

Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



INDIGENOUS POPULATION AND ECOTOURISM - RESPECT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURE AND TRADITIONAL VALUES IN CAMPO NOVO DO PARECIS-MT

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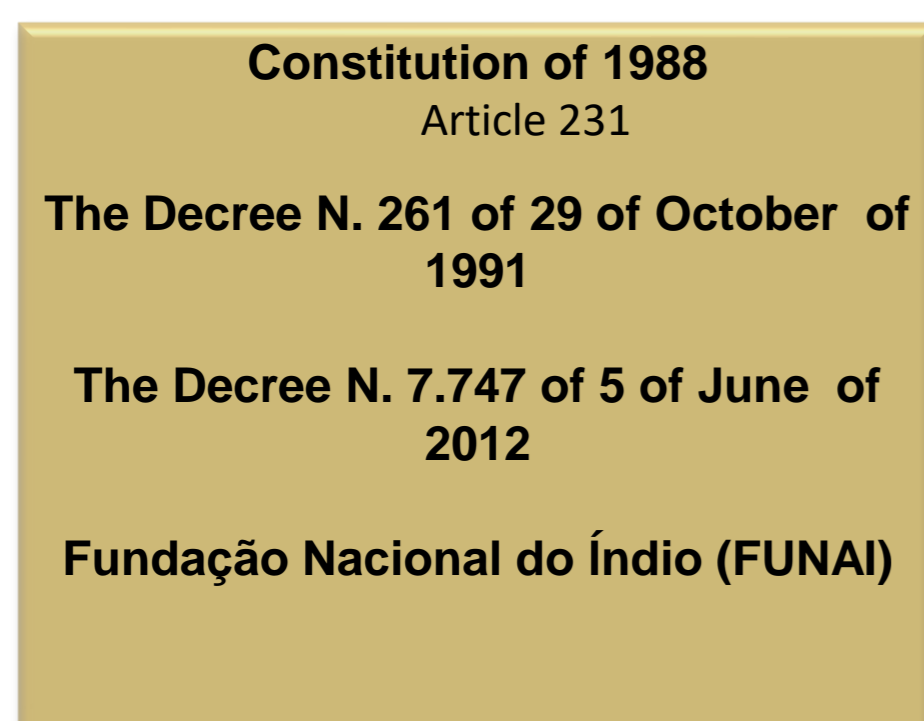
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INTRODUCTION



The municipal government of Campo Novo de Parecis, along with the state government of Mato Grosso, has encouraged tourism in indigenous lands. This city, located 385.50 km from Cuiabá, has four indigenous villages of the Parecis ethnic group, the first inhabitants of the city: 1. Wazare Village; 2. Quatro Cachoeiras Village; 3. Utiariti Village. In Campo Novo do Parecis, tourism mainly happens in the Utiariti Indigenous Land, which seeks to meet the expectations of tourists without detriment to the rights of indigenous peoples, with regard to ecological, social and cultural balance, not placing economic values above the others. Tourism in indigenous lands has been growing in every country since the non-Indians' interest in knowing the culture, the customs, the traditions and the way in which contact with the white man has been made without disrespecting the socio-cultural values of these traditional populations. As a matter of security, the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), based on Decree nº 7,747 of June 5, 2012, exercises tourist activities on indigenous lands.

MATERIALS | METHODS



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ANOREG/MT

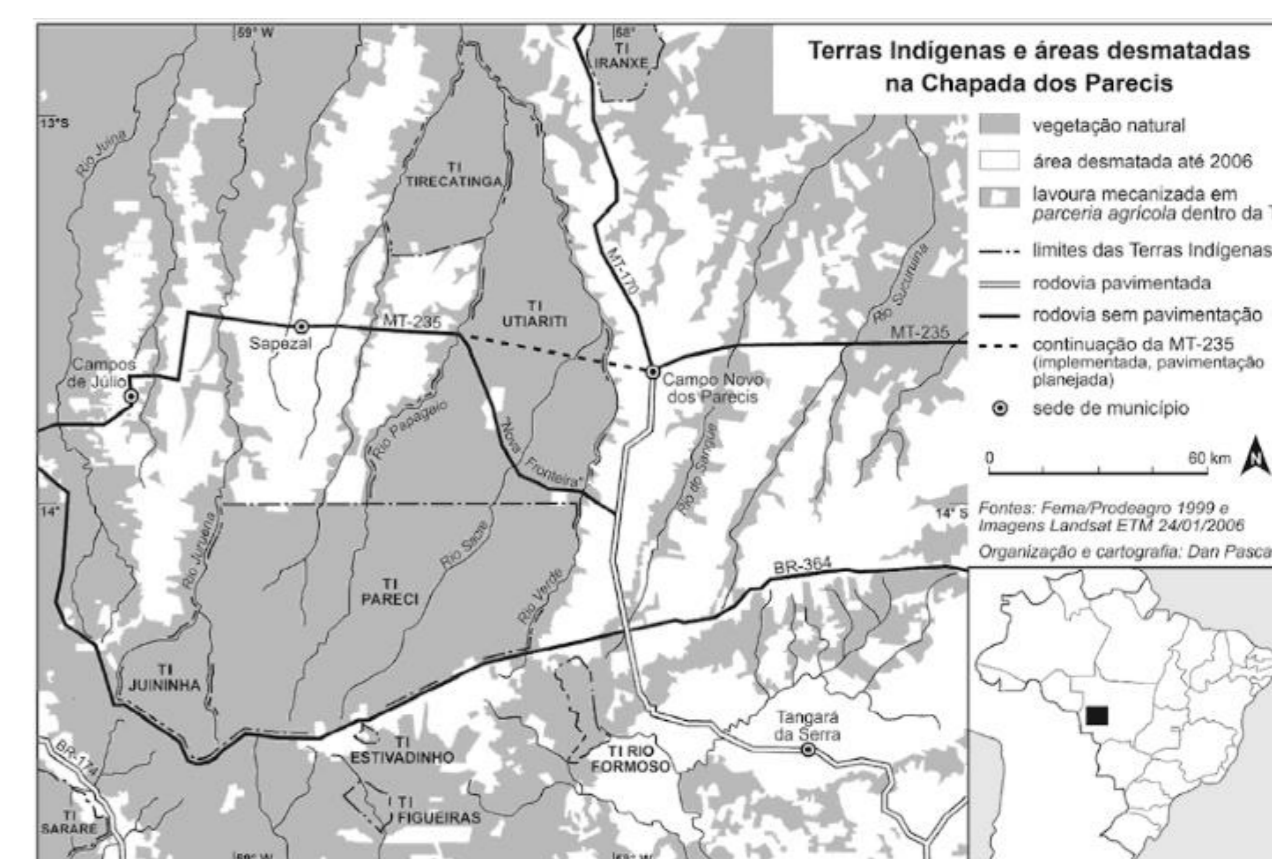
RESULTS

Photo 1: Indigenous People in Rota dos Parecis



Source: Instituto Socioambiental, 2006.

Map 1: Indigenous Land in Chapada dos Parecis



Source: Instituto Socioambiental, 2006.

Photo 2: Indigenous People in Rota dos Parecis



Source: Instituto Socioambiental, 2006.

Table 1: Indigenous population in Campo Novo do Parecis, Brazil 2019

Indigenous population	2.500
Corn Production	3,5 mil ha
Soybean Production	10 mil ha
Bean Production	4,5 há
Total reserve area	1,5 milhão ha

Source: *Castravechi; Pereira, 2018*

CONCLUSIONS

The development of sustainable tourism has allowed:

- preservation of nature, culture and indigenous values, as well as an economy linked to family farming;
- the integration of the Indian into society with government intermediation through FUNAI;
- The stimulation of the local economy, promoting the indigenous culture without disrespecting it

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