

POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE AMAZON BASIN AND ALL BIOMES OF BRAZIL FOR COP30

We, Indigenous authorities and leaders of the Amazon Basin, representing the nine countries of the region, together with leaders of the indigenous peoples from all biomes of Brazil, gathered in Brasília between June 2 and 5, we affirm with conviction and determination: we will be the hosts and protagonists of the Thirtieth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP30), in Belém do Pará, Brazil. For the first time, the world will discuss the future of climate in our territory, within the Amazon — where the forest speaks for us, and her voice echoes to the world with urgency.

Vital to the planet's stability, the Amazon, which holds 20% of the world's freshwater, stores up to 100 billion tons of carbon and regulates the global climate, is on the verge of collapse. The Amazon has already lost more than 88 million hectares of forest as a direct result of extractive activities, mainly mining, agriculture and livestock. After the severe fires of 2023, all historical records of drought, heat, and falling river levels were broken, indicating that the forest is dangerously close to its point of no return.

For millennia, we have lived and protected the Amazon, keeping its ecosystems intact to ensure the balance of climate, biodiversity, and life cycles. We are more than 500 Indigenous Peoples and more than 188 peoples in isolation, holders of ancestral knowledge that has preserved the world's largest forest, territories that today represent the largest carbon sinks on the planet.

Our territories are living spaces, where nature, spirituality, science, and community walk together. Our ways of life already offer concrete solutions to address climate change with fairness and effectiveness.


Therefore, we affirm: there will be no possible future without Indigenous Peoples at the center of global decisions. States must respect our rights, incorporate our ancestral knowledge, and ensure the protection of indigenous territories to design more effective mitigation and adaptation strategies.

With our full, equitable, inclusive, effective, and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, it is possible to build a new climate path — based on good living, solidarity, and harmony with the Earth. To ignore Indigenous Peoples is to jeopardize any real chance of tackling the climate crisis.

Therefore, we, the Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon Basin and all biomes of Brazil, reaffirm our ancient commitment to defend life and fight against the climate crisis. Through our cross-border alliance between Indigenous Peoples from different countries and different regions of Brazil, **we reaffirm** the following priorities for COP30:

1. Recognition and protection of all indigenous territories, especially territories with the presence of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI), as climate policy and action





For Indigenous Peoples, the territory goes beyond a physical space — it is a sacred place where all beings coexist in harmony, uniting the spiritual and the material, the individual and the collective, the past and the present. It is in this integral relationship with the land that good living and a full life are built, essential for the preservation of the planet. The demarcation and full protection of indigenous territories, especially those where the PIACI are present, are effective climate policies that guarantee our rights and strengthen biodiversity conservation and climate balance.

2. Direct financing and financial autonomy

Financial mechanisms, including those of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), must include and prioritize mechanisms for direct access to resources for Indigenous Peoples, strengthening our own organizations, funds, and strategies to mitigate, adapt, and combat loss and damage.

We demand that the financial architecture of the UNFCCC include our indigenous organizations and our own financial mechanisms, such as existing indigenous funds, for the allocation of resources aimed at climate mitigation, adaptation, and combating loss and damage in indigenous territories.

3. Representation and effective participation

Ensure in all climate decision-making spaces, including those at COP30, the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation of Indigenous Peoples in decision-making. It is critical to ensure that this representation derives from our own systems of government.

4. Protection of indigenous defenders

The safety of leaders and defenders who protect the forest must be an essential part of climate policies.

5. Inclusion of Indigenous knowledge systems

Our Indigenous knowledge systems and sustainable ways of life must be recognized as legitimate strategies for mitigation, adaptation, and environmental restoration.

6. Exploration-free zones in indigenous territories

We demand a decree establishing indigenous territories as areas free from extractive activities, in order to protect life, rights, and ecosystems.

In this sense, for our demands to be effectively met, it is essential to adopt concrete, urgent and coordinated measures at three interconnected levels: national, regional and international.

Therefore, **we demand:**

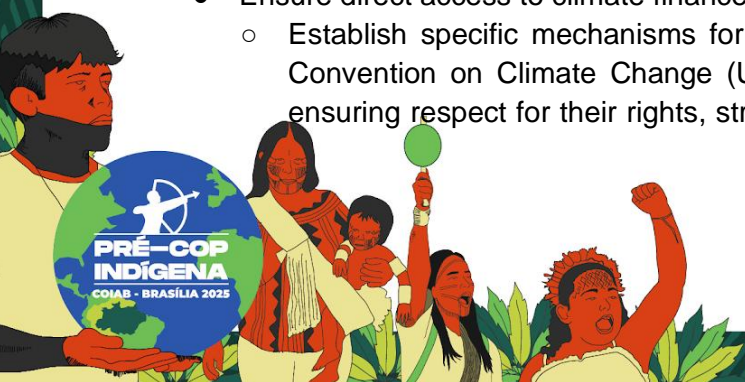
To States Parties to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):

The protection of indigenous territories in the Amazon is a carbon sink of approximately 340 million tons of CO₂ and represents one of the most effective mitigation and adaptation strategies. In addition, these territories guarantee the maintenance of the hydrological cycle,



which is fundamental for regional and global climate regulation. In light of this, we demand that UNFCCC State Parties recognize, promote and implement the following measures:

- Ensure the protection of indigenous territories as a priority climate action. Therefore:
 - Recognize, in the COP30 Action Document, that the full protection of the territories of Indigenous Peoples, including the territories of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI), constitutes an essential action of climate mitigation and adaptation.
 - Declare indigenous territories as exclusion zones from extractive activities because they are areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, in particular the Amazon, Congo, and Borneo-Mekong-Southeast Asia basins.
 - Include, in ministerial pronouncements and political declarations, the recognition of the full protection of indigenous territories, including the territories of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI), as a climate action based on human rights and the rights of Indigenous Peoples.
 - Reaffirm the guarantee of respect for the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), especially in paragraph 28 of the Global Stocktake.
- Include the protection of indigenous territories in negotiations within the mitigation and adaptation frameworks. Therefore:
 - Establish specific indicators in the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) that reflect the full protection of indigenous territories and the recognition of our own governance systems.
 - Incorporate, in the loss and damage program, the restoration and recovery of indigenous territories impacted by climate change, ensuring that these processes are conducted under the leadership and decision of the Indigenous Peoples themselves.
- Align the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) with the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Therefore:
 - Ensure that this Work Programme includes respect for the rights of Indigenous Peoples, phasing out fossil fuels, the exclusion of critical mineral mining activities in indigenous territories, including the territories of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI), as well as the exclusion of monocultures for biofuels in Indigenous territories.
- Adopt the binding schedule (roadmap) for the phasing out of fossil fuels (“transitioning away from fossil fuels”), prioritizing the interruption of exploration and extraction in areas of particular importance for biodiversity and for the functions and services of ecosystems, especially the territories traditionally occupied by Indigenous Peoples, recognized or in the process of demarcation.
- Ensure direct access to climate finance for Indigenous Peoples. Therefore:
 - Establish specific mechanisms for direct access to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) climate funds for Indigenous Peoples, ensuring respect for their rights, strengthening autonomy and resource management



through their own organizational mechanisms. This includes the Loss and Damage Fund, the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund, and the financial instruments provided for in the Baku-Belém Roadmap.

- Ensure the full and effective representation of Indigenous Peoples in the governance spaces of the UNFCCC financial mechanisms, ensuring fair, inclusive, transparent, and culturally appropriate decision-making processes, aligned with their realities and priorities.
- Direct UNFCCC financial instruments — including those related to the implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement — to directly support indigenous economies, as defined by the peoples themselves, valuing our livelihoods, sustainable production systems and territorial management practices.
- Ensure the full and effective representation and participation of Indigenous Peoples at all levels of the UNFCCC decision. Therefore:
 - Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective, gender-responsive and influential participation of Indigenous Peoples at all levels of decision-making within the UNFCCC, including the Conferences of the Parties (COPs), subsidiary bodies, technical working groups and other formal instances of the climate regime.
 - Ensure adequate and equitable conditions for accreditation, financing, and logistical support, in order to enable the direct participation of indigenous representatives appointed by their representative organizations, respecting our own governance and collective decision-making mechanisms.
 - Include within each national delegation present at COP30 and its preparatory meetings, mandatorily, at least one indigenous representative designated by representative indigenous organizations, ensuring their integration in the negotiation processes and the elaboration of national positions.
- Integrate the Protection of Defenders of Territorial Rights. Therefore:
 - Establish specific indicators within the framework of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) to monitor and report on the situation of defenders of territorial and environmental rights, including data on threats, criminalization and violence associated with protecting territories from the impacts of climate change and extractive activities. The inclusion of this class of indicators should be replicated in the mitigation agenda.
 - Explicitly incorporate the theme of protecting defenders into the scope of the Just Transition Work Program (JTWP), recognizing the central role of these actors in promoting climate justice and advocating for solutions based on human rights and indigenous rights, as well as our traditional knowledge.
 - Recognize, in the Global Stocktake process, the violation of human rights and indigenous rights of defenders, as well as their protection as climate action in the territories. This includes the systematization of statistics on attacks, threats and murders of indigenous leaders, quilombolas, traditional communities and human and environmental rights defenders, as a critical element to assess the fair and equitable implementation of the Paris Agreement.



- Ensure the Protection of Indigenous Peoples' Knowledge Systems. Therefore:
 - Include specific indicators within the framework of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) that recognize, value, and monitor the contribution of indigenous knowledge systems to the fight against climate change, territorial management and adaptation based on diverse socio-cultural contexts.
 - Recognize, within the scope of the loss and damage mechanism, the loss of knowledge, practices, and traditional languages of Indigenous Peoples as forms of non-economic and irreparable losses, incorporating qualitative measurement methodologies and culturally appropriate approaches.
 - Ensure the recognition of the collective rights of authorship, intellectual property, and governance of Indigenous Peoples over their knowledge systems, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), respecting their own protocols of consent, use, and sharing of knowledge.

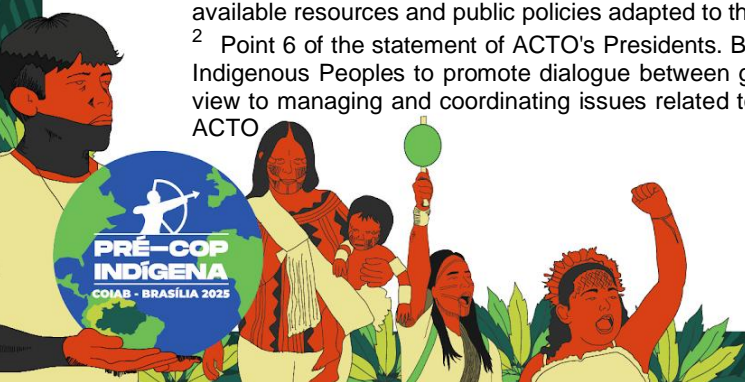
To the States Parties to the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO):

Based on the commitments made in the Belém Declaration of the Presidents of ACTO (2023) and in accordance with international human rights, indigenous rights, and climate justice frameworks, the Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon Basin demand that the States Parties:

- Request that the ACTO Secretariat formally forward the Declaration of the Indigenous Pre-COP to the COP30 negotiation spaces, ensuring that the demands and proposals of the Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon are considered in global decisions on climate and biodiversity.
- Operationalize commitments related to the protection of human rights, indigenous rights, and territorial rights of Indigenous Peoples¹, including Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI), by:
 - Ensuring legal certainty of indigenous territories, including demarcation, titling, legal protection, and ongoing monitoring mechanisms;
 - Recognition of the intangibility of the territories of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI), based on the principle of non-contact and self-determination.
- Adopt a regional political declaration recognizing the Amazon as a zone free of extractive activities, as a strategic measure for the just energy transition, and the progressive elimination of fossil fuels, respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- Implement the Amazonian Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples². In this regard:
 - Ensuring that the Mechanism is a regional body for shared governance, composed of representatives from the eight Amazonian states and indigenous representatives from

¹ Point 101 of the statement of ACTO's Presidents. Belém do Pará, 2023: Promote actions to protect and guarantee the human rights of Indigenous Peoples and their collective rights to their territories and lands located in the Amazon Region, especially those of Indigenous Peoples in situations of isolation and initial contact, strengthening available resources and public policies adapted to this region.

² Point 6 of the statement of ACTO's Presidents. Belém do Pará, 2023: Establish the Amazonian Mechanism of Indigenous Peoples to promote dialogue between governments and Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon, with a view to managing and coordinating issues related to Indigenous Peoples that contribute to the objectives of the ACTO



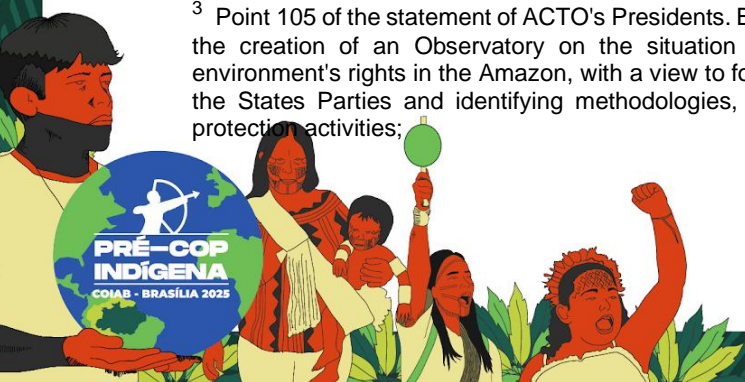
each country in the Amazon Basin, with a parity-based, intercultural character and guided by the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

- The first session of the Mechanism is convened during the Fifth Summit of Presidents of the Amazon, including in its agenda the promotion of indigenous initiatives towards COP30, and in the subsequent national, regional, and global climate agenda.
- Create a formal mandate for ACTO financial structures to include direct access mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon, in line with our own governance systems and territorial priorities.
- Operationalize the Observatory on Defenders of Indigenous and Environmental Rights³. In this regard:
 - Implement, in a coordinated and binding manner, the Observatory on the situation of defenders of human rights, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and environmental rights in the Amazon region, as provided for in the Declaration of Presidents of the ACTO.
 - The Observatory should have ongoing monitoring mechanisms, early warning and rapid response systems, as well as protocols for the full protection of leaders and communities at risk, with an emphasis on indigenous women, communicators, youth and defenders in contexts of territorial conflict.
- Addressing the Impacts of Mercury on Indigenous Peoples and Amazon Ecosystems
 - Formally request that the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention prepare and submit a comprehensive technical report on the impacts of mercury contamination in the Amazon region, focusing on indigenous territories affected by legal, illegal, industrial, and artisanal mining. The Annual Report should include:
 - Assessment of health impacts of Indigenous Peoples, including PIACI, with special attention to women, children;
 - Analysis of synergistic and cumulative impacts on rivers, fish, aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, considering the central role of these environments for food security and traditional ways of life;
 - Identification of critical contamination zones, based on data provided by local communities, scientific studies, and participatory environmental monitoring, for your immediate attention;
 - Recommendations for urgent prevention, mitigation, and remediation measures, aligned with the precautionary principle and respect for human rights and the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

To each of the governments of the Amazonian countries (Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Suriname, French Guyana, Guyana):

Building on the obligations undertaken under the UNFCCC Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of

³ Point 105 of the statement of ACTO's Presidents. Belém do Pará, 2023: Promote, within the framework of ACTO, the creation of an Observatory on the situation of human rights defenders, Indigenous Peoples' and the environment's rights in the Amazon, with a view to fostering the exchange of experiences and cooperation among the States Parties and identifying methodologies, sources of funding, and best practices for promoting their protection activities;



Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and other international human rights and Indigenous Peoples' rights instruments; the Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon Basin demand:

- Fully and bindingly incorporate Indigenous Peoples' own knowledge, governance systems, Life Plans, and mechanisms into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).
- Ensure the legal and legal security of the territories and resources of Indigenous Peoples, including territories and resources of the PIACI, in accordance with international human rights instruments and the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the right and principle of self-determination and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).
- Declare national legal instruments that declare Amazonian indigenous territories as exclusion zones for extractive activities.
- Granting legal measures at the national level for the protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact (PIACI), national governments should:
 - Legally recognize the 128 currently unrecognized records of Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and adopt urgent measures to ensure the legal and territorial security of these peoples, based on the principle of intangibility and precaution.
 - Ensure the legal certainty of Indigenous Peoples of Initial Contact (PICI), the formalization and public disclosure of existing official records, ensuring their inclusion in specific protection policies.
 - Implement specific legal, administrative, and programmatic measures that recognize, respect, and protect the territorial, cultural, and existential rights of the PIACI, with a differentiated approach and specific protocols, in accordance with the principles of self-determination and non-contact.
- Ensure the full and effective representation and participation of Indigenous Peoples in all national decision-making spaces that affect our territories and resources. Therefore:
 - Ensure the full, effective, and decision-making participation of Indigenous Peoples in the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and review of national climate and biodiversity policies, based on the principles and rights of self-determination and FPIC.
 - Include, in the official delegations of the nine Amazonian countries to COP30, at least one indigenous representative officially appointed by their representative organizations, ensuring their integration into national, regional, and international negotiations.
 - Establish permanent national platforms for dialogue and articulation between States and Indigenous Peoples on climate and biodiversity, with guaranteed financial resources and mechanisms to ensure the effective participation of women, young people and representatives of the various socio-cultural regions of the Amazon.
 - Systematically include indigenous women and youth in the processes of preparing and updating national mitigation and adaptation plans, recognizing their strategic roles in environmental protection and the intergenerational transmission of knowledge.



- Ensure direct access to climate finance for Indigenous Peoples within national spaces. Therefore:
 - Develop national mechanisms for direct and differentiated financing for Indigenous Peoples, based on criteria of equity, equality, inclusion, and representativeness, strengthening these institutional mechanisms and respecting their own management instruments.
 - Ensure the application of social and environmental safeguards in the financing of green infrastructure projects or mitigation and adaptation measures or projects.
 - Invest in training indigenous experts in the areas of mitigation (including REDD+ and Amazon Indigenous REDD+), adaptation, loss and damage, access to climate finance, and Article 6 mechanisms of the Paris Agreement.

The climate crisis has causes, names and those responsible. And it will not be us, Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon and the other biomes of Brazil, who will bear this burden alone. What happens here reverberates around the world — if the Amazon falls, the planet collapses.

While governments invest in wars, we invest in life. We are the ancestral voice of the Earth — the true authorities of the climate.

Current climate policies and actions do not respond to the gravity of the moment. Time's up. COP30 will be a turning point: it will either put Indigenous Peoples at the center of climate decisions, or it will be remembered as an accomplice to the collapse.

The Brazilian presidency of COP30 has promoted the *mutirão* concept (joint effort), inspired by our collective practices. But it is not enough to adopt our concepts — it is necessary to protect our lives, territories and rights with concrete actions and real commitments.

For the solutions led by the Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon to have an impact, the real engagement of all actors is essential: governments, donors, financial institutions, international organizations, the private sector, and civil society. Only with an inclusive, fair, and coordinated approach will it be possible to face the crisis with the urgency it demands.

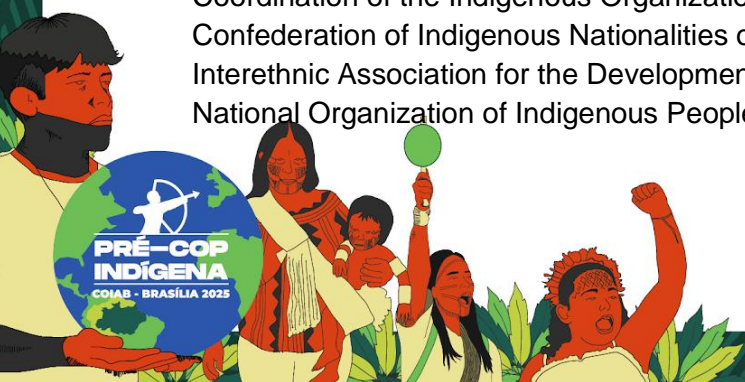
We are ready to contribute and lead — with concrete proposals, ancient science, true alliances, and a non-negotiable commitment to life.


Keeping the Amazon alive means keeping the planet alive. We've always been here.

For the climate and the Amazon — the answer is us!

Indigenous organizations of the Amazon basin:

Coordination of the Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon – COIAB
 Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of the Ecuadorian Amazon – CONFENIAE
 Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Jungle – AIDESEP
 National Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon – OPIAC





Organization of the Indigenous Peoples of Suriname – OIS
Association of Amerindian Peoples - APA
Regional Organization of Indigenous Peoples of Amazonas, Venezuela – ORPIA
Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia – CIDOB
Federation of Aboriginal Organizations of French Guiana – FOAG
Waorani Nationality from Ecuador – NAWE
Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin – COICA

Indigenous organizations in Brazil



Brazilian Indigenous Peoples' Articulation - APIB
Articulation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of the Northeast, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo - APOINME
General Assembly of the Kaiowá and Guaraní people ATY – GUASU
Guaraní Yvyrupa Commission (CGY)
Articulation of indigenous peoples of the Southeast region – ARPINSUDESTE
Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the Southern Region – ARPINSUL
Indigenous Council of Roraima
Articulação dos povos e organizações indígenas do Amapá e Norte do Pará – APOIANP
State Federation of Indigenous Peoples of Pará – FEPIPA
Coordination of Organizations and Articulations of Indigenous Peoples in Maranhão – COAPIMA
Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Tocantins – ARPIT
Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Mato Grosso – FEPOIMT
Organization of Indigenous Peoples of Rondônia, Northwest of Mato Grosso – OPIROMA
Indigenous Movement of Acre
Articulation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of the Amazon – APIAM
Union of Indigenous Women of the Brazilian Amazon – UMIAB
Indigenous Fund of the Brazilian Amazon – Podáali

