

Appendix 9: Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF)

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1. Introduction

This Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF) is designed to comply with IDB's obligations specified in their accreditation, and the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy (IPP). It contains proposed measures and actions that will be developed in collaboration with the potentially affected indigenous peoples and contained in a time-bound plan that is culturally appropriate. If the accredited entities are acting in an intermediary function, the accredited entities will require and ensure that the executing entity and other intermediaries apply and fulfill the requirements of this Policy. The accredited entity and the executing entity will conduct the necessary due diligence and oversight to ensure that these requirements are fulfilled

This IPPF includes a description of how specific activities meet the requirements of the GCF Policy and the GCF Environmental and Social Policy and ESS standards, including provisions for the development and implementation of site-specific Indigenous Peoples Plans (IP Plans).

The IPPF and IPP will complement the social assessments of the project and programmes proposed for GCF financing and provide guidance on specific issues related to addressing the needs of the affected indigenous peoples.

The different IP Plans needed will follow guidance of this IPPF. An IPP will be elaborated by every sub-project and be adjusted as appropriate to the realities of Indigenous Peoples. They will reflect any alternative terminology for the indigenous peoples, and will include the following elements:

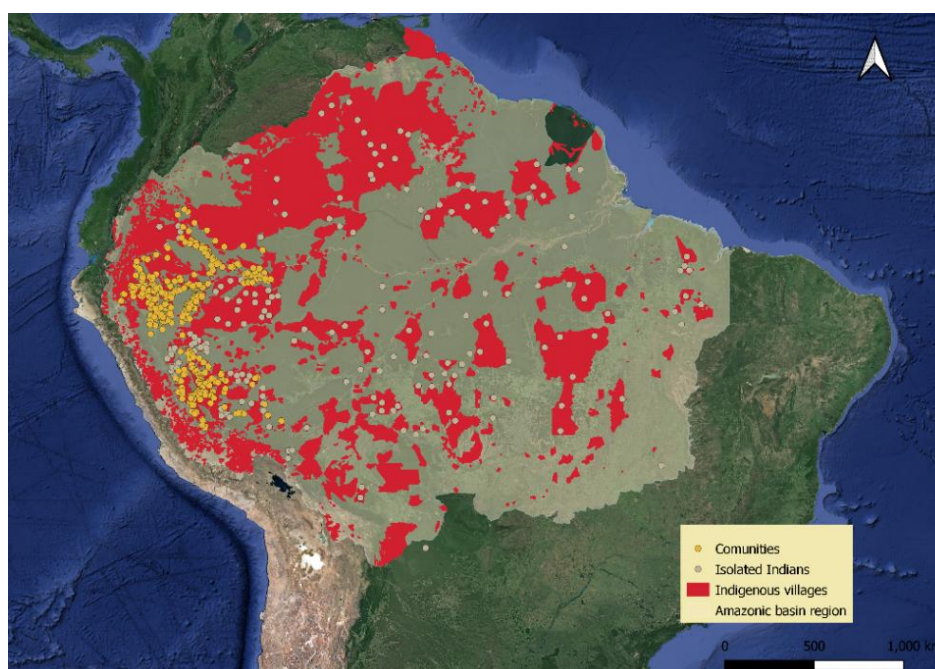
- (a) Baseline information (from independent and participatory environmental and social risks and impacts assessment processes);
- (b) Key findings and analyses of impacts, risks and opportunities;
- (c) Measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate negative impacts, and enhance positive impacts and opportunities;
- (d) Community-based natural resource management;
- (e) Results of consultations (during environmental and social risks and impacts assessment processes), including a list of people and organizations that participated, a timetable, who was responsible for each activity, the free, prior and informed consent, and future engagement plans;
- (f) Gender assessment and action plans;
- (g) Benefit sharing plans;
- (h) Tenure arrangements;
- (i) Grievance redress mechanisms;
- (j) Costs, budgets, timetables, organizational responsibilities; and
- (k) Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

2. Baseline information (from independent and participatory environmental and social risks and impacts assessment processes)

As mentioned in the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, the Amazon is a hub of social and cultural diversity. It is home to numerous ethnic groups, with approximately 410 Indigenous Peoples present in the region, some 80 isolated tribes, and Afro-descendant and mestizo communities.

These ethnic groups contribute to the cultural richness and diversity of the Amazon, preserving ancestral knowledge and sustainable ways of life that are integral to the region's ecological balance.

Figure 1- Distribution of Indigenous population in the basin, including Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact



Source: (RAISG, 2022)¹

According to the Amazonian Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information, indigenous territories in the Amazon basin cover an area of 215,503,395.95 hectares. Brazil hosts the most significant proportion, followed by Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia.

Table 1 Indigenous Peoples that have the most significant number of inhabitants compared to the total Indigenous Peoples

¹ <https://www.raisg.org/es/mapas/>

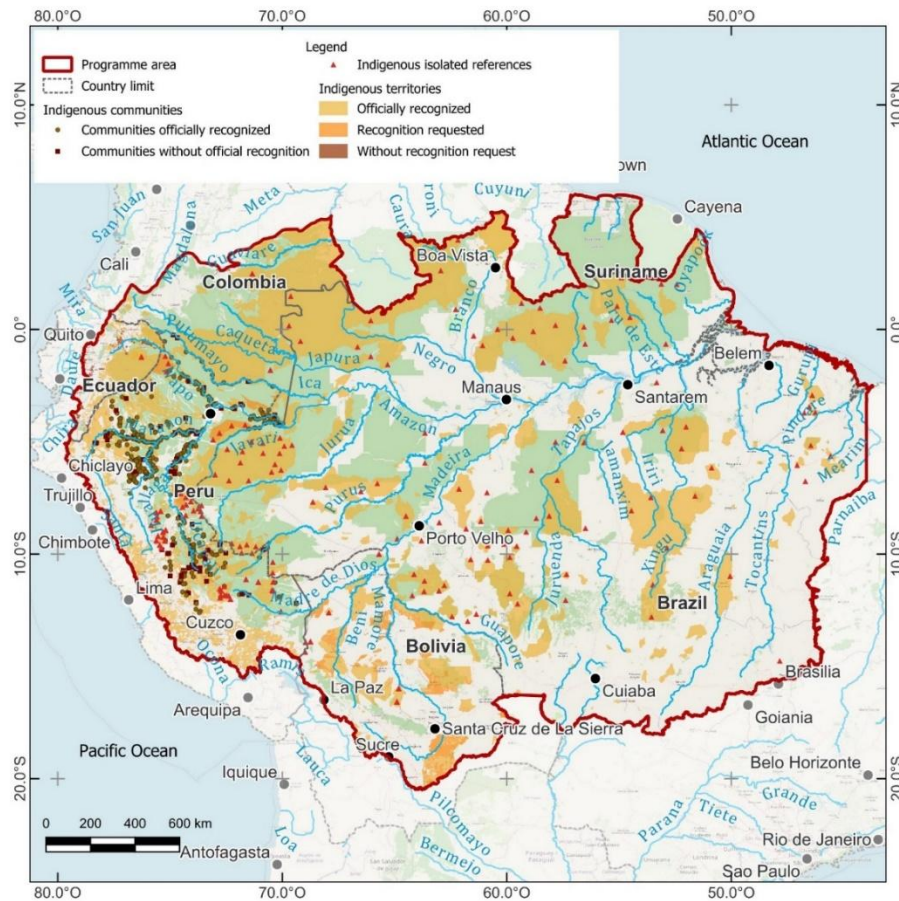
Ethnic group	People	Percentage of the total
Aguaruna (Awajun)	84,503	10%
Ticuna	62,220	8%
Asháninka	54,267	7%
Shipibo-Conibo	47,107	6%
Cocama-Cocamilla (Kukama-Kukamiria)	43,405	5%
Chayahuita (Shawi)	31,841	4%
Yanomami/Ye'kuana	26,854	3%
Ingarikó/Wapichana/Taurepang/Macuxi/Patamona	26,048	3%
Arapaso	26,046	3%
Quechua, Napo (Kichwa)	22,146	3%
Ashéninka	16,491	2%
Sateré Mawé	13,350	2%
Guajajara	13,284	2%
Amuesha (Yánesha)	13,122	2%
Piro (Yine)	12,860	2%
Xavante	11,651	1%
Achuar	11,145	1%
Yagua	10,587	1%

Source: IDOM (2024) with information from (RAISG, 2022)

According to the RAISG (acronym for **Amazon Network of Georeferenced Socio-Environmental Information**), Indigenous Peoples face serious social problems due to governmental and illegal authorizations that claim territories for the implementation of infrastructure projects or the advancement of the extractive sector in the region. Thus, the effectiveness of a policy of demarcation of PNAs (acronym for **Protected Natural Areas**) and ITs (acronym for Indigenous Territorial Systems) is demonstrated by contrasting it with the progress of the region's exploitation, legal or illegal.

The demarcation of ITs has a positive impact on reducing deforestation and degradation of native forests, which guarantees the protection of carbon stocks, safeguards biodiversity, and preserves regional hydrological systems. All the above ensures the survival of cultural diversity in the region, thanks to indigenous communities who recognize the importance of the standing forest and sustainably use its resources. The traditional practices of the indigenous population are closely linked to and in harmony with nature.

Figure 2: Indigenous territories



Source: IDOM (2024) with information from (ORA, 2024)

3. Key findings and analyses of impacts, risks and opportunities.

As mentioned in the Environmental and Social Analysis and Management Framework, the IDB Environmental and Social Policy Framework has a standard dedicated to overseeing impacts and risks for Indigenous and traditional peoples.

Therefore, Sub-projects in areas with presence of Indigenous Peoples, as defined in ESPS 7, will carry out a sociocultural analysis to identify potential social, cultural and environmental impacts on them. This will be done together with the Indigenous Peoples involved in the project, in the framework of a meaningful consultation, guided by the principle of free, prior and informed consent

Sub-projects with significant adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples will not be eligible. This includes relocation of Indigenous Peoples from lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use; adverse impacts on

land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or customary use; significant impacts on cultural heritage that is essential to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of Indigenous Peoples lives, including the use of the cultural heritage including knowledge, innovations, or practices of Indigenous Peoples for commercial purposes;; and any impact on Indigenous Peoples in isolation or initial contact.

Adverse impacts will be avoided, minimized, mitigated and, only in exception cases, compensated, according to the mitigation hierarchy. The proposed avoidance, minimization, mitigation and compensation actions will be developed in the framework of a meaningful consultation with the affected IP. guided by the principle of free, prior and informed consent, and will secure the FPIC when needed according to the ESPS 7 and the GCF IP Policy. The proposed measures will be reflected in an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) with the content outlined in this IPPF.

Additionally, sub-projects shall (i) respect and foster full respect for the human rights, collective rights, dignity, aspirations, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) promote self-determined, sustainable, development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in a culturally appropriate manner; and (iii) respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, traditional knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples.

Throughout the subproject's life cycle, an ongoing relationship with the Indigenous Peoples involved by the subproject will be established and maintained based on meaningful consultation based in the principle of free, prior and informed consent of the affected Indigenous Peoples in accordance with the requirements of ESPS 7 (paragraphs 11-13), including stakeholder analysis and engagement planning, disclosure of information, consultation, and participation in a culturally appropriate manner, respecting Indigenous Peoples governance, language, and their rights; involving IP's representative bodies and organizations and members of the IPs affected communities; ensuring the participation of Indigenous women and people of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities by providing specific spaces to obtain consent; providing sufficient time for IP decision-making processes; and including indigenous consultation protocols when they exist.

4. Measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate negative impacts, and enhance positive impacts and opportunities.

Whenever an Indigenous Peoples community is identified within the sub-project area of influence (and that it will potentially be affected directly and indirectly), a Sociocultural Analysis (SCA) should be carried out in a participatory manner to determine risks and potential social, cultural and environmental negative and positive impacts on the Indigenous Peoples.

This approach will apply to all sub-projects involving activities that might impact Indigenous Peoples, including activities under Outputs: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, and 3.2; as well as Activities specifically addressed to IPs, including Activity 1.2.3 and 1.2.4; and the activities indicated in Section 7 on Gender assessment and Action Plans.

If risks and impacts are identified, the Borrower should prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) outlining the actions that were agreed with the Indigenous Peoples to avoid, minimize and/or compensate for adverse impacts in a culturally appropriate manner.

Hereby we describe the outline and content of an IPP, and includes (but is not limited to) the following elements:

Outline

i. Baseline Information on the Indigenous Peoples in the Project's Area of Influence

The baseline information should include a comprehensive characterization of the Indigenous People's communities (its demographics; socioeconomic conditions; land tenure; resource use, sources of livelihood); means of production (land tenure systems, customary uses of land); community-based natural resource management; community and governance structure, including norms, values, rules, customs, behaviors, and decision-making mechanisms; a description of its worldview and beliefs; gender assessments and action plans, gender aspects and dynamics; analysis of symbolic aspects (values, traditions, customs, beliefs); social vulnerability analysis (socio-economic vulnerability and potential risk of exclusion from expected project benefits); aspects related to tangible cultural heritage (sacred groves, rocks, lakes and waterfalls²) and intangible cultural heritage (innovations and practices of communities embodying traditional lifestyles; effects on continued customary use of biological resources/access to traditional sites; effects on the respect, preservation, protection, and maintenance of traditional knowledge; effects on ritual or ceremonial activities; effects on the exercise of customary laws). Both qualitative and quantitative data and indicators may be used for this baseline. Georeferenced maps of Indigenous Peoples territories and of their cultural resources, when available, should be included.

ii. A Description of the Legal Framework Pertaining to Indigenous Peoples

An analysis of the applicable international, national, and subnational laws and sector policies (such as health, education, etc.), and international legal and policy framework.

An analysis that describes any gaps between the applicable international, national, and subnational legal framework and the provisions of ESPS 7 (including those

² Sub-projects that result in damage, displacement or substantial alteration of critical cultural heritage (i.e. physical damage, visual impact, access restriction) are part of the Exclusion List (see ESMF). This may include sacred water resources to Indigenous Peoples.

related to the protection of their cultural heritage), and a description of how those gaps will be overcome to grant the highest levels of protection.

iii. A Description of the Risks and Potential Impacts, as well as the Opportunities for Indigenous Peoples Development

After consultation of the IPs to identify the risks together, a description of potential project risks and direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts (considering climate change scenarios, when appropriate) on Indigenous Peoples, as well as the opportunities and project benefits for Indigenous Peoples, and a benefit sharing plan. With particular importance those related to their physical and cultural survival, territorial integrity, social organization and customary laws and economy.

iv. A Description of the Culturally Appropriate Mitigation Measures, Costs, and Timeline (Indigenous Peoples Plan - IPP)

A description of the culturally appropriate measures that will be proposed for consent to manage the risks and impacts of the project on Indigenous Peoples, as well as the measures that will be proposed for consent, to ensure that Indigenous Peoples are equal project beneficiaries.

A description of the expected costs and budget, a summary of the expected timeline, and the proposed people/roles that will be responsible for executing the risk and impact management measures.

v. A Description of the Culturally Appropriate Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement Process, FPIC and Information Disclosure

The IDB Environmental and Social Performance Standard ESPS 7, states that obtention of the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples will be required in the following circumstances:

- Impacts on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation.
- Relocation of indigenous peoples from lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation.
- Significant impacts on cultural heritage that is essential to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of Indigenous Peoples lives, including the use of the cultural heritage including knowledge, innovations, or practices of Indigenous Peoples for commercial purposes.

A description of the process that was followed to ensure a culturally appropriate, intergenerational, and gender representative, good-faith consultation and engagement process. It should be aligned to the feedback obtained from Indigenous Peoples on how the process should be undertaken. The IPP should be developed with the broad participation of representatives of different groups of Indigenous Peoples communities, including women and youth, to ensure that it responds to their own

priorities. In cases where Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) needs to be obtained, this section should describe the agreed upon process to undertake the FPIC process and the agreed upon means to document its outcome(s) (consent and dissenting views). Among other information, this section should provide detailed documentation regarding the participants in such process and showing that the consent was given in a free, prior and informed process, including summarize the information disclosure process, the agenda items that were discussed, how issues were raised during consultations/ FPIC process, and how those issues were addressed, and how it will be taken into account by the project. It should also include how the consultation requirements in other ESPS such as ESPS 8 (cultural heritage) and ESPS 6 (ecosystem services) related to Indigenous Peoples were addressed, and how they will ensure the principle of free prior and informed consent, and a meaningful consultation will be ongoing to the process.

vi. A Description of the Indigenous Peoples, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A description of the culturally appropriate procedures included in the sub-project's grievance redress mechanism to address grievances/queries/redress needs by Indigenous Peoples arising from sub-project implementation and operation. The GRM should consider both the availability of customary dispute settlement mechanisms and judicial recourse applicable to Indigenous Peoples. The grievance redress mechanism should provide for fair, transparent, and timely redress of grievances without costs, and if necessary, provide for special accommodations for women, youth and the elderly, and other vulnerable groups within the community, to make their complaints.

vii. A Description of Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting Arrangements

A definition of sociocultural indicators that serve as a baseline for eventual monitoring of impacts generated by the project, defining a monitoring system specifically for Indigenous communities, analyzing the possibility of implementing participatory community monitoring systems, when appropriate. A description of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanisms (including responsibilities, frequencies, feedback, and corrective action processes). A description of the expected costs and budget for implementing monitoring, evaluation and reporting measures, including those of participatory monitoring systems. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should include arrangements for ongoing information disclosure, consultation and, where applicable, securement of FPIC from Indigenous Peoples and for the implementation and funding of any corrective action identified in the evaluation process.

With regards to positive impacts and opportunities, the programme has an entire set of actions described under Section 6.

5. Community-based natural resource management

Activities directly related to community-based natural resource management are under component 2, the programme includes subprojects focused on *community and ecosystem-based adaptation for small communities* implemented, where Indigenous Peoples play a particular role in the implementation.

Subprojects under this component will have a specific engagement with IPs through meaningful consultation, participatory design, inclusive approach, and FPIC when needed). Involvement in decision making will be ensured in the subprojects design, based in past good practices of IDB projects, and in accordance with GCF, and IDB´s ESPF requirements.

Output 2.1. Sub-projects focused on community and ecosystem-based adaptation for small communities implemented. will target the most vulnerable small communities across the Amazon Basin, prioritizing those that lack adequate technical and financial capacities and have limited WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) infrastructure to cope with the intensification of climate change impacts, such as droughts (leading to drinking water shortages) and floods (resulting in expanded flood zones, health risks, and safety issues). Under this subcomponent, priority will be given to sub-projects that promote sustainable sanitation technologies, climate-sensitive waste management for pollution abatement and GHG emission reduction, community-based water retention schemes, managed aquifer recharge (MAR) methods, and solar groundwater extraction. Activities under this Output include:

Activity 2.1.1: Implementation of Sub-Projects in Small Communities³. Projects will be selected based on a participative and inclusive approach. Eligibility criteria will incorporate gender and diversity factors, as well as alignment with GCF result areas and expected adaptation benefits. GCF indicators, such the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries of adaptation interventions, improvements in water availability during climate extremes, or enhanced ecosystem services, will be used to assess Programme's impact. This activity will be co-financed by GCF grant and loan, and IDB loan.

Activity 2.1.2. Design and implement community-driven water resilience projects specifically led by women and Indigenous groups. These projects will focus on critical water resilience efforts such as rainwater harvesting, wetland restoration, and small-scale water recycling systems. By empowering marginalized communities, particularly women and Indigenous populations, to take leadership roles in these projects, this activity will foster local ownership and ensure that adaptation measures are tailored to the specific needs and knowledge of these groups.

Activity 2.1.3: Development of a Customized “Amazonian Best Practices” Training Program. This program will be developed by regional experts and conveyed to Indigenous Peoples and local community leaders and officials, for their input. It will focus on best practices for climate resilience and adaptation, tailored to the needs of

³ Indigenous peoples will be engaged and reach out through the activities explained under the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

small communities, particularly those supported by Activity 2.1.1., with the aim of improving local capacity to manage WASH systems under changing climate conditions. In these small communities, it will be advisable to strengthen the technical work with workshops led by mother facilitators, who will carry out the daily dissemination of good practices to ensure the proper use of sanitation facilities. This activity will be co-financed by GCF loan, and IDB loan.

Activity 2.1.4: Development of a Strategy for Scaling-Up Investments. This strategy will provide pathways for expanding successful interventions, leveraging additional funding, and ensuring long-term sustainability of WASH infrastructure improvements. It will include guidance on securing public and private financing to enhance resilience-building efforts in both small communities, including Indigenous Peoples, and larger cities. This activity will be co-financed by GCF loan, and IDB loan.

Activity 2.1.5: Dissemination of Lessons Learned and Best Practices. Documents will be prepared and shared, summarizing insights and best practices from the sub-projects to inform future initiatives and promote knowledge, including Indigenous Knowledge, exchange across the Amazon Basin. This will ensure continuous learning and improvement in climate-resilient WASH management. This activity will be co-financed by GCF loan, and IDB loan.

Component 2 will target the most vulnerable small communities, including indigenous peoples, across the Amazon Basin, prioritizing those that which often lack adequate technical and financial capacities and have limited WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) infrastructure to cope with the intensification of climate change impacts, such as droughts (leading to drinking water shortages) and floods (resulting in expanded flood zones, and increased health risks, and safety issues).

6. Results of dialogue tables (during environmental and social risks and impacts assessment processes), including a list of people and organizations that participated, a timetable, who was responsible for each activity, the free, prior and informed consent, and future engagement plans⁴

The programme has carried out extensive stakeholder engagement of the including special sessions of dialogues targeting indigenous peoples that took place on July 18, 2024 – Indigenous Perspectives I - for Spanish speakers, reaching 36 participants engaged in the discussion, and on August 1st, 2024 – Indigenous Perspectives, for Portuguese speakers, reaching 43 participants.

⁴ For more information on the nine different dialogue tables that took place in the past 3 months, please visit **Annex 7- Summary of Consultations- Stakeholder Engagement Plan**.

Please note that these two meetings were exclusively targeted for Indigenous peoples, however, during all round of dialogue tables, Indigenous peoples have actively participated of other 7 meetings that have taken place⁵:

Name of the table	Date and hour (EDT)	Languages	Number of participants
1 – Civil society Perspective I	July 16, 10h30	Spanish	60
2 – Indigenous Perspective I	July 18, 10h30	Spanish	36
3 – Afro-descendants Perspective	July 23, 10h30	PT/ES	43
4 – Women groups Perspective	July 25, 10h30	PT/ES	50
5 – Civil society Perspective II	July 31, 10h30	Portuguese	45
6 – Indigenous Perspective II	August 1st, 10h30	Portuguese	43
7 – Various perspectives	August 6, 10h30	English/Dutch	43
8 – Regional organizations Perspective	August 8, 10h30	EN/PT/ES	32
9 – International organizations Perspective	August 13, 10h30	English	19
Total of participations			371

The agenda of the two dialogue tables with IPs was presentation included four sections. The agenda have been sent to all invitees (one week before the meeting) and presented at the beginning of the meeting to the participants:

1. Participants introduction round (see details of participants below)
2. Presentation of the project proposal to improve water security in the basin presented by IDB: including a brief presentation of the programme, its components, activities, including a slide on the environmental and social impacts, timeline and stakeholder engagement⁶. As reflected in the summary of main concerns below, during the discussions some general questions were raised by the participants regarding the impacts of the project to IPs, mostly focused on the potential positive impacts and that the programme was very relevant as they were already suffering from climate change impacts in their daily activities. In addition, some questions regarding their inclusion of the execution process, were discussed.
3. Views and contributions from the participants five questions served as starters for the dialogue:
 - Do you identify the issues mentioned in the introduction as relevant to your community (your region or country)?

⁵ For more information of all other tables- please visit Annex 7 that provides more details on them.

⁶ The presentation (in English) is shown is included here as part of Annex I.

- Have you experienced an extreme event (flood/drought/other) in recent years, and how did it affect your daily activities?
 - What needs/deficiencies do you identify in the water and sanitation sector? How do you think this relates to climate?
 - What aspects do you identify as most relevant to you/your community/organization related to access to water and sanitation services?
 - What challenges does your group face regarding vulnerability to climate change events?
4. Next steps by IDB: On this point, the IDB mentioned the timeline for approval, how the facility will integrate the points raised in activities at the programme level and in the design of subprojects. The IDB also clarified that this dialogue covers the programme but that the IPs will be involved only during the preparation and design of subprojects activities and actions targeting IPs. The IDB also clarified that there were some components and activities during the programme with positive impacts for IPs.

Through extensive stakeholder engagement and collaborative planning, the roundtables aim to catalyze robust, sustainable solutions that are inclusive and supportive of the diverse needs and contributions of all Amazonian countries involved.

Dialogue Tables of Indigenous perspectives – I- (Spanish)

During the exchange:

- **IPs reaffirmed the critical importance of this programme:** Climate change is exerting increasing pressure on the Amazon's water resources, leading to desertification, floods, and recurrent droughts. These disruptions disturb local ecosystems and threaten the survival of indigenous communities that directly depend on these resources. During the discussions, the stakeholders highlighted the urgency of concerted action to mitigate the effects of climate change, notably through sustainable water resource management strategies and the adaptation of infrastructure to new climatic conditions. Implementing such measures is a must to protect the livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples and local populations and preserve the Amazon's unique biodiversity.
- **Existing concerns of economic activities resulting in pollution of water resources:** Mining and oil activities in the Amazon result in significant water contamination, posing a major threat to the health of indigenous communities and biodiversity. IPs stakeholders in the discussions emphasized the extent of water pollution, which affects not only the quality of drinking water but also aquatic ecosystems. To address this situation, IPs stakeholders raised that it was imperative to strengthen environmental regulations and establish independent monitoring systems to ensure that extractive companies adhere to environmental protection standards. These measures will minimize negative impacts on water resources and protect the health of local populations.

Ensure integration of IPs in the promotion of policies and projects to enhance protection of water resources. Sustainable water management in the Amazon

requires the implementation of policies and projects aimed at protecting water sources and restoring areas degraded by deforestation. The discussions revealed a consensus on the importance of reforestation and reducing deforestation to preserve water resources. Reforestation initiatives using native plants and water management projects are essential to restore damaged ecosystems and ensure sustainable water availability. Additionally, integrating Indigenous communities into these efforts is key for their long-term success

- **Deforestation impacting significantly livelihoods of IPs:** Massive deforestation in the Amazon poses a critical threat to biodiversity and the livelihoods of indigenous communities. the IPs highlight the need to implement forest restoration programs and reforestation initiatives to counter this destructive trend. These efforts aim to restore forest ecosystems while providing sustainable livelihoods for local communities. By integrating indigenous communities into these projects and using native plants, it is possible to create sustainable solutions that strengthen the ecological and economic resilience of the Amazon.
- **Limited stakeholder engagement and consultation of IPs in the planning and projects result in project failures:** Including indigenous communities in the planning, execution, and evaluation of water management projects is essential to ensure their success. Discussions highlighted that past project often failed due to a lack of consultation and participation from Indigenous Peoples. To address this, it is vital to establish participation mechanisms that allow indigenous communities to actively contribute to decision-making. This participatory approach enhances the legitimacy of projects and ensures that the needs and perspectives of Indigenous Peoples are considered, promoting more sustainable and equitable outcomes.
- **Technical Training and knowledge exchange is highly important to ensure long term sustainability among IPs:** Facilitating dialogues and knowledge exchange with indigenous communities about sustainable water and natural resource management is imperative to prepare future generations to protect their vital resources. IPs participants raised the importance of developing training and awareness programs to strengthen local capacities. These initiatives should include technical aspects, such as engineering and environmental monitoring, as well as skills in coordination and public policies. By investing in education and training, communities can better manage their natural resources and actively participate in the conservation of their environment.

The main insights of the dialogue include:

- **Integrate indigenous communities in planning and Execution:** To ensure the success of any program or project aimed at managing and protecting the Amazon's water resources, it is crucial to involve indigenous communities from the planning stages through to execution and evaluation. Their local knowledge and direct stake in the outcomes make their participation essential for creating sustainable and effective solutions.
- **Focus on sustainable water and environmental management:** The facility should prioritize strategies for sustainable water resource management and environmental

protection. This includes strengthening environmental regulations, implementing independent monitoring systems to oversee extractive activities, and promoting reforestation using native plants to restore degraded areas and preserve biodiversity.

- Simple and direct funding mechanisms: Simplifying the processes for accessing funds and ensuring that financial resources directly reach indigenous communities can significantly enhance the effectiveness of development projects. By reducing intermediaries and making funding more accessible, communities can better manage their own projects, leading to more efficient and impactful use of resources., inputs in this topic will be considered for the conceptualization and design of outputs 2.3 and 2.4.

The list of participants of this first group of Spanish- speaking IP representatives:

#	Country	Name CSO	Name	Last name	Gender	Email
1	Bolivia	Aldeas Infantiles SOS Bolivia	Diego	Salazar	Man	diego.salazar@aldeasinfantiles.org.bo
2	Bolivia	Aldeas Infantiles SOS Bolivia	Alejandra	Ontiveros	Woman	alejandra.ontiveros@aldeasinfantiles.org.bo
3	Colombia	Asociación Asoindeguaí	Alcira	Morales	Woman	luis2152010@gmail.com
4	Colombia	Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de Tarapacá Amazonas - ASOAIMTAM	Jair Alfonso	Rincón Ipuchima	Man	secretariageneralasointam@gmail.com
5	Colombia	Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Trapecio Amazónico - ACITAM	Abimelec	Macuyama Saldaña	Man	meleco9127@gmail.com
6	Peru	Asociación Nacional de Ejecutores de Contratos de Administración de las Reservas Comunes del Perú - ANECAP	Fermin	Chimatani	Man	paola.sanchezpacheco@gmail.com
7	Colombia	Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas - ASOPAMURIMAJSA	Carlos Yeiner	Luango Suárez	Man	asopamuri2011@gmail.com
8	Bolivia	Central de Pueblos Indígenas de La Paz - CPILAP	Lino	Illimuri Apana	Man	cpilap.nortelapaz@gmail.com
9	Bolivia	Central de Pueblos Indígenas del Beni - CPIB	Abdón	Justiniano	Man	abdonjustiniano92@gmail.com
10	Bolivia	Central de Pueblos Indígenas del Beni - CPIB	Ruth	Rocha	Woman	cepibeni@entelnet.bo
11	Bolivia	Central Indígena de la Región Amazónica de Bolivia - CIRABO	Erwin	Amutari Cartagena	Man	cirabo@gmail.com
12	Peru	Confederación de Nacionalidades Amazónicas del Perú - CONAP	Rocio	Escudero	Woman	rescuderot@hotmail.com
13	Ecuador	Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana - CONFENIAE	Magaly	Mashinkash	Woman	comunicacionconfeniae@gmail.com
14	Ecuador	Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador - CONAIE	Apawki	Castro	Man	apawki@hotmail.com
15	Bolivia	Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia – CIDOB (Orgánica)	Tomás	Candia Yusupi	Man	organicaacidob@gmail.com
16	Bolivia	Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia – CIDOB (Orgánica)	Adolfo	Chávez	Man	organicaacidob@gmail.com

17	Peru	Confederación Nacional Agraria - CNA	Antolín	Huáscar Flores	Man	a.huascar@gmail.com
18	Ecuador	Consejo de Gobierno del Pueblo Shuar Arutam - CGPSHA	Jaime Luis	Palomino Ungucha	Man	palominounguchajaimeluis@gmail.com
19	Colombia	Consejo Regional Indígena del Ortegua Medio Caquetá - CRIOMC	Ángel	Miro Jaramillo	Man	asociacioncriomc@gmail.com
20	Ecuador	Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica - COICA	José Gregorio	Díaz Mirabal	Man	gmirabal66@gmail.com
21	Ecuador	Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica - COICA	Fany	Kuiro Castro	Woman	coordinacion_general@coicamazonia.org
22	Ecuador	Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica - COICA	Fausto Daniel	Santi Gualinga	Man	santigualingaf@gmail.com
23	Peru	Federación Regional Indígena Awajún del Alto Mayo - FERIAAM	Edward	Cahuaza Juep	Man	edwardcj2020@gmail.com
24	Colombia	Fundación Maikuchiga	Carlos Saúl	Vásquez Mendoza	Man	maikuchigacolombie@gmail.com
25	Bolivia	Gran Consejo Tsimané – GCT	Maguín	Gutiérrez	Man	maguingutierrezcayuba060@gmail.com
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Summary of Dialogue Tables of Indigenous perspectives – II- (Portuguese)

Access to water and water source protection is a key concern: Indigenous communities in the Amazon are severely impacted by the effects of climate change. More intense droughts in rivers like the Xingú and Iriri have led to significant fish mortality and profoundly disrupted daily life. These communities are struggling to maintain their livelihoods, reflecting the profound changes in their ecosystems. The introduction of rainwater capture and storage technologies, such as the use of cisterns, has become urgent to secure their access to water. Additionally, protecting natural water sources, where water springs directly from the ground, is essential to ensure a continuous supply of potable water.

Environmental Degradation in water bodies due to economic activities has been worsen by Climate change: Deforestation, driven by industrial agriculture and mining, is degrading Amazonian ecosystems and exacerbating the global climate crisis. In regions like the state of Acre, Indigenous communities are witnessing the destruction of their lands by these activities, affecting the quality and quantity of water in essential rivers, worsening extreme droughts and floods. Establishing buffer zones around water sources to prevent deforestation, limit soil erosion, and prevent pollution is critical to preserving the continuity of waterways and protecting aquatic ecosystems.

Urgent need for climate adaptation projects and novel technologies in the Amazon: There is an urgent need for direct investments and international support to implement climate change adaptation projects in Indigenous territories. However, the solutions proposed by governments and large corporations are often insufficient or counterproductive, as they fail to address the underlying causes of the environmental crisis. The introduction of desalination and water purification technologies, tailored to local realities, is essential to address the lack of potable water, complementing the protection of natural water sources.

IPs lands conservation: • The conservation of Indigenous territories is fundamental to addressing climate change. IPs participants raised that demarcating and protecting these lands ensure the sustainability of natural resources and the quality of life in these communities. Any solution to climate change must include the active participation of Indigenous communities, respecting their traditional knowledge and resource management capabilities, including the preservation of water sources and riparian forests, which play an essential role in filtering sediments and pollutants.

• One of the proposed solutions is the creation of specific public policies for agriculture on Indigenous lands. These policies must promote sustainability and adapt to the cultural and environmental particularities of the communities, while encouraging innovation and the use of advanced technologies to improve traditional agricultural practices and ensure self-sufficiency. Integrating efficient irrigation systems, such as drip irrigation, and reforesting riparian forests with native plant species to reduce erosion and filter pollutants are essential to protect water and soil quality. • Empowering and providing autonomy to Indigenous communities is essential for their sustainable development. It is of interest that these communities receive direct financial support and technical assistance to implement projects aligned with their cultural needs. The Environmental Territorial Management Plans (ETMPs) developed in some communities have already proven to be a key tool for managing resources autonomously and effectively responding to the effects of climate change. These plans should also include specific strategies for protecting water sources and recovering riparian forests.

• The adoption of innovative technologies and methods in agriculture is vital to sustainably maximizing the productivity of Indigenous lands. Communities that must maximize productivity in limited agricultural territories require access to financing to adopt new technologies, ensuring that agricultural practices respect and preserve natural resources. This includes optimizing rainwater use, implementing suitable irrigation systems, and restoring riparian forests to support soil and water quality.

• It is urgent to design financial instruments adapted to the specific realities of indigenous lands. Traditional financing mechanisms often require guarantees that are unattainable for these communities. Facilitating access to the necessary resources for economic development and the implementation of sustainable projects is essential, considering the need for infrastructure to capture and store rainwater as well as protect water sources. Conservation policies should also be implemented to restrict land use near waterways, thereby strengthening the resilience of aquatic ecosystems.

The lack of adequate environmental education in schools contributes to the ongoing degradation of natural resources, essential for the subsistence of Indigenous communities. It

is important to increase investment in environmental education from an early age to raise awareness of the importance of environmental preservation and the intrinsic connection between nature and Indigenous communities. Education should include a deep understanding of the importance of water sources and riparian forests for ecosystem sustainability.

- Deficiencies in water and sanitation infrastructure, combined with local bureaucracy and political maneuvering, hinder the implementation of solutions for the health and well-being of Indigenous communities. It is essential to invest in adequate infrastructure for water treatment and sanitation, ensuring that these resources reach communities directly. This includes the introduction of water purification technologies, protection of natural water sources, and restoration of riparian forests to reduce bank erosion and maintain water quality.
- Dependence on government support limits the capacity of Indigenous communities to develop self-management projects, making them vulnerable to crises such as water scarcity. Promoting the solidarity economy can enable these communities to manage their resources independently, thereby strengthening their capacity to face challenges without relying exclusively on the government. This includes implementing sustainable management practices for water sources and riparian ecosystems to ensure community resilience to climate impacts.
- Indigenous women, often the most affected by climate change, are made invisible in decision making processes, limiting the impact of proposed solutions for their communities. It is essential to recognize the central role of Indigenous women in climate resilience by ensuring their active participation in decision making and implementation of solutions. The preservation and enhancement of ancestral knowledge, including practices related to water management and the preservation of riparian forests, are indispensable for protecting the forest and ensuring water security for all. Forming international partnerships with other countries facing similar challenges can help share experiences and knowledge to combat climate change more effectively.

In addition, the main insights of the dialogue include the following:

- Prioritize the protection and restoration of water sources and riparian forests: The program should emphasize the protection of natural water sources, where water springs directly from the ground. Establishing buffer zones around these sources to prevent deforestation and limit soil erosion is crucial. Additionally, restoring riparian forests with native species should be a core strategy to filter pollutants, reduce bank erosion, and maintain water quality. These efforts will not only preserve aquatic ecosystems but also ensure a sustainable water supply for communities.
- Integrate advanced and culturally adapted water management technologies: The adoption of technologies such as rainwater capture, desalination, and efficient irrigation systems should be a key component of the program. These technologies should be tailored to the local realities and cultural practices of the communities involved. This integration will enhance water availability, optimize its use in agriculture, and ensure that traditional knowledge is respected and utilized effectively in managing water resources.

- Empower indigenous communities through education and financial support: The program should focus on building the capacity of Indigenous communities by providing education on water management and environmental sustainability. This includes investing in environmental education from an early age and offering technical training in the use of advanced water management technologies. Additionally, the program should facilitate access to financial resources that enable communities to implement and manage water-related projects autonomously, thus fostering long term resilience and self-sufficiency in water management.

The complete list of participants and their affiliations are included in the following table:

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Incorporation of inputs received during Dialogue table process in the FP:

The programme acknowledges that IPs in the Amazon region face several challenges with regards to contextual environmental risks such as mining and illegal deforestation. The process of stakeholder engagement confirmed findings that were assessed as part of the strategic environmental assessment. As there are some concerns raised during the process of consultation that are out of the scope of the programme, it will be possible to address some of the concerns during the implementation of the activities, including, but not limited to:

- Enhancing environmental regulations, and monitoring system: **Component 3- Output 3.1.**
- Active participation of Indigenous peoples in the design: **Component 2- Output 2.2.**
- Innovative Technologies, including Eba to address climate vulnerability and preserve water bodies: **Component 3- Output 2.3.**
- Financial instruments and mechanisms: **Component 2- output 2.4 (Activity 2.4.5.)⁷**
- Deficiencies in Water and sanitation: **Component 2- output 2.4. (Activity 2.4.1.)**

Each of these activities has been designed in a way that facilitates the inclusion of IPs needs. However, the inputs collected during the dialogues will be taken as a basis for information for the implementation of the Facility and for each sub-project.

In addition, the IDB has **the Amazonia Forever initiative**, where continuous engagement with Indigenous peoples and other stakeholders take place. As part of this continuous engagement a platform with georeferenced stakeholders including indigenous peoples in the Amazon region is retrofitted and updated. For this project, the platform has helped mapping a wide array of indigenous groups, including those identified as CBO (Community Based Organizations). On this direction several indigenous groups and communities have been in contact with the Bank for different initiatives in the Amazon region.

For this project, additional mixed water cooperatives and groups have been identified. The georeferencing exercise helped and will help to monitor territory coverage giving visibility to different groups assuring to receive different perspectives even from indigenous peoples that are not regularly include on stakeholder's engagement efforts.

7. Gender assessment and action plans⁸

As mentioned in the Gender assessment, the division of the Amazonian population by sex has not been accurately identified. However, based on the information recorded by the latest national censuses, it can be estimated that for five countries in the Amazon region - Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru - the average percentage of Amazonian women is between 48.3% and 49.7% of the population. This population varies according to the different ethnic groups that are identified in each country. In Colombia, 307,280 Amazonian women do not self-identify with an ethnic group, 82,900 self-identify as indigenous and 9,427 as Black, Mulato,

⁷ Inputs from the dialogue tables with IPS

⁸ See Annex 8- Gender and Diversity Assessment and Action plan for more information.

Afro-descendant or Afro-Colombian (DANE, 2018). Most women in the Ecuadorian Amazon identify as mestizas (210,462) and indigenous (121,463) (INEC, 2010). Finally, in Peru 735,597 Amazonian women identify as mestizas, 66,095 as native or indigenous to the Amazon and 38,109 as Quechuas (INEI, 20179).

Most of the population is Brazilian, accounting for more than 70% of the total population. Such population is followed by that of Peru and Colombia with an estimated 13% and 4% of the total Amazonian population, respectively (UCLG, 2018¹⁰). However, the most populous cities are Manaus and Belém in Brazil, with about 2 million inhabitants each. In addition, there are other intermediate cities, such as Iquitos in Peru, with a population of more than 400,000 inhabitants (INEI, 2017). Among the small municipalities of the region are other important cities such as Leticia (Colombia), Tabatinga (Brazil) and Puerto Maldonado (Peru), where the population ranges from 50,000 to 80,000 people (INEI, 2017; National University of Colombia, s.f).

In general, there are several characteristics of gender relations in the Amazon, however, each of these varies greatly depending on the social and environmental context from specific Amazonian social groups: (i) there is a strong community identity and political commitment among ethnic, occupational and other social groups, (ii) patriarchal cultural values among some indigenous groups assume that men represent the family and the community in public arenas, leaving women without independent autonomous property rights and representation in decision making related to forest management, (iii) the division of labor by gender is often linked to different physical spaces and areas of activity, for example, women may engage in reproductive and productive activities in the homestead/community gardens, swidden gardens, including livestock, agroforestry and non-timber forest products while men dominate in hunting, agricultural clearing and logging activities for the commercial market. In non-indigenous communities, women's arenas are often more limited, and men typically dominate agriculture, (iv) women's productive work is often invisible to markets and outsiders due to its association with the home, family, and subsistence and because of limited market access, (v) physical isolation of many forest communities makes women's collective action more difficult, and limits access to social services and other benefits of citizenship rights, (vi) programs to support community forest management have influenced community and family gender dynamics, often creating or exacerbating gender inequalities by focusing resources on a small group of male timber managers and neglecting non-timber forest products and broader forest management tasks, (vii) over the past three decades, Amazonian women have found diverse ways to organize in support of their community struggles for land and other resources, to demand services from government and non-governments' organizations projects, and to gradually build their skills and leadership within broader community and public arenas. Inequalities increase according to area of urban/rural residence and ethnic condition, with indigenous peoples being the ones furthest behind.

Across the Amazon, indigenous women are leading solutions to protect biodiversity and global climate amidst ongoing and increasing threats to their rights and territories. They are leading communities and movements to resist land grabs, fossil fuel and mineral extraction, agribusiness expansion, and gender-based violence. Women's leadership is on the rise in the Amazon as indigenous women are speaking up, transforming their communities, and sharing

⁹ INEI Censos Nacionales 2017. [Link](#)

¹⁰ UCLG (2018). Ciudades Amazónicas: aprendizaje entre pares sobre el uso sostenible de los ecosistemas terrestres. Riberalta, Bolivia: Learning UCLG. [Link](#)

their experience to build a healthier territory. During the COVID-19 crisis for example, the leadership of Amazon indigenous women became more evident as they took on crucial role in care-giving tasks using their traditional medicine. Women in the Amazon region also promote the conservation of local species, preserve the culture built around these species, and the tourism it attracts and on which their community often depends for their livelihood.

The Gender Assessment (Annex 8) includes further information regarding indigenous populations and gender gaps per country.

Diversity Action Plan (includes actions and activities for Indigenous Peoples¹¹)¹²

The Diversity Action Plan of the programme considers Indigenous Peoples issues. The activities described below aim to directly improve the lives of Indigenous Peoples by addressing urgent water management and climate change challenges. A comprehensive diagnosis and mapping of potential implementing organizations will ensure tailored solutions for their specific needs.

Campaigns and materials will foster Indigenous participation, empowering them to influence decisions about their environments. By supporting innovative water management sub-projects, the program will improve access and sustainability, ultimately enhancing resource stewardship, resilience, and the quality of life in Indigenous communities as they adapt to climate change.

<i>Component 1: Strengthening the knowledge base and information systems on climate change impacts and water security to enhance preparedness and response to extreme climate and slow-onset events.</i>				
ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS AND TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSABILITIES	COST US \$
1.1 Design a specific diagnosis, examining the circumstances and barriers faced by women, LGBTQ+, IP, AD, PwD and peasant communities in dealing with the impacts of climate change on water security. Including a characterize the population socio-demographically, with disaggregation by gender, IP, AD, and PwD and a mapping of potential implementing organizations related to:	1.1 A gender and diversity diagnosis developed by sector and/or country regarding water and the impacts of climate change on women, LGBTQ+, IP, AD, PwD and peasant communities, including a mapping of potential implementing organizations.	Complete by year 1	IDB Executing agencies Local organizations	250,000

¹¹ A complete version of the Gender and Diversity Action Plan can be found in Annex 8.

¹² Please note that all actions that include "diversity", are comprehensive actions that are aimed to target indigenous peoples.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's organizations • LGBTQ+ communities • Vulnerable groups and populations, including Indigenous Peoples • NGOs working on gender and diversity related issues. • Government officials • Community leaders • Heads of households • Small farmers • Business owners 				
Output 1.1. Amazon basin-level water resources mapping and knowledge integration with climate modelling improved.				
1.1.1 Under activity 1.1.2 the project will conduct specific studies on the impacts of climate change on river dynamics, including the perspective of women and indigenous peoples on the use and management of water resources.	1.1.1 Specific studies on the impacts of climate change on river dynamics, including the perspective of women and indigenous peoples on the use and management of water resources.	Throughout the life cycle of the Programme	IDB Executing agencies Local organizations	150,000
1.1.2 Design and implement capacity building activities or workshops on the use and management of natural resources for Indigenous Peoples, local communities, with participation of women and diverse population groups.	1.1.2 Campaigns, material, and final report to ensure female and diverse populations participation and ensure the next indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>At least 30% of female participants in each workshop/activity; at least 25% of participants from diverse population groups (LGTBQ+, AD, IP, PwD); percentage of women (50%) who report feeling empowered to actively participate in natural resource management decisions; and Percentage of diverse populations (50%) who report feeling</i> 	Throughout the life cycle of the Programme	IDB Executing agencies	200,000

	<i>empowered to actively participate in natural resource management decisions.</i>			
Component 2: Catalyze climate investments for climate-resilient and low carbon water supply, sanitation, and waste (WSW) technologies and infrastructure.				
2.1 Design and implement sub-projects with innovative solutions for water management in indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant communities (Scalable projects such as rainwater harvesting for community use, among others)	2.1 At least six sub-projects for water management in indigenous and Afro-descendant communities projects with innovative solutions developed.	Throughout the life cycle of the Programme	IDB Executing agencies	500,000 <i>(Additionally, to what is budgeted for the sub-projects in the FP, this amount will be part of the grant funds, to provide additional support for the structuring of these projects)</i>
Output 2.1. Sub-projects focused on community and ecosystem-based adaptation for small communities implemented.				
2.1.2. Design and implement community-driven water resilience projects specifically led by women and Indigenous groups.	Develop customized gender-sensitive capacity-building programs for women and marginalized communities on climate adaptation, water governance, and leadership. This will include providing resources for women's cooperatives focused on sustainable water use. This activity will be financed by an IDB loan.	Throughout the life cycle of the Programme	IDB Executing agencies	\$ 2.40

2.1.3 Develop a customized 'Amazonian Best Practices' training program incorporating practices of women and indigenous communities. ¹³	2.1. Develop one customized 'Amazonian Best Practices' training program incorporating practices of women and indigenous communities.	Throughout the life cycle of the Programme	IDB Executing agencies and local organizations	150,000
2.1.4 Ensure participation of women, indigenous peoples, and other diverse population groups.	<p>2.1.4 Campaigns, material, and final report to ensure female and diverse populations participation and to ensure the gender and diversity approach in the trainings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% of women and 25% of indigenous people, and other diverse population groups participating in pilot projects. • Completion and implementation of one "Amazonian Best Practices" training program with a gender and diversity focus (Y/N) 	Throughout the life cycle of the Programme	IDB Executing agencies	Anticipating no further expenses
Output 2.2. Sub-projects focused on community and ecosystem-based adaptation for medium to large communities implemented.				
2.2.1 Ensure participation of women, LGBTQ+, IP, AD, PwD and other diverse population groups.	2.2.1 Campaigns, material, and final report to ensure female and diverse populations participation and ensure the	Throughout the life cycle of the Programme	IDB Executing agencies	Anticipating no further expenses

¹³ Projects that allow the use of the cultural heritage including knowledge, innovations, or practices of Indigenous Peoples for commercial purposes are part of the Exclusion List under the ESPF.

	<p>next indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% of women and 25% of indigenous people, and other diverse population groups participating in pilot projects. 			
Output 2.4. Support provided for the origination, design, and deployment of adaptation measures in the WSW public sector, emphasizing EbA.				
2.4.1 Include universal design for persons with disabilities and ethno-engineering (culture adaptation) for indigenous and afro descendant people.	2.4.1 A study and diagnosis for each infrastructure project to identify cultural adaptation needs, including an implementation plan for each infrastructure and a determination of funds needed.	Throughout the life cycle of the Programme	IDB Executing agencies	400.000
Activity 2.4.2. Establish 'Train-the-Trainer' program for local water utilities to operate and maintain these systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 'Train-the-Trainer' program for local water utilities to operate and maintain these systems, ensuring a sustainable foundation for long-term maintenance of new systems. This activity will be financed by GCF loan. (applies to IPs, only if the local water utility is located in IP town) 	Throughout the life cycle of the Programme.	IDB Executing agencies	\$1.74
Activity 2.4.3 Deliver capacity building activities for sectorial and finance public institutions on climate finance mechanisms for climate adaptation projects, including training on innovative project finance, project structuring and public-private participation. The training sessions will include a gender equality and diversity inclusion approach for development projects.	2.4.3 Campaigns, materials, and final report to ensure female and diverse populations participation and a gender and diversity approach in capacity building activities.	Throughout the life cycle of the Programme	IDB Executing agencies	150,000

Component 3: Promote capacity and develop an enabling environment for climate change planning and investment, regional exchange of data and information and transboundary cooperation mechanisms for water security.				
Activity 3.1 Deliver training sessions with representatives of women, LGBTQ+, IP, AD, PwD organizations to explore solutions for addressing climate change.	<p>3.1 At least six training session with representatives of women, LGBTQ+, IP, AD, PwD organizations to explore solutions for addressing climate change to ensure the following indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>6 training activities/workshops with active participation from diverse groups organizations to explore practical solutions implemented to address climate change specifically tailored to indigenous and Afro-descendant communities.</i> 	Complete by Year 2	IDB Executing agencies	150,000
Activity 3.2 Translate and adapt essential information for indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities within the program's framework. In every country, the spoken indigenous languages will undergo review and adaptation. Additionally, ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities, particularly those with visual, auditory, and tactile impairments.	3.2 Translate and adapt essential information for indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities (especially with visual, auditory, and tactile disabilities) within the program's framework.	Throughout the life cycle of the Programme	IDB Executing agencies Local organizations	150,000
Output 3.1. National and regional policies and institutional frameworks to foster an integrated approach to adaptation looking at the basin as a transboundary system enhanced.				
Activity 3.1. 2. Implement a capacity building program with a gender-sensitive approach to ensure that women and diverse population groups are included in the planning and decision-making processes for climate-resilient projects	3.1.2. Campaigns, materials, and final report to ensure female and diverse populations participation and a gender and diversity approach in the capacity building program.	Throughout the life cycle of the Programme	IDB Executing agencies	Anticipating no further expenses

8. Benefit sharing plans

The benefits and special actions targeting Indigenous peoples are described in the action plan above. Indigenous peoples are a critical partner to achieve the aim of this programme - to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities and key ecosystems in the Amazon

basin to the anticipated impacts of climate change on water security and ecosystem services, as well as main beneficiaries of the actions described in the programme.

9. Tenure arrangements

This topic will be assessed at subproject level. To avoid adverse impacts on land tenure, sub-projects with significant adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples will not be eligible. This includes relocation of Indigenous Peoples from lands, impacts on natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use impacts; adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or customary use; significant impacts on natural heritage that is essential identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of Indigenous Peoples lives; and impacts on Indigenous Peoples in isolation or initial contact.

Aligned with the ESPF – under the Indigenous people standard (ESPS 7), under the Sociocultural and Indigenous people plan, the baseline information should include a comprehensive characterization of the Indigenous People's communities (its demographics; socioeconomic conditions; **land tenure**; resource use, sources of livelihood); means of production (**land tenure systems, customary uses of land**); **community-based natural resource management**; community and governance structure, including norms, values, rules, customs, behaviors, and decision-making mechanisms; a description of its worldview and beliefs; **gender aspects and dynamics**; analysis of symbolic aspects (values, traditions, customs, beliefs); ... **effects on continued customary use of biological resources/access to traditional sites**; effects on the respect, preservation, protection, and maintenance of traditional knowledge; effects on ritual or ceremonial activities; effects on the exercise of customary laws).

10. Grievance redress mechanisms

Please refer to the Section of Grievance Mechanism under Section 3. Also, please note that as described in the outline in the Section 4 above, there is a specific Grievance redress mechanism for IPs.

11. Costs, budgets, timetables, organizational responsibilities

Please see table above under the Diversity Action plan. In addition, please note that each subproject will have a budget line dedicated to addressing both impact and risk as well as mitigation measures for IPs, as well as proactive actions described by the programme, including activities to ensure meaningful consultation.

12. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The success of the the Diversity Action Plan – described under Section 7, within the Improving Climate Resilience by Increasing Water Security in the Amazon Basin Project hinges on a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework that systematically tracks progress, measures impacts, and identifies areas for improvement. The processes are designed to be dynamic, responsive, and participatory, ensuring that gender and social inclusivity remains a core focus throughout the project's lifecycle.

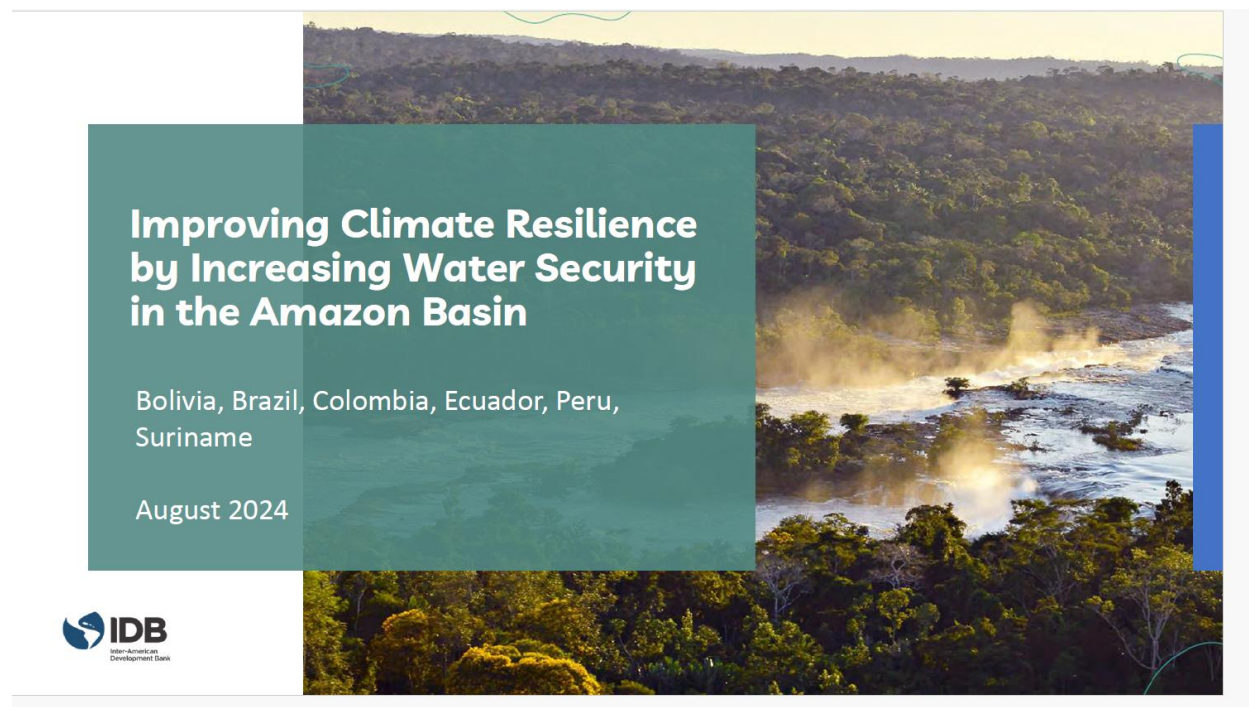
It is important to regularly assess the Gender Action Plan's progress through diversity-sensitive indicators, stakeholder feedback, and periodic reviews and make adjustments based on lessons learned and emerging gender and diversity considerations to ensure the continued effectiveness of the plan. Specific actions may include:

1. *Gender & diversity sensitive indicators*: Analyze the gender sensitive indicators that are included in the gender action plan to gauge the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming efforts.
2. *Stakeholder feedback mechanisms*: Analyze feedback to identify specific challenges and opportunities for improvement.
3. *Periodic gender and diversity reviews*: Conduct periodic reviews specifically dedicated to assessing the gender and diversity dimensions of the project. These reviews should evaluate the implementation of gender-and diversity specific initiatives and the overall responsiveness of project activities to gender and diversity considerations. Integrate lessons learned from these reviews into adaptive management strategies.
4. *Adaptive management strategies*: Utilize findings to inform adaptive management strategies that respond to emerging gender and diversity considerations. Implement timely adjustments to project activities, policies, and interventions based on lessons learned and evolving gender dynamics. This adaptive approach ensures that the Gender Action Plan remains relevant, effective, and capable of addressing evolving challenges.
5. *Reporting and transparency*: Regularly report on the progress of gender and social inclusivity efforts through transparent and accessible channels. Disseminate information on gender and diversity-specific achievements, challenges, and future plans to keep stakeholders informed. Ensure that reporting mechanisms are tailored to reach diverse audiences, considering variations in literacy levels and communication preferences.

By intertwining gender and diversity sensitive indicators, stakeholder feedback mechanisms, periodic reviews, adaptive management strategies, and transparent reporting, the framework becomes a dynamic tool for ensuring the sustained success of the Gender Action Plan within the Improving Climate Resilience by Increasing Water Security in the Amazon Basin Project. This approach guarantees that gender and social inclusivity is not only a priority but a continually evolving and improving aspect of the project's impact on the community.

Annex I : Presentation of the project proposal to improve water security in the basin presented by IDB: including a brief presentation of the programme, its components, activities, timeline and stakeholder engagement

This material was used during the consultations undertaken on the July 18th, 2024 and August 1st, 2024



Contents

- 01 Where will the program be developed?
- 02 Why investing in the Amazon?
- 03 What does the program propose?
- 04 Expected results
- 05 Engagement and Next Steps
- 06 Open Dialogue



Where will the program be developed?



Covers eight countries and is the world's largest hydrographic basin.

The Amazon basin represents 30% of global freshwater discharge to the oceans and 70% within South America.



Why investing in the Amazon Basin?



Forest Area and Carbon Sink:

- 40% of global tropical forest area
- Net sink of 340 million Tons of CO₂e/year



10% of global biodiversity and 45% of the region



Shelters 48 million people (49% women) and 420 indigenous people (2.2 million people)



Water Scarcity and Droughts:

- 35-40% of the territory suffers from water scarcity.
- It was doubled in 10 years.



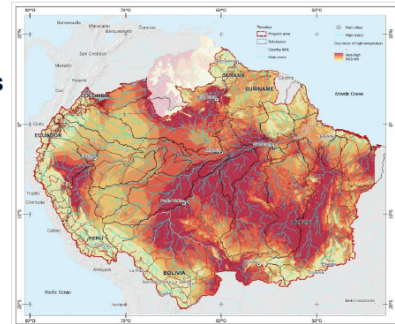
Flood exposure:

- More than half of the urban population is vulnerable to flooding and 40% of them are exposed to this risk.



Deficit in access to water and sanitation services.

- For example, the Brazilian Amazon only has 14% of its population with sewage.



What does the program propose?

Address the main problem:

Extreme weather events caused by climate change affecting communities and ecosystems in the Amazon.

What specific actions are proposed?

- Better- understanding of how climate change affects water availability for different uses.
- Improve climate data to be better prepared for extreme events to protect the communities.
- Strengthening water and sanitation services to better cope with CC: by using nature-based solutions, adaptation based on ecosystems and communities.
- Promote regional cooperation + water governance in the Amazon at different levels.

Ensure improvements in:



Climate change effects in the Amazon Basin



Effect:

- Increased droughts
- Extreme rainfall



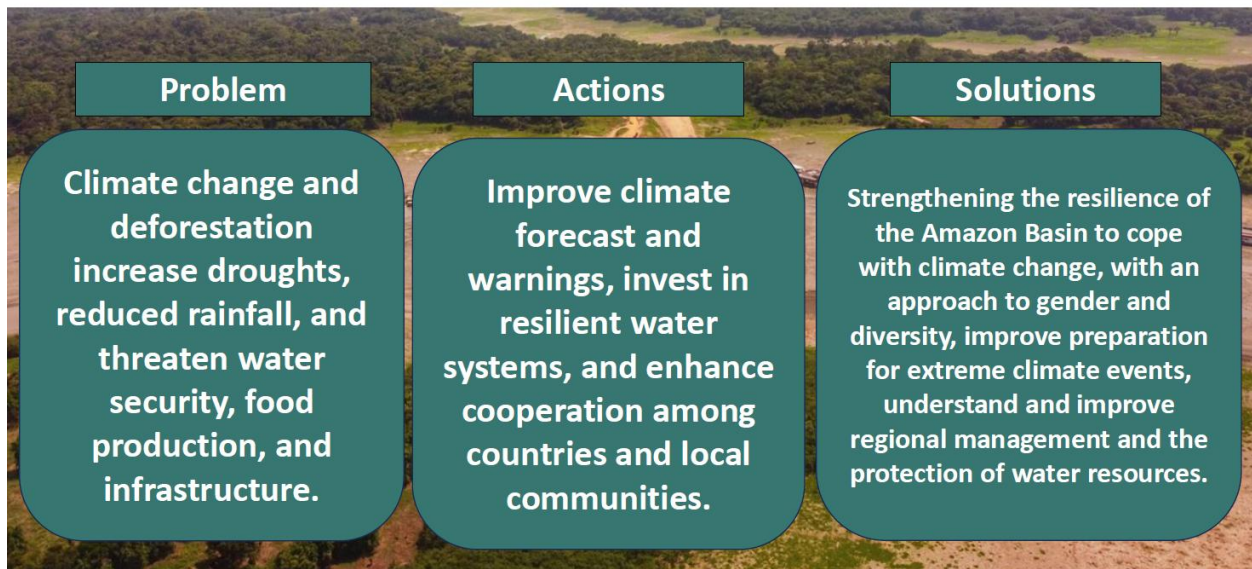
Economic losses and damages:

The dry season is now more than 2°C higher than 40 years ago and +4°C in 2050. Climate changes could transform 30% to 60% of the Amazon area into a savanna.

Drought 2023:

Low water level: delay of 90 days in no trade in Manaus (Brazil) and increase in two logistics costs. Estimated agricultural losses of 1 billion dollars (soybean cultivation).

How is the Programme going to work?





Benefits

Amazon communities better prepared to face extreme climate events. Greater coverage and continuity of drinking water, sanitation and waste services. Strengthen cooperation between countries. Interventions with gender and diversity approaches.

Co-benefits

Benefits in health conditions (reduced mortality rates due to parasitic infections). Forest conservation and reforestation of key areas. Reduction and sequestration of 1,485 thousand tons of CO₂eq.

Assessing Environmental and Social Risks

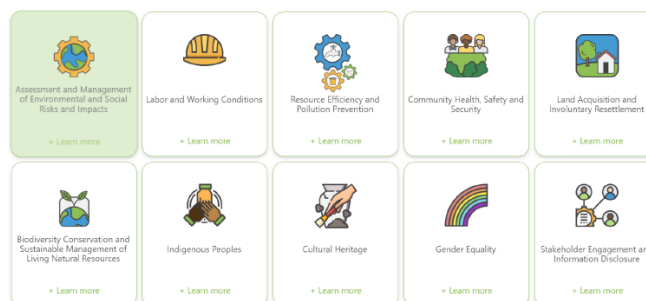


The IDB will ensure that during the implementation of the programme environmental and social risks and impacts will be avoided and minimized.

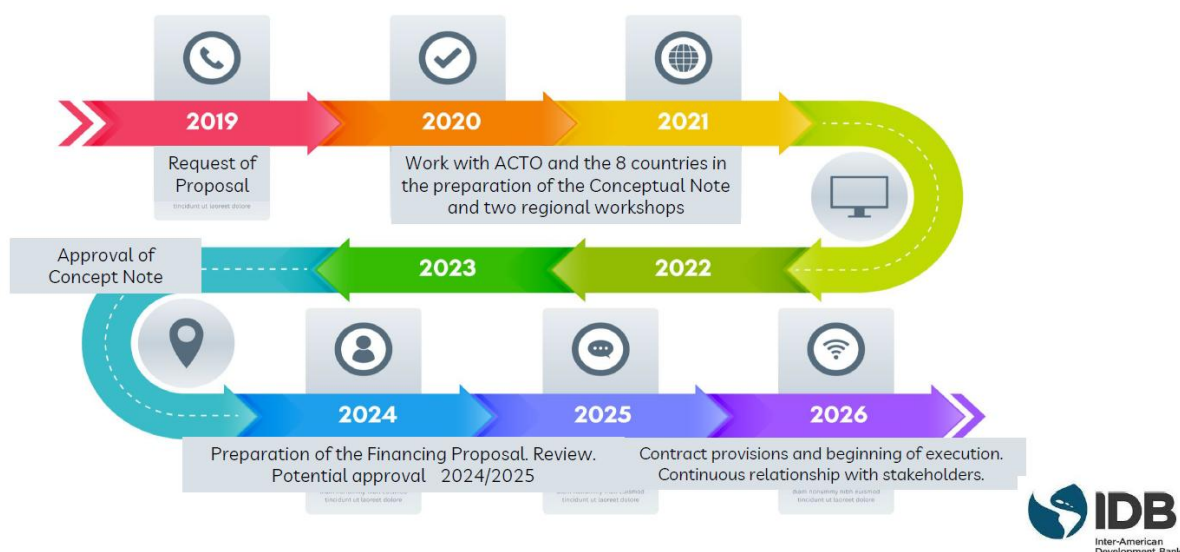
In this line:

- Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment has been prepared to identify pre-existing contextual E&S risks.
- All subprojects will go through the Bank's Environmental and Social due diligence process
- Ensure that all subprojects comply with the IDB E&S Policy Framework and PS standards.
- Ensure continuous stakeholder engagement during the programme execution and Ensure information disclosure

Performance Standards (ESPS)



Engagement and Next Steps



Open Discussion

1. Do you identify these issues as relevant for your community (your region or country)?
2. Have you experienced an extreme event (flood/ drought/ other) yourself in the past years and how they impacted your daily activity?
3. What needs/ shortcomings do you identified in the water and sanitation sector? How do you see this relates to climate?
4. Which aspects do you identify more relevant for you/your community/organization related to the access of water and sanitation services?
5. What challenges your group face in particular with regards to vulnerability to climate change events.



Presentation given in the Dialogue Table in Spanish



Fortalecimiento de la Resiliencia Climática aumentando la Seguridad Hídrica en la Cuenca Amazónica

Bolivia, Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Surinam

Julio 2024



Agenda

- 01 ¿Dónde se propone desarrollar el programa?**
- 02 ¿Por qué es necesario trabajar en la Cuenca Amazónica?**
- 03 ¿Qué propone el programa?**
- 04 Resultados esperados**
- 05 Relacionamiento con partes interesadas y próximos pasos**
- 06 Diálogo abierto**



¿Dónde? – La Cuenca del Río Amazonas



Abarca ocho países y es la cuenca hidrográfica más grande del mundo.

La cuenca del Amazonas aporta el 30% de la descarga mundial de agua dulce a los océanos y el 70% dentro de América del Sur.

