CLPI: “Protection of Life Territories”

"Participatory strategies to protect indigenous territories in Chile: working with the Human Rights Impact Assessment and the Mapuche Cartography.

Observatorio Ciudadano
What do we mean by participatory strategies in our work with indigenous people?

1. **Intercultural approach:** Identifies asymmetric power relations to strengthen more equitable exchange processes that allow development with identity.

2. **Participatory action methodology:** Seeks to produce practical and useful knowledge involving social actors as co-responsible for the contents that are worked on.

**Why it’s matters?**

Allows the main actors to make their own voices heard and to position their own contributions in social and political transformations.
Human Rights Impact Assessment- HRIA

- Developed in 2004 by Rights and Democracy (Canada), and refined in 2009 in partnership with Oxfam and the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH).

- The HRIA tool, a community-based, is a participatory process to analyze the human rights impacts of private foreign investments.

- It’s focused on local communities: they are the ones who first know these effects and can be the main promoters of human rights.

- Allows the development of recommendations that can be used to promote more horizontal dialogues between communities, state and private actors.

- OC has been using the tool together with the indigenous communities with which it works and shared this experience with CPLI.
Working the HRIA with the Colla Pai-Ote Community

The Colla are an Indigenous People who inhabit the Atacama Region in northern Chile. 9,000 hectares of land are registered in the names of the 55 Colla communities, but their actual ancestral territory is approximately 800,000 hectares. The Colla de Pai-Ote community is one of those communities.

**Why Colla Pai-Ote Community?**

No less than six separate mining companies are intervening in its ancestral territory, including mining within wetlands and lagoons.
With the community it was decided to analyze the La Coipa mine, a project owned by the Canadian mining company Kinross.

The HRIA was carried out with the active participation of the Pai-Ote Community and its members, who facilitated field visits to collect information about the impacts to the territory.

Various interviews were also conducted, including representatives from Kinross and a representative from the Canadian Embassy in Chile.

The information was complemented with information about the mining projects (environmental evaluation files, sanctioning procedures and legal cases), and with the review and analysis of the national and international legal framework applicable to companies and the rights of indigenous peoples.
As a result, the Report "Impact Assessment on Human Rights of Canadian mining projects in Colla territory in Chile: the case of Kinross and the Colla Pai Ote community" was prepared and included the review and final contributions from the community.

The report concludes that during the procedures associated with the expansion of La Coipa (Phase 7), the rights of the Pai-Ote Community have been violated:

- To be consulted and to obtain their prior, free and informed consent;

- To carry out socio-cultural and environmental impact studies.

- To participate, in a fair and equitable manner, in the benefits generated by said activities.

- The territorial rights of the community.
• The HRIA Report includes information about the investors of the Kinross Gold Corporation of Canada. Using the “Investment Chain Mapping” tool, which allows understanding the entire network of global actors that make a project possible and identifying strategic pressure points. Shared by IIED with CPLI.

• This work is complemented with a micro-video that presents the voices and daily realities of the members of the Pai Ote Community and how their ways of life are threatened by mining projects.

what are we doing with the report?

• The report was launched virtually and is being disseminated in partnership with human rights organizations in Canada.

• The report will also be sent to the main investors in the project, specially those investors who are part of the Global Compact or who are part of the Equator Principles.
Panelistas:
José Aylwin, coordinador
Programa Globalización
y Derechos Humanos del Observatorio
Ciudadano
Felipe Guerra, coordinador del Área
Jurídica del Observatorio Ciudadano
Ercilia Araya, presidenta de la
Comunidad Colla Pai Ote
Ariel Leon Bacián, aymara quechua, miembro
de ASODEPLU, Asamblea Originaria por la
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Kirsten Francescone, coordinadora del
Programa América Latina, Mining Watch
Canadá
Moderadora:
Karina Vargas, coordinadora Programa
Derechos de Pueblos Indígenas del
Observatorio Ciudadano

LANZAMIENTO INFORME
EVALUACIÓN DE IMPACTO EN DERECHOS HUMANOS
DE PROYECTOS MINEROS CANADIENSES EN
TERRITORIO COLLA EN CHILE:
EL CASO DE KINROSS Y LA COMUNIDAD PAI-OTE
Martes 28 de julio | 11:00 horas (Santiago, Chile)

MANTOS DE ORO.
BIENVENIDO
YACIMIENTO LA COIPA
Minería Responsable, Minería Sustentable
Compromiso de toda su gente
Mapuche Cartography

• **How does it emerges?** It’s related to participatory cartography, which we learned in different experiences with the CPLI.

• Applying the intercultural approach, the participatory action methodology and working with a Mapuche geographer, we arrived at the concept of Mapuche cartography.

• **What is Mapuche cartography?** A tool that seeks the reconstruction of ancestral territories (Lof) of the Mapuche People and starts from a way of observing and understanding the territory from the worldview and thought of the Mapuche Nation People.

• Identifies the "borders" that historically a *Lof* occupied, through the collection of local geohistory, toponymy, sites of cultural significance, ancestral trails, rivers and geo-landmarks of spiritual significance.
How we work it?

1. A participatory mapping workshop in which the most significant geo-landmarks, toponymy and sites of cultural significance are identified, through the rescue of oral and local memory and the observation of their territory.

2. The results are corroborated with the community through a *txawiün*, a meeting between the members of the *lof*, through *nutxam*, and the borders of the territory are traced.

3. Of cultural mapping, where the Mapuche own vision of the territory is reflected in a drawing, in which the most important geo-landmarks at a physical and spiritual level are identified.
As a result, we have worked eight maps on the territories in which we work, among them:

- A map of privatized **water rights** in the territory of Puyehue that will seek to intersect with the customary water use rights of the communities of the Kimun Newen Council.

- A map of sites of **main threats** to the territory of Puyehue (hydroelectric, fish farming, farms, hotels, etc).

- A map on a proposed conservation area of *Lof Cayún* that serves as the basis for the application for the creation of the “Mapuche Conservation Area: *Len Ko Winkul Mapu*”

- A map on sites of biocultural use in Lof Cayún.

- A map of the Lof Cayún prepared by the community itself.
Important: The Mapuche cartography obeys the territoriality of each *lof*, its peculiarities, its knowledge and connection with the space. Is a representation of the territory, both biogeographic, as well as cultural and spiritual.

- Seeks the transmission of knowledge about the territory from an internal vision, for the new generations, as well as for the entire community to understand the importance of the geographical, spiritual and symbolic elements that comprise its territory.
Conclusions

The importance of this co-learning process has been to strengthen our work with new tools that complement and enhance it according to our own needs and contexts.

The continuous support and advice for the use of new tools certainly helped its implementation.


The documentary “The Colla Pai One Community: a territory of life Threatened”:

Investment chain mapping: