

A general look to the indigenous conservationland security dyad in Peru

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Legal security over indigenous territories for conservation

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AIDESEP

Asociacion Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana

ARPI-SC/CODEPISAM/CORPI SL/CORPIAA/FENAMAD/ORAU /ORPIAN-P/ORPIO/COMARU



AIDESEP, since its foundation, has been fighting for the Territories, Rights and self-determination of indigenous peoples.





Geographic location



09 Regional organizations:

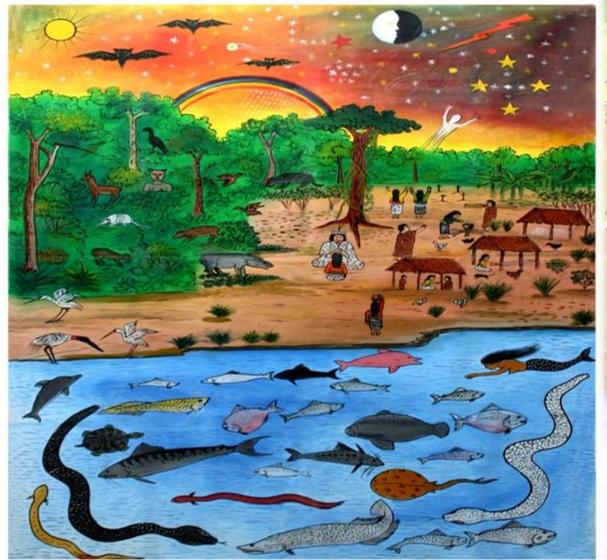
ARPI SC, CODEPISAM, CORPI SL, CORPIAA, FENAMAD, ORAU, ORPIAN– P, ORPIO, COMARU.

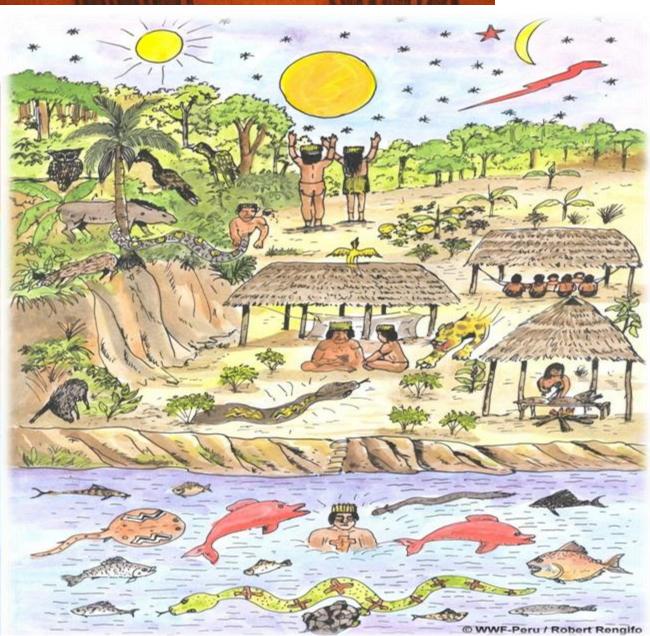
109 local federations:

which cover almost all of the indigenous peoples of the Peruvian Amazon.

1809 Native Communities

COSMOVISION INTEGRAL



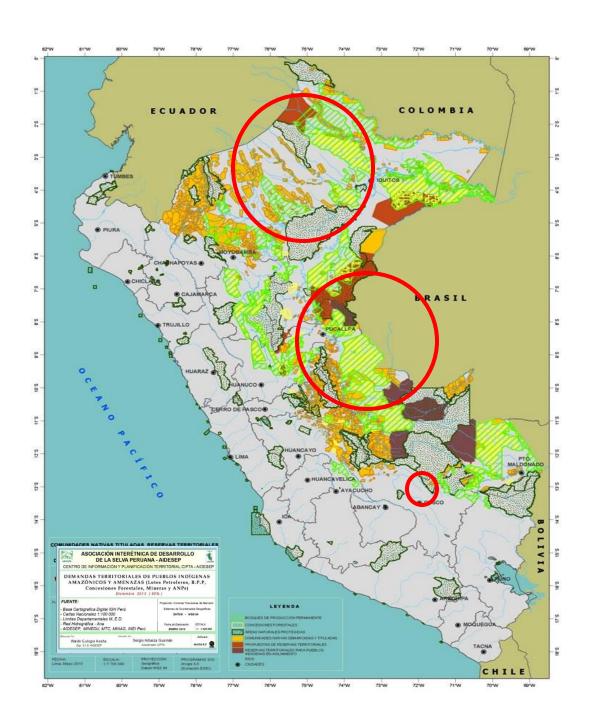


Current status – indigenous territories

Region	Not recognized	Pending titling	Pending resizing	TOTAL
Amazonas	24	8	39	71
Ayacucho	0	5	1	6
Cajamarca	0	0	0	0
Cusco	14	5	18	37
Huánuco	1	6	6	13
Junín	28	29	28	85
Loreto	271	465	108	844
Madre de Dios	3	6	17	26
Pasco	10	26	16	52
San Martín	21	69	5	95
Ucayali	49	57	41	147
TOTAL	421	676	279	1376

Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact (PIACI)

- 3 <u>Indigenous reserves</u>: Isconahua, Murunahua y MashcoPiro.
- 2 <u>territorial reserves</u> to be adecuated to Indigenous reserves: Madre de Dios; Kugapakori, Nahua Nanti y otros.
- **2** <u>territorial corridors identified</u>: Pano-Arawak y otros; Corredor Yavarí Tapiche.
- **5** <u>Proposed indigenous reserves</u>: Napo-Tigre, kakataibo, Yavarí-Mirim, Yavarí-Tapiche, Sierra del Divisor Occidental.



Protection for indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact (PIACI)



Main objective: Achieve respect for the rights and protection of the physical, sociocultural and territorial integrity of PIACI.



Make visible and recognize the anthropological importance of the Territorial Corridors of PIACI.

Strengthen and promote **compliance with national and international regulations** related to the comprehensive protection of the rights of the PIACI in multi-stakeholder scenarios.

Propose a **planning and management mechanism** of for the protection of PIACI based on the continuous spaces in which they live and through which they move, identified through the Territorial Corridors.

Context: main issues



Overlap with the buffer zone of the Reserve

Lack of titles

Invasions for the illegal use of their natural resources

Overlap between PA and areas of historical use of the community

Not considered by the PA when it lacks property title

Adjacent

Actions

Raise awareness

Strengthen capacities

Plan

Articulate





Achievements







Gracias por su amable atención



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Management of Socio-Environmental Conflicts within PAs in the Loreto Region

Martín Vasquez





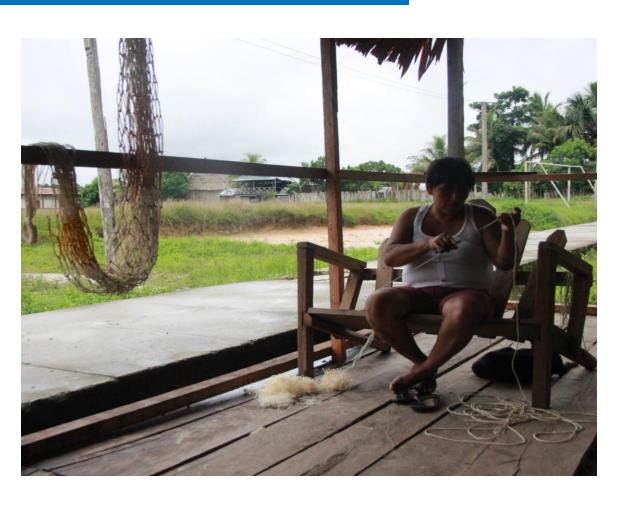


Indigenous Peoples in the Peruvian Amazon





Indigenous Peoples in the Peruvian Amazon





Indigenous Peoples in the Peruvian Amazon



Our objective



prevention and transformation of conflicts related to the use of natural resources

Our approach



gender and intercultural approach, participatory work with the population and local and regional authorities





Methodology



1

Participatory
diagnosis about
conflicts and their
current management
mechanisms

2

Strengthen
capacities:
population, regional
and local authorities

3

Involve regional and local authorities on prevention and transformation of conflicts related to PAs

1

Promote dialogue spaces at the communal, local and regional levels

Women's participation on community conflicts

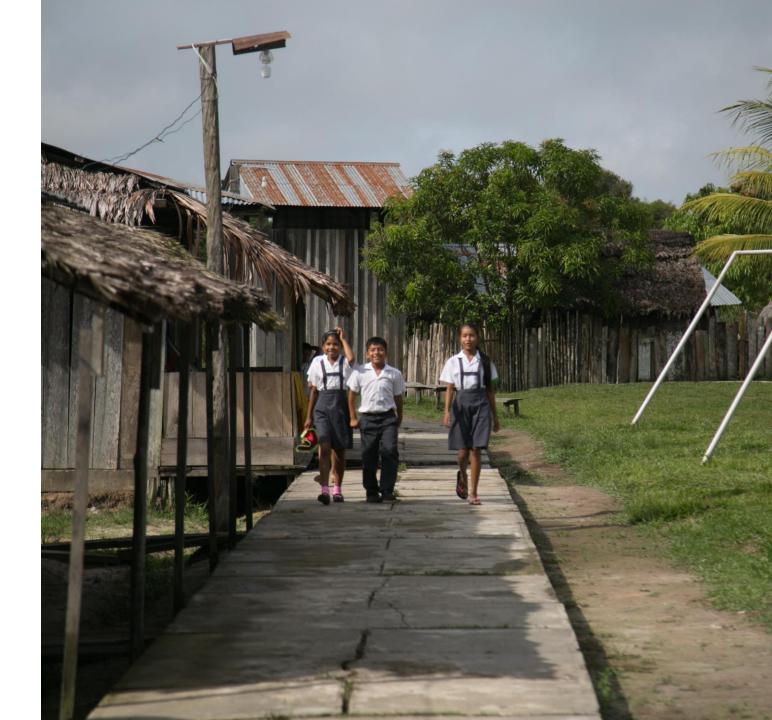
- Women's role in natural resources'management.
- The contribution of women to conflict management.
- Importance of the women's participation in communities decisionmaking processes.



"Many times when we think about doing good, we end up doing wrong"

"Learning to dialogue, we can make ourselves heard"

"It is important to train young people to think about the future"





Gracias por su atención Martín Vásquez Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental mvasquez@spda.org.pe Conservation strategies in indigenous territories through conflict resolution in Madre de Dios

Julio Cusurichi







What we found



- Almost 57 potential conflicts over indigenous territories, mostly regarding access to natural resources (Basurto, 2013)
- Overlapping rights and lack of formalization
- Insecure titles
 - → without **georeferencing** of the territory
 - → without clear and legal boundaries

Collaborative intervention strategy



FENAMAD

First responsible for titling process in indigenous territories

Regional Government

Grass-root regional organization representing indigenous peoples

SPDA

Legal and technical support for FENAMAD and the regional government

Legal proposals to improve titling legal framework

Remarkable achievements

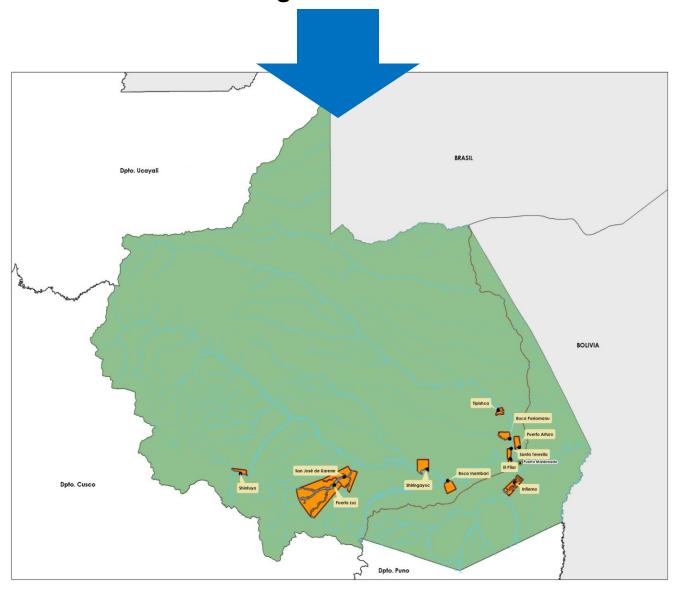
03 legal-recognized indigenous communities

03 titled communities accessed state economic incentives

42,200 hectares with clear and legal boundaries in **07** indigenous communities

85,000 hectares started titling process

07 titled indigenous communities



Next steps: what happens after the titling process?

- Forest management for timber and non-timber products.
- Legal defense for indigenous territories against threats.
- Development of economic incentives for conservation of forest in indigenous territories such as Programa Bosques.





IUCN and Indigenous Peoples





Gracias por su atención Julio Cusurichi Presidente de FENAMAD Goldman Prize 2007 Iavozdeamerica1@yahoo.es

