



PERSONAL PRESENTATION

SANDRA RODRÍGUEZ CASTAÑEDA

GROUP FOR THE ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT, PERU

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I-PROMO - SUMMER SCHOOL

ORMEA, 8-18 JULY 2016

EDUCATION

- B.A. in Anthropology, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, 2012.



EMPLOYMENT

Group of the Analysis for Development, GRADE

Area of Natural Resources, Extractive Industries and Social Conflicts

Research projects

- Mining and social conflicts (large-scale and artisanal mining)
 - 2011 Law Granting Right of Prior Consultation to Indigenous Peoples - the challenge of defining who is “indigenous” in the Andes.
 - Poverty and Rural Territorial Development.
-



ELLA
Evidence and lessons
from Latin America

Research, Exchange, Learn...

Sharing development lessons between Latin America and Africa

- 1st Phase:
 - Extractive Industries
 - Small-scale farming





- 2nd Phase: Land Tenure and Sustainability in Pastoralist Societies from Peru and Kenya



IMAGINARIES, POLICIES AND INEQUALITIES IN MANU NATIONAL PARK

Bachelor Thesis





1973

Cusco and Madre de Dios

1' 716 295.22 ha.

**Unesco Biosphere Reserve (1977)
and World Heritage Site (1987)**

Ranges from 4000msnm >>
Cloud forest + tropical forest

Biodiversity **hotspot**:

3500 plants, 160 mammals, 800 birds,
210 fish + world's top biodiversity
hotspot for reptiles and amphibian
(2014)



«(...) An almost pristine jungle, a virgin Amazonian forest far from any kind of civilization and human transformation»

«(...) You will not only find flora and fauna, but also living culture and a diversity of ethnic groups »

April 2011
SERNANP website

El **MANU** muestra en sus parajes una selva casi intacta, una amazonía virgen lejos de la civilización y toda transformación humana. El turista al ingresar al laberinto de caminos, ríos y lagunas, no entra a un lugar sino a un universo único en el mundo, donde no solo encontrará flora y fauna, sino cultura viva, con diversos grupos étnicos, donde podrá experimentar sus vivencias y costumbres y sabrá que lo que ha vivido hasta ahora no es nada a comparación de lo que podrá conocer en el **MANU**.

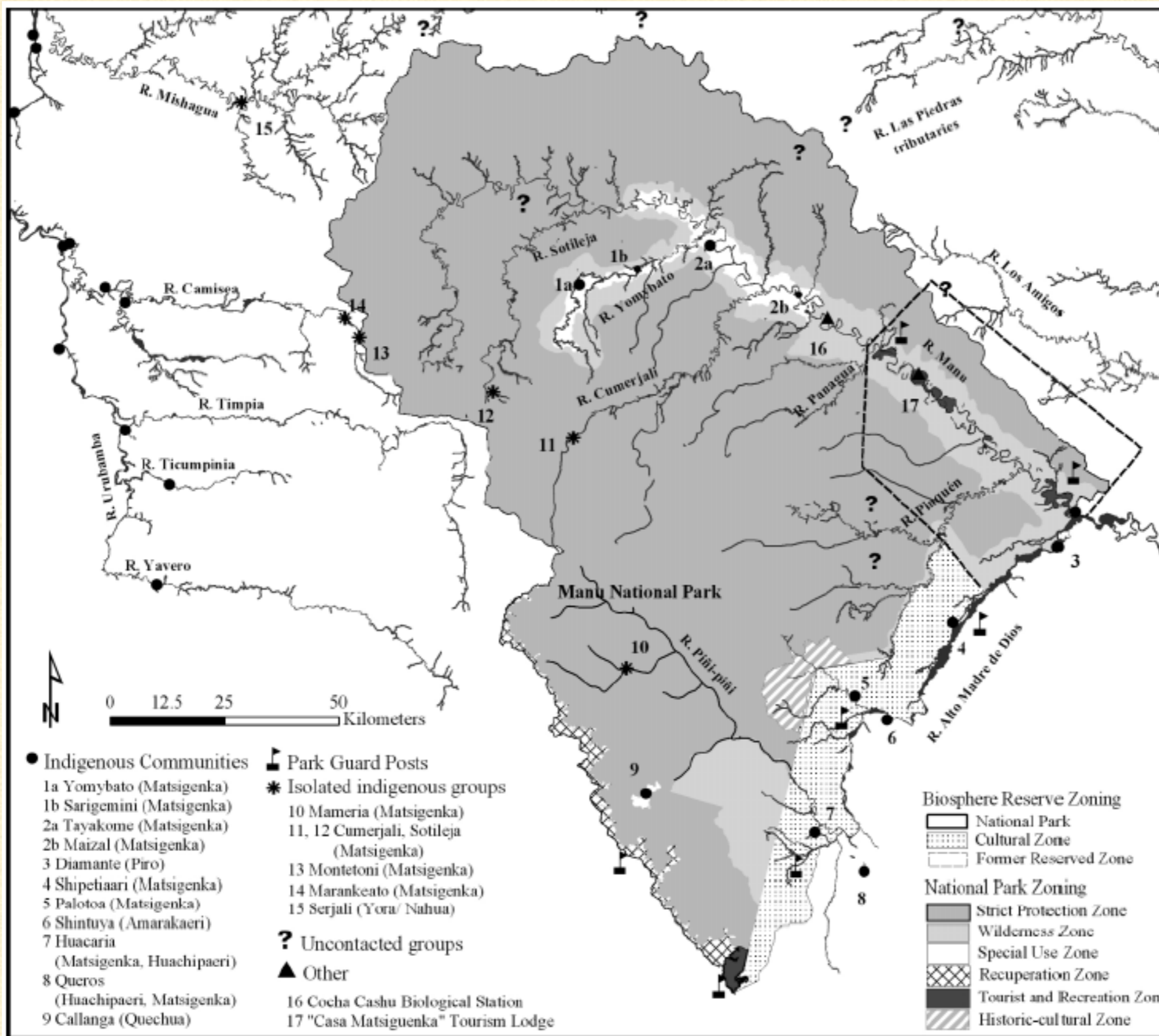


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VEN Y DÉJATE CAUTIVAR POR LA MAGIA QUE ENVUELVE ESTE ENIGMÁTICO LUGAR QUE TE OFRECE EL PERÚ...

Visita el Manu





Shepard Jr., Glenn, et al. (2010: 269)

Manu National Park was founded on a profound contradiction:
The “untouchable” core area is, in fact, the homeland of a large
indigenous population

A contradiction that still lives on...

NATIVE COMMUNITIES	INHABITANTS
Tayakome	338
Yomibato	357
Santa Rosa de Huacaria	175
Callanga	140
Mameria - Piñipiñi	113
Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation	300
Indigenous peoples in initial contact	808
TOTAL	2303



Matsigenka



Mascho-Piro, 2011



Quechuas



Yaminahuas, 1985



Yaminahuas, 2011

How nature is imagined

GAP

*Social processes
within*

How nature is managed

1. The relationship between **imaginaries** and **policies**

2. The relationship between **policies** and the reproduction of **inequalities**.

THE ANDEAN REGION

The most densely populated and yet, control of this area is relatively recent.

=> Manu as “jungle park”

Top-down policy making:
Borders / Within

HOSTILITY and conflict.

- Land overlapping + restriction over resource use.
- Wildlife - human.

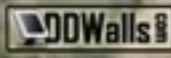
“NEGOTIATION”

- Communal plan of pastures management + reallocation.







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Thank you!
