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Session 12 "Environmental norms, mobility and biodiversity management in Amazonia"

Land use strategies vs. environmental policies: the case of the Wayapis and the Tekos in French Guiana

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PLAN

- 1. From historic territory to current territory structuration
- 2. New issues: environmental policies and territory reappropriation
- 3. Cross-border peoples and paradox of the territory management

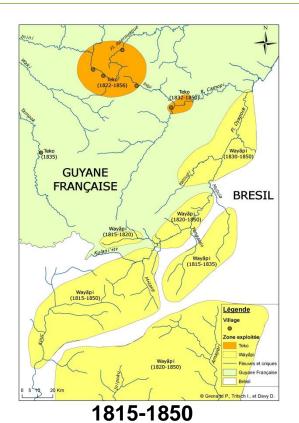


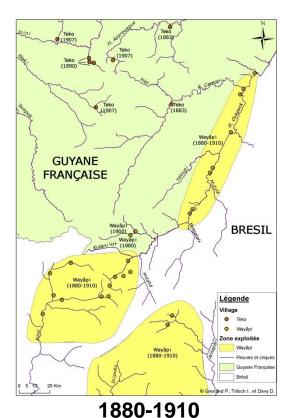


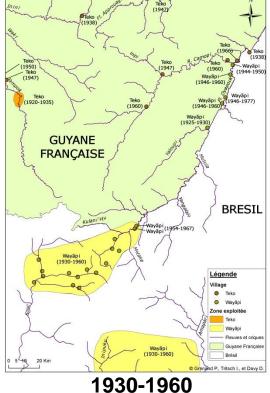
1. From historic territory to current territory structuration

- ✓ Wayãpis and Tekos' territory: an historic construction
- ✓ Alternation of migration, territorial extension and contraction phases
- ✓ Demographic collapse











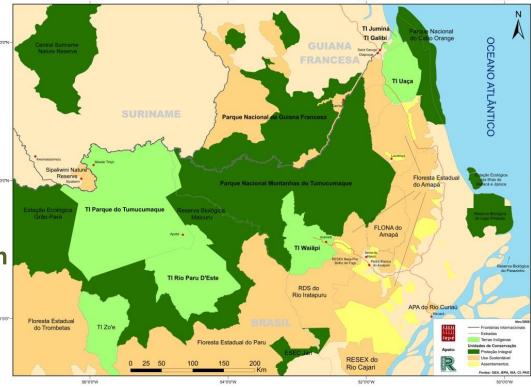
- ✓ 1950: Opening of the first French administration post.

 Beginning of the current territory structuration
 - Creation of the Camopi French municipality, 1969
 - Habitat concentration, settlement and "francisation" (Hurault, 1970)

- ✓ Some measures try to minimize the cultural shocks
 - Sanitary prefectural limit, 1970
 - Creation of Collectives Uses Rights Zones, ZDUC, 1987 (ministerial decree)

- ✓ Contemporary territorial issues: preservation of the rain forest
 - Parque Nacional Montanhas do Tumucumaque (PNMT), 3.8 million hectares, 2002
 - Parc Amazonien de Guyane (PAG),
 3.3 millions hectares, 2007

✓ Context of strong population growth and changes of the way of life



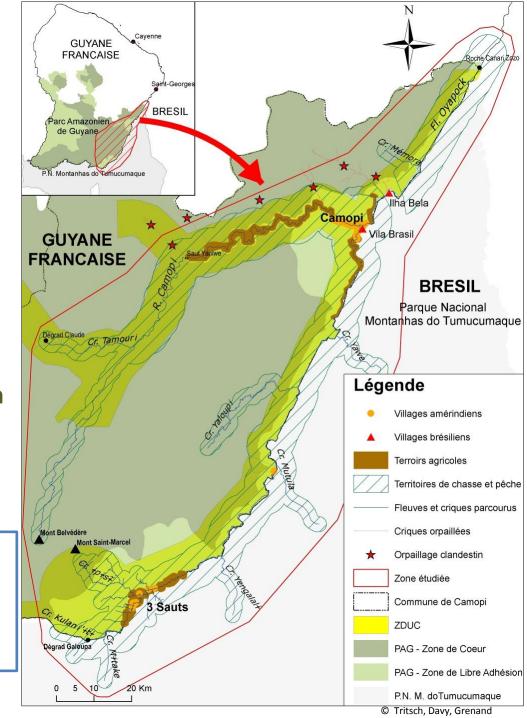
Source : IEPE

What are the current territory restructuration?
What is the role of the environmental policies in the land uses dynamics?

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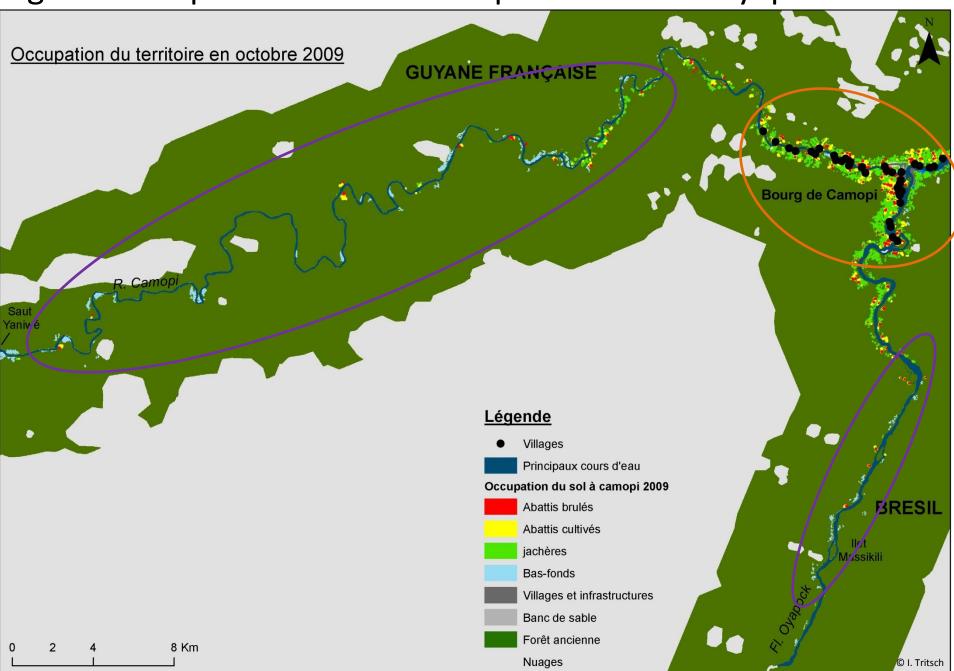


- ✓ Strong dynamics of habitat dispersal: 45 hamlets
- Production systems extension
 - Structuration around agricultural camp
 - Bi-locality of habitat and production systems
 - Multi-functionality (swidden, hunting, fishing, extractivism)
 - Organization according to relationship and alliance networks
 - Important mobility of the families which maintain several complementary places of production

✓ Same dynamics in Camopi and 3 Sauts

	Camopi	3 Sauts
Inhabitant	1043	571
% of population living in the town	16%	10%
% of population living in the hamelts	84%	90%
Number of hamlets	33	12
Household travelling	Max : 263	Max : 360
time to go to their field	Moy : 31	Moy : 30

Agricultural pattern in the Camopi and Middle Oyapock River



Environmental policies vs. Indigenous practices



Factors of the territory restructuration:

- ✓ Subsistence activities
- ✓ **Territorial claims**: to mark the territory occupancy Overlapping of various territorial zonings: the question of the natural resources and land use rights is the most sensitive
 - Reappropriation of the ancestral territory and process of identity reaffirmation



- ✓ Teko: ZDUC overlap and conflict with the "Core Zone" of the French National Park
- ✓ French Park National statutes guarantee the collectives uses rights for subsistence activities in the "Core Zone"
- ✓ Misunderstanding
- ✓ Territorial governance conflicts (customary rights, indigenous municipality, National Park)

3. Cross-border peoples and paradox of the territory management



- ✓ French and Brazil National Park: antagonist vision of conservation
- ✓ Brazil: prohibition of natural resources uses

Loss of a large part of the Wayapis and Tekos territory

✓ **Paradox**: Vila Brasil and Ilha Bela, illegal gold miner settlement in a preservationist park *vs.* geopolitics Brazilian objectives of occupying their Amazonian frontiers







Conclusion

- Land use change dynamics: toward an extensification of the system
- Important territorial reappropriation (subsistence and political strategies)
- Territorial governance conflicts with National Park
- Crucial role of the border (no collateral collaboration)
 - Environmental policies as an identity and territorial claims catalyzer



Thanks for your attention

