It's time to put All Eyes on the Amazon!
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1. Background

HIVOS has led the program All Eyes on the Amazon (AEA) since 2017, along with a coalition, which at different times, has had over 40 local and international organizations. The main goal is to fight against the deforestation and degradation of the Amazon forest by protecting the territorial rights of the local population in Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru. At AEA we address environmental activism, human and Indigenous rights, territorial defense, law enforcement, transparency, and technologies for forest monitoring.

Working collaboratively with our partners, we have implemented the second phase of the AEA Program since January 2021, joining efforts to continue supporting the Indigenous peoples of the Amazon Basin and defending their human and territorial rights, with the aim of generating just, inclusive and sustainable societies. HIVOS, our partners and allies seek to generate impact in the areas of Climate Justice, and Gender and Civic Rights, in this digital era.

This document details the main AEA developments in the second semester of 2021, organized by the program’s four components: Radical Transparency, Full Responsibility, Durable Solutions, and Linking and Learning. In addition, it describes how the program’s advocacy and dissemination actions were strengthened at the national and international levels.

2. Context

In 2021, the health crisis continued to generate challenges and uncertainties in Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil. However, the Amazonian peoples and nationalities showed their resilience and continued their diligent work showing their commitment to the mission of the AEA program. In the second semester, many activities were once again face-to-face. Overcoming the effects of the pandemic in the Amazonian territories continued to be a challenge. Vaccination against COVID-19 in communities and previous infection led to a decrease in biosecurity care. By the end of 2021, communities have faced a strong outbreak of the Omicron variant.

In Ecuador, the National Government approved an Ecological Transition Policy at the end of the first semester of 2021 through Decree No. 59, claiming to promote a sustainable economy and creating the Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE is the Spanish acronym). Currently, the government has not yet addressed the concern of the Amazonian peoples and nationalities related to guaranteeing their needs and alternatives for the planning of the medium- and long-term energy transition.

The Amazon has been at permanent risk of new oil spills due to the accelerated erosion of the Coca riverbed caused by the construction of the Coca Codo Sinclair mega hydroelectric power plant. There is no protection and recovery plan for the affected families in the surrounding communities or an environmental restoration plan. In October, local communities and Indigenous organizations mobilized to the Constitutional Court in Quito to demand that a hearing date be set on the basis of the Extraordinary Protection Action.

\[1\] In July 2021, local communities and Indigenous organizations presented a public statement demanding that the State’s responsibility for the damages and violation of rights be declared as a matter of urgency, one year after the most serious spill occurred in the country (April 7, 2020).
In addition, Indigenous organizations, including AEA program partners such as CONFENIAE, Alianza Ceibo and Shuar Arutam Peoples, together with civil society organizations, filed unconstitutionality lawsuits against Decrees 151 and 95², for violation of the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consultation and Consent (FPIC), as these weaken environmental controls to expedite the operations of oil and mining companies in Indigenous territories.

Peru has faced the greatest economic and health crisis of the last decades with the COVID-19 pandemic, being one of the most affected countries in the world. In this context, Peru elected its first President of peasant origin, Pedro Castillo, in July 2021. As of December, the government remains in political crisis with its third presidential cabinet in 6 months.

Regarding the health crisis, in mid-December, regions such as Loreto (the territory of our partners PUINAMUDT and Perú Equidad) reactivated their epidemiological alerts due to an increase in COVID-19 cases.

In addition, several oil spills were recorded in the last half of 2021. Some of the spills identified through community monitoring include those at the Shiyucu base in July (facilities previously managed by Frontera Energy) and in the Doce de Octubre community operated by Perupetro, at the San Jacinto camp near Block 192 operated by Perupetro, and at the Forestal battery in the Corrientes river basin.

On the other hand, the Peruvian oil company Petroperu is preparing for the awarding of the exploration and exploitation rights for Block 192 located in the Loreto region by promoting dialogues between the State and the Indigenous communities in the area of influence. The contract would be for a period of 30 years.

In the second half of 2021, Brazil began preparing for an electoral process to be held in October 2022. The Brazilian president is seeking reelection with the Liberal Party.

One of the main concerns has been the various bills that endanger the rights of Indigenous peoples and put Amazonian territories at risk. In September 2021, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR, 2021)³ expressed its concern about the processing of a group of six decrees and bills that would affect Indigenous peoples as they would deny them access to international regulations, relax environmental requirements, release extractive activities, affect the demarcation of Indigenous lands, and seek to regularize invasions in Indigenous territories, in addition to privatizing land for agrarian reform with ownership of occupied lands.

On a positive note, COP26 in Glasgow had the largest participation of Indigenous representatives in history. The visibility of their demands and the key role they play in climate solutions resulted in historic donor and country support of US$1.7 billion.

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² Decree 151 issues the Action Plan for the Mining Sector of Ecuador and Decree 95 issues the Hydrocarbon Policy through the Immediate Action Plan for the development of the hydrocarbon sector

Radical Transparency

- **13 training workshops** on the appropriate use of technology for community mapping and monitoring for 157 coordinators, monitors, and Indigenous leaders in Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil.
- More than **33 surveillance tours in territories** in Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil.
- USFQ developed a Story Map that systematizes the experience and interactive map of monitoring environmental liabilities due to oil spills in the northern Amazon region.
- USFQ developed a geographic information HUB for downloading GIS (Geographic Information Systems) data on the Amazon region, which also presents interactive maps where this information can be visualized.
- The Global Forest Watch (GFW) **toolkit functions and data were improved** to increase the efficiency of real-time forest monitoring to handle the influx of millions of new deforestation alerts.
- Shapes of all AEA sites were drawn up to receive alerts in GFW.
- A land ownership analysis was conducted at PAE Lago Grande by FASE and Greenpeace to share information with affected communities.

Full Responsibility

- The report on land invasion and criminal activities of logging and mining companies in the lower Tapajos River (Brazil) was presented in collaboration with Greenpeace, FASE, and COIAB.
- The scientific analysis of mercury in fish products from the lower Tapajos River was presented and disseminated through the joint work of Greenpeace and FASE in Brazil.
- **Terrestrial, fluvial, and aerial monitoring and satellite image analysis of the Karipuna Indigenous Land** were carried out. Based on this data, CIMI, together with the Karipuna people, prepared documents to denounce the company to the responsible institutions.
- A court case was presented to the Federal Judge on the issue of land invasion, deforestation, theft of protected lands within the Karipuna Indigenous Land given by CIMI.
**Durable Solutions**

- For the first time in Ecuador, the Constitutional Court held a hearing in Indigenous territory. The Court had to review the favorable sentence obtained by the A’i Kofán Sinangoe community, member of Alianza Ceibo, on the violation of the right to FPIC and the rights of Nature, in order to establish legal precedents of obligatory compliance by the State. More than 25 Indigenous and peasant organizations participated and testified about the violation of their right and the socio-environmental conflicts in the community.

- PUINAMUDT provided support to the federations of native communities during the process (preparation and implementation) of Prior Consultation in Lot 192. The process ended with the signing of the Act of Prior Consultation, on August 14, 2021, between the Peruvian State and 13 Indigenous communities. The Ministry of Culture and Peru Equidad-PUINAMUDT agreed to work with the Ministry of Culture to follow up on the project.

- The Report on the situation of civic space in Brazil for the OECD was presented and the situation of persecution of social movements and Indigenous and territorial rights organizations in the Amazon was highlighted.

- The plaintiffs of the "Spill Case" in Ecuador, which includes Alianza Ceibo, carried out legal advocacy actions before the Constitutional Court to urgently convene a hearing, in addition to a communication campaign with the hashtag #AudienciaYA

**Linking and Learning**

- In August, the AEA Program’s Learning Platform was launched, featuring content produced directly by its organizations. As of November, it had more than 400 resources (videos, podcasts, investigative journalism, case studies, library, tools, and information on AEA events).

- GK Escuela and HIVOS promoted the second edition of the AEA-GK scholarship through the AEA Learning Platform and awarded 6 scholarships.

- AEA participated in the second edition of the March of Indigenous Women (MMI) in Brasilia, organized by the National Articulation of Women Warriors of Ancestry (ANMIGA). The March brought together more than 5,000 Indigenous women representing more than 170 Indigenous peoples.

- HIVOS participated in the Global Landscape Forum GLF Amazonia, as host of the event “All Eyes on the Amazon: Connecting Strategies, Territories and Organizations,” which featured presentations by 7 partners.

- Thirty-three COICA leaders were trained through the continuing education program “Indigenous Territories and Climate Change: Governance, Scientific Basis, and Negotiation Strategies” as decision-makers in international forums such as the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (COP 26).

- HIVOS and several partners participated in COP26 through the event: “All Eyes on the Amazon: Creating, Articulating and Sharing Amazon-Based Solutions to Advance Climate Justice.”
4. AEA Implementation during the Second Semester of 2021

Coalition Governance

It is notable how the new governance model, which puts local partners at the center of the program, and which has been implemented since April 2021, has strengthened the relationship and trust of local partners with HIVOS and Greenpeace.

During the second semester of 2021, we held:

- **2** meetings of the Steering Committee
- **10** meetings of the Technical Committee
- **15** meetings of the Executive Leadership Team (ELT)

Program Monitoring and Evaluation

During this semester an important effort has been made to improve the Program’s Monitoring and Evaluation tools. We worked on the consolidation of results in a Systematization Matrix of the activities carried out by the partners since the beginning of the project, and we have developed a participatory methodology for the harvesting of results in view of the closing of the project.
Financial Distribution

2021 has been a year of great challenges since the spread of the pandemic in the Amazon (with Brazil and Peru in the top 5 countries with the highest mortality in the world) made it difficult to carry out activities in the territories. To overcome these difficulties, the work plans of the partners were rescheduled, which meant a delay in financial execution. On the other hand, AEA developed several strategies with its partners, such as weekly monitoring of execution at the program level or the development of financial monitoring tools, among others.

Graph 1. Distribution of the 2021 Budget by Membership Category.

Graph 2. Disbursements Made by HIVOS to Partners, Compared to the 2021 Budget (as of 12/31/2021)

Graph 3. Progress in the Execution of the 2021 Budget (as of 12/31/2021)
Technical Implementation

Radical Transparency
Enhancing open technology solutions for monitoring

Training workshops and courses
During the second half of the year, 13 training workshops were held and the appropriate use of technology for mapping and community monitoring was strengthened for 157 coordinators, monitors, and Indigenous leaders, with the support of local and international partners:

In Ecuador, 10 community monitors from FENASHP were trained in ArcGIS, GPS, and drone management, through COICA.

15 Waorani monitors and Pikenani community leaders were trained in the management of Mobile Mapping and Governance, through a strategic methodology developed by Alianza Ceibo, on the use of camera traps and GPS to strengthen the capacities of the members of the Sinangoe guard.

31 people participated in the process of updating the Monitoring Strategy in the northern Ecuadorian Amazon region, to agree on new transit areas of the monitors and the coordinator, with the support of USFQ.

6 people were trained to update monitoring protocols, including measures to prevent COVID-19 and avoid the spread of the virus, in collaboration with USFQ.

In Peru, 25 community guards, official park rangers from the National Service of Natural Protected Areas in Peru (SERNANP), and managers and technicians from the co-management of the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve participated in the workshop “Patrolling with the Use of Technology” organized by Amarakaeri ECA.

15 environmental monitors from the Kichwa Federation, were trained in an OPIKAFPE workshop on the use of technological tools, organized by PUINA-MUDT, Digital Democracy, and the Institute of Social Studies (ISS). They were also trained on Mobile Mapping, and the monitors had the opportunity to co-design the content of the application so that it was tailored to their needs.

In Brazil, a training course was held on access to information and environmental transparency, as well as a training course on the Escazu Agreement in Brazil, with the support of Article 19, to discuss issues related to its impacts, access to and participation in environmental information, protection of defenders and access to justice in environmental matters.

Field monitoring and surveillance
In Peru, patrols were carried out in the sectors of the Setapo River, Playa Oculta, Chapajal, and Lamal Creek (Amarakaeri Communal Reserve) to record the damage caused by illegal and informal mining. Informative signs were installed along the Coriri River, and the state of conservation of the Rostro Harakbut was verified.
ISS conducted a case study on the organization, implementation, strengths, and challenges of the Indigenous environmental monitoring program of the four federations that make up PUINAMUDT, in the northern Peruvian Amazon region. The report covers activities conducted between June 2018 and December 2021 as part of the AEA program.

**In Ecuador**, 9 surveillance and control tours of the Kofan Sinangoe territory were carried out by Amazon Frontlines and Alianza Ceibo. Cameras and traps were used to detect the entry of invaders and illegal mining practices. The Kofan, Siona, Secoya, and Waorani peoples have doubled their tours to increase the presence of guards.

12 monitoring visits by the Meñebai Control and Surveillance Commission to the Waorani communities of Tarangaro, Titpare, Akaro, and Geyepare were also conducted to register and notify illegal activities or threats that are within the territory in Ecuador with the support of the Ceibo Alliance. Letters of notification were delivered to invaders and illegal miners.

In Geyepare, a community effort (minga) was carried out to build a "monitoring point" and warning signs were placed on the territorial boundaries. The work was carried out by Ceibo Alliance in coordination with the Coordination Council of the Waorani Nationality of Ecuador Pastaza (CONCONAWEP) and the Waorani Nationality of Ecuador (NAWE).

The monitors conducted tours in 11 areas and visited 66 points with the support of USFQ in Ecuador.

To facilitate the connectivity of technological tools, satellite internet was installed in the communities of Chapintsa, Tuna, Washintsa, and fiber optic Internet in the communities of Pitirishka and Kunkuk - FENASHP, with the support of COICA in Ecuador.

1 **Story Map** was created and it is used to visualize the information of environmental liabilities due to oil spills in an interactive representation with Map Swipe made in Ecuador by the partner USFQ. The description of the affected site, image and name of the project related to the identified environmental liability are displayed.

We have 8 thematic maps in ArcGis MXD format for each of the Indigenous territories where AEA works. Deforestation reports and alerts will be generated by Global Forest Watch (GFW). Each of the partners will have the corresponding GIS information and will receive deforestation alerts.

Environmental liability is understood as the sum of uncompensated damages produced by a company to the environment throughout its history, in normal activity or in the event of an accident.
The new community monitoring strategy for PSHA developed in conjunction with Ecociencia, will help reduce pressures and impacts in southern Ecuador.

We have a database of information compiled for over 16 years, of environmental liabilities in the northern Ecuadorian Amazon region, carried out by USFQ with the support of the Frente de Defensa de la Amazonía (FDA is the Spanish acronym) and the Unión de Afectados y Afectadas por las Actividades Petroleras de Texaco (UDAPT is the Spanish acronym).

In Brazil, Article 19 has prepared a report on violations of freedom of expression in the Amazon and published the Free Speech Magazine N2. It has also developed an internal database to systematize and analyze violations of freedom of expression. It has supported the strengthening of community networks in the Amazon region to enhance freedom of expression, technical knowledge, and access to information.

Francy Baniwa emphasizes that it is fundamental to have both the scientific point of view and the Indigenous people’s perspective on Climate Change. She stated that Indigenous people feel climate change firsthand and it is the knowledge of these populations that has led to one of the responses to the phenomenon. This is the case of the formation of Indigenous Environmental Management Agents (AIMAS is the Spanish acronym), who carry out environmental and climate monitoring of the Negro River².

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Research, litigation and visibility
We drafted a Needs Diagnosis, opportunities and barriers of strategic litigation in the Amazon for Brazil, Peru and Ecuador drawn up by our new partner AIDA (Interamerican Association for the Defense of the Environment). The results will guide strategies to strengthen the capacities of professionals in the legal area of partner organizations and allies of the AEA Program based on selected litigation.

In Ecuador, an Amazonian Network of 12 environmental defenders was formed, through capacity building of legal professionals to lawyers, law students or those interested in legal defense in the territory with the collaboration of ECOLEX. The review and update of the Local Indigenous Knowle-
dge (CIL is the Spanish acronym) cases in Ecuador was also carried out in accordance with current regulations that have been recognized by the community, with the support of USFQ.

In Brazil, legal advice was provided to COAPIMA to act in cases of human rights violations and to guarantee land rights in Maranhao.

The results of the consultancy “Indigenous Peoples and Access to the Justice System in Maranhao” were obtained through a report, which shows the poor access that Indigenous Peoples have to the judicial system and reveals issues related to the prevention and investigation of crimes, the research was developed by the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB) with the support of HIVOS. The Coordination Office of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB is the Spanish acronym), the Coordination of Organizations and Coordination Offices of Indigenous Peoples of Maranhao (COAPIMA is the Spanish acronym) and Greenpeace Brazil participated.

Research was conducted on the risk context in local sites to strengthen the security structure of Indigenous organizations in the Amazon by Article 19.

A report on land invasion and criminal activities by logging and mining companies in the lower Tapajós River (Brazil) was denounced in collaboration with Greenpeace, FASE and COIAB.

A scientific analysis of mercury in fish products from the lower Tapajós River was also carried out jointly by Greenpeace and FASE.

Durable Solutions
Inspiring and mobilizing action

In Peru, PUINAMUDT in Peru provided support to community federations in that country during the process (preparation and implementation) of the Prior Consultation in Lot 192. The process culminated with the signing of the Act of Prior Consultation, on August 14, 2021, between the Peruvian State and 13 Indigenous communities. The Ministry of Culture and Peru Equidad-PUINAMUDT agreed to work with the Ministry of Culture to follow up on compliance with the agreements resulting from the prior consultation (Lot 192). Throughout the year they met with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), with the participation of delegates from the communities and the Vice Minister of Governance, where they agreed to work on multisectoral issues: water and sanitation, education, productive projects, and health.

In Brazil, Article 19 has led the Report on the situation of civic space in this country for the OECD and highlighted the situation of persecution of social movements and Indigenous and territorial rights organizations in the Amazon region. Meetings were held between civil society organizations and OECD. One of them was a meeting with organizations working on climate justice and environmental defenders (APIB, COIAB, WWF, Observatorio do Clima, and ISA). A19 has also provided structured support in security, workshops, training, institutional policy building, and direct assistance to organizations in the Amazon region.

Together with FASE, we have worked to strengthen the resistance network against mining plans in the Lower Amazon region and PAE Lago Grande. In this plan, information has been shared on several industrial mining plans in the region called Lower Amazon, the northern area of the state of Pará, with community leaders, FASE and STTR organized due to the pandemic a series of meetings with fewer persons, in the 14 municipalities that make up the Lower Amazon region. The other objective was to strengthen resistance against these mining plans, which were unknown to most of the participants.

Greenpeace produced and presented a set of maps for each municipality showing the overlap of mining plans with existing protected areas, Indigenous lands, or the community of the participants. The maps were an important starting point for sharing with meeting participants what is at stake, and which areas are used by locals. Communities are a target of industrial mining in the Pará region. Only in this region, there are plans for a total of more than 6 million hectares, where the existing rainforest would be practically destroyed if mining would occur. Communities unite to resist these plans with a call for a mining-free territory.

The participants had the opportunity to exchange experiences, refuse mining plans (single protocol, MPF, Legal status and decisions, FPIC), and could strengthen the network of communities promoted by FASE.
In Ecuador, Alianza Ceibo and Amazon Frontlines supported a delegation of Waorani and Kofanes leaders to meet with judges of the Constitutional Court in October in Quito, requesting a public hearing for the Waorani Case and the execution of the sentence for non-compliance with the FPIC processes of the A’i Kofan de Sinangoe community for the development of 52 mining concessions. As a result, five judges of the country’s Constitutional Court held a hearing in an Indigenous community for the first time in history. Around 550 people of different nationalities and social organizations arrived in Sinangoe to present their amicus curiae briefs and support the process of struggle of this community, which is an achievement for all Indigenous peoples.

A written request was presented to ask for information and an update on the risk situation of the Napo and Coca River spill in 2020, due to the probability of new oil spills and the lack of diligence of state authorities to prevent such events. Alianza Ceibo also supported the dissemination of the communication campaign #AudienciaYA to influence through social networks in the Constitutional Court, for the review of the Protection Action as in the Extraordinary Action.

The Learning Community is a consolidated space for the AEA Program’s local partners to meet and exchange experiences. Two sessions have been held under a new model, and the results are available on the AEA Platform.

The AEA program has developed more than 15 collaborative exchange, promotion and learning events. GK Escuela and HIVOS launched the second edition of the AEA-GK scholarship. The Virtual Course on In-depth Journalism with a focus on human rights was designed and produced. Applicants completed the course prior to applying for the AEA-GK Scholarship.

The second edition of the March of Indigenous Women (MMI is the Spanish acronym) took place in Brasilia, from September 7 to 11, 2021. Organized by ANMIGA, with the support of APIB, the March brought together more than 5,000 Indigenous women representing more than 170 peoples from all regions of Brazil, with the participation of representatives from other Latin American countries, in a program guided by the theme “Native Women: Reforesting Minds for the Healing of the Earth.”

The AEA Program Learning Platform has meant a closer strategic collaboration between COICA, Greenpeace, and HIVOS. The more than 400 resources available in English, Spanish and Portuguese correspond to content produced directly by AEA partners (video series and podcasts, case studies, investigative journalism, library, tools, mobilization initiatives, and information on knowledge-sharing events). In addition, the “Academy” section offers structured training through virtual and culturally adapted certified courses.
HIVOS participated in the **Global Landscape Forum GLF Amazon** as host of the event "All Eyes on the Amazon: Connecting Strategies, Territories and Organizations," to rethink, strategize and place the agendas and voices of Indigenous and grassroots organizations at the center of the global climate change scene to safeguard the Amazon biome.

**33 COICA leaders** participated in the continuous training program "Indigenous Territories and Climate Change: Governance, Scientific Basis, and Negotiation Strategies" as decision-makers in international forums and representing their Indigenous peoples, with technical support from WWF (Colombia and Peru) and USAID. This activity was carried out as an advocacy action on climate action prior to COP 26.

Already at the **COP26** (October 31 - November 12), HIVOS organized the side event "All Eyes on the Amazon: Creating, Articulating and Sharing Amazon-Based Solutions to Advance Climate Justice" at the Indigenous Peoples Pavilion. Its objective was to give voice to our Indigenous partners and thus position human, social and economic rights on the international climate agenda.

Participation in COP26 was a key forum to expand the networks of actors working for Climate Justice and to exchange knowledge and lessons learned on strategies to promote it. The Partners who participated in the conferences supported by HIVOS were: **COICA, COIAB, COHARYIMA, CONFENIAE, and UMIAB**.
5. Communication Results

During the second half of 2021, work was carried out to expand and strengthen the communication involvement of the All Eyes on the Amazon program in groups, initiatives of inter-institutional organizations such as OLAC, Grupo Impulsor Escazú Ahora, Climate Reality, with the objective of ensuring the presence of the voices of the partner organizations of the program in the conversation on climate, environmental rights, and gender equity, among others.

In addition, in November and December, coordination was maintained with the British newspaper Daily Mirror (reach: 40 million readers), for the development of a media trip to Ecuador, to take place in February 2022, in which the media will be able to witness the impacts of the program in the territory, with a visit to one of the partner organizations, Pueblo Shuar Arutam, in the community of Maikiuantz.

**AEA in the news and social media**

- **3 series of vlogs**: Paths of Resistance, Solutions for the Amazon
- **3 social media campaigns**: Grupo Impulsor Escazú Ahora, Access to Justice in Maranhao, Launching of Learning Platform + AEA Academy
- **6 newsletters sent**: In Spanish, English, and Portuguese
- **+380 posts on social networks**: HIVOS channels and partner organizations
- **+1 million people reached**
6. Next Steps for 2022

Perú

- We will promote a communications campaign with our members, their respective federations, and the general public, to make visible, improve and disseminate the correct and necessary understanding of the Escazú Agreement.
- A manual will be drawn up to defend the rights of Indigenous peoples in Peru.
- An analysis of access to justice for Indigenous peoples in Peru will be developed.
- We will work jointly with the Environmental Crimes Functional Unit (UNIDA is the Spanish acronym) of the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM is the Spanish acronym) to adapt the Guide for the Protection of Environmental Defenders with an intercultural approach for the implementation and intercultural follow-up of the Action Protocol for the implementation of protection measures for environmental defenders.

Ecuador

- We will continue with the implementation of territorial monitoring in PSHA, Sinangoe, and Waorani with the use of GIS technologies. In addition, a digital repository of GIS information of the Amazon region and a dashboard on oil spill monitoring in the Northern Amazon will continue to be promoted.
- We will strengthen and promote the use of the Story-Map that systematizes the experience of monitoring the impacts of oil spills in the Northern Amazon region.
- The School of Defenders implemented by Ecolex - CONFENIAE will be continued.

- We will strengthen governance by supporting partners’ technical and administrative teams: PSHA, Ceibo Alliance, and COICA. For example, support to update PSHA’s internal regulations will continue for the management of administrative and financial processes, in conjunction with Fundación Neque.

Brasil

- The partner APIB, with its initiative of the Observatory of the Criminal Justice System and Indigenous Peoples together with HIVOS, will carry out the project around three axes: research, judicial monitoring and communication. It systematizes unpublished information on the criminalization and imprisonment of Indigenous leaders in the Brazilian Amazon, in order to monitor cases of criminalization and strengthen the capacity of civil society, especially regional and grassroots Indigenous organizations, to influence the criminal justice system and promote the guarantee of rights.
- Partners will receive legal advice, provided by the law firm Morais e Azanha, specialized in socio-environmental law, with two main areas of action: i) monitoring and action in cases of violation of the human rights of the people of Maranhao; ii) monitoring and action on processes related to the territorial rights of the Indigenous peoples of Maranhao, including demarcation, protection and undertakings with significant environmental impact, with the support of COAPIMA.
- HIVOS will participate in the Rio +30 and X Pan-Amazonian Social Forum advocacy events in Belem/PA in July.
- HIVOS will support the political and administrative strengthening of the Union of Indigenous Women of the Brazilian Amazon (UMIAB is the Spanish acronym).

Regional

The following activities are planned for Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil:

- Document of the results of the Strategic Litigation Accelerator in each of the three countries with orientations or conclusions on the importance of strategic litigation to defend the Amazon - Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil
- Investigation of the socio-environmental impacts and human rights violations of oil palm cultivation in the Ecuadorian Amazon region.
- A virtual module on the management of geographic information and centralized response protocols will be developed in SAT-COICA, 1 application for information gathering - 1 of the components SAT COICA - Defense of defenders.
- A regional legal strategy on Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC) will be developed within the framework of COICA’s 80x25 Initiative.
- Systematization of the AEA “model”.

Regional
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