

CLIMATE CHANGE DECLARATION OF THE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES OF THE PURÚS



On June 20, 2014, in the border town of Puerto Esperanza, Purús Province, of the Republic of Peru, 75 representatives from 32 native communities (Huni Kuin, Mastanahua, Sharanahua, Asháninka, Culina, Chaninahua y Amahuaca):

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|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. San Francisco | 2. San Bernardo | 3. San Marcos | 4. Nueva Vida |
| 5. Nueva Esperanza | 6. Curanjillo | 7. Gastabala | 8. Nueva Belén |
| 9. Santa Rey | 10. San José | 11. Nuevo San Martín | 12. Colombiana |
| 13. Bufo | 14. San Ramón | 15. Miguel Grau | 16. Canta Gallo |
| 17. Nueva Luz | 18. Puerto Betel | 19. Triunfo | 20. Conta |
| 21. Cashuera | 22. Nuevo Jordán | 23. Pankirentsy | 24. Sapote |
| 25. Laureano | 26. Nuevo Progreso | 27. Santa Margarita | 28. Tres Bolas |
| 29. Sinaí | 30. Naranjal | 31. Bola de Oro | 32. Catay, |

and representatives of public and private institutions met to participate in the Workshop on Climate Change in order to hear, perceive, know and analyze the climate change concept, its challenges and possible solutions. We, the representatives of the indigenous communities of the Purus Province Climate Change Workshop, express the following:

We recognize climate change as an ongoing process that we are experiencing in the Purus Province. In particular, we are feeling

- Increased heat
- Increased flooding
- Increased disease
- Increased agricultural pests
- Increased variability of seasons (winter, summer)
- Decreased wildlife
- Decline in fish
- Decreased food



Credit: David Salisbury

We recognize that climate change threatens our area, rich in biological and cultural diversity.

We express our priorities via action plans in the next year, in 5 years and in 50 years:

1. Plan 2015
 - a. Conduct more workshops on climate change and forest management.
 - b. Develop forest management projects (timber and non-timber).
 - c. Conduct internships with our brothers from different ethnic groups in other geographic areas to better understand the impacts and solutions for climate change.
 - d. Declaration on climate change.
2. Plan for 2019
 - a. Implement aquaculture projects for food security.
 - b. Invest in food security through the production of domestic animals (fowl).
 - c. Reforest degraded areas.
 - d. Promote improved handicrafts and locate markets where they can be sold.
 - e. Promote the overall health of the inhabitants of the Purus.
3. Plan for 2064
 - a. Reforest degraded areas.
 - b. Sustainable management of wild fauna and flora in the primary, secondary, recovered forests, and in rivers and lakes.

We hope that this statement and recommendations are well received and implemented by the representatives of the institutions of the Peruvian State, States in international negotiations, particularly the COP 20 in Lima, Peru.

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Credit: Andrea Chávez.