Across the Andes, land- and natural resource-related conflict has been increasing in the past 10 years, with only minor fluctuations from year to year. In the past six years, those conflicts have occurred against a backdrop of discussion, adoption and refinement of International Labour Organization Convention 169 (ILO 169) and consulta previa regulations to govern it. While not necessarily related, the long-term trends in conflict and the adoption of consulta previa raise important questions. Can consulta previa address or contain long pent-up frustrations and conflicts? Or will the rising expectations they bring to communities, if the laws are imperfectly or subjectively implemented, lead to even more conflict? The Charticle here shows the risks of the latter.

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### 2008

#### PERU

**136 LAND CONFLICTS**

- PERU* CONFLICT: June 22
  In Pasco, 500 community members march against legislative decree 1.015 permitting private investment in rural and native lands in the sierra of Peru. Protestors claim that the decree violates their rights under ILO 169. Later, more protests over the law erupt in other places as well, including Imaza, Amazonas and Cuzco, until August 22 when Congress votes to repeal it.

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#### CHILE

**48 LAND CONFLICTS**

- CHILE CONFLICT: January 3
  In Temucucui, Araucania, 22-year-old Matías Catrileo Quezada is killed in an internal Mapuche conflict over state efforts to purchase land for the company Forestal Mininco.

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### 2009

#### PERU*

**84 LAND CONFLICTS**

- PERU CONFLICT: April 9
  More than 1,300 Indigenous communities in the Amazon launch a wave of protests requesting the repeal of a series of laws affecting natural resource extraction that they believe violate their right of consultation under ILO 169. On June 5, the protests escalate in Bagua, leading to the death of 24 police officers and 10 Indigenous protestors.

#### CHILE

**69 LAND CONFLICTS**

- CHILE CONFLICT: December 5
  Mapuche organizations in Temuco, Araucania, protest the local government’s failure to seek Indigenous participation, in violation of ILO 169, citing “the lack of response despite numerous petitions and requests from each community [Wenteche, Lafkenche and Puehuenche...] to discuss with the local government. [...]”

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#### ILO 169 PROGRESS

- CHILE ILO 169: March 6
  ILO 169 is ratified by the Senate.

- CHILE ILO 169: September 4
  Supreme Decree No. 124, issued by the Ministerio de Planificación (Planning Ministry), to regulate Article 34 of Law 19.253, which deals with Indigenous consultation and participation (passed in 1993).

- CHILE ILO 169: September 15
  ILO 169 goes into effect in Chile.
PERU

ILO 169: April 12
Indigenous organizations and campesinos give the government 60 days to approve the consulta previa law, which was signed by Peru 18 years prior but never implemented.

ILO 169: June 5
Beatriz Merino, La Defensoría del Pueblo (ombudsman), recommends the urgent enactment of the consulta previa law.

ILO 169: July 6
In Lima, the congressional Comisión de Pueblos Andinos, Amazónicos y Afroperuanos, Ambiente y Ecología unanimously insist on the signing of the consulta previa law.

ILO 169: August 19
The vote on the consulta previa law is postponed in Lima.

ILO 169: September 6
Congress approves the consulta previa law by President Ollanta Humala.

PERU

CONFIDENT: December 6
Community leaders from Cuzco and Puno march to Lima to demand that their right to be consulted be included in the consulta previa law under discussion in Congress.

CONSULTA previa is signed into law by President Ollanta Humala.

PERU

ILO 169: October 12
Congresswoman Elizabeth León of the Comisión de Pueblos Andinos demands quick passage of the consulta previa law.

CHILE

CONFIDENT: November 30
More than 20 masked protestors from the Temucuicui community attack the national guard posts protecting the La Romana and Montenegrina farms, over a land dispute with the owner, René Urban.

CHILE

conflict:
May 9
Massive, multi-city protests take place denouncing the approval of the environmental evaluation of the HidroAysén hydroelectric project in Coyhaique in the Aysén region. More than 130 protestors are detained in Santiago, Valparaiso, Valdivia, and Temuco.


Media and reports used by OSAL vary by year.

*Peru is missing database entries for December 2008 and October–December 2009.

LEFT TO RIGHT: JOSE LUIS SAAVEDRA/REUTERS; MARTIN BERNETTI/AFP/GETTY; MARCO GARRO/AFP/GETTY; ENRIQUE CASTRO-MENDIVIL/REUTERS; VÍCTOR RUIZ CABALLERO/REUTERS; ENRIQUE CASTRO-MENDIVIL/REUTERS; FRANCESCO DEGASPERI/AFP/GETTY

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