



Madre de Dios
region

Peru

Brazil

Bolivia

Peru

Brazil

Bolivia

- “Capital of Biodiversity of Peru”
- More than 60% of its surface area is protected as natural protected areas and Indigenous territories



Peru

Brazil

Bolivia

- >115,000 hectares of deforestation.
- >181 metric tons of mercury annually
- Indigenous peoples face the greatest risk due to their high intake of fish.
- Mercury emergency declared in 2016, due to high human exposure levels.
- Yet, effective and sustained policies targeting Indigenous communities remain lacking.

KEY REFERENCE: INUIT
EXPERIENCE IN THE ARCTIC



PARTNERSHIP WITH SCIENTISTS:
WITH IIAP - RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF
THE PERUVIAN AMAZON









WHY INDIGENOUS-LED MONITORING MATTERS



- Monitoring as a process of territorial governance
- A powerful mechanism for awareness, reflection and effective participation
- Connecting science with Indigenous knowledge and practices
- From evidence to rights-based action and solutions
- Better science in remote territories

- Identify ongoing territorial experiences and Indigenous-led solutions, and build on existing knowledge, capacities, and organizational processes.
- Use successful territorial experiences as models for replication and adaptation in other contexts.
- Establish long-term partnerships among Indigenous organizations, governments, and the scientific community.
- Promote pollution solutions that ensure meaningful participation and protect the rights and well-being of communities.

