



PRIORITY DEMANDS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND TRADITIONAL PEOPLES AND COMMUNITIES OF BRAZIL AND THE AMAZON BASIN

To the Governments of Brazil and the Amazon Basin, the Brazilian COP30 Presidency, and the International Philanthropic Community¹

Context

The Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) and the civil society of the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT), legitimate representatives of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities in Brazil, and the G9 of Indigenous Amazonia, present this document of priority demands aimed at relevant and efficient actions for global, national, and local climate governance, in the preparatory context for COP30, the elaboration of National Climate Plans, and other related forums.

We, Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Peoples and Communities (PIPCTs) of Brazil and the Amazon Basin, are disproportionately affected by the impacts of the climate crisis, despite our territories conserving 80% of global biodiversity and being fundamental for climate mitigation and adaptation. Our traditional ways of life, based on ancestral knowledge, represent effective solutions to the planetary crisis, yet we remain excluded from decision-making spaces that determine the future of our territories and existences.

Territorial insecurity is one of the greatest threats we face. Thousands of indigenous and traditional territories await demarcation, recognition, or titling, while land grabbing, illegal mining, deforestation impacts, agribusiness expansion, fossil fuel exploitation, hydroelectric dam construction, and all forms of exploitation intensify. This violence, the systematic violation of rights, and environmental racism not only endanger our lives and cultures but also compromise the conservation of ecosystems that regulate the global climate.

Moreover, climate financing does not reach our communities fairly. Only 0.3% of global resources are directed directly to PIPCTs, and bureaucratic barriers hinder our access to funds essential for territorial protection and sustainable project implementation. The existence of various self-managed funds by PIPCTs can serve as inspiration for direct financing, as well as for the creation of new financing mechanisms. Instruments like Payments for Environmental Services (PES) often ignore the diversity of biomes and communities, reducing our lands and forests to mere market assets without guaranteeing fundamental rights.

The lack of public policies that value agroecology and traditional social technologies further aggravates this situation, exposing sociobiodiversity to irreversible risks. Our traditional

¹ About this document (version of May 8, 2025): List of demands developed at the **Regional Meeting of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Peoples and Communities towards COP30**, held from April 23–25, 2025, in Brasília, intended to inform advocacy work in preparation for and during the Bonn Conference in June and COP30 in November 2025. This document supplements the **Declaration of the Regional Meeting of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Peoples and Communities of Brazil and the Amazon Basin for COP30**, presented to representatives of the Brazilian government and the Brazilian Presidency of COP30 on the last day of the event. Accessible at this [LINK](#).



food systems, which account for 30% of agricultural production in Brazil, are invisibilized by public policies that prioritize large-scale agribusiness. At the same time, energy transition projects advance on our territories without free, prior, and informed consent, violating human rights and exacerbating socio-environmental conflicts.

In this context, COP30 represents a historic opportunity to transform promises into concrete actions. We no longer accept being treated as vulnerable or mere beneficiaries of assistentialist policies. We are central agents in climate governance, and our demands must be incorporated not only in rhetoric but in national plans and international agreements. Climate justice will only be achieved when our territorial rights are guaranteed, our ancestral knowledge is valued, and our participation in decision-making spaces is effective and autonomous.

Therefore, we demand:

1. TERRITORIAL RIGHTS: IMMEDIATE GUARANTEE

DEMANDS FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Significantly advance agrarian reform processes to allocate lands to traditional peoples and communities as a measure to decentralize and democratize land ownership structures;
2. Ensure the physical and legal security and protection of Indigenous and traditional peoples' and communities' territories, environmental rights defenders, and local communities;
3. Guarantee free, prior, and informed consent for any type of project that impacts traditional territories and communities;
4. Protect traditional territories from exploitation through mechanisms that commodify environmental resources, such as the carbon market;
5. Safeguard the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Peoples and Communities to remain in their territories;
6. Integrate goals for Indigenous Land demarcation, recognition of Traditional Peoples' and Communities' territories, titling of Quilombola Territories, and territorial protection into national commitments and strategies (NDCs, biodiversity protection policies, Climate Plan, and related policies);
7. In Brazil, enact the Presidential Decree proposed by CNPCT regarding regulatory frameworks for the traditional territories of the 26 segments of PCTs (beyond Indigenous Peoples and Quilombolas);
8. In Brazil, complete the construction and implementation of the Decennial Development Plan for Traditional Peoples and Communities, currently being developed within CNPCT;

DEMANDS FOR CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS:

9. Recognize Indigenous Land demarcation as a climate mitigation and adaptation policy;
10. Identify, recognize, regularize, and legalize self-declared territories and *maritórios* of Traditional Peoples and Communities as climate action and historical reparation measures;



DEMANDS FOR PHILANTHROPY:

11. Finance autonomous territorial monitoring mechanisms to oversee signed land allocation agreements;
12. Support legal actions against regressive laws (such as Brazil's "temporal framework");
13. Promote political and technological training for Indigenous and traditional youth on territorial policies and environmental protection tools (such as Brazil's CAR and Traditional Territories Platform).

2. DIRECT CLIMATE FINANCING

DEMANDS FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Allocate at least 40% of climate resources directly to recognized organizations, funds, and other resource access mechanisms managed by Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Peoples and Communities, ensuring inclusive oversight of resource allocation;
2. Recognize PIPCTs' capacity to manage climate financing;
3. Create specific financing lines for Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Peoples and Communities in national socio-bioeconomic climate funds, with processes adapted to diverse realities;
4. Financially support community initiatives that valorize identity, youth, gender, and sociobiodiversity of PIPCTs through existing or future self-managed funds;

DEMANDS FOR CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS:

5. Consider Indigenous and Traditional Peoples' and Communities' organizations and their own financial mechanisms in the UNFCCC financial architecture, including existing Indigenous and Traditional Community funds, for resource allocation toward mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage actions;
6. Foster inclusive training and capacity-building for youth and women on community-directed climate financing management;
7. Streamline access to financial resources for direct financing of PIPCTs' organizations in international forums (e.g., GCF), with simplified rules for community projects;
8. Recognize territorial security as the basis for climate protection and create specific climate financing lines to accelerate land demarcation, land regularization, and territorial protection policies;

DEMANDS FOR PHILANTHROPY:

9. Finance and support (logistics and human/technical resources) capacity-building, development, and implementation of territorial management strategies and climate actions;
10. Provide technical support for the creation and strengthening of community territorial funds and project development/submission to national and international resource mobilization mechanisms;
11. Adopt administrative and financial procedures adapted to PIPCTs' realities.



3. SOCIOBIODIVERSITY AS STATE POLICY

DEMANDS FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Recognize PIPCTs' role as guardians of sociobiodiversity and the climate, respecting our ways of life, mother tongues, spiritualities, and traditional and ancestral knowledge;
2. Strengthen public policies and Sustainable and Agroecological Management Plans for Traditional Peoples and Communities;
3. Incentivize productive arrangements by Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Peoples and Communities;
4. Promote sociobiodiversity technologies adapted to Indigenous and Traditional Peoples' and Communities' realities;
5. Foster youth organization and participation in political processes and local production, with specific financing lines to safeguard traditional knowledge;
6. Strengthen new financial instruments for financing sociobiodiversity economies as alternatives to prevent population indebtedness;

DEMANDS FOR CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS:

7. Incorporate sociobiodiversity knowledge and practices into the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) indicators to reflect Indigenous and traditional cultural and territorial management practices as adaptation and ecosystem resilience strategies;
8. Include recognition of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples' and Communities' food sovereignty in climate negotiations on food security (Sharm el-Sheikh Program, among others);
9. Integrate food systems into the Just Transition work program, promoting local production and sociobioeconomy incentives, considering sustainable management and production practices already exercised by PIPCTs;

DEMANDS FOR PHILANTHROPY:

10. Finance sociobiodiversity productive arrangements, supporting Indigenous and Traditional Peoples' and Communities' initiatives (e.g., traditional seed banks, agroextractive activities), ensuring fair remuneration for sustainable practices;
11. Finance research integrating traditional knowledge and science, guaranteeing remuneration for PIPCTs' representatives participating in research.

4. ENERGY TRANSITION WITH RIGHTS

DEMANDS FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Ban mining, fossil fuel exploitation, hydroelectric dams, and any projects impacting indigenous and traditional territories, and strengthen control over projects that may directly or indirectly affect PIPCTs;
2. Ban energy exploitation in regions inhabited by isolated and recently contacted Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities;



3. Guarantee the right to free, prior, and informed consent according to PIPCTs' own protocols and their organizations, including the right to veto projects in their territories with traditional possession but no initiated administrative process or pending decisions;
4. Promote reparations for ongoing energy projects, respecting PIPCTs' traditional rights and fully preserving their ways of life;
5. Create, promote, and guarantee PIPCTs' social participation spaces for monitoring and oversight of energy policies;
6. Train PIPCTs, with emphasis on youth and gender, to monitor and oversee fossil fuel exploitation;
7. Prioritize community renewable energy, respecting PIPCTs' governance, supporting community-managed microgrids as a decentralization strategy;

DEMANDS FOR CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS:

8. Ban fossil fuel use in PIPCTs' territories;
9. Respect free, prior, and informed consent in decisions regarding Just Energy Transition;
10. Guarantee reparations for ongoing international projects;
11. Promote global capacity-building for fossil fuel exploitation monitoring;

DEMANDS FOR PHILANTHROPY:

12. Create dedicated funds or financing lines within existing financial structures to promote community energy self-sufficiency;
13. Invest in community renewable energy projects.

CONCLUSION

COP30 will not be legitimate without our presence and representation. We, Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Peoples and Communities, are ancestral guardians of the Earth, holders of millennial knowledge that keeps forests standing, rivers alive, and the climate in balance. While the industrialized world destroys, we protect: our ways of life, based on reciprocity with nature, prove it is possible to live without exploiting resources to the last drop. Our ancestral knowledge is not an alternative—it is the foundation for truly effective and transformative global climate governance. Therefore, we demand:

1. Ensure PIPCTs' participation in COP decision-making spaces, with speaking roles in specific negotiation tracks (just transition, adaptation, Sharm el-Sheikh agriculture program, climate financing);
2. Guarantee effective occupancy of one of the three seats in the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) by Traditional Peoples and Communities of Brazil;
3. Guarantee 1,280 credentials for participation and representation in the Blue Zone (1,000 for Indigenous Peoples globally, including 500 Brazilian Indigenous representatives, and 280 for Traditional Peoples and Communities of Brazil);
4. Provide financial and logistical support for the participation of 780 representatives of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Peoples and Communities of Brazil at COP30;



5. Provide financial and logistical support for PIPCTs’ spaces at COP30, such as the Indigenous Maloca and the People’s Summit space.

COP30 in Belém is a historic opportunity for Brazil to lead the climate action and combat agenda through the lens of climate justice. We demand that governments fulfill their commitments to Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Peoples and Communities of Brazil and the Amazon Basin and to the international community, and that philanthropy directs resources with transparency and urgency. Our peoples are not just vulnerable to the climate crisis — we are the solution. We will remain vigilant; protecting our lives and territories is the future of all.

THE ANSWER IS US!

NOTHING ABOUT US WITHOUT US!

Clean energy, yes — but not like this.

We have many riches in our territories, and we are their guardians. Outsiders covet them, yet only governments decide about our lives and territories.

Signed by:



APIB: Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil, organization that represents more than 300 Indigenous Peoples in Brazil.



**CONSELHO NACIONAL DOS
POVOS E COMUNIDADES
TRADICIONAIS - CNPCT**

CNPCT: National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities, organization that represents 28 segments of Traditional Peoples and Communities in Brazil.

COP30



G9 Indigenous of the Amazon Basin: Articulation representing the Indigenous Organizations of the nine countries of the Amazon Basin.