



## DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH, DETERMINE AND PROTECT INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE

Lorena Carvallo  
Viña del Mar, April 10

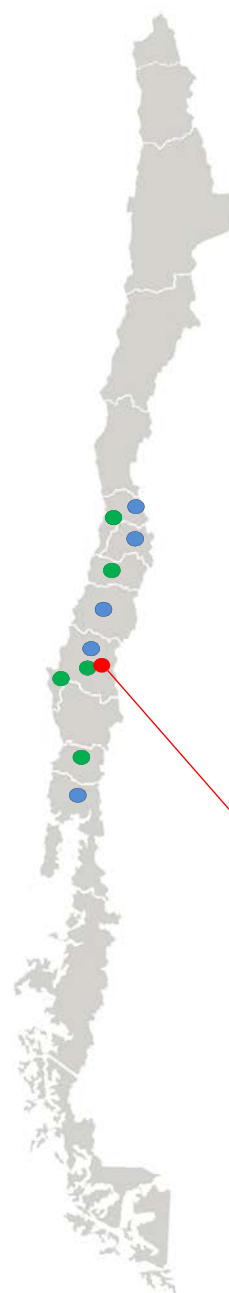


## ■ ■ ■ Introduction


**Colbún** is a Chilean company leading the generation of secure, competitive and sustainable energy.

**3,000 MW** of installed capacity

**20%** of market share (SIC)



 **15** Hydro power plants  
(1,273 MW)

 **7** Thermal power plants  
(1,689 MW)

 **Angostura Project**  
(316 MW)

## 316 MW Hydropower plant with reservoir, Biobío (Southern Chile)



- Difficulty in establish indigenous cultural heritage through traditional methods of gathering information.
- Colbún defined and implemented a methodological approach from the mapuche-pewenche worldview to determine and protect their heritage.

## Objective

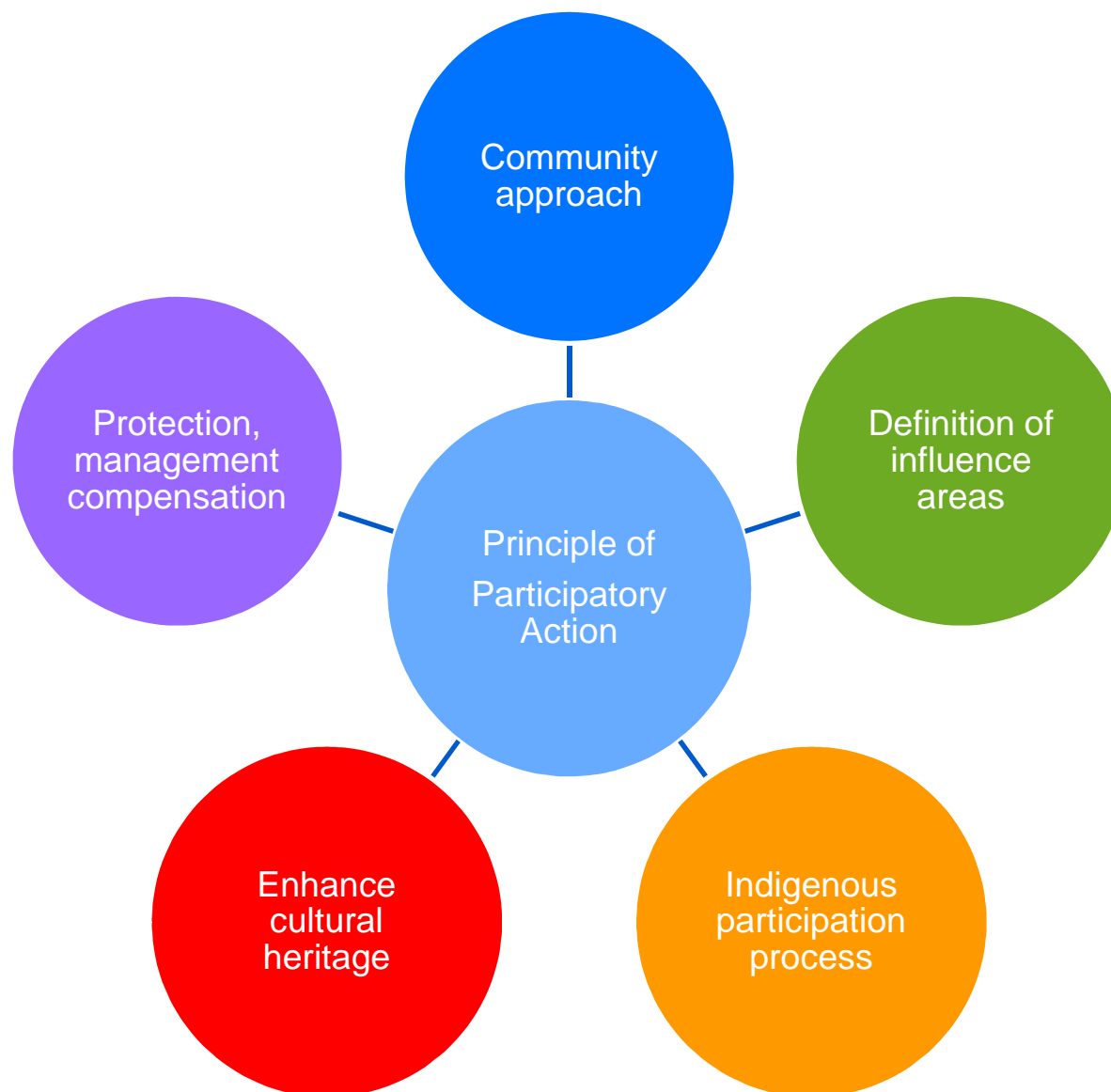
Develop an innovative methodology to address indigenous issues in large scale projects, based on a participatory process between project developers and local indigenous people.

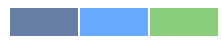
- Apply to Angostura Project (Case study)
- Mapuche-pewenche community

## Scope of work

- The principle of **Participatory Action Research (PAR)** is based and responds to the experience and needs of those affected.
- Data acquisition through different methods
  - Interviews
  - Snowball sampling
  - Focus group
- These elements and principles were grouped around **5 guidelines**, ordering their application.

## Methodology: 5 Guidelines

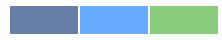




## Community approach



- Set up the project idea in the territory.
- Conducted by an external agent to the company, ensuring neutrality.
- Use cultural and social subjects from local communities (not the ones from the developer).
  - Mapuche-pewenche traditional protocol:
  - *Pentukuwun* (reciprocal ceremonial greeting)
  - *Nütramkawum* (dialog)
- Consider indigenous people concerns.

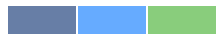


## Definition of cultural influence areas



- Defining the areas of direct and indirect influence, related to local cultural heritage.
- Study and characterization of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.
- Study social networks of the communities involved.

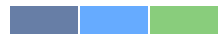




## Indigenous participation process



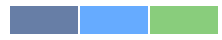
- Should be:
  - **Independent:** neutral technical institutions to promote indigenous participation.
  - **Representative:** control agency responsible for the environmental assessment should contact local actors.
  - **Decentralized:** to give the opportunity of participation to each community.



## Enhancement of cultural heritage



- Cultural heritage is rooted in their daily life.
- For local communities, cultural heritage is lived and livable.
- Has value if it is recognized by the community and make social sense for them.

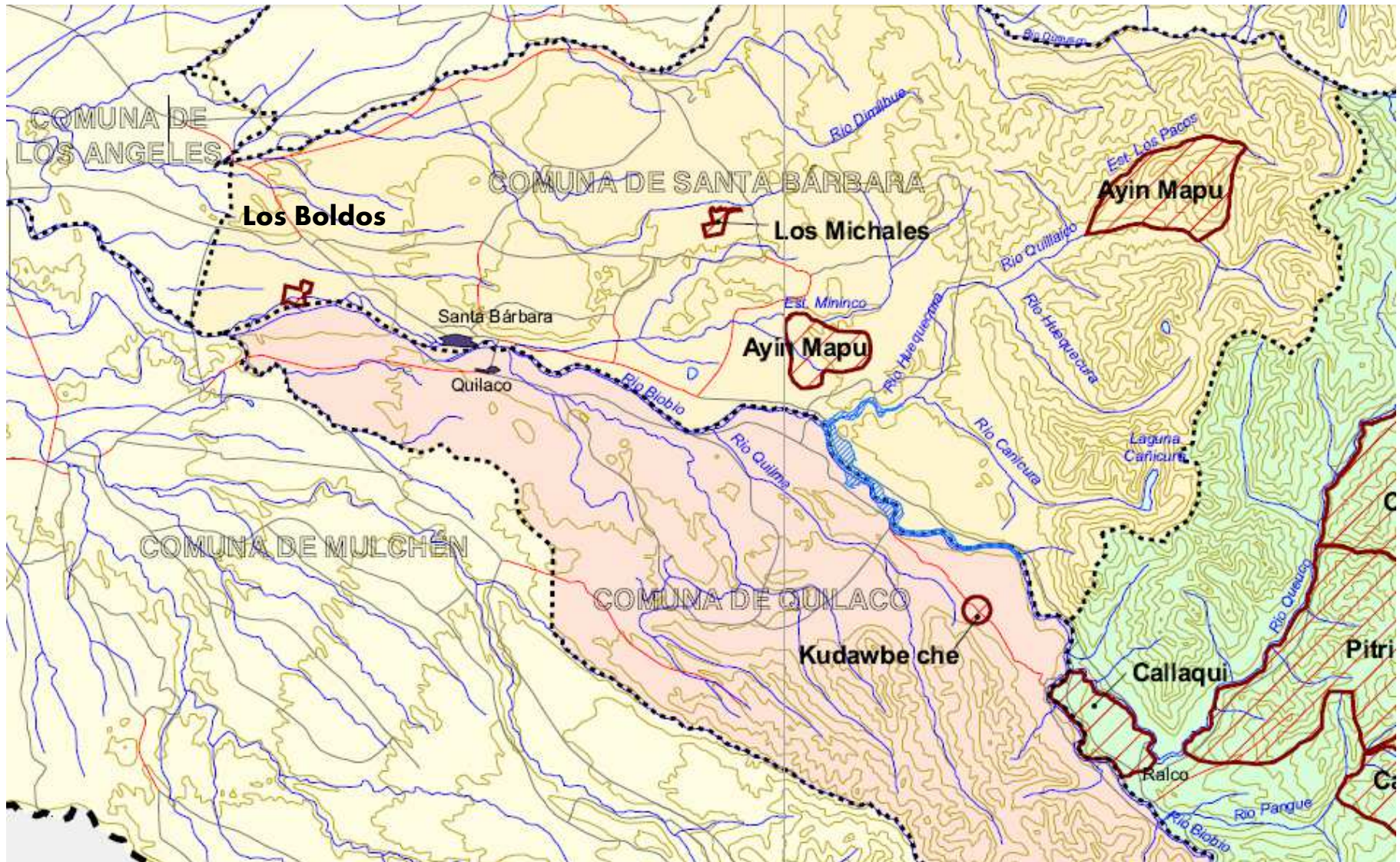


## Protection, management and compensation of cultural heritage



- Consider the different types of existing cultural heritage in the territory (tangible and intangible).
- External technical agent to develop the process of compensation by establishing a consensus value to local cultural heritage.

## Case study: Location of indigenous communities





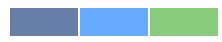
## ■ ■ ■ Case study: Implementation

- External consultant, recognized by CONADI (National Corporation for Indigenous Development).
- 17 months.
- Mapuche-pewenche communities:
  - Ayin Mapu (2000)
  - Nehuen Mapu - Los Michales (1999)
  - Los Boldos (2005)
  - Kudawbe – Che (2005)



## ■ ■ ■ Case study: Implementation





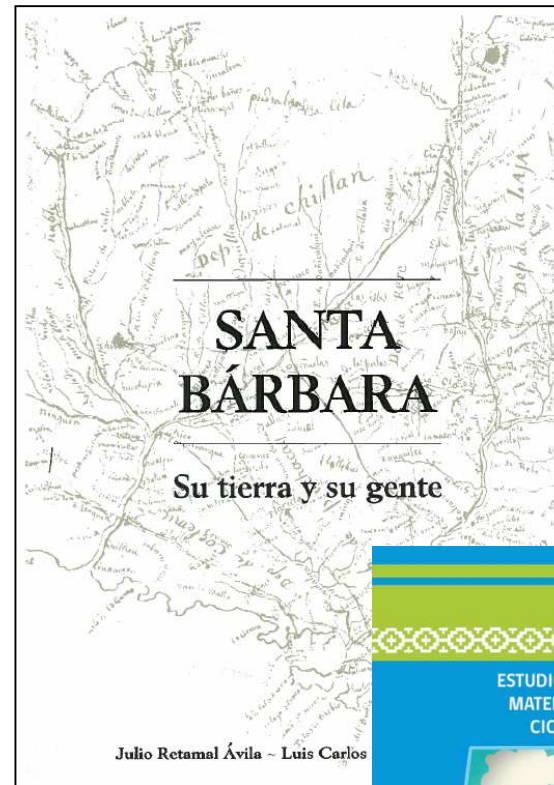
## Case study: Results

- **Site of cultural significance:** sacred place due to recognition and social meaning for the local community.
- 10 “Sites of cultural significance” were determined and 1 was dismissed.
- Mapuche-pewenche people requested to relieve and protect their cultural heritage.



## Case study: Actions for protection and management of cultural heritage

- “*Santa Barbara its land and people*”.
- *Study of Loncopangue toponymy*, educational material for schools from Quilaco.
- “*Santa Barbara’s history*”, documentary video.





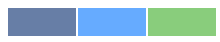
## Case study: Actions for protection and management of cultural heritage

- Artcraft and gastronomy workshops for the indigenous communities



## Conclusions

- This methodology changed the approach to the understanding of cultural heritage, its meaning and value.
- Opportunity for learning and sharing knowledge to build a project with the community.
- Verify that the concept of cultural heritage is embedded in their daily life.
- Protection and management of cultural heritage should consider the different types: tangible and intangible.



## Conclusions

- Demonstrate the interest and rich oral traditions of the local indigenous community and a collaborative process in the construction of the methodology, its implementation and the actions aimed to preserve and protect the local heritage.
- Constitute an approximation tool for cultural heritage management -from the perspective of local indigenous worldview- granting that the developers be perceived as collaborators and respectful neighbors.



Thanks

Lorena Carvallo  
[lcarvallo@colbun.cl](mailto:lcarvallo@colbun.cl)

