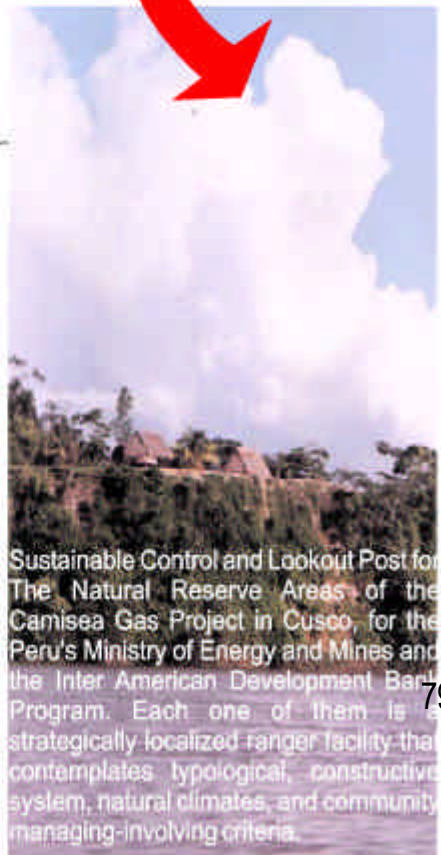
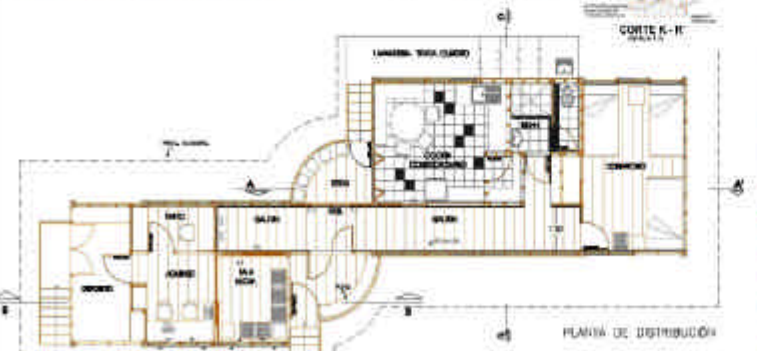
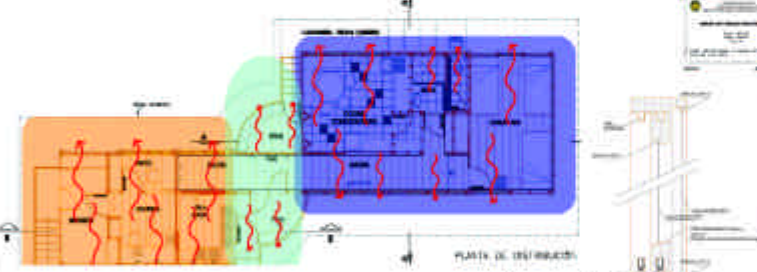
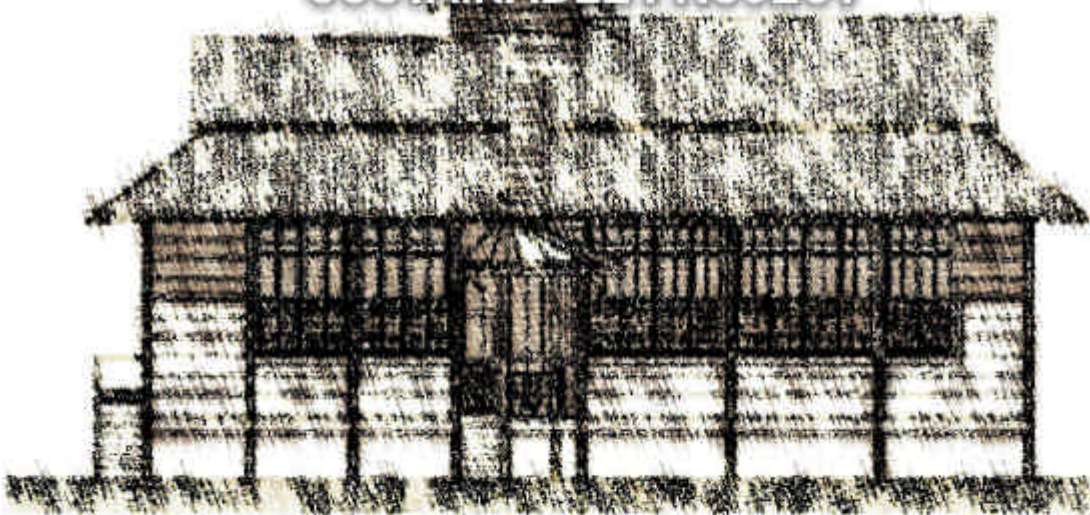


RANGER'S LANDMARK, NATURAL RESERVE, SUSTAINABLE PROJECT



Sustainable Control and Lookout Post for The Natural Reserve Areas of the Camisea Gas Project in Cusco, for the Peru's Ministry of Energy and Mines and the Inter American Development Bank Program. Each one of them is a strategically localized ranger facility that contemplates typological, constructive system, natural climates, and community managing-involving criteria.

LOCAL COMMUNITY GENES

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The fact that Camisea was designed with a specific focus on protecting the area's unique biodiversity and ensuring respect for the indigenous communities living in the Camisea surrounding areas is not precisely accurate. Reading Patricia B. Caffrey's 2002 independent report, one will notice that the Camisea Project will have negative irreversible impacts on the biodiversity of this area and on indigenous groups living in isolation, regardless of the implementation of the strictest mitigation measures. In the midst of these views, there was this opportunity for doing something to diminish the program execution's failures.

As there are no settled populations inside the Machiguenga Communal Reserve and the rangers facilities must be located by the river, I was about to meet the cultural space occupied by the ethnolinguistic communities (organized in mostly in Machiguenga's native communities: Timpia, Kirigueti, Mishaua, and then it was Miaria, a different native community called Yine).

3. Adapting Professor Goto's "Tetra-Model"

Although by the time I was being introduced to the Machiguenga's and Yine's communities I had already heard about Professor Goto's work. Thus, this is why I will try to adapt his model to this case study, for the reason that my presence there was to gather information concerning only to the feasibility of the rangers' facilities location and construction.

GENES

NATURAL: Located in the Vilcabamba Range the Machiguenga Communal Reserve presents sui genesis characteristics: various ecosystems and biological diversity.

Considered one of the 25 hot spots for the natural conservation areas on the world. **TRADITIONAL:** Inhabited the area for over 5,000 years, in a matrilineal pattern of residence.

Use the forest products within a mystic value and practice swidden agriculture.

The Master Plan contemplates the conservation of the natural resources of the location.

COMMUNITY: Ecosystem based on symbiosis parts interaction.

Around 500 Machiguenga and Yine families organized in a self-sufficient and non violence society, which foundation is the balance of complementary functions between genders and a profound knowledge and respect for the forest.

URBAN: Use of some modern communication systems and keep traditional carpentry techniques for house making.

Settled around the Urubamba River and its tributaries, the Machiguenga Community have a Magic-Religious Cosmo Vision on which the Pongo de Manrique or Megatoni is the holiest site of the world.

4. Trying to define the Machiguenga Community's GENOME

Once one have identified the chromosomes and dived into the sea of DNA to discover the very part of the gene accordingly to the tetra model: This is one of the rare cases of sustainable eco-system in which men is naturally involved, on which the self identity truly merges with the natural world and become one.