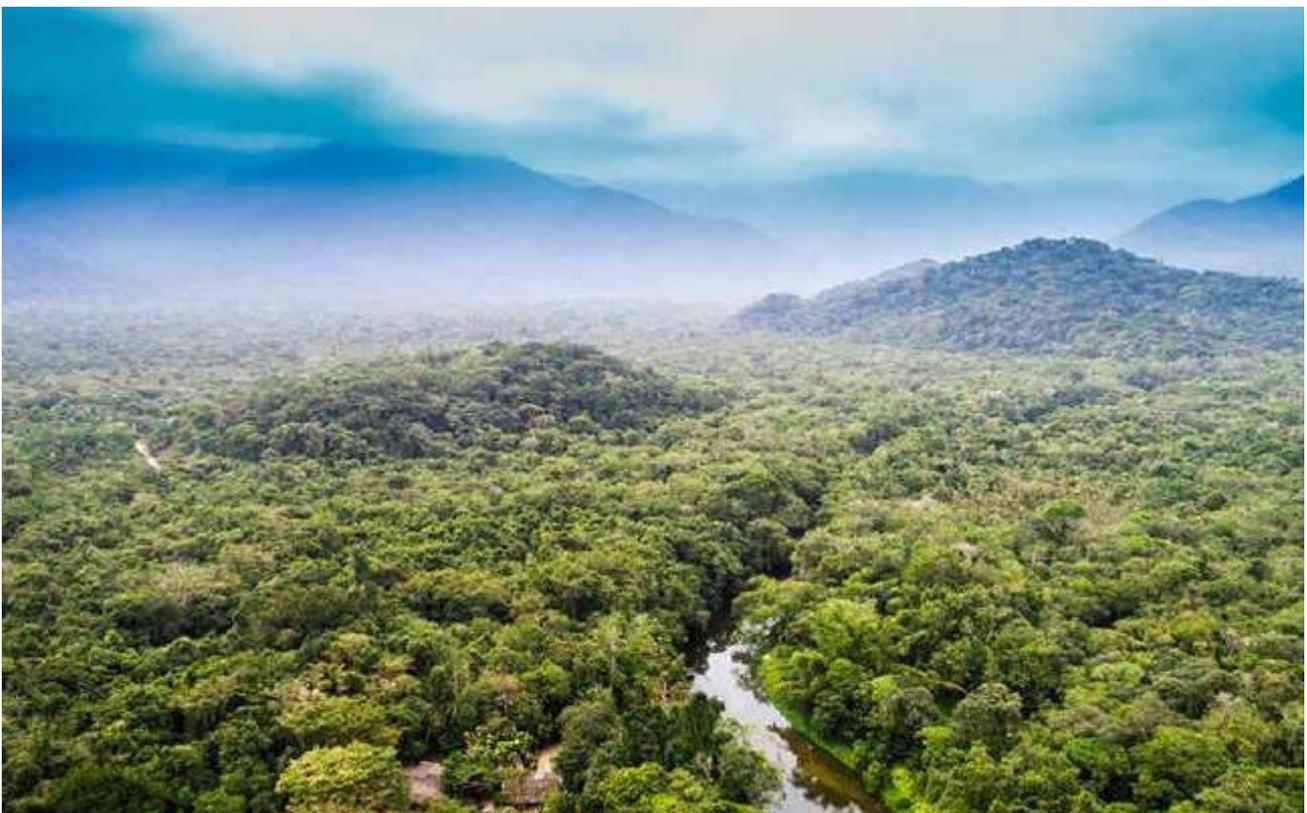
b) Compensation through bilateral programs based on the aforementioned approaches and proposals, which include OPIAC and the indigenous organizations according to their own governance structures; submitted to international technical cooperation and developed with technical assistance and with a "non-objection" endorsement from MADS and based on the operational implementation agreements made with OPIAC and the indigenous organizations according to their own governance structures.

c) Both proposals for reducing emissions shall be comprehensive (described in item 5.4) and specifically registered in RENARE, as a contribution from indigenous territories, whose fulfilled commitments must merit "payment for results," without being undermined by the non-compliance of other actors or regions.

d) Both proposals shall allow to face the great challenge of reaching the territories of each indigenous people with the essential information and the state actors, allowing the community assemblies to have an opinion and free informed decisions, in view of the complexity of actions, proposals and pressures on climate change.

e) Both proposals shall be new mechanisms of equitable climate compensation, to which current co-execution agreements are referential and have no precedent of compulsory continuity.

*OPIAC Auditorium, Teusaquillo, Bogotá, 12
October 2019*



Source : istock / semana.com

<i>NAME and Indigenous peoples representation</i>	<i>ORGANIZATION and region</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
Wrrny Gomez Acosta, Puinave People	OPIAC, Guaviare	
Salvador Miraña Bora, Miraña People	PANI, punne, ayveju, nimuee * Amazonas	
Marbe Luz Becerra, Pueblo Tukano	OPIAC, Guaviare	
Diana Paola Lozano Moreno, Guanano People	OPIAC, Vaupés	
Luis Antonio López Flores, Puinave People	OPIAC, Guainía	
Edinson Silva Peña, Nasa People	OPIAC, Caquetá	
Plinio Pachón Gonzales, Curripaco People	ASOCRIGUA II, Association of Indigenous Authorities of Guaviare Crigua II	
Carlos Garay Martinez, Uitoto People	ASCAINCA, Association of the Uitoto Community of the Alto Caquetá River	
Fany Kuiru Castro, Uitoto People	OPIAC, Amazonas	
José Wilter Rodríguez Rivera, Piapoco People	OPIAC, Guainia	
Sofía Pérez Cumari, Bora People	AIZA, Arica Zone Indigenous Association	
Julio César López Jamioy, Inga People	OPIAC General Coordinator	
Mayila Lara Sandoval, Puinave People	OPIAC, Guainia	



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Reducción de Emisiones, Impactos, Beneficios,
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