A person is silhouetted in a small boat on a wide river. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright, golden glow and reflecting off the water's surface. The sky is filled with soft, orange and yellow clouds. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

# TRANSBOUNDARY

## R E P O R T

Strengthening the strategies and actions of Indigenous Peoples  
in the Yurúa, Alto Tamaya (Peru) and Alto Juruá (Brazil)

**PROJECT JURUÁ/YURÚA  
DECEMBER/2022**

**COORDINATION:**

Associação Ashaninka do Rio Amônia – APIWTXA  
Upper Amazon Conservancy - UAC

**PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS/INSTITUTIONS:**

Organización Regional AIDSESP Ucayali - ORAU  
Asociación de Comunidades Nativas para el Desarrollo Integral de Yurúa Yono Sharakoiai – ACONADIYSH  
Organização dos Povos Indígenas do Rio Juruá - OPIRJ  
Asociación de Conservación Comunal Yurúa – ACCY  
Asociación Ambiental de la Comunidad Ashéninka Pocharipankoky Pikiyaco Yurúa – AACAPPY  
Comité de Vigilancia da Comunidade Nativa Sawawo-Hito 40  
Instituto Yorenka Tasorentsi  
Associação ProPurús  
Project NASA-SERVIR - University of Richmond- Amazon Borderlands Spatial Analysis Team (ABSAT)  
Comissão Pró-Índio do Acre – CPI-Acre

**OTHER PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS/INSTITUTIONS:**

Associação Ashaninka de Rio Breu – AARIB  
Associação Kaxinawá do Rio Breu - AKARIB  
Associação Jaminawa Arara do Rio Bagé – AJRBI  
Associação Arara do Rio Amônia - ARARA  
Organización de Desarrollo Indígena del Distrito de Masisea – ORDIM  
Federación das Comunidades Nativas do Purús – FECONAPU  
Associação Agroextrativista Puyanawa Barão Ipiranga - AAPBI

**PROJECT JURUÁ/YURÚA:**

Consultants: Maria Emília Coelho (Brazil) and William Villacorta (Peru)  
Text: Maria Emília Coelho  
Images: Arisson Jardim, Bianka Piyãko, Guta Assirati, Eliane Fernandes Ferreira, and Maria Emília Coelho  
Cover Image: Sérgio Vale  
Map: David Salisbury  
Document review: Carolina Comandulli, David Salisbury  
Translation into English: Eliane Fernandes Ferreira, Violet Jetton  
Translation into Spanish: William Villacorta  
Graphic project: José Rodrigues Ramos Neto

**“The forest is our life, our home,  
it is the reason for everything in our history.”**

Francisco Piyãko, Brazilian Ashaninka leadership (2015)

**“Indigenous Peoples have a long history of  
resistance. Without the struggle of the great  
movement, we will not be respected.”**

Berlín Diques Ríos, Peruvian Ashaninka leadership (2022)

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

The present report aims to strengthen the actions and articulation of Indigenous populations and organizations in the region of the Yurúa, Alto Tamaya and Alto Juruá rivers, on the border between Peru and Brazil, to build strategies and joint actions aimed at conserving the Amazon and promoting the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

We present below the results of the survey and systematization of information obtained in three strategic meetings between communities and Indigenous and civil society organizations, between November 2021 and September 2022. Altogether, the meetings brought together more than 230 people, representatives of 13 Indigenous organizations and 15 Indigenous Peoples living in Acre (Brazil) and Ucayali (Peru): Ashaninka, Ashéninka, Yanéscha, Amahuaca, Chitonahua, Yaminahua/Jaminawa, Apolima Arara, Kuntanawa, Huni Kuin/Kaxinawá, Katukina, Sharanawa, Nawa, Puyanawa, Nukini and Shipibo-Conibo. Leaders and residents of various Native Communities of Peru and Indigenous Lands of Brazil were present at the three strategic meetings and contributed with data that were systematized in this report (See map and table on pages 18 and 19).

The first information gathering took place during the “International Apiwtxa’s Congress - Threats, Protection and Development on the Amazon Border”, which took place between November 16 and 19, 2021, in the Kampa

Indigenous Land of the Amônea River<sup>1</sup>, in Marechal Thaumaturgo, in the Brazilian state of Acre. Organized by the Ashaninka Association of the Amônia River - Apiwtxa, the meeting brought together more than 70 people, including representatives of organizations and Indigenous Peoples, and partner institutions to discuss the current conditions in the border region.

Among the Indigenous Peoples represented were: Asháninka, Ashéninka, Arara, Kuntanawa, Huni Kuin-Kaxinawá, Yaminahua and Amahuaca, represented by the organizations OPIRJ, Apiwtxa, Instituto Yorenka Tasorentsi, AJRBI, Associação Arara do Rio Amônia, ACONADIYSH, ACCY, AACAPPY, AKARIB, AARIB. Allied non-governmental organizations such as the Upper Amazon Conservancy, ProPurús Association and Comissão Pró-Índio do Acre also participated.

At the congress, the leaders agreed to establish an inter-institutional cooperation agreement between the Asociación de Comunidades Nativas para el Desarrollo Integral de Yurúa Yono Sharakoiai (ACONADIYSH), from Peru, and the Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Juruá River (OPIRJ), from Brazil, as well as the formation of the “Juruá/Yurúa-Alto Tamaya Transboundary Commission”. The participants also launched the “Declaration of the International Apiwtxa’s Congress” (ANNEX 1), signed by the representatives of various Indigenous Peoples and communities

<sup>1</sup> In 1992, the territory of the Ashaninka People of the Amônia River in Brazil was demarcated as the “Kampa Indigenous Land of the Amônea River”, using the erroneous term Kampa, an external denomination seen as pejorative by the Ashaninka, Asheninka, and other Arawak Peoples.



Participants of the “International Apiwtxa’s Congress”, held from November 16 to 19, 2021, in the Kampa Indigenous Territory of the Amônia River, in the state of Acre (Brazil).

and Indigenous organizations of the region.

The second information gathering meeting took place during the “Binational Transboundary Meeting”, where the “First Working Group of the Juruá/Yurúa-Alto Tamaya Transboundary Commission” was held between April 27 and 29, 2022, in the municipality of Puerto Breu, in the Yurúa District of Peru.

The meeting brought together 132 people, including representatives of Indigenous communities and organizations of 14 Indigenous Peoples who live in the territories between the state of Acre, in Brazil, and the department of Ucayali, in Peru, as well as partner institutions. The inter-institutional cooperation agreement between ACONADIYSH and OPIRJ (ANNEX 2) was also signed, making official the alliance between the Indigenous Peoples of the region for the construction of joint strategies and actions

At the “Binational Transboundary Meeting - First Working Table of the

Juruá/Yurúa-Alto Tamaya Transboundary Commission”, leaders of different participating Indigenous Peoples were present: Ashaninka, Asheninka, Yanéscha, Amahuaca, Chitonahua, Yaminahua/Jaminawa, Apolima Arara, Kuntanawa, Huni Kuin/Kaxinawá, Katukina, Sharanawa, Nawa, Puyanawa and Nukini. The participating non-governmental organizations were the following: the Upper Amazon Conservancy, ProPurús Association, Pro-Indian Commission of Acre, and NASA-SERVIR-University of Richmond-ABSAT Project.

The participants worked to update information about the threats, challenges, and proposals of Indigenous communities and organizations, following the first survey carried out at the International Apiwtxa’s Congress. Later, the update contributed to the construction of ACONADIYSH and OPIRJ’s Work Plans for the institutional strengthening of both, and the planning of joint actions.

At the second meeting, the Declaration of Puerto Breu (ANNEX 3) was also launched, reiterating the

“Encuentro Binacional Transfronterizo - “Primera Mesa de Trabajo de la Comisión Transfronteriza Juruá/Yurúa-Alto Tamaya”, realizado entre 27 e 29 de abril de 2022, em Puerto Breu, no Distrito do Yuruá (Peru).





“Transboundary Strategic Meeting”, held September 5-7, 2022, at the Yorenka Tasorentsi Institute, in Marechal Thaumaturgo, Acre (Brazil).

commitment between communities and organizations that operate on the Brazil-Peru border in defense of the forest and its rights.

In the third meeting “Transboundary Strategic Meeting”, from September 5 to 7, 2022, at the Yorenka Tasorentsi Institute, in Marechal Thaumaturgo, in Acre, Brazil, the participants worked on the prioritization of strategic actions.

The objective of the meeting, which brought together 30 people from a diverse group of Indigenous Peoples and organizations and partners, was to share the results of the information survey from the first two meetings to determine the priority actions that will guide the detailing of projects, the search for funding, and the implementation of strategies.

The “Transboundary Strategic Meeting had participants from several Indigenous Peoples (Asháninka, Ashéninka, Kuntanawa, Huni Kuin - Kaxinawá, Yaminahua and Shipibo Konibo), represented by the following organizations: OPIRJ, APIWTXA, Yorenka Tasorentsi Institute, ORAU, ACONADIYSH, FECONAPU, ORDIM, ACCY and AACAPPY. Partners of non-governmental organizations also participated in the meeting: Upper Amazon Conservancy,

Associação ProPurús, Society for Threatened Peoples and Conservation International (CI).

Based on the systematization and analysis of the data collected, it was possible to identify the main problems and threats to the territories and lifestyles of the region’s Indigenous Peoples, as well as their proposals to promote sustainable development and income generation in their communities and villages on the Brazil-Peru border. The participants launched the “Declaration of the Transboundary Strategic Meeting Yurúa/Tamaya/Juruá: Threats, Protection and Development of the Peru-Brazil Amazon Border”

This report was produced with information obtained in the three meetings mentioned above, in order to present to partners and allies the main problems, challenges, and proposals of the Indigenous Peoples of the Yurúa, Alto Tamaya and Alto Juruá rivers, in the border region between Peru and Brazil. The discussions brought to light the reality of those who work in defense of life and the forest, facing the existing pressures and threats to the Amazon today. The results will serve as a tool to obtain funds for priority implementation (listed in chapter 5 of this document), thus strengthening the alliance between Indigenous leaders

and communities for the consolidation of transboundary strategies for territorial protection, forest conservation, and promotion of their rights.

***“We, Indigenous Peoples, reaffirm that we have never been discovered. We are the ancestral owners of our lands, which have been stolen and destroyed by invaders, extractive companies, and mafias of all kinds. The threats we face are enormous, but drug trafficking, illegal roads, loggers, illegal mining, and land grabbing, all protected by state corruption, do not stop destroying our territories and forests.”***

Excerpt from the Declaration of the International Apiwtxa’s Congress, 11/19/2021

***“We reiterate our strategic alliance that shows our total will to achieve a balanced, sustainable development, with respect for our traditions, interacting in a respectful manner with the States. The brotherhood of Indigenous Peoples is not limited to the borders of the states. We, Indigenous Peoples, recognize ourselves as citizens of the forest and guardians of life on the planet.”***

Excerpt from the Declaration of the Binational Transboundary Meeting, from 04/29/2022

***“We, Indigenous Peoples, as ancestral owners of our lands, have always remained undertaking the necessary struggles to defend our territories, the forests and their natural resources, and our cultures, contributing to the health, balance, and sustainability of the planet. We are not the only ones responsible for this task. Therefore, we call on everyone to join forces because we all have a common responsibility to ensure life on the planet.***

Excerpt from the Declaration of the Strategic Transboundary Meeting, from 09/07/2022

## 2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

Currently, the territories of the Indigenous Peoples who inhabit the border between Peru and Brazil, more specifically the Yurúa and Alto Tamaya rivers in the Peruvian department of Ucayali, and the Alto Juruá in the Brazilian state of Acre, represent 3 million hectares of Amazon forest<sup>1</sup>. This immense transboundary area is home to one of the greatest concentrations of biodiversity on the planet and to Indigenous populations in states of “isolation” and “recent contact” in their relations with national institutions.

Over the past decades, the original populations of this region have begun to organize themselves to seek legal recognition of their territories and defend their rights and interests. Following the trend of the period after the promulgation of the Federal Constitution of Brazil and the Native Communities Law of Peru<sup>2</sup>, several Indigenous associations and organizations were created in the region to strengthen their political representations and develop strategies to value their cultures and the environment.

In Brazil, the Ashaninka Association of the Amônia River - Apiwtxa was created in 1991, and officially registered in 1993, one year after the demarcation of the Kampa Indigenous Land of the Amônia River. Since then, it has functioned as an operational arm of the community of the same name, for the implementation of its projects and for social and political recognition, aiming at the protection of its history, tradition, and knowledge.

In 1999, in the municipality of Cruzeiro do Sul, the Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Juruá River - OPIRJ was created, to fight and defend the

rights and interests of the communities and organizations of eleven Indigenous lands located in the municipalities of Rodrigues Alves, Porto Walter, Marechal Thaumaturgo and Mancio Lima, and the Campinas/Katukina IT<sup>3</sup>, in the municipality of Tarauacá (all in the state of Acre). Among its goals, there was the struggle for the demarcation of the lands and autonomy of the Indigenous Peoples of the Alto Juruá, historically subjected to “patronage” relations with non-Indigenous people of the region.

In Peru, the Asociación de Comunidades Nativas para el Desarrollo Integral de Yurúa Yono Sharakoiai - ACONADIYSH, based in Puerto Breu, capital of the District of Yurúa, Atalaya Province, Ucayali Department, was founded in 1997 to represent 6 Indigenous Peoples and 24 native communities<sup>4</sup>. ACONADIYSH is part of the Regional Organization AIDSESEP Ucayali - ORAU, and this in turn, is part of the National Organization Interethnic Association of the Peruvian Jungle - AIDSESEP. Its mission is to defend the rights, territories, cultures, and livelihoods of the Indigenous Peoples of the Yurúa District.

In recent decades, while the Indigenous Peoples of the region have achieved greater political openness and legal recognition of some of their territories (ANNEX 5), mobilizing to demand the guarantee of their original rights, the Amazonian development policies of Brazil and Peru have supported large infrastructure and regional development projects, such as roads, and on the predatory exploitation of forest resources.

<sup>1</sup> On the Acre-Peru border is a continuous area of 15 million hectares, formed by a conservation corridor composed of Indigenous Lands, Communal, Territorial, and Indigenous Reserves, National and State Parks, Extractive Reserves, and other Protected Areas.

<sup>2</sup> In Peru, the Native Communities Law was enacted in 1974, marking the beginning of the process of titling indigenous territories throughout the country.

<sup>3</sup> Indigenous Lands Nukini, Nawa, Poyanawa, Kampa of the Amônia River, Kaxinawá/Ashaninka of the Breu River, Arara of the Amônia River, Jaminawa Arara of the Bagé River, Jaminawa of the Igarapé Preto, Kontanawa, Campinas/Katukina and Arara/Igarapé Humaitá.

<sup>4</sup> Amahuaca, Ashéninka, Yaminahua, Chitonahua, Asháninka and Yanasha.

# Threatened Forest

The neglect of the Amazonian region by governments in both Brazil and Peru has threatened and cost the lives of the Indigenous populations of this region, who suffer daily from the lack of implementation of public policies to promote their rights. They are threatened by invasions of their territories, illegal hunting and fishing, the increase in burning and deforestation, formal and illicit logging, the construction of clandestine roads and tracks, the increased pressure of international drug trafficking, and the promotion of unsustainable development for Indigenous Peoples. Over the decades, the threats faced by the Indigenous communities of the Acre-Ucayali border region are many and, in many cases, have the connivance of the national states.

In the late 1990s, the Peruvian logging front<sup>5</sup> advanced over the region, invading Indigenous territories, and crossing the border with Brazil. Numerous complaints of invasions in the Kampa Indigenous Land of the Amônia River, in Acre, were made at the time to the Brazilian and Peruvian governments.

The Ashaninka of Apiwtxa spearheaded a struggle against the invaders, emphasizing the issue in the national and international press, and alerting society to the serious environmental, social, and cultural consequences of the logging activity. They also initiated a broader political conversation with Peruvian Ashaninka

leaders, which fostered cooperation alliances between Indigenous communities in both countries and the first initiatives to exchange information and experiences for the construction of joint strategies for the protection of their binational territories<sup>6</sup>.

In coordination with Apiwtxa, Ashéninka leaders of the Alto Tamaya-Saweto Native Community in the headwaters of the Tamaya in Peru began to lodge complaints of the illegal action of loggers in the region in 2002. In September 2014, four of their leaders (Edwin Chota, Jorge Ríos, Leoncio Quintícima, and Francisco Pinedo) were murdered on their way to the Apiwtxa community after an inspection of forest concessions overlapping the Saweto community. The leaders were going to participate in another meeting with Brazilian Ashaninka leaders to discuss surveillance and inspection actions on the border. For more than a decade, they had been fighting for the titling of their territory in Peru<sup>7</sup> and against the actions of loggers and narco-traffickers.

Despite the international repercussions of the crime and the mobilization of Indigenous movements in both countries and their allies, the assassins remain unpunished and other leaders are threatened. Today, the Tamaya river basin has become a central zone for illegal logging and drug trafficking in the region, and the Alto Tamaya-Saweto Native Community still lacks environmental justice, personal security, basic services, and the consistent protection of the Peruvian state<sup>8</sup>.

Legal and illegal logging, drug trafficking, and the construction of roads

and tracks for the transport of illicit products are among the main problems faced by Indigenous populations today. In the last transboundary strategic meeting, held in September 2022, one-third of the Indigenous leaders said they suffered threats for denouncing environmental crimes and human rights violations taking place in the region. "We suffer threats of all forms, from traffickers, loggers, hunters and illegal exploiters. We have a trail on our land that we have been fighting for more than 20 years, but we can't close it. We are worried about the alcohol and drugs that are being brought into our communities. We can no longer be divided, we must be increasingly united," said the leader of the Apolima-Arara People, Zé Ângelo Macedo Avelino, at the International Apiwtxa's Congress, in November 2021.

## Narco-traffickers' and Loggers' Road

In August 2021, the Apiwtxa Association released a Dossier to denounce the construction of the UC-105 (Nueva Italia-Puerto Breu) road in Peru. Opened by logging companies and other groups that operate illicitly, the road cuts through river and stream springs, Indigenous territories, and conservation areas, affecting more than 30 indigenous and traditional communities of the Yurúa, Alto Tamaya and Alto Juruá, on the Peru-Brazil border.

The Vigilance Committee of the Sawawo-Hito 40 Native Community in Peru confirmed to Apiwtxa that the most eastern branch of the Nueva Italia-Puerto Breu Road was only 11.3 km from the Brazilian border. The complaint exposes a series of official documents, maps, and speeches by leaders, demonstrating the risk it poses to the Indigenous populations in the region.

"The impact of this will be very

great, with the migration of groups along this highway, bringing illegal logging, drug trafficking and other illicit actions close to our border and the headwaters of our rivers," explains Francisco Piyáko, Ashaninka leader of Apiwtxa.

The Peruvian organizations have also alerted the Peruvian governmental bodies. ACONADIYSH and ProPurús have also filed complaints about the invasion of the territory of Sawawo Hito 40 caused by the opening of the narco-traffickers and loggers' road.

The action of networks of production, distribution, and consumption of drugs in the region endangers the Indigenous populations of this border region, which has become one of the main routes for international drug trafficking. The construction of roads, both those promoted by the national governments and those opened illegally for the trafficking of drugs and the illegal extraction of wood, has resulted in the undue occupation of the region by non-indigenous people and in social impacts on the Indigenous communities, especially among young people.

## Indigenous Transboundary Movement

The concern of the Indigenous Peoples living on the Acre-Ucayali border with the impacts of road construction and development and infrastructure projects in the region is not a new concern. It triggered the creation, in 2005, of the Working Group for Transboundary Protection (Grupo de Trabalho para Proteção Transfronteiriça - GTT) of the Serra do Divisor and Alto Juruá - Brazil/Peru and the Grupo Regional de Monitoreo de Megaproyectos de Ucayali (GRMMU). Over the years, and under the

<sup>5</sup> In 2002, the Peruvian government instituted the new Forestry and Wildlife Law (27-308), which created the Bosques de Producción Permanente, setting aside extensive areas of the Amazon for forest management. With the policy of concessions, a logging race was installed in Ucayali, through land titling and associations with communities, including indigenous ones, opening clandestine paths in the forest for the removal of precious woods.

<sup>6</sup> Salisbury, David S., Borgo López, José, & J. W. Vela Alvarado. 2011. Transboundary political ecology in Amazonia: history, culture, and conflicts of the borderland Asháninka. *Journal of Cultural Geography*. V. 28, no 1: 147-177.

<sup>7</sup> The titling process of the CN Saweto Alta Tamaya took place in 2015, making official the areas belonging to their ancestral territories in almost 80,000 hectares.

<sup>8</sup> Salisbury, David Seward. 2022. Defensores indígenas ficam entre estradas ilegais e sobrevivência da floresta amazônica - o segundo turno das eleições no Brasil pode ser um ponto de virada. *The Conversation*. 10/11/2022.

leadership of Apiwtxa, Edwin Chota de Saweto, and the Pro-Indian Commission of Acre, the Working Group for Transboundary Protection has promoted dozens of meetings between Indigenous organizations and governmental and civil society institutions from both countries, to discuss common problems and challenges.

The project to build a highway linking the cities of Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil) and Pucallpa (Peru), cutting through Indigenous territories, including those of populations in states of “isolation,” and one of the most preserved areas of the Amazon today is one of the concerns of the border indigenous communities. Peru and Brazil have been discussing the integration project for more than 40 years. It has returned to the agenda of the Brazilian government under Bolsonaro, without any process of prior free and informed consultation (FPIC) among the affected communities<sup>9</sup>.

Since then, the Indigenous Peoples of Acre and Ucayali have mobilized in a transboundary movement, both to denounce the illicit activities in their territories and to build strategies aimed at generating sustainable income for the communities. They also demand an effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in the definition, execution, and evaluation of development policies for the region from the public authorities of both countries.

In late 2016, Apiwtxa and ACONADIYSH sealed an alliance with the signing of an inter-institutional cooperation agreement. Among its objectives, there is the exchange of information on processes of struggle and recognition of territories, community capacity building, territorial management,

and the organization of community productive activities, following Apiwtxa’s successful experiences in this field of action.

In April 2022, another important step was taken towards the consolidation of partnerships between the Indigenous organizations of Brazil and Peru with the signing of the cooperation agreement between ACONADIYSH and OPIRJ, with a duration of 3 years (2022-2024), which can be extended by agreement between the parties.

At the signing ceremony, Berlín Diques Ríos, President of ORAU, said: *“We are constantly threatened, but we are not afraid. Together, we will undertake this path to continue safeguarding the common interests and those of each people.”* The Ashaninka leader also pointed out: *“We are facing the same problems in Brazil and Peru, due to the inoperativeness and inaction of the governments. But the resistance and resilience of the Indigenous Peoples continue to remain. We are a historical people of struggle. We will continue fighting to be respected.”*



Ato de Assinatura do Convênio ACONADIYSH-OPIRJ, no dia 27 de abril de 2022

<sup>9</sup> Salisbury, David S., Castro Sánchez Moreno, Mariano, Dávalos Torres, Luís, Guimaraes Vásquez, Robert, Saito Diaz, José, Tipula Tipula, Pedro, Treneman Young, Andrés, Arana Courrejolles, Carlos, Arana, Martín, and the Grupo de Monitoreo de Megaproyectos Región Ucayali. 2013. “Border integrations: The fusion of political ecology and land-change science to inform and contest transboundary integration in Amazonia.” Pgs. 129-149 in *Land Change Science and Political Ecology: Synergies and Divergences*, Eds. Brannstrom, C. and J. M. Vadjunec. London: Earthscan. <http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415540230/>

# Debating Climate Change

The problems and threats in the region of Yurúa and Alto Tamaya and Alto Juruá, on the Brazil-Peru border contribute to the global climate crisis which is already felt by the Indigenous populations in their ancestral territories. “We know that climate change is real and affects our lives daily. Our food sources and our homes are already being affected by changing rainfall, increased heat, and the deterioration of forests around the world,” stated the region’s Indigenous representatives in the Declaration of the Binational Transboundary Meeting, held in Puerto Breu, Peru. At the meeting, leaders reinforced the need for training on climate change and its impacts.

In June 2020, the Workshop on Ecosystem Services and Socio-Environmental Dynamics in Indigenous Landscapes of the Ucayali-Yurúa-Juruá was held by the Amazon Borderlands Spatial Analysis Team (ABSAT) team at the University of Richmond with NASA SERVIR, ACCA, UAC, NASA, Federal University of Acre-Campus Floresta<sup>10</sup>.

120 representatives from 13 Indigenous Peoples (Ashéninka, Yaminahua, Asháninka, Yanasha, Amahuaca, Huni Kuin, Shipibo, Kuntanawa, Katukina, Bora, Chitonahua, Nawa, y Nukini) and 34 communities from Peru and Brazil participated in the two-day workshop to create dialogue between Indigenous and scientific knowledge. In the end, the Indigenous participants validated the ABSAT maps of forest disturbance, evapotranspiration, and temperature, presenting the local perspective on climate.



<sup>10</sup> Salisbury, David S., Reygadas, Yunuen., Hernández, Tereza., Thomas, Sydney., Jetton, Violet., Collard, Elspeth., Demerit, Delaney., Winiarski, Nathan., Simpson, Courtney., Spera, Stephanie. 2022. Taller “Servicios Ecosistémicos y Dinámicas Socio-Ambientales en los Paisajes Indígenas del Ucayali-Yurúa-Juruá”. 27 pp. Breu, Yurua, Perú. NASA SERVIR Service Catalogue: English; Español.



## 3. METHODOLOGY

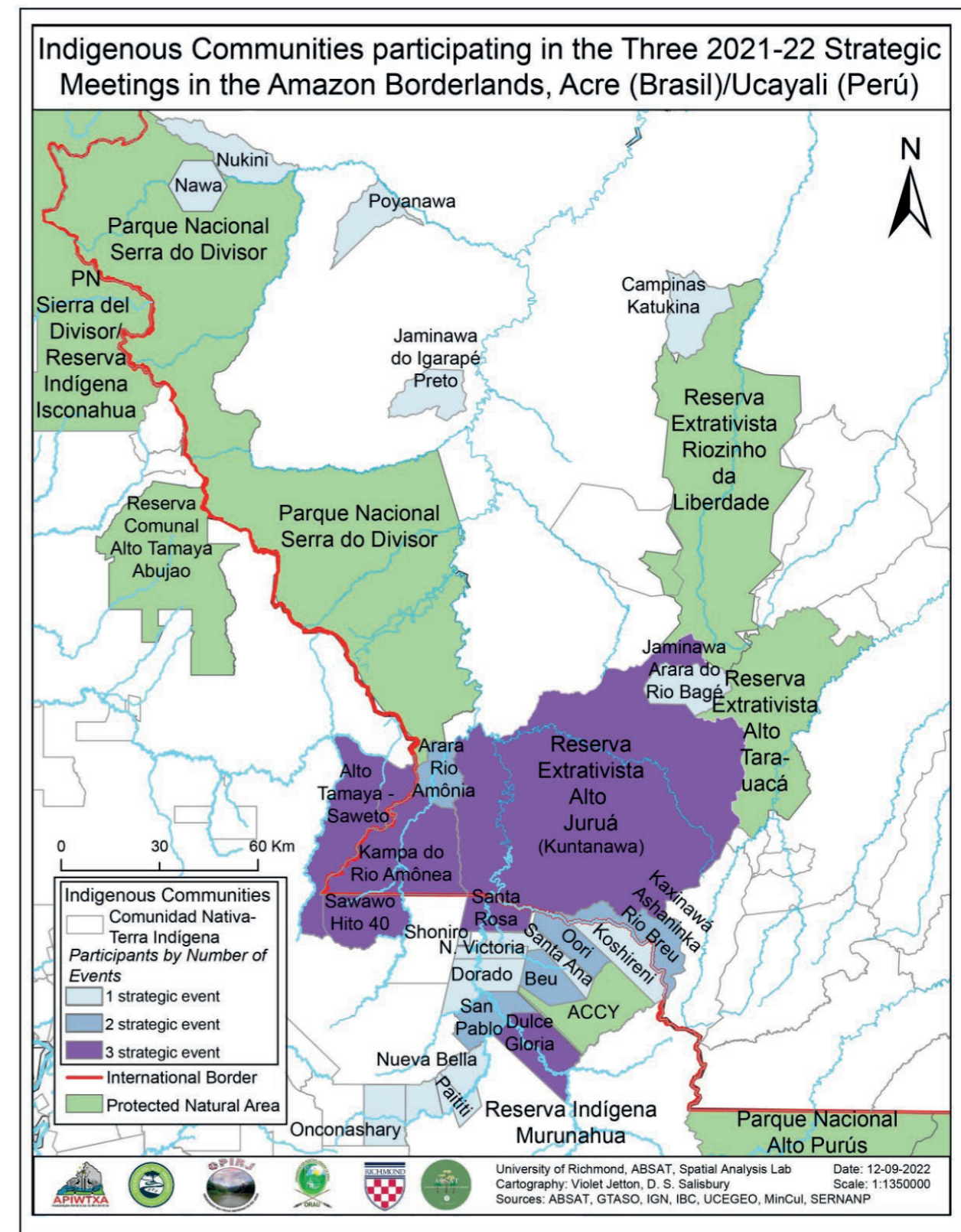
The information in this report was produced during three strategic meetings that brought together about 230 people, including leaders and representatives of Indigenous communities and organizations and partner institutions from the region of the Yurúa and Alto Tamaya rivers, in the Peruvian department of Ucayali, and Alto Juruá, in the Brazilian state of Acre:

- 1. International Apiwtxa's Congress, held in November 2021, in the Kampa Indigenous Land of the Amônia River (Marechal Thaumaturgo, Acre, Brazil);**
- 2. "Binational Transboundary Meeting - First Working Table of the Juruá/Yuruá-Alto Tamaya Transboundary Commission, held in April 2022, in the municipality of Puerto Breu (Atalaya, Ucayali, Peru);**
- 3. "Transboundary Strategic Meeting", held in September 2022, at the Yorenka Tasorentsi Institute (Marechal Thaumaturgo, Acre, Brazil).**

The gathering of information was based on the discourse among the participants of these meetings and the round table discussions in Thematic Groups. In the International Apiwtxa's Congress, the work was carried out in three groups: Threats, Protection, and Community Development, and resulted in a first systematization of data for this report. In the meeting in Puerto Breu, the participants suggested the creation of two more Thematic Groups (Women and Institutional Strengthening) for the Conversation Circles and updated the first survey done at Apiwtxa. In the third meeting, at the Yorenka Tasorentsi Institute, the data collected in the first two meetings were presented for the participants to decide the prioritization of action lines for the formulation and implementation of their projects.

Representatives from different Indigenous territories in Brazil and Peru participated in the three meetings. Below is a table and map showing the representation of the Native Communities of Peru and Indigenous Lands of Brazil in the three strategic meetings between November 2021 and September 2022.

	Indigenous Lands (Brazil)/ Native Communities (Peru) participating in the 3 strategic events	International Apiwtxa's Congress (Nov./2021)	Binational Transboundary Meeting (Apr./2022)	Strategic Transboundary Meeting (Sept./2022)
1	TI Kaxinawá/Ashaninka do Rio Breu	X	X	
2	TI Arara do Rio Amônia	X	X	
3	TI Kuntanawa (Resex Alto Juruá)	X	X	X
4	TI Campinas/Katukina		X	
5	TI Nukini		X	
6	TI Kampa do Rio Amônia	X	X	X
7	TI Jaminawa-Arara do Rio Bagé	X		
8	TI Jaminawa Igarapé Preto		X	
9	TI Nawa		X	
10	TI Poyanawa		X	
11	CN Sawawo Hito 40	X	X	X
12	CN Alto Tamaya Saweto	X	X	X
14	CN Dulce Gloria	X	X	X
15	CN San Pablo	X	X	
16	CN Oori	X	X	
17	CN Santa Rosa	X	X	X
18	CN Beu	X	X	
19	CN Paititi		X	
20	CN Dorado		X	
21	CN Koshireni		X	
22	CN Nueva Belén		X	
23	CN Selva Virgen		X	
24	CN Victoria		X	
25	CN Victoria 2		X	
26	CN Nueva Bella		X	
26	CN Shoniro		X	
27	CN Santa Ana		X	
28	CN Onconashari		X	



Representatives from various Indigenous and organized civil society organizations, both Brazilian and Peruvian, also contributed information for this report:

1. Associação Ashaninka do Rio Amônia (APIWTXA);
2. Organização dos Povos Indígenas do Rio Juruá (OPIRJ);
3. Organización Regional AIDSESEP Ucayali (ORAU);
4. Asociación de Comunidades Nativas para el Desarrollo Integral de Yurúa Yono Sharakoiai (ACONADIYSH);
5. Asociación de Conservación Comunal Yurúa (ACCY);
6. Asociación Ambiental de la Comunidad Ashéninka Pocharipankoky Pikiyaco Yurúa (AACAPPY);
7. Associação Ashaninka de Rio Breu (AARIB);
8. Associação Jaminawa Arara do Rio Bagé (AJRBI);
9. Associação Kaxinawá do Rio Breu (AKARIB);
10. Associação Arara do Rio Amônia (ARARA);
11. Associação Agroextrativista Poyanawa do Barão e Ipiranga (AAPBI);
12. Organização do Distrito Indígena Masisea (ORDIM);
13. Federação das Comunidades Nativas do Purús (FECONAPU);
14. Upper Amazon Conservancy;
15. Associação ProPurús;
16. Comissão Pró-Índio do Acre;

**17. Instituto Yorenka Tasorentsi;**

**18. Projeto NASA SERVIR - University of Richmond-Amazon Borderlands Spatial Analysis Team (ABSAT).**

With the data collected in the three strategic meetings, it was possible to systematize information from six Indigenous Lands in Brazil (Kaxinawá/ Ashaninka Indigenous Lands of the Breu River, Arara of the Amônia River, Kuntanawa (in the identification process), Campinas/Katukina, Nukini and Kampa of the Amônia River), and of ten Native Communities in Peru (Dulce Gloria, Alto Tamaya Saweto, San Pablo, Beu, Sawawo Hito 40, Paititi, Santa Rosa, Dorado, Koshirene, Nueva Belém). This data will be presented in the following chapter of this report.



William Villacorta from Upper Amazon Conservancy (above) and Enisson Piyäko from Apiwtxa (below) present information at the “International Apiwtxa’s Congress” in November 2021 at the Kampa Indigenous Land of the Amônia River in the state of Acre (Brazil).



The working group raised Women’s concerns and proposals at a meeting in Puerto Breu, in April 2022.



The working group identified ACONADIYSH’s main Strengths, Opportunities, Weaknesses and Threats at a meeting in Puerto Breu, in April 2022.



Wewito Pyäko, President of Apiwtxa Association, at a meeting in September 2022, in Marechal Thaumaturgo (Acre, Brazil)

# 4. INFORMATION SYSTEMATIZATION

Results of the report were carried out during the “International Apiwtxa’s Congress” (November 16-19, 2021) and the “Binational Transboundary Meeting” (April 21-29, 2022). The systematization was made from data collected in Conversation Rounds in five Thematic Groups: Threats, Protection, Community Development, Women, and Institutional Strengthening, with the participation of representatives of Native Communities, Indigenous Lands, and Indigenous and non-governmental organizations.



The working group discussed current and future threats in the Upper Juruá binational region.



The working group gathered information about community projects and income generation.

# Results of the Threats Group

Na pergunta sobre as ameaças existentes em seus territórios, os participantes dos dois primeiros encontros (Congresso Internacional da Apiwtxa” e “Encontro Binacional Transfronteiriço”) responderam da seguinte forma:

BRAZIL	
Indigenous Land (IL)	Threats
IL Kaxinawá/Ashaninka do Rio Breu	Lack of fish and game
	Narcotraffic (risk for the youth)
	Alcoholism
	Loggers and hunters
	Nueva Itália-Puerto Breu) Road, Peru
	Lack of nature
IL Arara do Rio Amônia	Tracks of drug traffickers and illegal loggers
	Narcotraffic
	Invasions for hunting, timber, and fishing
	Construction of the illegal roads (Nueva Italia - Puerto Breu and Masisea- Putaya)
	Leadership Threatened with Death
Alcohol and Drugs Affecting Young People	
IL Kontanawa (Resex Alto Juruá)	Invasions/Trafficking of Game and Fish
	Lack of territorial demarcation (recognition)
	Removal of wood through cattle ranching in the RESEX.
	The government sees Indigenous community as an obstacle to development
	Narcotraffic threatens young people in the community.
IL Campinas/Katukina	Road
	Energy Project
	Mining
	Lack of nature
IL Nukini	Oil
	Narcotraffic
	Commercial Hunting
	Lack of Food Safety
IL Kampa do Rio Amônia	Threats to Culture
	Alcoholic beverages in the communities

BRAZIL	
Indigenous Land (IL)	Threats
IL Kampa do Rio Amônia (cont.)	Existing problems in the communities of Peru arriving in Brazil
	Hunters surpass the limits of the territories
	Invasions affect Indigenous people's identity
	People threatened by narco-traffickers
	The region is used as a drug trafficking route
	co-optation of young Indigenous people for drug trafficking
	communities tricked into selling their land

PERU	
Native Community (NC)	Threats
NC Dulce Gloria	Puerto Breu - Nueva Italia Road
	The road is a threat to Intercultural culture/education
	Road attracts intruders / young people start working for the intruders
	Loss of native language
	Invasions by hunters and illegal fishermen
	Illicit plantations
	Contamination
NC Alto Tamaya Saweto	Loggers
	Road (opened by the J.S. Mendoza company)
	Illegal Hunting
	Presence of loggers, hunters, and narco-traffickers
	Illicit plantations (coca plantations)
	Masisea-Putaya road facilitates invasions by loggers
	Young people abandon their studies to work in the wood industry
NC San Pablo	Intercultural Education
	No fish
	No animals
	Illegal logging
Use of drugs	

# Results of the Territorial Protection Working Group

In the questions about support and monitoring of their territories and use of technologies and media, the participants of the International Apiwtxa's Congress (November 2021) answered as follows:

Native Community (NC) Indigenous Land (IL)	Do you know the limits of your territories?	Do you perform territorial monitoring work?	State and Organizational Support	Which technologies do you use?	How do you communicate with partners?
<b>IL Kaxinawá/Ashaninka do Rio Breu</b>	Yes	Yes, the agroforestry agents group does twice per year territorial monitoring work		GPS, Cell Phones, Cameras, Maps	Amateur radio, malfunctioning internet
<b>IL Kampa do Rio Amônia</b>	Yes	Yes, Surveillance Group	Yes, the army supports actions. Orgs support with resources and equipment	GPS, Camera, Maps	Internet, malfunctioning radio
<b>NC Oori</b>	Yes	Yes, committee meeting every month (communal and forestry)	Pró-Purus, army and police, Upper Amazon and Yuncawasy	Before: GPS, camera, maps Now: Mobile App	Internet and radio
<b>NC San Pablo</b>	Yes	Yes, 4-person committee planning to monitor more frequently	State no, NGOs yes: Pró-Purus, Acconadiysh, Yuncawasy	They do not have anything	Radio
<b>NC Dulce Gloria</b>	No (no landmarks)	Yes, a government-recognized group with representatives from all communities	Upper Amazon, Pró-Purus, Acconadiysh, Yuncawasy. No State support	None, want to purchase now with support from Upper Amazon	Slow Internet, malfunctioning radio
<b>NC Alto Tamaya-Saweto</b>	Do not know	No	No, lack of security (RFN: human rights)	They do not have anything	Telephone, government house with internet for general support, cellular signal

PERU	
Native Community (NC)	Threats
<b>NC Beu</b>	Illegal hunting
	Tracking/Routing
	Illegal fishing
	Intercultural education (endangered)
<b>NC Sawawo Hito 40</b>	Road
	Dammed creeks
	Disappearing animals
	Family culture (threatened)
<b>NC Paititi</b>	Lack of fish
	Conflicts in the community
	Loggers and Roads
<b>NC Santa Rosa</b>	Illegal hunting
	Illegal fishing
	Illegal logging
	Disappearance of culture
<b>NC Dorado</b>	Poverty
	Mosquitoes
	Illegal Fishing
	Health
<b>NC Koshireni</b>	Illegal Fishing
	Illegal hunting
	Illegal logging
	Intercultural education
<b>NC Nueva Belém</b>	Lack of fish
	Illegal hunting
	Illegal logging
	Use of drugs

In the questions about territorial protection, the participants of the “Binational Transboundary Meeting” (April 2022) answered as follows:

What are we doing to protect our territory?
1. Creation of a vigilance committee
2. Identifying threat points
3. Updating the delimitation of territories
4. Construction of a surveillance post
5. Carrying out community territorial patrols
6. Photographic record of activities and evidence of threats
7. Build support from allies

How can we improve territorial protection?
1. Capacity building of the surveillance committees regarding the understanding of the importance of protection and the use of technologies (maps, drones, apps, communication, etc.) and logistics (mobility, fuel, etc.).
2. Search for means and allies
3. Place identification signs in the territories
4. Build surveillance posts
5. Create vigilance committees and seek recognition from the states
6. Prepare Annual Work Plan
7. Establishing agreements between neighboring communities for the protection of the territory
8. Demand from the competent Peruvian and Brazilian authorities the control and surveillance of the borders
9. Allies must inform and make available studies and maps
10. Improve means of communication (cell phone, radio, camera, computer, GPS, etc.)

## Results from the Community Development Group

In the question about Income Generation in their territories, the participants of the first two meetings (the International Apiwtxa’s Congress” and the “Binational Transboundary Meeting”) answered as follows:

BRAZIL	
Indigenous Land (IL)	Income Generation
IL Arara do Rio Amônia	Sale of flour
	Maize Sale
	Rice Sale
	Banana Sale
	Handicrafts Sale
IL Kontanawa	School meals
	Traditional rituals
	Handicrafts
	Community gardens and medicinal plants
	Minor poultry farming
	State-of-the-art technology
IL Kaxinawá/Ashaninka do Rio Breu	Solidary market
	Peanut commercialization and other productions
	Chicken, fish, duck, and pig farming
	Craftsmanship
	Products to serve school meals
IL Kampa do Rio Amônia	Marketing of handicrafts and access to the consumer market
	Production and Creation
	Seeds
	Craftsmanship
	Fish farming
	Programs, salaries, pensions, aid
	Pulps
Oils	

PERU	
Native Community (NC)	Income Generation
NC Dulce Gloria	Sale of agricultural products: corn, rice, beans (certified)
	Handicraft sales
	Traditional Medicine
	Fish farming
	Sale of smaller birds
	Chelonians Sell
	Ecotourism training
	Cooperative
	Sale of meat
NC Nueva Bella	Smaller birds
	Sale of copaiba oil
	Cat's claw
	Handcraft sales
	Sale of corn and chicken
NC Alto Tamaya Saweto	Sale of minor animals
	Handcraft sales
	Medicinal plants
	Promote tourism
NC San Pablo	Meat Sale
	Sale of ducks and chickens
	Minor poultry farming
	Fish farms
	Agriculture
	Craftsmanship
	Medicinal Plants
NC Beu	Take advantage of lakes
	Fish farms
	Vegetables
	Small birds
	Craftsmanship
	Citrus (lemon, orange)
	Fabrics
	Seeds
	Resins
	Barks

PERU	
Native Community (NC)	Income Generation
NC Dorado	Chicken and Poultry Breeding
	Sale of fish (Fish farming)
	Sale of meat
NC Santa Rosa	Sale of products
	Fish farms
	Animal husbandry
	Craftsmanship
	Vegetables
	Botanical Garden
	Minor poultry breeding
	Minor poultry breeding
NC Shoniro	Corn and soybean plantation
	Growing vegetables
	Banana plantation
	Elaboration of handicrafts
	Cooperative system
NC Sawawo Hito 40	Fish farming
	Craftsmanship
	Supplying the market with fruit and other products
	Botanical gardens
	Mini sawmill company (furniture, chairs, tables, etc.)
	Citrus (lemon, orange)
	Minor poultry breeding
	Ecotourism
NC Onconashary	Sale of corn, cane, and papaya
	Sale of duck, chicken
	Meat sale



## Results of the Community Development Working Group - Community Projects

In the question about **Community Projects and demands for support**, the participants of the first two meetings (the “International Apiwtxa’s Congress” and the “Binational Transboundary Meeting”) answered as follows:

BRAZIL	
Indigenous Land (IL)	Community Projects
IL Kaxinawá/Ashaninka do Rio Breu	Food safety
	River and land surveillance and partnership with CPI-Acre, FUNAI, Municipality, etc.
	Strengthen the culture among young people
	Strengthen ayahuasca chant
	Medicinal Plants
	Fruit Production
	Production Transportation
	Communication (internet)
	Wildlife management
	Animal husbandry
IL Kontanawa	Agroforestry systems (forest, fruit and medicinal)
	Honey from stingless bees
	Craftsmanship
	Demarcation of Indigenous land (Indigenous recognition documents)
	Social Organization
	Advanced traditional school/ Valuing traditional rituals
	Improve and access modern technologies/ Technology
	Permanent Health Service/Health Care
	Support against drug trafficking
	Control of invasions on hunting, fishing, and logging
	Wells for drinking water distribution
	Small Animal Husbandry
	Forest management/ winter food requirements
	Solidary Market

BRAZIL	
Indigenous Land (IL)	Community Projects
TI Arara do Rio Amônia	Reforestation Project
	Fish farming
	Chicken breeding
	Internet
	Boat for food transport
	Boat for territory surveillance
	Community School
	Support to combat land invasions
	Market for the purchase of food
	Community Organization
TI Kampa do Rio Amônia	Territorial protection (Surveillance and vigilance)
	Agroforestry production/ Community forestry system
	Raising smaller animals
	Plantations
	Fish farming
	Traditional education
	Own health (traditional medicine)
	Arts
	Community empowerment projects
	Natural resource management
	Economic Culture
	Education, training, and awareness
	Create sustainable life systems

PERU	
Native Community (NC)	Community Projects
NC Dulce Gloria	Fish farming
	Agricultural projects (rice, corn, sugar cane, pineapple, orange management)
	Marketplace
	Minor poultry breeding
	Products transport
	Fish farming/Pond Management
	Improving Education
	Raising river turtles
	Drinking Water
	Improved Health
	Media
	Craftsmanship
	Communal Cooperative
	Shapaja Palms Reforestation
	Strengthening of leadership
	NC Nueva Bella
Chicken breeding	
Fish farming	
Craftsmanship	
Reforestation Project	
Implementation of education	
NC Dorado	Medicinal Plant Management
	Chicken and pig farming
	Pig farming
	Fish farming
	Production Project
	Energy Project
	Photovoltaic project
	Training of community promoters

PERU		
Native Community (NC)	Community Projects	
NC Alto Tamaya Saweto	Pond Management	
	Planting of vegetables, rice, and corn (collaborative work)	
	Planting Açai berries and medicinal plants	
	Wood planting (mahogany, ishpingo and cedar)	
	Water system	
	Solar panels for each educational institution	
	Animal husbandry (laying hens)	
	Health (a medical post for the community)	
	Communication Media (Internet)	
	Community organization with surveillance and leadership committees	
	Study opportunities and support for young people	
	Project to encourage tourism	
	Educational Infrastructure	
	Craftsmanship Projects	
	NC San Pablo	1 tube well with solar panel
		Implementation of a health center
Fish farming		
Small animal husbandry		
Reforestation of fruit and timber species		
Improving education (Ministry of Education should improve care for border communities)		
Drinking Water		
Communication (internet)		
Cultural Education		
Local production and market		
Flora and fauna management		

PERU	
Native Community (NC)	Community Projects
NC Beu	Drinking Water/ Managing in public entities to obtain healthy water
	Internet
	Cotton cultivation and planting (support to improve fabric finishing)/ Spinning machine (cotton, fabrics)
	Projects to maintain community transit roads/community transportation routes
	Environmental education (ancestral value)/ Strengthen with cultural folders and brochures/ Training about natural resources
	Conservation of communal lakes
	Fish farm management
	Agricultural crops
	Minor poultry breeding
	Cultural value recovery projects (music, language)
	Craftsmanship
	Intercultural training/ Vocation teachers, specialists

PERU		
Native Community (NC)	Community Projects	
CN Sawawo Hito 40	Solar Panels	
	Forest Management	
	Reforestation: fruit, wood species, palm trees, huasaí, ungurahui	
	Minor poultry project/ Aviculture: raising poultry such as chickens, ducks, etc.	
	Chelonian Management	
	Pond Management	
	Fisheries: new fish farming, fingerling breeding	
	Infrastructure Renewal	
	Drinking Water	
	Education: implementation with innovative technologies and tools that develop student learning / New educational institutions	
	Projects to enhance the resources in our territories: forests, natural medicines, fauna, flora, etc.	
	Health improvements for implementations in medical posts	
	NC Santa Rosa	Communication
		Drinking Water
		Food safety
		Training of environmental education promoters
		Deployment of equipment and materials for the control of the community territory
Training on conserving the value of natural resources		
Environmental Education		
Support to demand more monitoring and state presence at the borders		
Capacity building and strengthening of skills and knowledge in the community		
Sustainable projects in natural resource management		
Natural resources valorization projects (before money, care of the land, water, and air)		

PERU	
Native Community (NC)	Community Projects
NC Shoniro	Fish farms
	Animal husbandry
	Reforestation
	Solar Panels
	Drinking water (with solar panels)
NC Onconashary	Raising smaller and larger birds
	Internet
	Drinking Water
	School
	Hostel
	Bathroom

## Women's Working Group Results

In the questions about the main problems and proposals, the participants of the "Binational Transboundary Meeting" (April 2022) answered as follows:

Problems / Concerns
1. Lack of adequate health care and intercultural education
2. Difficulty of commercialization of agricultural products and handicrafts of the Native Communities
3. There are no universities for the Indigenous youth (Puerto Breu/Peru)
4. Young people are losing cultural identity and language

Proposals
1. Promote spaces for conversation about women's health
2. Program to support young people to study in the capitals
3. Training on cooperative systems / Training in the production and sale of handicrafts

Proposals
4. Creation of the Yurúa Women's Association
5. Organizing reports on violence against women
6. Investigation to identify interested parties in handicrafts
7. Internet installation in the Native Communities Beu, Dorado and Victoria 2
8. Capacity-building for youth and women in communication
9. Capacity building of communities in tourism
10. Training young people in ancestral knowledge
11. Create a university campus for Indigenous students
12. Exchanges with women's organizations in Brazil and Peru on health, education, and economics (handicrafts and agricultural production)
13. Projects to promote food security (poultry and vegetables)
14. Training of stakeholders in monitoring and surveillance (use of technologies)
15. Promote interest meetings



Presentation of the Women's Working Group, Binational Meeting in Puerto Breu, April 2022

# Results of the Institutional Strengthening Working Group

In the discourse for constructing ACONADIYSH's S.W.O.T Matrix, the participants of the "Binational Transboundary Meeting" (April 2022) responded as follows:

ACONADIYSH
Strength
1. Base Communities (representing 06 Indigenous Peoples)
2. The territories they inhabit with their diversity of peoples and cultures
3. Regional and national base (ORAU - AIDSEEP)
4. Organized structure
5. Union of Peoples
6. Legal basis (legally recognized statutes), registrations
7. Geographic location (Border Zone)
8. International relations and articulation/ framework agreement (ACONADIYSH-OPIRJ, APIWTXA)
9. Cooperating Allies
10. International conventions on Indigenous Peoples' Rights (ILO Convention No. 169, others)
11. Presence of organizations that work with Isolated and First Contact Peoples
12. State Programs

ACONADIYSH
Opportunities
1. Search for funding through agreements (project implementation, health, education, labor)
2. Technological age (show everything that people suffer, vulnerability, rights, and demands at local, national, and international levels)
3. Implementation of programs within the organization
4. Consolidation of the binational approach
5. Strengthen Indigenous governance
6. Cultural diversity to attract more attention to the state
7. Abundance of natural resources
8. Indigenous Territories
9. Carbon credits (State and international conservation projects)
10. Cooperative creation and formation

ACONADIYSH
Weaknesses
1. Lack of programs within the organization (Women, Forest, Environmental, Life Plans)
2. Lack of an understanding of the communities that comprise ACONADIYSH
3. Preparation of new leaders
4. Training (young men and women)
5. Lack of promotion (publicity) of the Indigenous organization
6. Lack of a communication and advocacy program
7. Use of New Technologies
8. Strengthening of cultural identity (man-nature experience)

ACONADIYSH
Weaknesses
9. Lack of oversight (and articulation) of state programs
10. Lack of knowledge of our roles and responsibilities of the board of directors
11. Lack of Working Plan

ACONADIYSH
Threats
1. Legal and illegal infrastructure projects
2. Non-compliance with consultation processes (FPIC)
3. Division of the leaders
4. Counter-campaigns
5. Lack of information
6. Fractionation of the organic unit (creation of new Indigenous organizations)
7. Divisionism on political issues (lack of coordination)
8. Bad external influences
9. Unstable government (bills that threaten the Amazon region)
10. Disregard for the organization's organic structure
11. Contract of businessmen with bad intentions for fraudulent forest exploitation
12. Bad decisions in the election of the Organization's Board of Directors

The participants of the "Binational Transboundary Meeting" (April 2022) also made proposals for the construction of the Peruvian Indigenous organization's Working Plan:

ACONADIYSH
Working Plan Proposals
1. ACONADIYSH Master Plan
2. Program Implementation
3. Analysis of the base communities
4. Technical staff support
5. Leaders Strengthening
6. Youth rights training
7. Training on territorial defense issues
8. Hiring a communication team
9. Continuous process of formation of Indigenous communities
10. Status Update
11. Income Generation (Exchange of experiences, Commercial Coop.)
12. Economic support for youth leaders to be able to work
13. Political training (education in electoral processes)

# 5. STRATEGIC ACTIONS

In the “Strategic Transboundary Meeting” at the Yorenka Tasorentsi Institute, held between September 5 and 7, 2022, the data collected in the first two meetings (the “International Apiwtxa’s Congress” in November 2021 and the “Binational Transboundary Meeting” in April 2022) were presented to key leaders of the Indigenous movement in the region to work on prioritizing lines of action for the formulation and implementation of their projects. Below follows the results of the identification work of the main threats and proposals and strategic actions of the Indigenous Peoples of the rivers Yurúa and Alto Tamaya (Peru), and Alto Juruá (Brazil):

## GROUP THREATS

Main threats to Indigenous territories:

1. Illegal and legal roads
2. Illicit crops and plantations
3. Illegal mining
4. Illegal loggers
5. Illegal and indiscriminate hunting and fishing
6. Hazardous State Activities and Projects for the indigenous population
7. Religions



The working group listed the main threats to the region at the meeting in Marechal Thaumaturgo, in September 2022

## TERRITORIAL PROTECTION WORKING GROUP

Priority actions for territorial protection:

1. Demarcation and georeferencing of the territories
2. Identification of threat points and registration
3. Community surveillance (creation of surveillance and control committees, support for the purchase of equipment such as GPS, camera, drone, computer, internet, satellite phone, and early warning systems)
4. Control and surveillance of the borders in Peru and Brazil (complaints and actions to demand the presence of the state in the region)
5. Monitoring of the forest and water resources and headwaters of rivers, lakes, and streams
6. Monitoring of concessions of exploitation rights over fragile ecosystems
7. Environmental impact studies before granting rights over the territories



A working group in a strategic meeting at the Yorenka Tasorensi Institute, September 5 to 7, 2022

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP

Main areas that need to be strengthened with Sustainable Projects:

1. Culture
2. Intercultural and community appropriate education
3. Marketplace
4. Water and basic sanitation
5. Territorial protection
6. Health
7. Forest management

Main areas that need to be strengthened for Income Generation:

1. Agroforestry and socio-biodiversity products
2. Craftsmanship
3. Animal husbandry, including minor poultry
4. Fish farming
5. Agricultural products
6. Traditional medicine



The Working Groups prioritized the main lines of action of the projects of the Indigenous organizations with the support of the partners



## WOMEN'S WORKING GROUP

Main concerns:

1. Lack of health care and intercultural education
2. Difficulty in commercializing agricultural products and handicrafts
3. Absence of university for Indigenous youth in Puerto Breu (Peru)
4. Young people losing their cultural identity and languages

Main proposals:

1. Exchange with Brazilian and Peruvian women's organizations on health, education, and family and community economy
2. Promotion of spaces for dialogue and training on women's health, rights, and empowerment
3. Training young people in ancient knowledge by the wise men and women, by the elders
4. Technical training in surveillance, health, communication, education, administration
5. Installation of university headquarters for Indigenous people with economic and structural support



The working group prioritized the main proposals of Women, in a meeting in Marechal Thaumaturgo, in September 2022

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING WORKING GROUP

OPIRJ - main demands, proposals, and challenges:

1. Strengthen the organization to demand the implementation of public health actions in the territories
2. Guarantee means to visit the territories to promote dialogue and discussion with the different Peoples
3. Perform an analysis of the main problems (advisory)
4. Establish cooperation with partners to raise funds for the implementation of monitoring actions in the territories
5. Improve internal communication mechanisms to follow governance processes for decision-making, planning and implementation of actions
6. Create conditions to monitor and support the updating of the territories' management plans



Ashaninka leaders from Brazil and Peru in a meeting in Marechal Thaumaturgo, September 2022

**ACONADIYSH** - main demands, proposals, and challenges:

1. Promote territorial demarcation/titling (led by ACONADIYSH)
2. Seek funding through framework agreements (execution of health, education, and labor projects)
3. Update the institutional documents that ensure the proper establishment of functions, objectives (statute, working plan)
4. Hire technical advice (financing and logistics)
5. Unite the peoples based on integral Indigenous governance, through a continuous approach to the different grassroots peoples of ACONADIYSH
6. Strengthen leadership
7. Seek technical and logistical support to reach the communities

**OPIRJ-ACONADIYSH** - proposals for joint actions in the scope of an inter-institutional cooperation agreement, signed in April 2022:

1. Promote greater interlocution among the community leaders
2. Improve communication conditions
3. Promote exchange between Indigenous organizations (visits/exchanges)
4. Produce joint policy documents, reports, and studies
5. Carry out joint denunciations
6. Create a Border Safeguard Group

## 6. CONCLUSION

In the last year (between November 2021 and November 2022), a series of discussions and agreements occurred in different meetings and gatherings between leaders and representatives of Indigenous communities from the Yurúa and Alto Tamaya rivers, in Peru, and Alto Juruá, in Brazil, strengthening strategies for the defense of their rights and territories, and for the valorization of the culture and autonomy of the Indigenous Peoples in the border region.

With the signing of the agreement between the Indigenous organizations ACONADIYSH, from Peru, and OPIRJ, from Brazil, the commitment today is to implement increasingly integrated surveillance and territorial protection work, training, productive projects, and political incidence, such as the elaboration of studies and reports with denunciations.

Communities and villages in both countries complain that basic services such as health and education are lacking. They also stress the need to strengthen food security and the sale of their agricultural and agroforestry products. The women demand an active voice in the political decisions of their communities and representative organizations. They also ask for training and exchanges on cooperative systems and handicraft production. The experiences of territorial and environmental management underway in the Ashaninka village Apiwtxa in Brazil are successful examples for the native communities on the Peruvian side of the border.

Brazilian and Peruvian leaders are denouncing the illegal construction of the Nueva Italia-Puerto Breu Road, in Peru, and expressing their repudiation of the highway project between Cruzeiro do Sul and Pucallpa. Many of them are threatened for opposing the activities of drug traffickers and loggers in the region. Today, the elders worry that younger people are being co-opted by organized crime, and when they think about the future, they fear the disappearance of culture in their communities.

The dialogue and exchange between the Indigenous Peoples of the Yurúa and Alto Tamaya rivers in Peru and Alto Juruá in Brazil have established common commitments and agendas among Indigenous organizations and partners to address all these challenges. An alliance aimed at strengthening Indigenous strategies for the recognition of their rights, the protection of their territories, and the sustainable development of forest communities. An urgent call to Amazon conservation and to all institutions that support and fund socio-environmental causes to contribute to the strengthening of this alliance.

## 7. ANNEXES

## Declaration of the Apiwtxa International Congress (Attachment 1)

### DECLARAÇÃO DO CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL APIWTXA - AMEAÇAS, PROTEÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO NA FRONTEIRA AMAZÔNICA

Os povos indígenas Asháninka, Ashéninka, Arara, Kuntanawa, Huni Kuin-Kashinawa, Yaminahua e Amahuaca, representados pelas organizações OPIRJ, Apiwtxa, Instituto Yorenka Tasorentsi, AJRBI, Associação Arara do Rio Amônia, ACONADIYSH, ACCY, AACAPPY, AKARIB, AARIB, habitantes da fronteira entre Peru e Brasil, nas regiões do Yurúa e Alto Tamaya no Ucayali e Alto Juruá no Acre, que juntos protegem mais de 3 milhões de hectares, em uma das regiões mais preservadas e de maior biodiversidade da Amazônia, reunidos em uma assembleia de lideranças e autoridades, perante à situação ameaçadora que sofremos em ambos os lados da fronteira do Peru e do Brasil, declaramos o seguinte:

Nós, povos indígenas, reafirmamos que nunca fomos descobertos. Somos os donos ancestrais de nossas terras, que nos vem sendo roubadas e destruídas por invasores, empresas extrativistas e máfias de todos os tipos.

As ameaças que enfrentamos são enormes, mas o narcotráfico, as estradas ilegais, os madeireiros, a mineração ilegal e a grilagem de terra, todos protegidos pela corrupção do Estado, não param de destruir nossos territórios e florestas. Há anos eles assassinam nossos líderes, sem serem punidos por seus crimes e muitos de nossos líderes continuam sendo ameaçados por aqueles que querem se apropriar de nossas terras e nossos recursos naturais. Apesar de nossas denúncias e do conhecimento dos órgãos de Justiça do Estado, os culpados não estão sendo punidos.

Nós, povos indígenas, reiteramos nosso compromisso em prol de uma existência em harmonia e pacífica com a floresta e com todos que vivem em comunidades e cidades. Não queremos tirar nada deles, nem os tratamos como temos sido tratados há séculos. Nossos povos são nobres e não retribuimos os abusos e ofensas que vivenciamos há anos. No entanto, não aceitamos que a destruição da floresta também se transforme em nossa própria destruição.

Nós, indígenas, sabemos que é possível fazer de cada lugar o melhor lugar do mundo para se viver, por isso cuidamos de nossa floresta, do nosso lar e geramos ar puro, água limpa, biodiversidade, sabedoria e cultura para nossos países e para o mundo. Nossos povos acreditam na vida. Por isso, propomos aos nossos governos, nossos aliados, nossas autoridades em todos os níveis e à comunidade internacional, os seguintes pontos:

1. Exigimos que as autoridades competentes do Brasil e do Peru cumpram com sua obrigação de proteger as fronteiras, os direitos dos povos indígenas e do meio ambiente. No Brasil, é necessária uma maior presença de autoridades do Estado e uma maior atuação em defesa de todos que habitam as fronteiras do país. No Peru, exigimos que o Estado monitore, sancione e atue sobre as autoridades locais e regionais, que violam constantemente os direitos da população indígena.

2. Exigimos do Governo peruano ações imediatas pelas violações de direitos que a comunidade nativa Sawawo Hito 40 vem sofrendo ao longo da fronteira com o Brasil. Apesar das claras denúncias e evidências de invasões em seu território por madeireiros ilegais e grileiros de terra, o Poder Judiciário peruano mais uma vez favorece os invasores, os criminosos, ao invés de proteger seus cidadãos. Chamamos a atenção da comunidade internacional para as constantes violações dos direitos indígenas no Peru. Não aceitamos que os crimes contra povos indígenas continuem impunes no Peru, Brasil e outras partes do mundo.
3. Exigimos respeito para fazer a gestão de nosso próprio desenvolvimento. Não queremos que nos seja imposto um modelo de desenvolvimento externo, que destrói florestas e é abusivo e cruel com as pessoas. Por isso, recorreremos aos direitos reconhecidos pelas Nações Unidas e outras organizações nacionais e internacionais. É fundamental que os direitos à saúde, educação, ao território e à autodeterminação sejam respeitados. Exigimos que os governos estejam a serviço dos cidadãos e não das empresas e de outros interesses que afetam diretamente a autodeterminação de nós, povos indígenas.
4. Rejeitamos veementemente que Estados e empresas tomem decisões sobre nossos territórios sem prévia consulta e consentimento prévio, livre e informado, garantidos por lei, bem como outros projetos de infraestrutura e extração mineral que nos afetam e põem em perigo a nossa existência, como é o caso da Rodovia Masisea – Alto Tamaya e a Estrada Pucallpa – Cruzeiro do Sul.
5. Não permitiremos o avanço de projetos ilegais como a Estrada Nueva Italia – Sawawo – Puerto Breu e exigimos o fechamento dos acessos terrestres já abertos.
6. No caso do distrito peruano Yurúa, exigimos do Governo Regional do Ucayali a construção imediata do aeroporto de Puerto Breu, uma maior presença do Estado e a melhoria dos serviços públicos para a população.
7. Exigimos do governo peruano que atenda às necessidades da comunidade nativa do Alto Tamaya Saweto, também na fronteira entre o Brasil e o Peru. Exigimos que o Poder Judiciário peruano finalmente condene os assassinos das lideranças comunitárias, cujo crime está impune há sete anos, e que sejam expulsos os madeireiros e invasores ilegais que continuam a ameaçar a vida da população de Saweto.
8. Por fim, reafirmamos os laços de fraternidade entre os povoados fronteiriços das regiões Yurúa e Alto Tamaya no Ucayali e Alto Juruá no Acre, com os quais fortalecemos a aliança para proteger a vida dos povos indígenas, as florestas que são nossas terras e nossa fonte de sustento, além de ajudar a manter a estabilidade climática do planeta do qual todos dependemos. Nos comprometemos a trabalhar

juntos, como irmãos e irmãs que somos, para juntos enfrentarmos as ameaças que sofremos sobre nossas vidas e nossos territórios.

Assinam este acordo em 19 de novembro de 2021 - Aldeia Apiwtxa, Marechal Thaumaturgo, Acre

Associação Ashaninka do Rio Amônia – Apiwtxa

Organização dos Povos Indígenas do Rio Juruá - OPIRJ

Organización Regional AIDSESEP Ucayali - ORAU

Asociación de Comunidades Nativas para el Desarrollo Integral de Yurúa Yono Sharakoiai – ACONADIYSH

Asociación de Conservación Comunal Yurúa – ACCY

Asociación Ambiental de la Comunidad Ashéninka Pocharipankoky Pikiyaco Yurúa – AACAPPY

Associação Ashaninka de Rio Breu – AARIB

Associação Jaminawa Arara do Rio Bagé – AJRBI

Associação Kaxinawá do Rio Breu - AKARIB

Associação Arara do Rio Amônia - ARARA

MANIFESTO DO CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL APIWTXA – AMEAÇAS, PROTEÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO NA FRONTEIRA AMAZÔNICA MANIFIESTO DEL CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL APIWTXA- AMENAZAS, PROTECCIÓN Y DESARROLLO EN LA FRONTERA AMAZONICA DECLARATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APIWTXA – THREATS, TERRITORIAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMAZON BORDER REGION 16,17,18, 19 /11/2021	
Lista de Assinaturas/Firmas/ Signatures	
Nome / Nombre / Name	Comunidade e/ou Organização // Comunidad y/o organización // Community and/or organization
Alize Ashaninka	APIWTXA Associação Ashaninka do Rio Amônia
Nedine Luiza dos Santos	SITOKORE Organização de Mulheres Indígenas do Acre
Elisavete dos Santos	APIWTXA - Associação Ashaninka do Rio Amônia
KOSHORIHE ASHENINKA	APIWTXA
PETXA ASHANINKA	NOVA MOSCADA
KEDÉTXO ASHANINKA	SAWAWO
Silone PIVAKO P. ASHENINKA	APIWTXA
Talkidixari ASHANINKA PIVAKO	APIWTXA
Piyanko Ashaninka	APIWTXA
Bianca Piyako	APIWTXA
Tayari Piyanko	APIWTXA
Eniye Piyanko	APIWTXA
Tayari Piyako	APIWTXA
Yara Luiza Piyanko	APIWTXA - ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA DO RIO AMÔNIA
Francisco Piyako	APIWTXA/OPIRJ
M. Gerardo da Silva Pinhato	APIWTXA

MANIFESTO DO CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL APIWTXA – AMEAÇAS, PROTEÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO NA FRONTEIRA AMAZÔNICA MANIFIESTO DEL CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL APIWTXA- AMENAZAS, PROTECCIÓN Y DESARROLLO EN LA FRONTERA AMAZONICA DECLARATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APIWTXA – THREATS, TERRITORIAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMAZON BORDER REGION 16,17,18, 19 /11/2021	
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Nome / Nombre / Name	Comunidade e/ou Organização // Comunidad y/o organización // Community and/or organization
Moisés da Silva PIVAKO	APIWTXA/ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA DO RIO AMÔNIA
Estelita da Silva Pivako/Benti	YORENKA LAZARETTI/ESTELITO
Andréi Azevala Perez	CCNM Alto Tamayo - Sawicho
Estefania Azevala Cushman	CC. NM. Alto Tamayo - Sawicho
Antonio Ramos	CC. NM. Alto Tamayo - Sawicho
Teodoro Batista de Magalhães	Aldeia Sete Estrelas - TI Kuntarawá
Osvaldo Silva da Conceição	Aldeia Sete Estrelas - TI Kuntarawá
William Villacorta Portocarrero	LIPGR AMAZON CONSERVANCY - UAC
Adriano Ruiz Santos	Associação AACAPPY
Enoc Ruiz Santos	CCNM Dulce Gloria
ESAU RAMIREZ TELLO	CCNM San Pablo
Alfonso Ramirez Perez	ACONADIYSH
Eduin Perez Castro	ACCY - CC. Ori
ISTONY PEREZ QUIÑONEZ	ACONADIYSH - CCNM DE BEU
JOSE DAVI	Ida Sequena Apolina Arara
Ida Sequena Apolina Arara	Novo Destino Apolina Arara
Antônia Luciano Marques Alarino	Associação Arara do Rio Amônia Apolina Arara
Antônia Elisavete Lima Marengo	Novo Destino Apolina Arara

MANIFESTO DO CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL APIWTXA – AMEAÇAS, PROTEÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO NA FRONTEIRA AMAZÔNICA MANIFIESTO DEL CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL APIWTXA- AMENAZAS, PROTECCIÓN Y DESARROLLO EN LA FRONTERA AMAZONICA DECLARATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APIWTXA – THREATS, TERRITORIAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMAZON BORDER REGION 16,17,18, 19 /11/2021	
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Katsari Ashwinika	APIWTXA Associação do Rio Amônia
ANTONIO PETXANKA	Nova marada de Rio Luru
ANTONIO PIYAKO	APIWTXA/ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA DO RIO AMONIA
HEUNIADE ASHANINKA	APIWTXA/ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA DO RIO AMONIA
Kamayuni Ashwinika	APIWTXA - Associação Ashwinika do Rio Amônia
THON HILDER PEREZ	APIWTXA - Associação Ashwinika do Rio Amônia
Emerson Piyako Piyon Ashwinika	APIWTXA - Associação Ashwinika do Rio Amônia
Geovani Gomes de Abucida	APIWTXA Associação Ashwinika do Rio Amônia
Valdeir da Silva Piyakto	APIWTXA
Isaac da Silva Piyakto	Prefeito
HORIYOWA PIYAKO ASHENINKA	APIWTXA
Emmyra Piyako ASHENINKA	APIWTXA
ERWINA ASHANINKA	APIWTXA
SUAN PERÉS TELLO	CCNN STA ROSA
Lastenia Meléndez Dávila	saweto
LITA ROTHAS Piyakto	JEFM CN SAWETO
Francisco Rodrigues Díaz	JEFM SAWETO C.N. SAWETO
Jaime Piyako Piyakto ASHANINKA	APIWTXA Associação Ashwinika do Rio Amônia

**CONVENIO MARCO ACONADIYSH – OPIRJ (ESP)**  
**ACORDO MARCO DE COOPERAÇÃO INTERINSTITUCIONAL ENTRE A ASSOCIAÇÃO DE COMUNIDADES INDÍGENAS PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO INTEGRAL DE YURÚA YONO SHARAKOIAI – “ACONADIYSH” DO PERU E A ORGANIZAÇÃO DOS POVOS INDÍGENAS DO RIO JURUÁ – OPIRJ DO BRASIL.**

Este documento confirma o Acordo Marco de Cooperação Interinstitucional, que é celebrado por um lado pela ASSOCIAÇÃO DAS COMUNIDADES NATIVAS PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO INTEGRAL DE YURÚA YONO SHARAKOIAI - ACONADIYSH do Peru, com endereço em Puerto Breu, capital do Distrito de Yurúa , província de Atalaya, Região de Ucayali, representada por seu Presidente Sr. Alfonso Rengifo Pérez com DNI N° 80441820, doravante "ACONADIYSH"; e, por outro lado, a ORGANIZAÇÃO DOS POVOS INDÍGENAS DO RIO JURUÁ – OPIRJ, pessoa jurídica de direito privado, CNPJ 03.798.291/0001-01, localizada na Avenida 28 de Setembro, 782. Escuela Técnica, Cruzeiro Do Sul/AC, em este ato representado por seu Presidente Sr. Presidente Sr. Osniildo Silva da Conceição, brasileiro, identificado com documento RG n.º 257 131- SSP-AC y CPF484.054.932-04 , que doravante será denominado "OPIRJ", nos seguintes termos e condições:

**CLÁUSULA PRIMEIRA: ANTECEDENTES**

"ACONADIYSH" é uma organização indígena, fundada no distrito de Yurúa (Peru) em 1997, que representa 06 povos indígenas da bacia do rio Yurúa. Estruturalmente, 24 Comunidades Nativas desta região compõem "ACONADIYSH" e esta à Organização Regional AIDSEP Ucayali "ORAU" e esta por sua vez integra a Associação Interétnica Nacional da Selva Peruana "AIDSEP". Seu objetivo é defender os direitos dos povos indígenas do distrito de Yurúa, proteção de seus territórios, culturas e meios de subsistência. Da mesma forma, a melhoria da qualidade de vida local.

A "OPIRJ" é uma organização indígena sem fins lucrativos, que tem as seguintes finalidades: "defender os direitos e interesses dos povos indígenas na região de sua jurisdição. Lutar pela demarcação das Terras Indígenas. Orientar sua ação no sentido de fortalecer a luta e organização dos povos indígenas; e lutar pela autonomia e liberdade dos povos indígenas do Rio Juruá. Garantir a autonomia dos povos indígenas do rio Juruá em relação a padrões religiosos e credos. Defender o meio ambiente e manter relações com outras organizações indígenas e fortalecer alianças. Melhorar as condições de vida dos povos indígenas da região"

**CLÁUSULA SEGUNDA: OBJETIVO**

O objetivo deste acordo é estabelecer o quadro de estreita colaboração para a realização de atividades conjuntas no âmbito dos objetivos e missões de ambas as instituições que contribuam para a promoção da gestão territorial e ambiental sustentável e o fortalecimento das organizações comunitárias e socioculturais do Bacia do Rio Yurúa e seus afluentes (Peru) e Bacia do Rio Juruá e seus afluentes (Brasil).

MANIFESTO DO CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL APIWTXA – AMEAÇAS, PROTEÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO NA FRONTEIRA AMAZÔNICA MANIFIESTO DEL CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL APIWTXA- AMENAZAS, PROTECCIÓN Y DESARROLLO EN LA FRONTERA AMAZONICA DECLARATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APIWTXA – THREATS, TERRITORIAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMAZON BORDER REGION 16,17,18, 19 /11/2021	
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DAVIWANE ASHANINKA	APIWTXA
Fernando Henrique Kaxinawa	AKARIB ASSOCIAÇÃO KAXINAWA BZEU
Marcosaldo Texatzi Ashwinika	APIWTXA/ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA
TRIVASHE ASHENINKA	APIWTXA ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA
ATIMONKO ASHANINKA	APIWTXA/ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA DO RIO AMONIA
Jose Luis Maszal KAXINA	AKARIB ASSOCIAÇÃO KAXINAWA
WARIKO PIYAKO ASHENINKA	APIWTXA ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA
Ksua Piyako Ashwinika	APIWTXA ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA
TSIWAKIRI ASHANINKA	APIWTXA ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA
PIKETSÍ ASHANINKA	APIWTXA ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA DO RIO AMONIA
PISHIRO ASHANINKA	APIWTXA/ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA DO RIO AMONIA
Romydo Sennuruma	AKARIB Associação Kaxinawa
Motzenkechony Ashwinika	AKARIB ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA
WASINAKO KAMAKO	MORADA NOVA/AKARIB ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA
SHOMA DEKULO ASHANINKA	MORADA NOVA/AKARIB ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA
Mirape Ashwinika	APIWTXA ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA KUMPI DO RIO AMONIA
Toni hama Thionko Ashwinika	APIWTXA ASSOCIAÇÃO ASHANINKA KUMPI DO RIO AMONIA
chica PETXANKA ASHANINKA	Nova marada AAFIS do Rio Luru

### CLÁUSULA TERCEIRA: COMPROMISSOS DAS PARTES

-Ambas as instituições elaborarão um plano de trabalho conjunto de acordo com os objetivos propostos.

- Desenvolver conjuntamente projetos de interesse mútuo.

- Ambas as instituições se coordenarão permanentemente, para avaliar a execução de ações conjuntas em questões de:

- Desenvolvimento comunitário sustentável (Sistemas Produtivos Sustentáveis, Comercialização de Produtos, etc.)

- Uso, manejo, conservação e proteção das florestas,

- Monitoramento de ameaças e troca de informações entre os povos indígenas da região de fronteira Yurúa/Juruá.

- Resolução de conflitos e combate às atividades extrativistas e projetos de infraestrutura legais e ilegais que contrariam nossos direitos constitucionais, cultura, modos de vida, que colocam em risco nossa segurança alimentar, territorial e ambiental.

### CLÁUSULA QUARTA: EXECUÇÃO DO CONTRATO

Este Acordo Marco será executado por meio de Planos de Trabalho e Projetos Específicos, que serão definidos conjuntamente em áreas e temas de interesse comum. Em cada Acordo Específico serão detalhados os objetivos gerais e particulares, prazos, orçamentos, modalidade e tudo o que for considerado necessário para sua boa execução.

### CLÁUSULA QUINTA: FINANCIAMENTO

Ambas as instituições devem realizar esforços individuais e/ou conjuntos, necessários para obter financiamento para cumprir os objetivos propostos neste acordo e viabilizar programas específicos de cooperação.

### CLÁUSULA SEXTA: PROPRIEDADE

Os bens, informações ou conhecimentos fornecidos por cada uma das partes são propriedade de quem os fornece.

Os bens, informações, conhecimentos e tecnologias gerados no âmbito deste acordo serão propriedade das partes participantes.

A utilização e/ou divulgação por uma das partes dos bens, informações, conhecimentos e tecnologias gerados no âmbito deste acordo, exigirá a autorização expressa da outra parte.

A publicação dos resultados e/ou relatórios finais mencionará este acordo e expressará o reconhecimento das partes signatárias. Além disso, consignarão na capa do documento a ser publicado o título "Convênio ACONADIYSH - OPIRJ".

### CLÁUSULA SÉTIMA: RESOLUÇÃO DO CONTRATO

Este Contrato será rescindido:

- De comum acordo entre as partes, com antecedência mínima de 30 (trinta) dias corridos.  
- Por decisão unilateral, comunicar sua intenção com antecedência não inferior a 30 (trinta) dias.

-Pelo descumprimento dos compromissos derivados deste acordo por qualquer uma das partes.

O pedido de resolução do acordo não isentará as partes dos compromissos anteriormente assumidos, nem impedirá a continuidade das partes desses compromissos ou a continuidade das atividades iniciadas ou que estão sendo desenvolvidas.

### CLÁUSULA OITAVA: VALIDADE, PRAZO E MODIFICAÇÃO

Este Contrato-Quadro entrará em vigor a partir da data de sua assinatura pelas partes e terá duração de 3 (três) anos, período 2022-2024, podendo ser modificado ou prorrogado por meio de adendo por acordo das partes.

### CLÁUSULA NONA: DISPOSIÇÕES FINAIS


Qualquer questão não expressamente prevista neste Contrato e/ou qualquer divergência em sua aplicação ou interpretação, será resolvida ou esclarecida mediante o entendimento direto dos representantes designados pelas partes envolvidas, observadas as regras de boa-fé e de comum intenção das partes.

Cualquier asunto no previsto expresamente en el presente Convenio y/o cualquier discrepancia en su aplicación o interpretación, será solucionado o aclarado vía el entendimiento directo de los representantes designados por las partes intervinientes, teniendo en cuenta para ello las reglas de la buena fe y común intención de las partes.

As partes designarão um representante para coordenar as ações a serem tomadas, que relatará tudo o que foi feito em tempo hábil para a tomada de decisão.

As partes expressam sua concordância com cada uma das cláusulas estabelecidas neste contrato, em fé da qual o assinam em 2 (dois) originais.

POR ACONADIYSH



ALFONSO RENGIFO PEREZ

Presidente da ACONADIYSH

Local: Breu, Yuruá, Ucayali, PERU

Data:

POR OPIRJ



OSMILDO CONCEIÇÃO DA SILVA

Presidente da OPIRJ

Local: Breu, Yuruá, Ucayali, PERU

Data:

Acordo Marco ACONADIYSH – OPIRJ (POR)

### Declaration of Puerto Breu (ANNEX 3)



#### DECLARACIÓN DE PUERTO BREU

Nosotros, los representantes de los pueblos indígenas Asháninka, Ashéninka, Yanetsha, Amahuaca, Chitonahua, Yaminahua/laminawa, Apolima Arara, Kuntanawa, Huni Kuli/Kaxinawa, Katukina, Sharanawa, Nawa, Puyanawa, Nukini, de la región de Jurúa – Yurúa, de Brasil y Perú, reunidos en Puerto Breu, distrito de Yurúa, Perú, y representados por sus organizaciones ORAU, OPIRU, ACONADIYSH, APIWTXA entre otras, durante el Encuentro Binacional Transfronterizo Jurúa, Yurúa, Alto Tamayo, desarrollado del 27 al 29 de abril del 2022, queremos declarar de manera conjunta lo siguiente:

1. Reiteramos nuestra alianza estratégica que muestra nuestra total voluntad de alcanzar un desarrollo equilibrado, sostenible, con respeto a nuestras tradiciones, relacionándonos de manera respetuosa con los Estados. La hermandad de los pueblos indígenas no se limita con las fronteras de los Estados. Los pueblos indígenas nos reconocemos ciudadanos del bosque y guardianes de la vida en el planeta.
2. El desarrollo para nosotros se basa en el respeto a la vida, el respeto a la cultura y a nuestra cosmovisión, a nuestras tradiciones, a nuestras tierras, bosques y ríos. Queremos cualquier intervención de los Estados sea respetuosa de nuestra voluntad de vivir en paz y en armonía con nuestros bosques, por ello demandamos ser incluidos en todos los procesos de consentimiento, previo, libre e informado.
3. Demandamos a los Estados que se atienda las demandas de salud y educación intercultural, la justicia socioambiental y el acceso a los servicios públicos, y que se promueva políticas transfronterizas con participación de los pueblos indígenas.
4. Nuestros pueblos temen la desaparición de los bosques, la afectación de la cultura, el narcotráfico y todos los vicios de la sociedad moderna.
5. Los pueblos indígenas sabemos que el cambio climático es real y ya afecta nuestras vidas diariamente. Nuestras fuentes de alimento y nuestros hogares ya están afectados por el cambio en las lluvias, por el mayor calor, y por cómo los bosques se deterioran en el mundo. Por eso pedimos capacitación para entender mejor al cambio climático y sus impactos.
6. Los pueblos indígenas nos estamos organizando para proteger nuestras tierras, pero cada vez las amenazas son mayores y, sin el apoyo de los Estados y organizaciones aliadas, esta batalla será demasiado difícil. Nosotros protegemos los bosques y al planeta.
7. Las mujeres de todos los pueblos indígenas presentes hacen el llamado a reconocer el conocimiento ancestral como la mejor contribución para el desarrollo de la ciencia, de forma que esta se ponga al servicio de la humanidad. La participación de las mujeres debe ser una prioridad para el diseño de todas las políticas de los indígenas e intervenciones de los Estados y de los aliados del movimiento indígena.
8. Necesitamos inversiones en nuestras tierras, pero respetando los bosques y nuestra cultura. El desarrollo se debe construir con nosotros como protagonistas y no solo como espectadores.
9. Exigimos que los Estados respeten las políticas de protección a los pueblos indígenas aislados y en contacto inicial, garantizando sus territorios binacionales y el principio del no contacto.



10. Finalmente, reiteramos nuestra hermandad, nuestra unión y nuestro firme propósito de trabajar juntos para defender nuestros territorios, mejorar nuestra calidad de vida y alcanzar un desarrollo respetuoso de nuestras tradiciones, cultura e identidad.

<i>Orlando Con...</i>	<i>Caraculino Vazquez...</i>	<i>Orlando...</i>
<i>Escarpado Henriquez</i>	<i>Vicente...</i>	<i>Edwin...</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>Hector Rios...</i>		
<i>[Signature]</i>		
<i>Valdete de Silva...</i>		





PRIMERA MESA DE TRABAJO DE LA COMISIÓN TRANSFRONTERIZA JURUÁ/YURUÁ/ALTO TAMAYA

NOMBRE Y APELLIDO	DNI	CONN	INSTITUCION/ORGANIZACION	CARGO	N° CELULAR	FIRMA O HUELLA
1. Mario Guerra Torres	8182418	Uruguay	Asociación	Sub Jefe		[Firma]
2. José Angel Puerto Molina	0317310	Uruguay	Asociación	Jefe		[Firma]
3. Sofía María Frasca	8030467	Uruguay	Asociación	Asis		[Firma]
4. Milton Ramírez Calabrino	811187	Uruguay	Asociación	Asis		[Firma]
5. Andrés Carrero Torres	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Jefe		[Firma]
6. Jaime Carrero Torres	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
7. Enri Ruiz Santos	4228250	D.E.	Jefe	Jefe		[Firma]
8. Eugenio Ruiz Santos	4228250	Uruguay	Asociación	Asociado		[Firma]
9. Enri Ruiz Santos	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
10. Virginia Ruiz Santos	4612209	Bolivia	Asociación	Sub Jefe		[Firma]
11. Ricardo Ruiz Santos	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Asociado		[Firma]
12. Carlos Ruiz Santos	8022425	Bolivia	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
13. Juan Ruiz Santos	8022425	Bolivia	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
14. Juan Ruiz Santos	8022425	Bolivia	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
15. Juan Ruiz Santos	8022425	Bolivia	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
16. Juan Ruiz Santos	8022425	Bolivia	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
17. Juan Ruiz Santos	8022425	Bolivia	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
18. Juan Ruiz Santos	8022425	Bolivia	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
19. Juan Ruiz Santos	8022425	Bolivia	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
20. Juan Ruiz Santos	8022425	Bolivia	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]

PRIMERA MESA DE TRABAJO DE LA COMISIÓN TRANSFRONTERIZA JURUÁ/YURUÁ/ALTO TAMAYA

NOMBRE Y APELLIDO	DNI	CONN	INSTITUCION/ORGANIZACION	CARGO	N° CELULAR	FIRMA O HUELLA
21. Christian Luis Ramirez	4649402	Uruguay	Asociación	Asociado		[Firma]
22. Pablo Ramirez	4649402	Uruguay	Asociación	Asociado		[Firma]
23. Pablo Tello	20104882	Uruguay	Asociación	Jefe		[Firma]
24. José Lapa	0005539	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
25. Vicente Lopez	0438995	Uruguay	Asociación	Jefe		[Firma]
26. Pedro Ruiz	0016294	Uruguay	Asociación	Asociado		[Firma]
27. Oscar José	267178	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
28. Fernando	4150112	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
29. Juan	3150112	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
30. David	6302809	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
31. Juan	00274042	Uruguay	Asociación	Asociado		[Firma]
32. Gabriela	70162516	Uruguay	Asociación	Asociado		[Firma]
33. Srta. Ramirez	4228250	Uruguay	Asociación	Jefe		[Firma]
34. Mario	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
35. Ricardo	1514211	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
36. Ricardo	0122224	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
37. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
38. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
39. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
40. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]

PRIMERA MESA DE TRABAJO DE LA COMISIÓN TRANSFRONTERIZA JURUÁ/YURUÁ/ALTO TAMAYA

NOMBRE Y APELLIDO	DNI	CONN	INSTITUCION/ORGANIZACION	CARGO	N° CELULAR	FIRMA O HUELLA
41. CHRIS FRANCO	4228250	Uruguay	Asociación	Jefe		[Firma]
42. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
43. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
44. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
45. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
46. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
47. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
48. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
49. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
50. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
51. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
52. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
53. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
54. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
55. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]

PRIMERA MESA DE TRABAJO DE LA COMISIÓN TRANSFRONTERIZA JURUÁ/YURUÁ/ALTO TAMAYA

NOMBRE Y APELLIDO	DNI	CONN	INSTITUCION/ORGANIZACION	CARGO	N° CELULAR	FIRMA O HUELLA
56. Christian Luis Ramirez	4649402	Uruguay	Asociación	Asociado		[Firma]
57. Pablo Ramirez	4649402	Uruguay	Asociación	Asociado		[Firma]
58. Pablo Tello	20104882	Uruguay	Asociación	Jefe		[Firma]
59. José Lapa	0005539	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
60. Vicente Lopez	0438995	Uruguay	Asociación	Jefe		[Firma]
61. Pedro Ruiz	0016294	Uruguay	Asociación	Asociado		[Firma]
62. Oscar José	267178	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
63. Fernando	4150112	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
64. Juan	3150112	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
65. David	6302809	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
66. Juan	00274042	Uruguay	Asociación	Asociado		[Firma]
67. Gabriela	70162516	Uruguay	Asociación	Asociado		[Firma]
68. Srta. Ramirez	4228250	Uruguay	Asociación	Jefe		[Firma]
69. Mario	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
70. Ricardo	1514211	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
71. Ricardo	0122224	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
72. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
73. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
74. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]
75. Ricardo	0015482	Uruguay	Asociación	Comunero		[Firma]



PRIMERA MESA DE TRABAJO DE LA COMISIÓN TRANSFRONTERIZA JURUÁ/YURUÁ/ALTO TAMAYA

NOMBRE Y APELLIDO	DNI	CONN	INSTITUCION/ORGANIZACION	CARGO	N° CELULAR	FIRMA O HUELLA
Genial Delgado Pardo	4421058	-	SENAARP - PUNP	Coordinador del Área	94500152	[Firma]
Arístides Flores Pardo	2617367	-	CEAFFG-U	Coordinador del Área	95549629	[Firma]
Walter Guerrero Sotillo	4222222	Sub. 400	-	Jefe	-	[Firma]
Felipe Guerrero Sotillo	2044010	Sub. 400	-	Comunicador	-	[Firma]
Shay Full Guerrero	4403342	Sub. 400	ACONCORDOSH	Asesor Técnico	920991243	[Firma]
Tina Luz Maza Pacheco	4072222	Sub. 400	-	P.S.	-	[Firma]
Adriana Rosa de Silva	4072222	Sub. 400	-	Asesor	-	[Firma]
Roberto Emilio Peña	3222124	Sub. 400	Sub. 400 No.	Asesor Técnico	91109002	[Firma]
Janaína Maza	3222124	Sub. 400	-	Comunicador	-	[Firma]
Arker Alessi Henriquez	3222124	Sub. 400	-	Profesor Comunitario	-	[Firma]
José Gabriel Henriquez	3222124	Sub. 400	-	Comunicador	-	[Firma]
María Guzmán M. C. Ojeda	2533333	-	OPIS/APURUCAB	Asesoría	429990049	[Firma]
Alfonso Manuel Quiroz	2222222	Sub. 400	-	Comunicador	-	[Firma]
Thaiana Dávila	1111111	Sub. 400	PAUD	Especialista	911111111	[Firma]
Josefa Ana Pardo	2021234	Sub. 400	-	Comunicador	-	[Firma]
Sandra Patricia	1234567	-	PAUD	Especialista	942222222	[Firma]
Diana Guzmán	1234567	-	PAUD	Asesor	-	[Firma]
Rosa María	1234567	-	PAUD-ORAU	Asesor	910993333	[Firma]
Rosalba	1234567	-	OPAD	Asesor	-	[Firma]



PRIMERA MESA DE TRABAJO DE LA COMISIÓN TRANSFRONTERIZA JURUÁ/YURUÁ/ALTO TAMAYA

NOMBRE Y APELLIDO	DNI	CONN	INSTITUCION/ORGANIZACION	CARGO	N° CELULAR	FIRMA O HUELLA
Walter Hugo Sánchez Gutiérrez	4222222	ORAU	-	C. Director	92081012	[Firma]
Andrés López	4222222	ORAU	ORAU	Español	921234567	[Firma]
Isabel	2011111	Sub. 400	Sub. 400	Asesor	911111111	[Firma]
Luis Guzmán	2011111	Sub. 400	-	-	-	[Firma]
María Guzmán	2011111	Sub. 400	-	SECRETARIA	957560479	[Firma]
Carlos Díaz Torres Vela	2011111	Sub. 400	FORAUS	Coordinador	955109944	[Firma]
Berlin Dávila	2011111	Sub. 400	ORAU	Presidente	947692312	[Firma]
William Maza	2011111	ORAU	ORAU	Asesor	93062232	[Firma]
Carlos Pardo	2011111	Sub. 400	Ministerio de Cultura	Asesor	910903945	[Firma]
Felipe	2011111	Sub. 400	-	Comunicador	-	[Firma]



PRIMERA MESA DE TRABAJO DE LA COMISIÓN TRANSFRONTERIZA JURUÁ/YURUÁ/ALTO TAMAYA

NOMBRE Y APELLIDO	DNI	CONN	INSTITUCION/ORGANIZACION	CARGO	N° CELULAR	FIRMA O HUELLA
Carlos Torres	0024233	-	PAUD	Ejec. Personal	91109002	[Firma]
Mario Tello	1234567	Sub. 400	-	Asesor	-	[Firma]
José Pardo	2011111	Sub. 400	PAUD	Asesor	911111111	[Firma]
PERSONAL	00169920	Sub. 400	-	-	-	[Firma]
Gustavo	0024233	Sub. 400	-	-	-	[Firma]
Walter	4222222	Sub. 400	-	-	-	[Firma]
Carlos	4222222	Sub. 400	-	Comunicador	-	[Firma]
Yanina	2222222	Sub. 400	-	Comunicador	-	[Firma]
María	4222222	Sub. 400	-	Comunicador	-	[Firma]
Graciela	4222222	Sub. 400	-	Comunicador	-	[Firma]
Maria	0015423	-	-	Presidente	-	[Firma]
José	2011111	Sub. 400	-	Asesor	-	[Firma]
Alfonso	2011111	Sub. 400	OPIS	Asesor	666001333	[Firma]
José	2011111	Sub. 400	ORAU	Asesor	920093030	[Firma]
Walter	2011111	Sub. 400	ORAU	Asesor	450622526	[Firma]
Walter	2011111	Sub. 400	ORAU	Asesor	-	[Firma]
Anna	2011111	Sub. 400	PAUD	Asesor	-	[Firma]
Edwin	0013333	Sub. 400	UAC	Asesor	90950173	[Firma]
William	4222222	Sub. 400	UAC	Coordinador	92199490	[Firma]

## Declaration of the Transboundary Strategic Meeting Yurúa/Tamaya/Juruá: Threats, Protection and Development of the Peru-Brazil Amazon Border (ANNEX 4)

### DECLARAÇÃO DA REUNIÃO ESTRATÉGICA TRANSFRONTEIRIÇA YURÚA/TAMAYA/JURUÁ: AMEAÇAS, PROTEÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO DA FRONTEIRA AMAZÔNICA PERU-BRASIL

Em 7 de setembro de 2022, na cidade de Marechal Thaumaturgo, Estado do Acre, Brasil, os povos indígenas Asháninka, Ashéninka, Kuntanawa, Huni Kuin – Kaxinawá, Yaminahua e Shipibo Konibo, representados pelas organizações OPIRJ, APIWTXA, Instituto Yorenka Tasorentsi, ORAU, ACONADIYSH, FECONAPU, ORDIM, ACCY e AACAPPY, moradores na fronteira entre o Peru e o Brasil, das áreas de Yurúa e Alto Tamaya/Ucayali e Alto Juruá/Acre, em uma região rica em biodiversidade da Amazônia, reunidos no Estratégico Encontro Transfronteiriço com lideranças indígenas, diante das ameaças aos nossos territórios e modos de vida que sofrem em ambos os lados da fronteira Brasil-Peru, declaramos o seguinte:

Nós, povos indígenas, como donos ancestrais de nossas terras, permanecemos desde sempre empreendendo as lutas necessárias para defender nossos territórios, as florestas e seus recursos naturais e nossas culturas, contribuindo para a saúde, o equilíbrio e a sustentabilidade do planeta. Não somos os únicos responsáveis por esta tarefa. Por isso, convocamos a todos a unir forças, pois todos temos a responsabilidade comum de garantir a vida no planeta. Principalmente os governos, que devem assumir seu dever com os direitos dos povos indígenas, com o meio ambiente, a sociedade civil, para fazer cumprir os compromissos ambientais internacionais que garantam os direitos indígenas e a sustentabilidade do mundo todo.

Declaramos, neste encontro ocorrido no Instituto Yorenka Tasorentsi, nossas posições em relação às principais ameaças que estamos sofrendo neste momento em nossos territórios e afirmamos que contra elas continuaremos lutando.

- Tivemos lideranças que perderam suas vidas defendendo seus territórios e, atualmente, muitas lideranças estão sendo ameaçadas por lutarem por seus territórios e demais direitos de seus povos e de suas comunidades. Apesar das denúncias e do conhecimento do Sistema de Justiça, até hoje não há sanção para os culpados desses crimes. Exigimos que os governos garantam a vida das lideranças que estão lutando pela defesa de seus direitos e territórios de suas comunidades em geral.
- Neste momento, existem projetos governamentais de construção de estradas, sendo um delas binacional, que colocam em risco a segurança de territórios indígenas e áreas de conservação, levando à perda de nossas florestas, prejudicando os rios, lagos e córregos, destruindo a biodiversidade existente na região, abrindo caminhos para o narcotráfico, para a grilagem, e trazendo diversos problemas para as diferentes comunidades.

- Além disso, existem estradas ilegais que estão sendo promovidas por empresas madeireiras e organizações ilícitas na região de fronteira entre Brasil e Peru, que servem ao mesmo propósito e causam impactos negativos.
- O aumento da presença do narcotráfico, que hoje em dia está associado às empresas ilegais de exploração de recursos naturais e à grilagem de terras, está cooptando nossos jovens das comunidades para trabalhar nas áreas de plantação e refino de drogas, na construção de pistas de pouso clandestinas para o narcotráfico na região de Ucayali, especialmente. Além disso, meninas indígenas estão sendo conduzidas à prostituição, o que contribui para a destruição da vida nas comunidades.
- Hoje temos conhecimento da existência de 57 pistas de pouso clandestinas na região de Ucayali, especialmente na província de Atalaya, para o narcotráfico, abrindo caminhos para a exploração dos recursos naturais e, consecutivamente, para a destruição da natureza e de tudo que ela sustenta.
- Todas essas ameaças e violências colocam nossos territórios em uma situação de maior vulnerabilidade frente aos invasores e à prática de atividades ilegais, colocando em risco permanente e grave a sobrevivência física e cultural dos povos indígenas da região.
- Os Estados do Peru e do Brasil não estão garantindo serviços de saúde e educação de qualidade para os povos indígenas da região.
- Não há proteção das nascentes, todas no Peru, dos principais rios da região, como Yurúa, Amônia, Arara, Tamaya, Breu, Beu, Huacapishtea, que são importantes fontes de alimento para todos os povos do Peru, do Brasil, e para toda a população em geral, e estão altamente ameaçados por atividades antrópicas, exploratórias e com alto índice de impactos ambientais. Por isso, as cabeceiras desses rios precisam urgentemente de uma proteção que seja realizada em cooperação pelos dois países.

Pelos motivos mencionados, chegamos aos seguintes acordos:

- Denunciar os impactos e ameaças nos tribunais internacionais;
- Promover encontros binacionais com a presença dos governos;
- Exigir a proteção das nascentes dos principais rios da região;
- Monitorar e buscar oportunidades de financiamento para as iniciativas propostas;
- Denunciar e barrar projetos de estrada e quaisquer projetos de infraestrutura sem consulta às populações que vivem na fronteira;
- Denunciar e exigir que as instituições competentes combatam e punam atividades ilícitas como tráfico de drogas, extração ilegal de madeira e outras;

## Land tenure situation of Native Communities (Peru) and Indigenous Lands (Brazil) (ANNEX 5)

- Exigir a defesa e a garantia das vidas das lideranças indígenas ameaçadas;
- Exigir consulta prévia, livre e informada;
- Propor a criação oficial de um corredor de proteção etnoambiental para a região de Yurúa/Juruá;
- Supervisionar os fundos em favor dos povos indígenas que entram pelos governos e que não são implementados nas comunidades.

Nós, povos indígenas, nunca fomos pobres, ao contrário, somos guardiões da maior riqueza do mundo, tanto que hoje todos estão invadindo nossos territórios para retirar nossas riquezas. Assim, é necessário que cada um tenha consciência de seus atos, deveres e responsabilidades, atuando para salvaguardar o mundo, por meio da conservação das florestas e do fortalecimento de nossas culturas e territórios indígenas.

Viva os povos indígenas e a floresta viva!

Assinamos este acordo em 7 de setembro de 2022.

Organização dos Povos Indígenas do Rio Juruá – OPIRJ

Associação Ashaninka do Rio Amônia – APIWTXA

Instituto Yorenka Tasorensi

Organização Regional AIDSESEP Ucayali - ORAU

Associação de Comunidades Indígenas para o Desenvolvimento Integral de Yurúa Yono Sharakoiai – ACONADIYSH

Organização do Distrito Indígena Masisea – ORDIM

Federação das Comunidades Nativas do Purús – FECONAPU

Associação de Conservação Comunal de Yurúa – ACCY

Associação Ambiental da Comunidade Ashéninka Pocharipankoky Pikiyaco Yurúa – AACAPPY

TITLED NATIVE COMMUNITIES OF THE YURÚA - PERU						
No.	Category	Name	Situation	People	Organization	Area (ha)
1	Native Community	Sawawo - Hito 40	Titled	Ashéninka	ACONADIYSH	35,997.00
2	Native Community	Nueva Victoria	Titled	Ashéninka	ACONADIYSH	8,061.00
3	Annex*	Victoria 2		Chitonahua	ACONADIYSH	
4	Native Community	El Dorado	Titled	Yaminahua	ACONADIYSH	27,255.00
5	Native Community	San Pablo	Titled	Yaminahua	ACONADIYSH	24,204.00
6	Annex*	Nuevo Belén		Yaminahua	ACONADIYSH	
7	Native Community	Dulce Gloria	Titled	Ashéninka	ACONADIYSH	36,349.00
8	Annex*	Selva Virgen		Ashéninka	ACONADIYSH	
9	Native Community	Paititi	Titled	Asháninka	ACONADIYSH	5,183.00
10	Native Community	Nueva Shahuaya	Titled	Asháninka	ACONADIYSH	46,515.00
11	Native Community	Santa Rosa	Titled	Amahuaca	ACONADIYSH	19,074.00
12	Native Community	Nueva Luz de Arara	Titled	Ashéninka	ACONADIYSH	16,505.00
13	Native Community	Onconashary	Titled	Asháninka	ACONADIYSH	23,794.00
14	Native Community	Nueva Bella	Titled	Ashéninka	ACONADIYSH	13,310.00
15	Native Community	Beu	Titled	Asháninka	ACONADIYSH	19,957.00
16	Native Community	Nueva Santa Ana	Titled	Asháninka	ACONADIYSH	17,017
17	Native Community	Oori	Titled	Asháninka	ACONADIYSH	19,263.00
18	Native Community	Koshireni	Titled	Asháninka Yanasha	ACONADIYSH	29,470.00
19	Native Community	Shoniro	Titled	Ashéninka	CONAP	1,000.00
20	Native Community	Alto Tamaya Saweto	Titled	Ashéninka	No	77,625.00
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>420,579.00</b>

\* Community annexes are established for permanent human settlements located on communal territory titled and recognized by the General Assembly of the Community. They have no title because they are within the Community.

INDIGENOUS LANDS - BRAZIL						
No.	Category	Name	Situation	Indigenous People	Indigenous Organization	Area (ha)
1	Indigenous Land	Nukini	homologated	Nukini	OPIRJ	27.000
2	Indigenous Land	Poyanawa	homologated	Puyanawa	AAPBI e OPIRJ	24.000
3	Indigenous Land	Katukina of Campinas	homologated	Katukina Pano	OPIRJ	33.000
4	Indigenous Land	Jaminawa of Igarapé Preto	homologated	Yaminawá	OPIRJ	26.000
5	Indigenous Land	Jaminawa-Arara from Bagé River	homologated	Arara Shawädawa e Yaminawá	AJRBI e OPIRJ	29.000
6	Indigenous Land	Kampa of Amônia River	homologated	Asháninka	Apiwtxa e OPIRJ	87.000
7	Indigenous Land	Kaxinawa-Ashaninka Breu River	homologated	Asháninka Kaxinawá	AKARIB e OPIRJ	31.000
8	Indigenous Land	Nawa*	under identification	Nawa	OPIRJ	83.218
9	Indigenous Land	Kontanawa**	under regulation	Kuntanawa	OPIRJ	-----
10	Indigenous Land	Arara from Amônia River	declared land	Apolima-Arara	ARARA e OPIRJ	21.000
11	Indigenous Land	Arara/Igarapé Humaitá	homologated	Arara Shawädawa	OPIRJ	88.000
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>449.218</b>
<p>* The Indigenous Land Nawa has been identified by Decree 1.071 of November 19, 2003, with a territory of 83.218 hectares and is located inside the National Park Serra do Divisor.</p> <p>** The Kontanawa Indigenous Land is in the process of being regulated and is located inside the Alto Juruá Extractive Reserve (Resex Alto Juruá).</p>						