**Rise Up! Empowering Young Indigenous Kukama Women in Loreto, Peru: Phase 2**

**INTRODUCTION:** Amnesty International’s (AI) global strategic priorities for 2022-2030 are freedom of expression & civic space, and equality & non-discrimination. The latter includes a focus on promoting gender and intersectional justice and securing climate justice, as well as combatting discrimination against minority groups such as Indigenous Peoples (IPs). The international priorities are closely linked to and integrated with AI Denmark’s (AIDK) domestic interventions. In Denmark, AIDK is currently strongly involved in human rights (HR) work linked to gender issues and have extensive experience in working with human rights education (HRE) and participatory approaches. AIDK’s international interventions have two main areas of thematic focus: 1) Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and 2) IPs’ Rights. The interventions focusing on reducing SGBV are focused on West Africa, while the IPs interventions are focused on critical eco-systems in South America, through partnerships with AI Peru (AIPE), AI Brazil and AI Paraguay. In each of these countries we have a strong track record working in favor of IPs’ rights, established or nascent **partnerships with Indigenous communities and organizations**, and emblematic cases of violations of the rights of Indigenous communities. With support from CISU, these partnerships will focus on HRE as a tool to empower IPs, their communities, and organizations. Using **participatory and bottom-up approaches**, we will work together with rights-holders to develop their capacity to claim their own rights and to conduct advocacy towards decision-makers and other duty bearers. Within the next couple of years AIDK intends to explore the work on IP’s rights in Greenland. By connecting our thematic focuses internationally and nationally AIDK strengthens cross country and cross-cultural learning. The aim is to enable the Global South and the Global North to learn from each other through horizontal partnerships. Through a dual exchange of values, inspiration, and knowledge, HRDs and activists, especially youth and girls/women can support each other with valuable insights and experiences, resulting in stronger awareness, research, and advocacy - and ultimately stronger HRs impact.

1. **OBJECTVE AND RELEVANCE**

**Main purpose of the intervention:** This project comprises the second phase of a collaboration between AIDK, AIPE and the National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Women in Peru (ONAMIAP), and an expansion of the partnership to include grassroots indigenous women’s organization, Waynakana Kamatawara Kana (WKK). It focuses on the empowerment of young, indigenous women in 3 Kukama communities in the Peruvian Amazon as agents of change in the face of human rights, environmental and other challenges.

**What results have been achieved so far?** During phase 1 of the intervention, which was implemented from Apr 21 – Feb 22, the project partners worked with 40 young Kukama women (ages 13-19) from the same 3 communities in the Marañón river basin in the Peruvian Amazon. Results include the establishment of positive relationships with the community leaders and authorities, the creation and piloting of the Human Rights Itinerant Training School (HRITS), and replications of learning with other women in the communities. Initial findings from the final evaluation indicate that the young Kukama women through participating in the HRITS have been able to identify the threats and violations of their individual rights, such as gender-based violence. They have also identified adult-centric practices, such as the lack of importance that the authorities give to the opinion of young women and the few spaces available for their participation. Similarly, they have managed to identify the threats to their collective rights that mainly affect their entire territory, such as pollution, logging, and the lack of prior consultation processes to access or carry out projects in their territory. Finally, the young women consider that participating in the HRITS has allowed them to challenge internalised stigma and strengthen skills such as expressing their ideas with greater confidence in front of other people, especially adults, and have begun to appropriate and value their indigenous identity as young Kukama women. At the same time phase 1 has served to build stronger experience within Amnesty as a movement on how to work with indigenous communities in a respectful and intercultural manner, learning from their cosmovisions and lived realities, and to inform AI further on the issues at stake and thus qualifying the choices for phase 2.

**What are the major challenges?** Peru has the third largest Indigenous population in Latin America. However, for decades, IPs across Peru have been treated like second class citizens. Indigenous communities often live in social and economic conditions of exclusion and poverty with limited or insecure means of subsistence. They are not guaranteed the minimum essential levels of the rights to an adequate standard of living, which includes adequate food, clothing, and housing, as well as the right “to be protected against hunger”, the right to health and the right to education. Indigenous women and girls experience multiple and compounded forms of discrimination that intersect, exacerbating each other, along with other ground of discrimination such as age and poverty. As a result, Indigenous women and girls have lower levels of education, earn less income, suffer from more precarious employment conditions, and experience higher levels of infant mortality than their indigenous male or non-indigenous female counterparts[[1]](#footnote-2). Furthermore, Indigenous women and girls often face barriers in patriarchal communities, organizations, and the wider Peruvian society to effectively access information and resources and participate and engage in consultations relating to their territories and the rights of their peoples. They may be targeted, stigmatized, and sometimes silenced because their activism challenges traditional gender roles or stereotypes.

Studies carried out by AI in Peru in 2020 shows the deep concern of Indigenous communities about the environmental situation, especially for those living near industrial and extractive operations. Indigenous communities bear the brunt of environmental degradation due to the close relationship they maintain with their land and the natural world. For IPs, Mother Earth is an entity to which we all belong, it is part of their cosmovision and an important element of their cultural identity, as well as the basis for their traditional livelihoods such as fishing. Some of the many environmental challenges facing Loreto include deforestation as a result of single crop farming, illegal logging and the expansion of road and river infrastructure (specifically the planned Amazonian Waterway)[[2]](#footnote-3); and the pollution of the rivers as a result of oil spills and illegal mining.[[3]](#footnote-4) As Loreto contains 30% of the biodiversity of Peru, this environmental damage is a tragedy for the whole country, and indeed all of humanity.

In Peru, people who defend and promote the rights related to the environment, territory and access to land, carry out their activities in a hostile environment. Whether they are defending the rights of women and girls, or advocating for land and environment, Indigenous women human rights defenders (WHRDs) are more likely to be marginalized by government and within civil society movements and even their own communities. National IPs' organizations, which began to be created in the 1960s and 1970s, are historically led by men, and women's voices have often been invisible and ignored by their own organizations and by civil society in general. In the last 20 years, women have been trying to organize themselves through their own organizations, which would allow them to confront the machismo that generally exists in other Indigenous organizations and to make their voices heard and be attended to as rights holders.

A final challenge identified during the first project phase relates to the weakening of the traditional cultural identity of young IPs. Indigenous teenagers and youth often experience contradictions between the values and traditions of their Indigenous culture and institutions, with the arrival of outside Western or “modern” ideas and aspirations. The result can be loss of cultural heritage and a low participation of young people in Indigenous organizations. In this regard, there is a need to strengthen the valorization and understanding of the culture and traditions of their ancestors, and their connection with their land, territory and nature, while incorporating the positive values and knowledge that Western culture can offer.

**To what extent does this intervention include new objectives, a new strategic approach or new target groups?** For AI, both HRE and the accompaniment of Indigenous communities are medium- to long-term processes, which require an ongoing commitment to achieve sustainable change. Phase 2 of the intervention will enable us to continue to strengthen and imbed our partnership, build on lessons learned and focus on the continued empowerment of young indigenous women as WHRDs. New elements include: (a) follow-up training through the HRITS based on needs identified during phase 1, aimed firstly at strengthening their identity as young indigenous women and secondly for action learning and capacity development on local activism and campaigning; (b) inclusion of 15 additional young Kukama women in the HRITS who have actively participated in the replication activities in the first phase and have expressed an interest in joining (increasing the core group from 40 to 55); (c) moving from education to action, as the young women design and implement their own campaigns and advocacy actions to defend their rights and the rights of Mother Earth, engaging their own and neighboring communities and local authorities; (d) working with adult Kukama women from grassroots organization, Waynakana Kamatawara Kana (WKK), to promote the full and effective participation of young women in the organization; (e) the methodology from the 1st & 2nd phase of the intervention will be systematized and shared with partners in Peru and across Latin America; (f) communications strategy in Peru to amplify the voices, perspectives and proposals of the young Kukama women with the wider population.

**National context:** Generally, Peru is considered a stable context. However, the political crisisin Peru which started in 2020 continues, generating a context of uncertainty in the country. In October 2022, there will be municipal elections held across the country, which will potentially interrupt activities in the communities, and the project team will take this into account in planning the timing of different interventions.

**Local context:** The intervention will be carried out in three indigenous Kukama communities in the Marañón basin[[4]](#footnote-5) in the department of Loreto in the northern Amazon jungle of Peru. These are the remote, rural communities of Nuevo San Juan, Shapajilla and Parinari, connected by a river network that is the only means of transport and trade between the communities and with nearby urban centers. During the rainy months, from December to March, access to the communities is limited due to rising rivers. Most of these communities are in a situation of poverty or extreme poverty, and access to quality basic services is limited. Health and education services, with an intercultural approach, are desperately needed in the area. Some communities are in areas of influence of extractive oil industries and have been affected by oil spills that contaminate their food and drinking water. Illegal coca cultivation, drug trafficking and human trafficking contribute to the complexity and violence experienced by Indigenous communities in Loreto.

**Strengthening of civil society organizing:** Phase 2 will seek to further strengthen the recognition of young Kukama women as WHRDs in their communities, where they often have a limited voice due to machismo and adult-centric cultural patterns. During the first intervention in these communities, it became clear that young women do not always recognize themselves as indigenous Kukama women, nor do they cultivate the cosmovision of their peoples. Therefore, we believe that as they begin to actively participate in adult women's organizations, they will simultaneously strengthen their identity as indigenous women. Secondly, phase 2 of the intervention seeks to develop the capacities of young Kukama women to take action and put their learning into practice. From phase 1 of the project, it became clear that they would like to develop their skills to become able to design and conduct advocacy campaigns and influence local and national actors, which will hence be the focus. Thirdly, phase 2 of the intervention will inspire other IPs' organizations in Latin America to share experiences in defending their land and territory and to explore the possibility of articulating their struggles. Fourthly, ONAMIAP and AIPE will strengthen their coordinated work to carry out advocacy and mobilization through roundtables and national advocacy platforms on behalf of IPs defending the rights of their peoples and Mother Nature. Lastly, the intervention provides important learning for international human rights movements and organizations in how to connect Western concepts of human rights and democracy to the lived realities, ancestral traditions, and ways of being and seeing of indigenous communities, in an effort to support their struggles with the demands and needs of IPs at the centre.

**Climatic and environmental conditions:** Strengthening indigenous organizations is not only a human rights issue, but also plays an important contribution in achieving global climate and[[5]](#footnote-6) biodiversity goals. Indigenous women's knowledge and leadership are particularly important in the struggle to protect land, food, communities and people from climate impacts, fossil fuel extraction and deforestation. The intervention will have a limited impact on the climate and the environment. AIPE will cooperate with ONAMIAP to identify any opportunities to reduce carbon emissions, including limiting travel (flights, land, and river travel) to a minimum by prioritizing virtual meetings where feasible.

 **2. THE PARTNERSHIP/COLLABORATORS**

**Experiences, capacities and resources of participating partners and other actors: The National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru (ONAMIAP)[[6]](#footnote-7)** is an indigenous women's organization founded in 2009, composed of diverse grassroots indigenous women's organizations. They have extensive experience accompanying the formation of grassroots organizations of indigenous women, in training on issues of individual and collective rights of IPs, as well as in participation and gender approach from an intercultural perspective. In the Amazon region, ONAMIAP has a local presence in different ethnic groups such as the Kukamas, Shipibos Conibos and Ashanikas, in the form of grassroots organizations and indigenous leaders. The organization also participates at the national level with other organizations and institutions in working groups and platforms to defend the rights of IPs and women. **Amnesty International Peru (AIPE)[[7]](#footnote-8)** has extensive experience working on human rights, IPs' rights, gender, inclusion and diversity, as well as HRE and training, and projects that promote the active participation of young people in rural and urban areas. AIPE has a long history of working in indigenous communities and in support of the rights of IPs in Peru, including Kukama communities in Loreto. Through this work, AIPE has developed an extensive network of allies working on IPs' rights at the local, national and international levels. **Amnesty International Denmark (AIDK)[[8]](#footnote-9)** has 15 years of experience with participatory and bottom-up methodologies for HRE and on gender-related topics. AIDK has been supporting the development of capacity for other Amnesty sections and have supported the development of Amnesty International’s global HRE work and gender work. AIDK staff have been key part of developing Amnesty International’s participatory approaches, supporting development of HRE capacity and projects all over the world through the International HRE Centre (IHREC), as well as international gender projects. **Waynakana Kamatawara Kana (WKK)** is a grassroots organization of Kukama women, covering 28 communities in the district of Parinari, in the Marañon River basin. The organization was founded in 2001 with the aim of defending and promoting women’s rights, as well as their territories, environment and culture, and is in the process of becoming incorporated as a member of ONAMIAP. **Local authorities:** Community leaders (known as “Apu”, from the Quechua for mountain) and local mayors.

**Previous acquaintance or cooperation between the partners: AIDK, AIPE and ONAMIAP** have been working in partnership on “Rise Up! Empowering Young Indigenous Kukama Women in Loreto”, during 2021. Prior to the project, **AIPE and ONAMIAP** have worked together in roundtables, think tanks and platforms to defend the rights of IPs and women in Peru. They are partner organizations in campaigning and advocacy, working groups and monitoring of the rights of people affected by toxic metals and other advocacy spaces in favour of IPs. **ONAMIAP and WKK** have a close relationship as “sister” indigenous women’s organizations, and WKK also played a key role in phase 1 of the intervention, collaborating with the presentation of the project in the communities, the transmission of information to other women, and in the project evaluation. **AIPE and AIDK** are both part of the AI movement but are independent organizations with their own national boards and membership. AIDK and AIPE initiated a closer programmatic collaboration in 2018 through the development of a shared project on ending sexual violence in schools in Peru, which is being funded by Operation Days Work (ODW) and CISU in Denmark from 2021-23. The project involves mobilizing high school students in Denmark through educational and fundraising activities, as well as working with young people including in the Loreto. These experiences have allowed the two AI entities to establish a strong partnership based on mutual trust, transparent communication, and respecting cultural differences. It also offers lessons learned on how to properly connect young people in Peru and Denmark and mobilize constituencies in both countries around issues that resonate with young people, such as the environment and gender equality.

**Contributions, roles, and responsibilities of the partners and other actors: AIPE**: 1) Responsible for the management and strategy of the project in Peru and local coordination with ONAMIAP. 2) Lead the design and implementation of the training programme, and the production of educational content and resources, especially those related to human rights and training for advocacy and mobilization. 3) Contribute its expertise on gender and human rights and articulate the work of indigenous women with other women's organizations in Peru. **ONAMIAP**:1) Work with AIPE in the design and implementation of the training program. 2) Through its local bases, lead the communication, coordination, and accompaniment on the ground of Kukama women and local communities. 3) Leadership to ensure the intervention includes a robust cross-cultural approach and bottom-up participatory approaches to training program design and implementation. **WKK:** 1)Collaborate in the presentation of the project to the communities and their leaders. 2) Work together with ONAMIAP in the implementation of the training program. 3) Support the local transmission of information and mobilization of other women in the communities. Furthermore, we expect that some of the young Kukama women who participate in the project will find in WKK a collaborative and supportive space for continued political participation and the exercise of advocacy, thereby contributing to organizational renewal and the inclusion of youth perspectives in the organization. **AIDK:** 1) Support AIPE in the design of trainings based on experiences from other international projects on HRE methodologies, participatory methods, gender, and feminist approaches, etc. 2) Mutual capacity building together with AIPE, ONAMIAP and WKK on the learnings during the project, including ODW's experiences of building cross-cultural networks for global awareness and to emphasize ESC rights as HRs. 3) Share experiences and perspectives from feminist and indigenous movements in Denmark and eventually Greenland and Europe to show that issues affect women and indigenous people all over the world, on different levels and for mutual inspiration. 4) Support in communicating the intervention to CISU and building the bridge between CISU and the partners in Peru. 5) Facilitating sharing of learning between CISU-funded projects in South America.

**Strengthening of the relationship between the partners:** In phase 1 of the intervention, Rise Up! has been laying the ground for this ongoing partnership and building relations with the Kukama women. Phase 2 of the intervention will further strengthen the programmatic relationship between OMAMIAP, WKK, AIPE and AIDK, including a joint commitment to work on empowering marginalized youth through HRE and working in the geographical region of the Amazon. The organizations come together in this intervention in a horizontal partnership based on principles of mutual respect, transparency, and accountability. Their complementary expertise and constituencies will create synergies and learnings that will increase impact for the target group, as well as create learning for our organizations. For AIDK this intervention provides an opportunity to learn from these experiences in preparation for an engagement to support IP rights in Greenland and in Denmark, and on how such work can be developed respectfully, interculturally and in close collaboration with Indigenous communities. In addition, the intervention will allow for supporting exchanges between different indigenous communities, who despite many differences also experience many parallel challenges. The technical exchange and collaboration between all partners on training, gender and IPs' rights will contribute to horizontal learning and capacity development in both Peru and Denmark, with a specific focus on strengthening institutional knowledge on how to promote an intersectional approach more effectively to HRs training that can be adapted to specific cultural contexts.

1. **TARGET GROUPS, OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

**Primary target group:** **150 indigenous women from 3 Kukama communities**, San Juan, Shapajilla and Parinari, in the Marañón river basin, in the Peruvian Amazon. (i) A core group of 55 young indigenous women between 14 and 25-years old: 40 who participated in the HRITS in phase 1 and an additional 15 who actively participated in the replication activities of phase 1 and are interested in joining the core group in phase 2. To level up the groups’ understanding, the HRITS will run initial “refresher” sessions for the new participants. (ii) The most active of the young Kukama women will act as multipliers, reaching out and engaging with a larger group of an additional 95 indigenous young and adult women from their communities through circles of learning, in line with their traditional way of organizing and leading such interactive spaces. (iii) This larger group includes 12 adult indigenous women leaders from WKK who will also support and participate in other specific project activities.

**Secondary target groups:** (a) An estimated 5,750 indigenous Kukama who will be reached by the campaigns implemented by the young women, depending on the actions developed. These could include 350 indigenous people reached through local offline actions (40% of the population of 870 amongst the 3 communities); an estimated 5,000 indigenous people from 8 districts through the community radio and social networks of Radio Ucamara; an estimated 400 people reached through social media by those women with accounts; (b) Local authorities, community leaders (“apu”) and local mayors; (c) an estimated 20 organizations in Peru, Brazil and Paraguay who will have access to the materials and learning developed by the project; (d) an estimated 12,000 online supporters and followers of AIPE, ONAMIAP and WKK in Peru who will learn about the situation of the Kukama women through social media.

The target groups’ participation in the intervention: The young Kukama women will participate in each step of the intervention, empowering themselves and others to strengthen their identity as indigenous women and develop capacities to defend their right to land and territory. This begins with the design of the training modules, the coordination of project activities with the participants, the focus on experiential learning throughout, as well as the ongoing validation of the modules and pedagogical content. The young Kukama women will be in charge of transmitting the information to other indigenous women in their communities and lead a campaign for the defense of their right to land and territory. In addition, they will be able to share their experiences in other local, national, and regional contexts, and gain confidence to interact with stakeholders outside their communities and in cross-cultural contexts. They will participate in systematization by narrating their experience and capitalizing on their learning throughout the training. As part of the evaluation process, the women will identify the impact of the intervention on their lives, strengthen their capacities to share and communicate learnings, as well as develop messages to encourage other Indigenous women to participate in similar programs.

The target group’s benefit from the intervention: The Indigenous young women will be empowered to defend their rights and those of Mother Earth through the development of their leadership and advocacy skills and competences, as well as their knowledge and understanding of how to defend their rights and territory. They will be further engaged within their communities and within local and national indigenous women’s organizations, giving visibility to the perspectives and priorities of young indigenous women and contributing to addressing their common challenges. They will strengthen their role as change agents, taking informed action to defend and promote their rights and the rights of others within their communities and beyond. Strengthening the voice, agency, knowledge, and skills of these young women will increase their self-confidence and have a long-term impact on their lives and those of their families and their communities. This is backed up by a recent impact study on Amnesty International’s HRE methodologies in South America which showcases how a similar model and intervention has had lasting effects in terms of young participants’ identity, self-confidence, skills and capacities that translated into intergenerational dialogues, leadership from within, peer-to-peer support, political advocacy, and ultimately lives that changed for the better.[[9]](#footnote-10) The target communities will benefit from increased grassroots activism focused on achieving positive changes on local priority issues such as environmental degradation and loss of traditional cultural values and way of life. Increased participation of young women in community decision-making because of their strengthened leadership skills will support gender equality in the community and capitalize on the unique and valuable insights they can provide. Local indigenous organizations, especially women’s organizations, will benefit from a new generation of women activists and leaders, incorporating a youth perspective, and ensuring generational renewal.

**Overall goal:** Indigenous peoples and organizations in critical ecosystems in South America can more effectively combat exclusion and discrimination, and protect their territory, environment, rights and traditions, contributing to global efforts to combat climate change.

**Project outcome:** Young Kukuma Indigenous women in Loreto, Peru, will have strengthened their indigenous identity and have taken informed action as women, territory, and environment defenders to protect their human rights and the rights of Mother Earth.

**Project outputs:** (1) The Human Rights Itinerant Training School for young indigenous women has been strengthened through the development and piloting of two new modules and the inclusion of spaces for adult women, based on needs identified together with the women in phase 1 of the project. (2) Young Kukama women participate in an action learning laboratory, putting their knowledge and skills into practice through replicating learnings and knowledge to other women, and designing and implementing their own local campaigns and actions on the defense of their territory and Mother Nature, with an intercultural approach. (3) A guide and methodology for empowering young indigenous women through human rights education based on the experience of working in Kukama communities is developed, validated and disseminated with other organizations in Peru and Latin America.

Strategy of the intervention: Action-oriented HRE will form the basis for the intervention, developed and implemented in a participatory manner with young Kukama women, using an intercultural approach and engaging in a horizontal dialogue with the target group to ensure that it connects closely with their socio-cultural context and lived reality. Our learner-centric methodologies focus on changes in attitudes and behavior and foster deep transformative learning. Through our peer-to-peer and action-oriented approaches participants construct meaning through active engagement, articulate their own strategies for action, and create multiplier effects creating long-lasting impact in the wider community. As a result, the intervention partners will have a validated methodology with which they can work with more Kukama communities in Loreto and reach out to other Indigenous women from other ethnic groups such as the Shipibo Konibo in Ucayali and Ashánikas in Junin, respecting the need for intercultural dialogue with each group.

**Planned activities leading to the achievement of outputs and outcome, including timeline:**

**1.1 Inception meetings with young Kukama women and with women representatives of the communities, community authorities and ONAMIAP’s grassroots organization. (May-Jun 22)** Preliminary remote meetings will be held with women representatives of ONAMIAP’s grassroots organizations in the 3 Kukama communities to obtain their approval to coordinate the further implementation of the intervention. Field visits will be carried out to present the intervention in each of the communities and community authorities will be involved. During this meeting, a work schedule will be drawn up together with the young Kukama women, dates will be set for the training workshops, the replications with their communities, the period for the implementation of their campaign and the date for the meeting to exchange experiences.

**1.2 Design of two new training modules: (1) strengthening the identity of young indigenous Kukama women as defenders of land, territory and the environment; and (2) introduction to community campaigning and advocacy. (May – Jun 22)** Phase 1 of the project highlighted the need to continue working through the HRITS in the reinforcement of the Kukama identity. The other identified need was to go more in depth on campaigning and advocacy, which was only touched on through a 1-day session in the first phase, to strengthen participants’ abilities to lead on community actions. Weekly work meetings will be held with ONAMIAP to design the two training modules. For each module, the session outlines, lesson plans, content, materials, strategies for transmitting information, etc. will be designed. The curriculum will be determined in collaboration with the women, however, provisionally will include topics related to the strengthening of identity as indigenous women, what is the significance of being a young, indigenous woman in a Kukama community, identity and self-determination and the use of tools and resources for the defense of territory and the rights of Mother Earth.

**1.3. In-person workshops for 55 young Kukama women to strengthen their identities as indigenous women and in the design of campaigns to advocate for their rights. (May – Oct 22)** Initial refresher sessions covering essential elements from the first phase of the HRITS will be held, mainly focused on the 15 new participants. In phase 1 of the project, joint HRITS workshops were held for San Juan and Shapajilla, however, in phase 2, the communities have requested separate sessions to maximize participation. For the 2 new HRITS modules, 4 sessions will be held, 2 for each module over a period of 4 months, co-facilitated by AIPE and ONAMIAP staff. Each session will last 2 days (each day consists of 7 hours of training, totaling 56 hours). The workshops will apply participatory, reflective, and action-oriented methodologies which relate the lessons at hand to the participants’ own lives, developing critical thinking skills and reinforcing their identity and self-confidence as social change agents.

**1.4 Workshop with WKK on youth participation. (Feb 23)** The experience from phase 1 has indicated the need to also work directly with adult women to facilitate the participation of younger women in women’s spaces and organizations at the community-level which are dominated by older women. A session will be held for at least 12 adult women from WKK to expand their understanding of the contribution of young people, challenge adult centrism within the organization and strengthen inter-generational learning.

**2.1. Accompaniment of Kukama women in transmitting knowledge to other women in their communities. (Sep-Nov 22)** At least 14 young Kukama women will act as multipliers and assume the responsibility of transmitting knowledge and learning to an additional 95 women in their communities. The Community Coordinator will make at least 1 visit to each community after each workshop, in order to accompany the Kukama women in replicating their learning to other women in their communities and to strengthen what they have learned in the workshops, done in accordance with their traditional and common ways of organizing and leading such interactive spaces (learning circles, regular community meetings, women’s meetings organized by WKK, informal peer-to-peer meetings organized by the young women themselves). After the last session of the workshops, they will focus on sharing and co-developing with other Kukama women their ideas and campaign initiatives to defend the rights of their communities and Mother Nature.

**2.2. Kukama women are supported to design and implement their own local campaigning or advocacy actions, responding to issues that are a priority in their communities. (Oct 22- Jan 23)** In connection to the implementation of the new training modules, participants will be prepared and supported in an Action Learning Lab. A plan will be developed to accompany the young Kukama women in action learning activities, through the implementation of their own campaigns related to issues included in the training program, such as land, territory and gender, which are relevant in their day-to-day lives. From the experience acquired in phase 1, we would anticipate that these campaigns may focus on issues such as: (a) the construction of the Amazon waterway project, (b) oil spills which endanger indigenous communities and wildlife; and (c) indigenous identity. Project partners will collaborate with the Kukama youth in the design of their campaign products and their dissemination, such as in social networks and local media. These include radio spots on community radio stations, flyers and posters, or TikTok videos or other social media posts in communities with better internet access. We also envisage that the young women may choose to develop advocacy actions with local community leaders (“apus”) and the mayor of the Parinari district.

**2.3. Development seminars are organized at different stages to accompany Kukama women in leading their own actions, while a final Learning Seminar will focus on collective learning and reflection. (Sep-Nov 22)** Collective and guided spaces for peer-to-peer coaching and support, and for in-depth learning, to actively consider, discuss and reflect on what they experience and learn in their advocacy and campaigns, as part of their learner journeys, to further anchor their personal and professional development.

**3.1. Final design of the two new training modules and action learning lab methodology based on feedback from the participants. (Dec 22-Jan 23)** After conducting the training workshops and collecting feedback from the young Kukama women in the process, a final version of the training modules will be launched. A presentation of these modules will be made at the Kukama women's meeting.

**3.2 Dissemination of the materials with organizations working on women's and IPs’ rights issues in Peru, as well as Amnesty Sections and partners in Paraguay and Brazil. (Jan-Feb 23)** Materials from the project will be shared with at least 20 organizations in the 3 countries, including AI Sections, IP’s organizations, and NGOs. 2 webinars will be organized, one with organizations and activists in Peru, and another with partners in Brazil and Paraguay. The purpose is to promote the articulated work of IP for the defense of their rights.

**3.3 Participatory project evaluation with Kukama youth from the 3 communities, ONAMIAP, WKK, AIPE and AIDK. (Dec-Feb 23)** Constant feedback will be requested during the training workshops and an evaluation session will be held with the participants to evaluate the entire project. Interviews will be conducted with the participants and organizations associated with the project, with the intention of compiling testimonies about what the project has meant in their lives. A meeting will be held to exchange the experiences of young women from the 3 communities. Each of the communities will share what they have learned through a presentation followed by space for reflection. Adult women representatives from WKK and AIPE activists from Loreto will also be invited to participate. An evaluation report of the training experience will be made and shared with project stakeholders.

**Communications strategy in Peru:** Utilizing communications products developed by the Kukama women and other content, AIPE, ONAMIAP and WKK will raise awareness amongst their social media followers about the situation of the young Kukama women in the Marañón river basin, the threats to their territories and traditional way of life, and the actions they are taking to defend their rights. We anticipate reaching at least 12,000 people across Peru.

**Planning, coordination, monitoring and reporting. Planning and coordination:** The project will be monitored on an ongoing basis to track progress towards meeting the objectives. During implementation, AIPE will continuously collect learnings through mixed methods involving relevant stakeholders, partners, and participants through e.g., group discussions, feedback and evaluations from participants and staff etc. to adjust activities where needed. These learnings will be shared between AIDK, AIPE, WKK and ONAMIAP through regular status reports and updates. AIPE and AIDK will hold regular coordination meetings, in which progress of the project will be discussed, and where learnings and experiences will be used in considerations on how best to achieve the desired change. **Monitoring and evaluation:** Data for evaluation will rely on both quantitative and qualitative methods including both general and self-assessment questions that aims at measuring sense of individual empowerment, wellbeing and attained skills. The data are further qualified through the above-mentioned methods of collecting learnings, and change stories inspired by the methodology of Most Significant Change. By using a qualitative participatory approach, we aim to strengthen the focus on capturing the insights and learnings from participants perspectives.

**Safety and Security: COVID-19:** We will ensure the safety of beneficiaries, communities and staff is front and center, taking all measures to prevent infection and ensure compliance with government recommendations. Safety precautions and contingency plans will be put in place and reviewed regularly. **Security:** Given the complex security situation in the project area, specific protocols will be developed for project staff. Female staff face additional risks in terms of gender-based violence. For this reason, a minimum of 2 persons will travel to and work together at all times in the communities.

**Testing of new, experimental, and innovative methods and approaches: Children and youth participation and leadership:** With phase 1 of the intervention, we have been reaching younger women than we planned, the average age of the participants is 15. Working with young women implies a greater questioning of the adult-centeredness of the organization who implement the project, and the organizations and indigenous communities. For phase 2 of the intervention, we will explore a range of different tools to meaningfully engage indigenous children and young people, provide them with the materials necessary to implement their ideas, and support them in their path towards taking up leadership roles in their communities and organizations. **An intercultural approach:** During phase 1 of the intervention, we have established an intercultural dialogue with ONAMIAP and Kukama women, to design the HRITS. We are learning how to use a different linguistic code to design the learning route and to facilitate the workshops (i.e. the land itself in this sense, is considered as an animated being), in line with customs and traditions of the Kukama IPs. For example, all of the learning process has been designed with codes that refer to the raising and the cycles of the land, as a part of the connection and Mother Earth. **Build intergenerational learning:** We will include a focus on connecting the young indigenous women with adults and elders from their communities, who are guardians of Indigenous culture and knowledge, and may have experiences with defending the rights of their community and territory, while allowing for taking ideas and new perspectives from the younger generations seriously. **Comprehensive and intersectional approach to safeguarding, protection and wellbeing:** AI as a movement, is in the process of connecting and reinforcing our different safeguarding and protection policies, protocols and strategies for working with children in different projects, with a specific focus on mental health and wellbeing. Similarly, we have our policies for our work with IPs as human rights defenders, who are at increased risk. At the same time AI has committed to centering our work in anti-racism and feminist leadership, to actively combat and transform inequality, discrimination and privilege. This would be the first time that we would be able to champion our comprehensive and intersectional approach and put it into practice at this level, all on the guiding principles of transparency, accountability, inclusivity, decision-making and learning. This approach will be the red thread throughout this project and our collective learning will foster better practices in AI’s global movement in the years to come.

**4. DISSEMINATION IN DENMARK**

AIDK seeks to communicate the importance of supporting empowerment and defend the human rights of the young indigenous women, and IPs in general, in Peru. The information work aims at raising awareness around how human rights are interrelated and in addition how they connect to climate justice and aims at building solidarity with the struggles of indigenous communities to protect their territory and the forests. The information work will focus on two main areas: **1)** This project will continue an effort of virtual experience sharing and learning-exchanges between activists and IPs in the two countries using the Act for Rights platform and other appropriate platforms. **2)** **Social media and general communication media:** AIDK will communicate information (change stories, articles, photo reports etc.) about the partnership and the project results to its members and the general public through social media channels and in the AIDK member magazine in order to build awareness and strengthen the interest and support for AIDK’s work in particular and for Danish development assistance in general. Furthermore, AIDK plans to share results and change stories from Peru with members, staff, and volunteers at its general assembly in the summer of 2022.

1. [Situación de las mujeres indígenas en el Perú - IDEHPUCP PUCP](https://idehpucp.pucp.edu.pe/notas-informativas/situacion-las-mujeres-indigenas-peru/) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The planned Amazon Waterway is a river system that will allow the circulation of more and larger vessels on the Huallaga, Marañón, Ucayali and Amazon rivers. This waterway will have a direct effect on the livelihoods of the communities that inhabit the basins of these rivers, affecting biodiversity, the presence of fish and other animals that are part of the diet of the communities, and which in turn will generate changes in their ways of life and cultural patterns, affecting their identity as native Amazonian peoples. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. [Loreto analiza la problemática ambiental y su impacto en el Cambio Climático | MCLCP (mesadeconcertacion.org.pe)](https://mesadeconcertacion.org.pe/noticias/loreto/loreto-analiza-la-problematica-ambiental-y-su-impacto-en-el-cambio-climatico) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The Marañón River is one of the most important bodies of water in Peru, notable for its rich, native biodiversity. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. <http://onamiap.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. <http://amnistia.org.pe> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. https://amnesty.dk/ [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/amr01/4481/2021/en/ [↑](#footnote-ref-10)