

**II CONFERENCE
OF THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE
OF THE INDIGENOUS-TRIBAL PEOPLES
OF THE TROPICAL FORESTS**

Iquitos, Peru from 25-31 August 1993

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MINUTES AND STATEMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

In February 1992, after a sustained effort of coordination, we met for the First International Conference of the Indigenous-Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests, in the city of Penang, Malaysia, signing the International Alliance that has the same name. The Declaration of Penang is a true philosophy that expresses a legitimate cosmovision regarding development, not only of the indigenous-tribal peoples, but also of humanity as a whole.

At the Penang meeting, we agreed to hold the II Conference of the Alliance in the city of Iquitos, Peru from 25-31 August 1993. The Conference was attended by 63 official delegates of all the tropical forest regions of the world, which are organized in 7 regions: Continental Asia, Bahasa Region, Maritime Asia and Pacific, Southern Cone, Africa, Central America and the Caribbean, and the Amazon Basin.

The Conference of Iquitos also included the participation of delegates of international organizations, including the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACT), European Economic Community (EEC) among other; some NGOs whose objectives concern the protection and handling of the environment; and also special guests from national and international authorities.

The topics discussed were: Report of the Interim Secretariat of the International Alliance, Organic Structure of the Alliance, Autonomy and Self-determination, International Legislation and Human Rights, Demarcation of Indigenous Boundaries, Resource Development and Environmental Protection, Sustainable Development and Self-governing Development, and Intellectual Property.

The indigenous-tribal peoples of the tropical forests have found in the Alliance an adequate space where we can design common policies for the problems that affect us; because of that the different governments and international organizations have seen in the Alliance a confluence of representative organizations with which they have already started projects and programs of cooperation. This reality, which we are now living out, presents challenge not only for us, but also for the whole of humanity which is eagerly searching for a new model of development based of living together in harmony with different ecosystems, a so-called sustainable development.

However, it is necessary to recognize that these achievements by indigenous-tribal peoples need to be assisted by legal mechanisms to make them effective in each country. The agreements and resolutions reached by the Conference of Iquitos now depend in a great part on the efforts made by the member organizations to realize them.

The International Alliance of the Indigenous-Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests, wants to thank the NGO NOVIB and the Dutch Government (DGIS), which made the Conference of Iquitos possible through their financial contribution. We also thank the cooperation provided by the NGO BOTHENDS and the Working Group of the Indigenous peoples (WIP) of Netherlands.

II CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THE INDIGENOUS-TRIBAL PEOPLES OF THE TROPICAL FORESTS

The II Conference of the International Alliance of the Indigenous-Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests took place in the city of Iquitos, Peru (South America), from the 25th to the 31st of August 1993, with the participation of 63 official delegates of the countries that have tropical forests.

A steering Committee was formed by the following representatives of each of the regional groups of Alliance members:

- Komene Famaa from EMIROAF (Africa)
- Pablo Sibar from SEJEKTO (Central America and the Caribbeans)
- Hurminia Degawan from the CORDILLERA PEOPLES ALLIANCE (Maritime Asia and Pacific)
- Subodh Bikash from AIPP (Continental Asia)
- Raymond Abin from SAHABAT ALAM MALAYSIA (Bahasa Region)
- Ariel Araujo from MOCOVI CENTER (Southern Cone)
- Valerio Grefa from COICA (Amazon Basin)
- Jean La Rose from APA (Representing the women of the Conference)

REPORT OF THE INTERIM SECRETARIAT

Marcus Colchester, as the representative of the Interim Secretariat of the Alliance in England, presented his report in which he summarized the work done to maintain communications with the coordinators of each of the 7 regions that were elected in the 1st Conference of the Alliance. In the same way he reported that the principal tasks carried out were:

1. To translate the documents of the 1st Conference and distribute them to all the members of the Alliance;
2. To coordinate the meetings of the Committees to ensure that the members coordinated and planned the work of the Alliance.
3. To support the 3 meetings of Alliance members, which were carried out in Geneva, Rio de Janeiro, and Vienna.
4. To draw up and distribute the Minutes of the meetings of the Committees.
5. To support the Funding Sub-committee, by carrying through a meeting in August 1993 to coordinate the financing of the II Conference. Regarding this topic, he reported that US\$ 276,000 had been raised to carry out this event. This money was donated by the NGO NOVIB and the Dutch Government, with the valuable cooperation of the NGO BOTH ENDS as intermediary.

In order to resolve the economic problems that had arisen during the development of the activities carried out by the Interim Secretariat of the Alliance, he made the following recommendations:

1. There should be an adequate budget assigned exclusively for the work of the Permanent Secretariat.
2. It would be better if the Permanent Secretariat was composed of Indigenous People.

3. The members of the Coordinating Committee of the Alliance must have enough funds to carry out their work.
4. The Alliance must count on a specific fund to allow the members of the Committee to attend international meetings relevant to their assumed responsibilities.

AGREEMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS

Organizational Structure of the Alliance

At the Conference in Penang-Malaysia, 7 Provisional regional groupings were established subject to later revision. After a deep analysis the Conference of Iquitos considered that the Alliance must be a forum for participation of representative indigenous peoples and organizations of the tropical forests. The Organic Structure that was agreed is the following:

Africa was divided in 2 regional groups in accordance with the languages spoken in the continent:

- Francophone Africa
- Anglophone Africa

The coordination for the Anglophone region would be in Nigeria under the responsibility of the “ETHNIC MINORITY RIGHTS ORGANIZATION OF AFRICA” (EMIROAF). The coordination of the francophone region would be charged to the “ASSOCIATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT GLOVAL DES BATWA” (APB) and the Secretarial tasks would be carried out by the “ASSOCIATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT GLOVAL DES BATWA” (ADBR).

AMERICA will be composed of 2 regional groups:

- Central America, formed by Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean
- South America, formed of the countries of the Amazon Basin, as well as Paraguay and Argentina

ASIA will be divided in 4 regional groups:

- South Asia, to be composed of Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan, including Nagaland the Chittagong Hill Tracts.
- South East Asia, to be composed of Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.
- Bahasa, to be composed of Malaysia and Indonesia
- Maritime Asia and Pacific, to include the Philippines, Melanesia and Oceania.

CRITERIA FOR MEMBERSHIP

The established criteria are as follows:

- a. Organizations must be local, regional or national.
- b. They must have the endorsement of one of the regional members of the Alliance.
- c. The applicant organizations must be representative of one or more indigenous peoples.
- d. The organizations must belong to countries with tropical forests.
- e. The organizations must identify themselves as indigenous or tribal organization

CONFORMATION OF THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT

- A technical secretariat should be established in London but would be **relocated to a region** at the next conference.
- The technical Secretariat exists to service the International Coordinating Committee and through the Alliance.
- The technical Secretariat acts to carry out tasks specified by the International Coordinating Committee in line with the decisions of the Alliance.
- It raises funds only as directed by the international coordinating Committee or its duly authorized sub-committees.
- The Technical Secretariat **does not represent, or make statements in the name of the Alliance.**
- The International Coordinating Committee reserves the right to periodically review the effectiveness of the Technical Secretariat. It may choose to relocate or reconstitute the Technical Secretariat if it is not effective in achieving its tasks.
- The Technical Secretariat should be rotative, with a pre-established period of duration.

CRITERIA FOR COORDINATION

1. To be suitable to act as regional coordinator, an organization should:
 - a. Be strongly rooted in peoples' movements as their base.
 - b. Have sufficient organizational capacity to carry out their role.
 - c. Have the possibility of convening members of the regions for meetings.
2. The regional coordinators should consult with their bases before electing new members.
3. The regional coordinators should rotate with the National coordinators.

PLACE FOR THE NEXT CONFERENCE

The third Conference of the International Alliance of Indigenous Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests, will take in place the African continent and should be held in two years time (1995). The exact location and date will be defined in a Regional Conference that will be held in Africa.

FINAL RESOLUTIONS

1. Each one of the 8 Regional Coordinators will appoint a technician to compose the Technical Secretariat. They will have 3 months to appoint the selected person.
2. The international Coordinating Committee should meet to allocate the responsibilities of the members of the Coordinating Committee and to determine the lines of work of the Technical Secretariat.
3. In the Conferences of the Alliance and in the meetings of the International Coordinating Committee the adequate participation of women should be ensured.

AUTONOMY AND SELF-DETERMINATION, INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Report of the work group of the Americas:

After a debate the following agreements were reached:

1. Autonomy is the way of making policies as indigenous peoples.
2. Autonomy provides the way, the open door to self-determination.
3. Autonomy is the decision of a people searching for its own economic, politic and social development.
4. Autonomy is process by which people make decisions for its development in search of harmony in accordance with the necessities and realities of its people.
5. Autonomy is decision making, the form of self-government and of organizing according to each peoples' culture.
6. The autonomy of an indigenous people is the daily practice of its own organizational system.
7. In order to be autonomous a people must have it's own territory, develop it's own indigenous economy, education, health, rights, and also be respected for it's way of thinking, and of living in liberty.
8. In order to be autonomous, a people's culture, language, history and biodiversity must be recognized.
9. During their history, indigenous peoples have been developing according to their own ways of living, and their decisions have been free, because they have been already practicing autonomy.
10. The laws given by government do not help indigenous peoples.

PROPOSALS

1. Indigenous peoples must demand autonomy within each country without affecting national unity.
2. In the same way, countries must respect the autonomy of each one of the indigenous peoples.
3. In order to be autonomous, a people's territory must in the first place, be assured.

4. Declare free transit and that no frontiers exist between indigenous nations and peoples.

INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Those countries which have not yet ratified convention 169 of the ILO should do so.
2. Each organization must present a Proposal of Law about indigenous Rights.
3. Ask governments to apply the conclusions and recommendations of the expert's meeting convened by the United Nations to analyze the experiences of Autonomy and Self-determination of the indigenous peoples, held in NUUX, GREENLAND on September 1991.

REPORT OF THE ASIAN WORK GROUP

Continental Asia

1. Self-determination means first, a right to citizenship; secondly, rights to land to develop the natural forest resources; human rights to incorporate decision making in the family community and society; and the rights to develop and carry on their unique tradition.
2. Self-determination means regional autonomy with its own legislative power to protect, promote and preserve the cultural development, social system, land rights and also to preserve the traditional system.
3. It is also not being discriminated against, and is having social, economical and political equality.
4. Also means: a rights struggle for complete independence, to reserve traditional livelihoods, to avoid violations of human rights, such as: genocide, destructive development, army repression and ecological destruction, which are all results of the governmental policies to suppress the peoples struggle for self-determination.

Maritime Asia and Pacific and Bahasa Region

1. Self-determination in the context of forest peoples means to develop and enjoy the fruits of our territory which is in the forest itself. This right is being violated by policies of development such as transmigrations as in the case of Indonesia, mining as is the case in Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia, and logging and tourism in Papua New Guinea.
2. Self-determination means independence or autonomy, but the most important factor is the local initiative of the people to overcome their own problems. We do not believe that self-determination is going to be given by the United Nations or international organizations, but we believe that it should be practiced by the indigenous peoples themselves.
3. For the indigenous peoples to be really self-determined, they need have continuing action among themselves, because it is only through the initiatives of indigenous peoples that self-determination can be fully achieved by them. We need to organize and educate more among our peoples so we can come up

with concrete action plans and not wait for self-determination to be given out by international bodies, because self-determination is our inherent right and we only have practised it.

INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Continental Asia

Continental Asia feels that this agenda should be incorporated in the international legislation in relation to human rights:

1. Dictatorship should be recognized as the worst duality of human rights.
2. Militarization, population transfer, etc., should be considered as genocide and annihilation programs of the government or states.
3. The division in social castes should be considered as another form of racism.
4. Development service issues for the indigenous peoples should be oriented with the indigenous peoples concerns, and the development funding agencies should take in consideration how projects should be implemented according to the peoples' needs.
5. Citizenship rights should be recognized for the hidden peoples.
6. Establish an International Court of Justice for the Indigenous Peoples.
7. We ask this Alliance to lobby and negotiate with international bodies such as United Nations, United Nations Commission on Human Rights, ILO International Financial Bodies such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank, International Monetary Fund, etc., to force Indonesia a government recognize our rights in the national legal system and development policies.
8. This Alliance, through its regional coordinators, especially those in Asia should support initiatives of the indigenous organizations in each country who in this every repressive situation are trying to stand on their faltering feet to defend their rights and lives.
9. Through his Alliance we request the sharing of information of whatever kind regarding indigenous people's right so we know and share our hearts and minds with our brothers and sisters within different countries, In this way we can learn about developments regarding the rights of indigenous peoples at international national and local levels.

Report of the African work group

Anglophone region:

Self-determination for the OGONI people is more than autonomy, it is to control their resources as well as the environment. Self-determination is also based on the United Nations declaration of self-determination, that is, to fight for our rights, rights of living, social, cultural, political and economic rights, as well as ecologic and environmental rights.

Francophone region:

Self-determination means a democratic position with decision making in a group of individually, but unfortunately the indigenous peoples still do not have self-determination.

**REPORT PRESENTED RELATED TO DEMARCATION
OF INDIGENOUS BOUNDARIES, RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT,
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION,
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SELF-GOVERNING DEVELOPMENT**

Report of the Americas work group

PROPOSALS:

1. Modify the title of “Territories” from the Malaysia Declaration to: “Territories, Environment and Resources”
2. We propose that the Declaration of Principles of the Alliance strengthens the priority that the Indigenous peoples actually give to the acknowledgment and legalization of their territories. Their proposals regarding the environment are based on this perspective.
3. Propose that property rights must reflect the political relations, official relations and especially the internal strategies of each indigenous region.
4. Propose that the Alliance reconsider and recommend the elaboration of concrete plans and programs, and that in each member region and country this priority become a reality in work policies.
5. Request the United Nations to support the efforts to encourage governments to ratify Convention 169 of the ILO.
6. Request the ILO to promote seminars about Convention 169 in the countries that have not yet ratified it, in coordination with indigenous peoples.
7. Propose the Charter of the Indigenous Peoples of the Tropical forests as a basic text for the work and training of each indigenous organization, in order to introduce progressive improvements through the extensive training.
8. Propose to the members of the Alliance the obligatory analysis of the Charter in their organizations, to propose the revisions that were needed.
9. Propose that the International Secretariat make all the efforts to obtain text of consensus that reflects in a systematic way the actual form of thinking of the indigenous peoples.
10. Propose that in the Charter it remains clear that defined the decision of the indigenous peoples will only accept proposed boundary-demarcations that have been reviewed through and active participation of the indigenous peoples.

Report of the Asian work group

Recommendations:

1. Indigenous peoples’ organizations must continue to press for a recognition of their rights by States.
2. Forestry policies should be analyzed and those aspects which violate indigenous rights should be changed.
3. There should be an international and national lobby for a ban on commercial logging, which should not include prohibiting forest cutting by indigenous peoples for local consumption. Likewise there should be bans on the imports of tropical forest timber in consumer countries.
4. Regional seminars should be held to document indigenous forms of forest management. In particular, since indigenous systems of shifting cultivation are

often blamed for deforestation there is a need to reeducate governments and development agencies and to carry out analyses of these systems.

5. Similar reevaluations are needed of protected areas and national parks which deny indigenous rights. It was noted that international non-governmental organizations such as the IUCN and the WWF (World Wildlife Fund) are involved in such projects.
6. There should be international sanctions against military dictatorships in the region. The military were implicated in deforestation both directly by having interests in timber extraction and indirectly because they stop indigenous peoples mobilizing to defend their forests.
7. There is a need for a systematic sharing of information between indigenous peoples and trusted NGOs about development in the region and those policies. Affection them.

Report of the African work group

Demarcation of boundaries are frustrated by a number of factors:

1. Lack of education: people are uninformed of their rights and cannot defend themselves against violations.
2. Majority tribes in power suppress the rights of indigenous minorities.
3. Policies of segregation and discrimination are imposed by dominant tribes.
4. State power-the military-is used to suppress indigenous peoples.
5. Poverty results from people being deprived of resources and initiatives.

There is a need for the indigenous peoples to come together to fight for their rights. They need to better inform the Asian and American regions of the problems that they face and get them and the international community to pressure governments to respect their rights. The Alliances should coordinate with NGOs to get them to speak. Out on these issues.

REPORTS PRESENTED RELATED TO THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Report of the work group of the Americas

The Cultural inheritance of the indigenous peoples such as art, technology, medicine and other knowledge have expropriated by the non-indigenous society. For that reason we state:

1. Continue investigating the arts, science, education, nutrition, agriculture, natural medicine, etc, to have a fund of knowledge to be defended and protected.
2. Promote the creation of laws for the recognition of our cultural inheritance, especially science, art, religion, agriculture, etc.
3. Promote laws of protection of our spiritual centers and archaeological areas left by our ancestors.
4. Create banks of germoplasm, biotechnology and knowledge of biodiversity.

5. Look for the unity of the indigenous peoples to fight against kidnapping and disrespect of their ceremonial centers.

Recommendations

1. It is necessary to take actions demanding respect of our cultural inheritance and spiritual places.
2. Press the governments for the application of intercultural bilingual education.

Report of the African work group

Intellectual Property is the concept of knowledge of indigenous peoples in traditional medicine, the arts, architecture, culture, etc., collected by the West obtaining material proceeds at the expenses of the indigenous peoples.

Human Genome Diversity Project

This is a project where a group of scientists from different countries are working, mapping, collecting genes of indigenous people and carrying out biological tests.

Blood and hairs for example are used in these tests. It is extremely dangerous for the indigenous peoples. The Japanese example was site. It is advisable for the indigenous people to react to this very bad concept or project immediately.

In the French African Batwa region traditional elders in the ancient times knew much about herbs (medicine). Today because they have been driven from the forest area of the country the people now know little about these. The Rwandan government also made a policy that traditional doctors need to register officially which involves taxes. By the government policy most non-Batwa people have encroached on that intellectual property.

In Ogoni (Nigeria) knowledge of roots, leaves, bark and tree trunks which were normally used for medicine, furniture, masks, utensils and firewood has been lost.

For example the masks and wooden drums have been replaced by Europeans drums (made of steel) and European dances have replaced the traditional ones.

Intricate architectural and other textiles designs are now found in Europe which are of indigenous origin. This has been “stolen” by the West.

Indigenous peoples should organize themselves to retrieve what has been lost of taken.

Through a massive campaign and education of the indigenous peoples it should be make know to them why they should not allow the intellectual property to be carted away.

DENUNCIATIONS

The Conference of Iquitos was an appropriate place for each one of the participating organizations to denounce the violation of their rights in their native countries. That is why there were complaints of all kinds. However for the purpose of this text we think it convenient to publish the resolution of two of them, the massacre suffered by our fellow Yanomamis of Brazil and Ashaninkas of Peru, because we consider them the most violent and several.

The Yonomami case

**II CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE
OF THE INDIGENOUS-TRIBAL PEOPLES OF THE TROPICAL FORESTS.**

RESOLUTION

The II Conference of the International Alliance of the Indigenous-Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests, in which participated representatives of the indigenous organizations of: Continental Asian, Maritime Asia and Pacific, Bahasa Region, Central America and the Caribbean, South America and Africa gathered in the city of Iquitos-Peru, facing the terrible massacres of the Yanomami people at the hands of illegal gold miners in the Brazilian State of Roraima:

CONSIDERING:

That this new wave of violence follows a long series of criminal actions against the Yanomami People, our peoples and organizations must give priority attention to resolving this problem.

That it is necessary to alert the World community to the genocidal character of this persistent criminal aggression.

That the United Nations have international instruments directed to prevent and condemn this kind of crime against peoples.

That it is necessary to emphasize the need to guarantee preventive, sure and effective measures that end this intolerable holocaust.

That the governmental bodies and institutions of Brazil have not been able to successfully prevent consecutive massacres.

That the Nations and governments of the World must do more than mourn the progressive destruction of people done in front of all the consciences of an International Society and cannot avoid their historic responsibilities for events such as those which occurred in the state of Roraima.

RESOLVES:

1. To give the Yonomami People the solidarity and sorrow of all the Indigenous Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests of the whole World.
2. To declare that the peace and security of the Yanomami People is a priority objective in the agendas of all Regional Indigenous Organization; to coordinate jointly a plan of action to intercede before the governments and multilateral bodies, in order to end the genocide of this people: to include the fulfillment of this resolution in the agenda of the II Conference.
3. To make known to the Government of Brazil the statement of this II Conference, demanding their cooperation to end the genocide of the

Yanomami People based on efficient and certain measures, coordinated with the Yanomami people themselves, the Indigenous Organizations of Brazil and all the organizations that can support this objectives. In the same way request and exhaustive investigation of the events in such manner as to make sure that there are no doubts about who is responsible in so far as this can be determined.

4. To exhort the United Nations to activate the relevant mechanisms to coordinate and support the investigation of the events, with the help of the government of Brazil and try to apply such measures that correspond to the responsibilities deduced from the investigation.
5. To exhort the United Nations and the Government of Brazil to prepare a plan of action which contains preventive measures and assures the obligatory achievement of a definitive protection of the life and resources of the Yanomami People, and which stipulates procedures for joint control in order to guarantee the carrying out of the programmed measures.

Register this in Acts, and execute it.

Communicate this to:

The Yanomami People
The United Nations
Government of Brazil

Steering Committee

VALERIO GREFA
CUENCA AMAZONICA
AMERICA
COICA

KOMENE FAMAA
AFRICA

EMIROAF

PABLO SIBAR
CENTRO

SEJEKTO

HERMINIA DEGAWAN
ABIN

SUBODH BIKAH

RAYMOND

REG.ASIA AND MARITIME CONTINENTAL ASIA
CORD. ALLIANCE PEOPLES

BAHASA REGION
SAM

ARIEL ARAUJO
CONO SUR
MOCOVI CENTER

Ashaninkas Case
II CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THE
INDIGENOUS-TRIBAL PEOPLES OF THE TROPICAL FORESTS

OPEN LETTER

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU

ING. ALBERTO FUJIMORI FUJIMORI,
TO THE POLITICAL, CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES OF PERU
TO THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION:

The II conference of the international Alliance of the Indigenous-tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests, in which participated representatives of the indigenous peoples of the world which were organized in 7 regions: Continental Asian Bahasa Region, Maritime Asia and Pacific, Southern Cone, Africa, Central America and the Caribbean and the Amazon Basin, and also representatives of international organization and some NGOs concerned with the protection and handling of the environment, facing the serious events that took place on the 18 of August, 1993 in the central forest of Peru:

EXPRESS our strong condemnation and rejection of the massacre in Satipo-Mozamari of 52 Ashaninka brothers and sisters including innocent men, women and children, who were brutally killed, mutilated and carved up by the murderous group Sendero Luminoso, and of the wounding, arresting and abduction of others. This genocidal group, which is linked to drug trafficking, which has not been able to subdue the Ashaninka people between their attempt in 1987 and their being finally dislodged in April 1990. This brutal aggression is the reaction to encounters in which Ashaninka brothers and sisters achieved political and military victory against the subversion and drug trafficking. Protecting their lands with order and organization. In this way the Ashaninka have maintained peace. But in the face of intimidations and evidence of future attacks the Ashaninka requested the protection of the army to protect their communities and territories and liberate more than 1,000 of our Ashaninka brothers and sisters that were prisoners of the genocidal killers. However they have not listened to our brothers and sisters and the tragic outcome has surpassed all hope of a solution.

To this genocidal violence and the economic and social complications in which our Ashaninka brothers and sisters live, is added the invasion of their lands by "colonos" and drug dealers who try to take possession of their forests and introduce the cultivation of coca.

The solution to this crisis of violence, invasion and drug trafficking is to pay attention to the demands of the indigenous peoples concerning their rights to their territories seeing that for the indigenous peoples their ancestral land is the source of life and the guarantee of the survival of the future generations.

Legal title to indigenous lands is not a guarantee of safety and our brothers and sister will be vulnerable to subversion until it is completely defeated, and to the

invasion by “colonos” who in their eagerness for gain, will drain the resources of the territories, sowing death and desolation.

Due to these events and the expressed concerns the representatives and leaders of the indigenous peoples of tropical forests of the world, gathered in the city of Iquitos-Peru, in our II Conference, demand:

To the President of the Republic of Peru, Ing. Alberto Fujimori Fujimori:

1. The security and protection of the indigenous peoples and their territories.
2. The immediate liberty of our Ashaninka brothers and sisters unjustly put under arrest.
3. Immediate help for our Ashaninka brothers and sisters so that they can return to the communities they have been forced to abandon.
4. To guarantee a process for obtaining title to the ancestral and native lands of the indigenous peoples of the Amazon.

To the political, civil and military authorities of Peru:

1. To support actions to provide security and protection of the indigenous peoples and their territories.
2. To offer guarantees and provide the necessary conditions for the return of our brothers and sisters that were displaced.
3. In coordination with our Ashaninka brothers and sisters to promote actions and programs to obtain peace in the area.
4. To impose the full force of the law on those responsible for this massacre.

To the Indigenous Peoples:

1. Solidarity and permanent action to preserve peace in the indigenous communities and in the process of obtaining national peace.
2. Develop all their capacities to reject aggression and invasion of their peaceful life and territories.

To the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Forest (AIDSESP)

1. Undertake their active participation to demand and guarantee peace, in coordination with the civil, political and military authorities.

To the National and International Public Opinion:

1. Solidarity to our Ashaninka brothers and sisters in the fight for their survival and peace.

Fraternally,

THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES THE WORLD