

Participatory and Intercultural Fire Management Network



First Meeting

Scientific Parupa Station, Venezuelan Corporation of Guayana (CVG), via, Kavanayén Indigenous Community, Gran Sabana, Parque Nacional Canaima, Venezuela

8 – 11 July 2015

Authors: Bibiana Bilbao and Jay Mistry

Supported by:



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Instituto Nacional de Parques Nacionales (INPARQUES)



Ministerio del Poder Popular de Ecosocialismo y Aguas, Venezuela



Estación Científica Parupa (ECP), Corporación Venezolana de Guayana (CVG), Venezuela

Meeting organising committee

Bibiana Bilbao, Universidad Simón Bolívar, Venezuela

Jay Mistry, Royal Holloway University of London, United Kingdom

Miguel Matany, Comandancia Bomberos Forestales, INPARQUES, Venezuela

Héctor Rodríguez, Dirección Estación Científica Parupa, CVG, Venezuela

Adriana Millán, Universidad Central de Venezuela

Rosa Sosa, Escuela Técnica Agropecuaria Kavanayén, Venezuela

Mariana Constatí, Escuela Técnica Agropecuaria Kavanayén (ETAK), Venezuela

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Humberto Chani, Estación Científica Parupa, CVG, Venezuela

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1 BACKGROUND AND AIMS OF THE MEETING

The *Participatory and Intercultural Fire Management Network* meeting in Scientific Station Parupa, CVG (Venezuelan Corporation of Guayana), Gran Sabana, Canaima National Park, Venezuela, was the first meeting of a project funded by the British Academy (UK research organisation) with the objective to:

“develop a ‘case’ for integrating Indigenous fire practices within government fire management policy”.

The project arises from a collaboration between Dr Jay Mistry of Royal Holloway University of London, UK, and Dr Bibiana Bilbao, Universidad Simón Bolívar, Venezuela. Drs Mistry and Bilbao have considerable experience of working with Indigenous communities in Brazil, Guyana and Venezuela, particularly on the topic of fire management.

In order to achieve the objective of the project, from January 2015 to December 2017, and focusing on Venezuela, Brazil and Guyana, the project will:

- organise workshops to share lessons and perspectives;
- collate secondary data;
- facilitate small Indigenous participatory video projects on fire management;
- use remote sensing to assess fire extent and impact, and;
- undertake a series of focus groups and interviews with decision-makers.

The aims of this first meeting therefore were:

- 1) To share experiences and lessons on the needs and constraints existing in Indigenous community owned fire management.
- 2) To develop a shared discourse on how Indigenous community owned fire management could be supported and strengthened.
- 3) To develop an action plan to take forward.

2 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS ORGANISATIONS

The meeting was attended by 60 participants from Venezuela, Brazil, Guyana and the United Kingdom. The full list of attendees can be found in Appendix I, representing the following organizations:

- 1) Royal Holloway University of London (RHUL), United Kingdom
- 2) Universidad Simón Bolívar (USB), Venezuela
- 3) The Open University (OU), United Kingdom
- 4) Bomberos Forestales del Intituto Nacional de Parques. Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ecosocialismo y Aguas, Venezuela.
- 5) Dirección General, Intituto Nacional de Parques. Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ecosocialismo y Aguas, Venezuela.
- 6) Estación Científica Parupa, Corporación Venezolana de Guayana (CVG), Venezuela
- 7) Programa de Control de Incendios, Corporación Eléctrica Nacional S.A. (CORPOELEC), Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Energía Eléctrica, Venezuela
- 8) Brigada de Bomberos Forestales “Ataque Inicial Carlos Todd”, Corporación Eléctrica Nacional S.A. (CORPOELEC), Ministro del Poder Popular para la Energía Eléctrica, Venezuela
- 9) Consejo de Ancianos, Comunidad Indígena Pemón, Santa Teresita de Kavanayén, Gran Sabana, Parque Nacional Canaima, Venezuela
- 10) Escuela Técnica Agropecuaria (ETAK), Comunidad Indígena Pemón Arekuna, Santa Teresita de Kavanayén, Municipio Gran Sabana, Venezuela
- 11) Universidad Nacional Experimental Indígena del Tauca (UNEIT), Venezuela
- 12) Instituto de Geografía y Desarrollo Regional. Universidad Central de Venezuela (UCV), Venezuela
- 13) Instituto de Biología Experimental, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela
- 14) Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC), Venezuela
- 15) Universidad Bolivariana de Venezuela (UBV),
- 16) Instituto Socioambiental (ISA), Brazil
- 17) United Nations University Traditional Knowledge Initiative (UNU), Japan
- 18) Prevfogo, Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis (IBAMA), Ministério do Meio Ambiente, Brazil
- 19) Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Brazil
- 20) Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI), Brazil
- 21) Região Serras (RS), Maturuca, Brasil
- 22) Conselho Indígena de Roraima (CIR), Brazil
- 23) Instituto Raoni (IR), Brazil
- 24) North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDDB), Guyana
- 25) South Central Peoples Development Association (SCPDA), Guyana

3 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES DURING THE MEETING

Day 1 – Wednesday 8th July 2015

- Welcome by Bibiana Bilbao and Jay Mistry (meeting organisers), Héctor Rodríguez (Director of Parupa Scientific Station).
- Presentation by Bibiana Bilbao and Jay Mistry summarising previous work on Indigenous fire management and aims of meeting.
- Introduction by all participants, outlining their affiliations and interest in the meeting.
- Developing current situation for Indigenous fire management – participants were divided into groups as follows: Indigenous Venezuela; Indigenous Brazil; Indigenous Guyana; Institutions Venezuela; Institutions Brazil; Academics Venezuela. Each group was facilitated to produce a ‘rich picture’ of the current context of Indigenous fire management. Rich pictures are a compilation of drawings, pictures, symbols and text that represent a particular situation or issue from the viewpoint(s) of the person or people who drew them.
- Screening of videos

Day 2 – Thursday 9th July 2015

- Completion and presentation of each group’s rich picture.
- Setting objectives –participants were divided in groups from Venezuela, Brazil and Guyana and asked to develop the ideal situation (set of objectives) for Indigenous fire management
- Presentation of objectives
- Screening of videos

Day 3 – Friday 10th July 2015

- Development of action plan – using the same groups, participants were asked to develop realistic action plans to move from the current situation (rich picture) to the ideal situation (objectives).
- Presentation of action plans
- Development of network declaration
- Presentation of certificates to all participants
- Screening of videos

Day 4 – Saturday 11th July 2015

- Visit to Aponwao waterfall
- Visit to the Kavanayén community

4 OUTCOMES OF THE MEETING

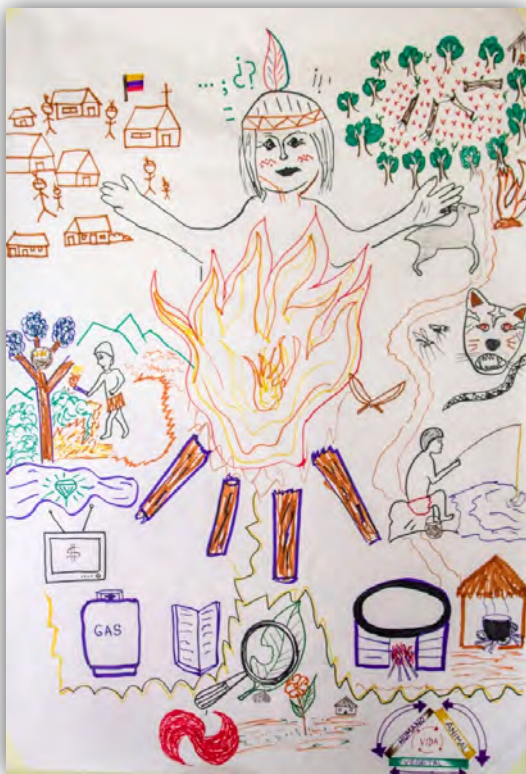
4.1 CURRENT SITUATION OF INDIGENOUS FIRE MANAGEMENT

The current context of Indigenous fire management in Venezuela, Brazil and Guyana were explored and depicted by the participants in the form of a rich picture shown below. These show some of the main activities, issues, concerns and challenges from the perspective of the different groups.

4.1.1 Venezuela

The following are the rich pictures produced by the Venezuelan Indigenous (A), Institutional (B) and Academics (C) groups:

(A)



(B)



(C)

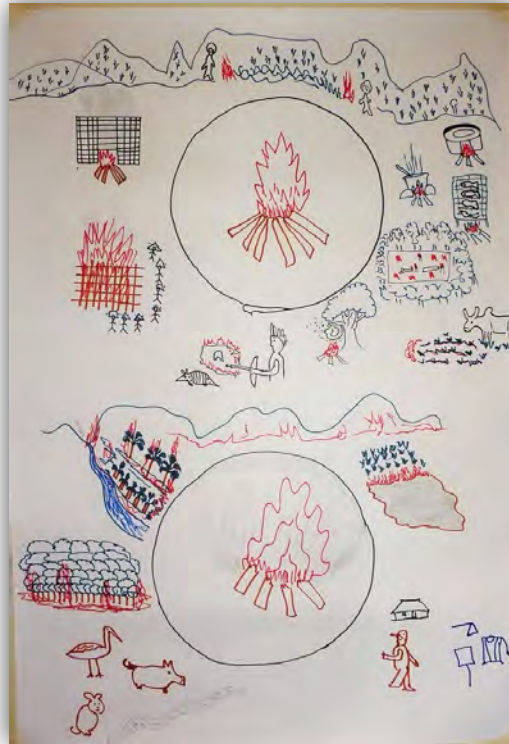


The Indigenous group of Venezuela was comprised mainly of Pemón (local inhabitants of Gran Sabana, Canaima National Park), with one member of the Yekuana (currently a student at the Universidad Nacional Experimental Indígena del Tauca, UNEIT). Their rich picture (A) highlights the central role of fire in everyday Pemón life (without fire the Pemón could not live). It also depicts concerns about new technologies affecting loss of Indigenous knowledge and the interest of the young people to learn from their grandparents. They consider that institutions have to make a paradigm change on the subject of fire, integrating in its policies the ancestral Indigenous knowledge about fire management to conserve the forests and savanna ecosystems. The members of the Institutional group of Venezuela were firefighters and park rangers of INPARQUES, firefighters and Coordinator of CORPOELEC, and the Director of Parupa Scientific Station. Their rich picture (B) shows fire as central to the Gran Sabana landscape, the different uses by Pemón Indigenous communities, and the training received by the people, process and equipment necessary to fight fire. Researchers and students from the Universidad Simón Bolívar (USB), Universidad Central de Venezuela (UCV), Universidad Bolivariana de Venezuela (UBV, Santa Elena nucleus), the Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas, and the Rector of Universidad Nacional Experimental Indígena del Tauca (UNEIT) participated in the Academic Group. Rich picture (C) acknowledges the importance of fire to the Pemón people, but also reflects the fact that there is still a strong academic lobby against Indigenous people, blaming them for causing environmental degradation. Many academics do not consider Indigenous traditional knowledge valid because of the absence of a scientific base.

4.1.2 Brazil

The following are the rich pictures produced by the Brazilian Indigenous (D) and Institutional (E) groups:

(D)



(E)



The Indigenous group of Brazil who participated in the elaboration of the rich picture was comprised of members of the Instituto Raoni Xingu, Indígena Macuxi, CIR – Conselho Indígena de Roraima, Comunidade Maturuca, Etnoregião Serras and Terra Indígena Raposa Serra do Sol, Roraima. Their rich picture (D) shows the important role of fire for food and local livelihoods. It also reflects concerns about fires entering forests and causing degradation, particularly to water sources. Members of ISA, Instituto Socioambiental Brasil, Núcleo de Comunicação e Educação Ambiental - NCEA do Centro Nacional de Prevenção e Combate aos Incêndios – Prevfogo, Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e Recursos Naturais Renováveis – IBAMA, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisa da Amazônia, Núcleo de Apoio à Pesquisa de Roraima, Ministério de Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação (MCTI), and Fundação Nacional do Índio, Ministério da Justiça, Coordenação Regional de Roraima, participated in the Institutional group of Brazil, for the discussion and elaboration of their rich picture. (E) represents a need to work together with Indigenous communities, acknowledging the various uses of fire in Indigenous life, but at the same time concerned about the current political situation in Brazil and the strong rural lobby against Indigenous peoples.

4.1.3 Guyana

The delegation of Guyana was represented by Indigenous people only. This group was comprised of members of the North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDDB) and the South Central Peoples Development Association (SCPDA), both from Region 9. The rich picture prepared by this group is shown in Figure (F). It shows the numerous uses of fire for the Makushi and Wapishana peoples, but also acknowledges an increase in fires becoming uncontrollable and entering forest areas, as well as more people passing through Indigenous territories and starting fires.

(F)



4.2 IDEAL SITUATION (OBJECTIVES) FOR INDIGENOUS FIRE MANAGEMENT

Below are the summaries of the objectives or ideal situations for Indigenous fire management presented by the different groups of Venezuela, Brazil and Guyana.

4.2.1 Venezuela

The ideal situation or objectives posed by the Venezuelan group (comprised of Indigenous people, academics and members of public institutions) with respect to fire management were:

- 1- Intercultural Fire Management (IFM) will be based on traditional Indigenous knowledge in a full process of recovery and strengthening.
- 2- Include traditional, ancestral and adaptive Indigenous knowledge in the use of fire, scientific knowledge (academic) and institutional capacities in developing a new and intercultural management of fire in the Canaima National Park.

4.2.2 Brazil

The Brazilian group considering two topics in their ideal situation: fighting fires, and preventing fires and fire management.

1- Fighting fires

The group proposed that to reach an ideal situation with respect to fighting fires the following would be necessary:

- a- Human resources, which have to be very well distributed in the Indigenous Lands.
- b- Efficient means of communication.

2- Preventing fires and fire management

The group proposed the following objectives for Indigenous and institutional actors:

Indigenous actors

Sources of risk	Ideal Situation (objective)
Farms: preparation and burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stimulate greater participation and responsibility of people in the communities for the preparation of farms and burning activities, in order to reduce to a minimum the risk of fire escaping without control. - Valorise the knowledge of elders. - Refine / improve the functioning of burning calendars. - Promote greater control over the circulation of lighters / matches during the burning risk period.
Rubbish burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design a different system for waste management
Cooking fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educate to extinguish cooking fires before leaving home
Pasture management for cattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt techniques that minimize the use of fire. - Make firebreaks in areas dominated by the palm <i>Mauritia</i>

	<i>flexuosa</i> , locally named Buriti (Brazilian term), which has several important uses for Indigenous communities.
Honey collection	- Develop honey production alternatives and techniques of collection without the use of fire.
Hunting with fire	- Reactivate old practices and stimulate agreements in the communities to use multi-year calendars, preventing dry biomass accumulation and the increased risk of large devastating fires.
Fishing with fire	- Promote dialogue with communities to minimize the risk of fire.

Institutional actors

An ideal situation would involve:

1. An efficient and functional SISNAMA (Sistema Nacional do Meio Ambiente) – this comprises agencies and environmental institutions of the Union, the states, the municipalities and the Federal District, whose primary purpose is to put in place the principles and norms that are imposed by the constitution.
2. Dialogue with PBA (Plano Básico Ambiental) (plans to mitigate and compensate impacts of development projects) that affect Indigenous Territories and other federal areas.
3. In dialogue with Indigenous communities, have advice and monitoring by FUNAI and other qualified supporters of Indigenous people.
4. In defining public policies, relations with the National Congress would be more favourable if Indigenous and environmental interest groups had more power compared to the dominant ruralistas (bloc of large pro-agrobusiness landowners). It would be very important to have Indigenous Congress representatives and/or Indigenous senators.
5. Strengthen a continuous exchange of experiences with other countries.

4.2.3 Guyana

The objectives proposed by the Guyanese Indigenous group with relation to the management of fire were the following:

In forest farms:

- 1) Limit a maximum of 3 acres (1.20 ha) the area of burning in the farms.
- 2) Maximize the efficiency of the use of farms and avoid the waste.
- 3) Each family must have a farm in order to retain traditional knowledge and apply safe burning and cultivation practices.

In savannas:

- 1) Practice early burn on forest/savanna boundary to protect forest (avoid the habitat of endangered Red Siskin bird).
- 2) Re-enforce inter-community agreements on burning of savanna and sacred forest areas.
- 3) Savanna burns should avoid nesting season for birds.
- 4) Re-enforce patch burning.

Rules and governance:

- 1) Re-enforce the tradition way of burning.
- 2) Penalties enforced by the village council.
- 3) Integrate Indigenous fire management into all government policies that affect Indigenous territories.
- 4) Financial resources should be directed to the village councils instead of individuals.
- 5) The village council should appoint monitors/community environmental officers to support fire management.
- 6) Decentralization of decision-making from central government to communities.

Awareness and communication:

- 1) Use of modern technologies to monitor the impacts of fire management e.g. drones.
- 2) Use of visual approach (videos, pictures) to record all traditional best practices of fire management and share with other communities.
- 3) Continuous public service announcement of fire best practices on the radio.
- 4) Educate the communities in preventing unnecessary burning.
- 5) Enforce the banning of lighters and matches for under 18s.

Terms of Reference (TOR) for Councillor in charge of fire management

- 1) Be able to communicate in English and native languages.
- 2) Should be aware of all environmental policies and legislations.
- 3) Ensure that families do not exceed 3 acres (~ 1.20 ha) of farmland in forested areas.
- 4) Promote efficient usage of farms and report to the Council.
- 5) Ensure that the traditional knowledge of safe burning and cultivation practices are passed on.
- 6) Promote early season and patch burning of savannas.
- 7) To help re-enforce inter-community agreements.
- 8) Ensure all findings are reported to the Village Council and encourage the enforcement of penalties where applicable.
- 9) Educate the communities in preventing the unnecessary burning and enforcing the banning of lighters and matches to under 18 year olds.

4.3 ACTION PLANS FOR INDIGENOUS FIRE MANAGEMENT

Participants in the groups were asked to develop realistic ways to move from their current situation (rich picture) to their ideal situation (objectives). The following are the action plans developed.

4.3.1 Venezuela

The following are the agreements relative to the action plans for the creation of intercultural Indigenous fire management, and other activities that promote the participation of Pemón communities in decision-making and actions together with the Institutions in the Canaima National Park.

- 1) Recover, strengthen and make visible ancestral Indigenous knowledge and practices of the use of fire, supported by scientific knowledge and institutions.
- 2) Reformulate curricula in Indigenous schools to include the knowledge and ancestral practices of the Pemón use of fire.
- 3) Schedule inter-institutional and inter-cultural meetings in the Indigenous communities using traditional Indigenous ways and approaches.
- 4) Valeriano Constatí, President of the Kavanayén elders' council, will present the proposals generated during this event to a meeting at the end of July in Kamarata between different Pemón Captains (leaders) of Sector 2. Likewise, the Pemón members of the Brigade de Ataque Inicial Carlos Todd, CORPOELEC, will take the proposals to their respective communities.
- 5) Create Centres of auto-research-action.
- 6) Request permission from the Venezuelan Corporation of Guayana (CVG, Spanish acronym), for the activation of the Parupa Scientific Station (ECP, Spanish acronym) to create a Training Centre for the use of scientific and Indigenous ancestral knowledge, and techniques from the institutions, for intercultural fire management in the habitats of the Indigenous Pemón people.
- 7) Submit for consideration to the Presidency of INPARQUES, support for the development of restoration projects in areas degraded by fire.
- 8) Include in future meetings other institutions such as CVG, Ministry of Popular Power (MPP) for Indigenous People, MPP of Tourism, Vice-MPP of Science, Technology and Innovation, Gran Sabana Municipality, governorate of Bolívar State, among others.
- 9) Exchange of experiences with the community Llano del Hato, located in the Sierra de La Culata National Park, Mérida, Venezuela, to promote the participation of Pemón

Indigenous communities in the Management Plans and Regulation of use of Cainama National Park, which INPARQUES has to develop shortly.

4.3.2 Brazil

Proposals from the Brazil group to achieve the objectives for Intercultural Indigenous fire management:

- 1) Organize seminars with PREVFOGO (network of preventing and fighting fires), Indigenous communities and FUNAI, involving possibly the State and Municipalities, in order to:
 - a) Improve the selection of tenders for Indigenous brigades and promote greater community involvement with the work of fire fighters.
 - b) Discuss how to make the work of Indigenous fire fighters continue throughout the year to address the issue of prevention more deeply.
 - c) Establish a network of PREVFOGO in Indigenous lands with own radio network using a license of ANATEL, with a frequency of exclusive use.

- 2) Conduct seminars at the level of ethno-regions (Serras, Raposa, Serra da Lua). The Indigenous participants are responsible to take a proposal to their regions, and if approved, formulate a proposed agenda for meetings with partners including IBAMA and FUNAI:
 - a) Responsibilities:
 - Jacir, Dismar, Eusebio: The proposal will be discussed at the end of July 2015, in Maturuca, ethno-region Serras, on the occasion of the Conferencia Local de Politica Indigenista (*Local Conference of Indigenous Policy*);
 - Manoel: The proposal will be discussed in Caracaranã, in ethno-region Raposa, between 18 and 22 July, on the occasion of the Conferencia Local de Politica Indigenista (*Local Conference of Indigenous Policy*);
 - Edvilton: The proposal will be discussed in Araça, with the leaders of the ethno-region Serra da Lua, between 14 and 18 July, on the occasion of the Conferencia Local de Politica Indigenista (*Local Conference of Indigenous Policy*);

 - b) Priority ideas to be discussed are:
 - Resume traditional farms for all families as a way to pass on knowledge about fire management without risk of wildfires, strengthening awareness and empowering communities.

- Use of early fires, as firebreaks, to protect from the risk of fires in critical areas such as buritizais (*Mauritia* palm communities), forests, headwaters, sacred areas and others.
- Revive traditional practices like hunting with fire, with agreements between communities and multi-year calendars, as a means of education in the use of controlled burns to prevent large fires.
- Discuss waste management alternatives to burning, in order to minimize the risk of fire and other associated sanitary and environmental problems.
- Invite Indigenous representatives (close relatives) of Venezuela and Guyana to these seminars.

4.3.3 Guyana

The plans to achieve the objectives by the Guyanese group were:

- 1) Present the outcome of the meeting at NRDDDB (13-14 August 2015) and SCPDA/DTC (8 August 2015)
 - a) Adapt objectives and TOR of Councillor of Fire Management
- 2) Produce and disseminate Policy Guidelines on fire management and promote Indigenous practices:
 - a) Jay Mistry to produce draft of Policy Guidelines by November 2015
 - b) NRDDDB and SCPDA to present at regional Heritage celebration in September 2015
 - c) Presentation to ministries at National Toshias Council – Jan/Feb 2016
 - d) Produce video on traditional fire management for North and South Rupununi to present at NTC – Jan/Feb 2016
 - e) Policy recommendations to include directing financial resources to communities instead of individuals and decentralise decision-making
- 3) To lobby for Youth Initiative Funding to support environmental officer/monitor positions
- 4) To seek funding for a project on reduction of deforestation and emissions by promoting traditional Indigenous fire management practices:

- a) Proposal to include the outcome of Venezuela/Brazil/Guyana exchange
 - b) Proposal to also include funding for drones, binoculars, tablets, flash cards, radio programmes, videos, sign boards
 - c) Funding to be sought from Darwin, EU, GSF, GEF etc.
 - d) First proposal to be submitted by March 2016
- 5) Exchange lessons learnt and experiences with Venezuelan/Brazil communities and institutions in 2017.

4.4 DECLARATION OF THE NETWORK

We, members of the *Participatory and Intercultural Fire Management Network*, believe that Indigenous fire management must be integrated into the management of the territories in which Indigenous people live and make their livelihoods, using ancestral, traditional and adaptive Indigenous fire knowledge supported by scientific/academic and institutional partners.

- Respect Indigenous knowledge and practices relating to the use of fire.
- Promote the empowerment of Indigenous communities and their active participation in decision-making, and allow communities more autonomy with respect to policies, including the leading of projects (or initiatives) for fire management.
- Encourage institutions to support national and international level funding for Indigenous fire management, for example to reduce deforestation and limit carbon emissions.
- Promote the use of visual modes of communication for raising awareness and reinforcing traditional fire practices.

5 NEXT STEPS

- 1) Presentation and revision of the report to the members of the Network. Translation to Spanish and Portuguese.
- 2) Presentation of the paper: Community owned solutions for fire management in tropical forest and savanna ecosystems: case studies from Indigenous communities of South America, by Jayalaxshmi Mistry, Bibiana Bilbao and Andrea Berardi. Translation to Spanish and Portuguese.
- 3) Organize meetings with representatives of the different organisations involved in Indigenous fire management in each region or country.
- 4) Development of Indigenous participatory video projects on fire management based on the compilation of the differing perspectives observed during the workshop. Indigenous representatives present participatory videos developed at workshop to wider community for feedback and additional material.
- 5) Project website development on COBRA site (www.projectcobra.org). There will be a dedicated page for the project, will include quarterly 'field' reports on activities, working papers, short briefings for policymakers and practitioners, the 'case' for implementing Indigenous fire management and participatory videos.
- 6) Use remote sensing data of some Indigenous territories in Venezuela, Brazil and Guyana to develop vegetation/fuel type and fire scar maps based on Indigenous and scientific knowledge to assess fire extent and impact.

6 APPENDICES

6.1 APPENDIX 1 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

	Country	Last Name	First Name	Institution
1	BRAZIL	André de Souza	Dismar	Indígena Macuxi, CIR – Conselho Indígena de Roraima, Comunidade Maturuca, Etnoregião Serras, Terra Indígena Raposa Serra do Sol, Roraima
2	BRAZIL	Benevides	Sandro	Centro Nacional de Prevenção e Combate aos Incêndios –Prevfogo, Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e Recursos Naturais Renováveis – IBAMA, Brasil
3	BRAZIL	de Souza Filho	Jacir José	Indígena Macuxi, CIR – Conselho Indígena de Roraima, Comunidade Maturuca, Etnoregião Serras, Terra Indígena Raposa Serra do Sol, Roraima
4	BRAZIL	de Souza Oliveira	Eusebio	Indígena Macuxi, CIR – Conselho Indígena de Roraima, Comunidade Lage, Etnoregião Serras, Terra Indígena Raposa Serra do Sol, Roraima
5	BRAZIL	Gross	Tony	ISA, Instituto Socioambiental do Brasil
6	BRAZIL	Lauriola	Vincenzo	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisa da Amazônia, Núcleo de Apoio à Pesquisa de Roraima, Ministério de Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação – MCTI
7	BRAZIL	Lourenço Silveira	Edevilton	Indígena Wapichana, CIR – Conselho Indígena de Roraima, Comunidade e Terra Indígena Malacacheta, Etnoregião Serra da Lua, Roraima
8	BRAZIL	Oliveira	Adiraci	Núcleo de Comunicação e Educação Ambiental do Centro Nacional de Prevenção e Combate aos Incêndios –Prevfogo, Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e Recursos Naturais Renováveis – IBAMA, Brasil
9	BRAZIL	Rodrigues Jati	Sewbert	Fundação Nacional do Índio, Ministério da Justiça, Coordenação Regional de Roraima
10	BRAZIL	Trajano	Manoel	Indígena Macuxi, CIR – Conselho Indígena de Roraima, Comunidade Normandia, Etnoregião Raposa, Terra Indígena Raposa Serra do Sol, Roraima

11	BRAZIL	Txucarramae	Megaron	Instituto Raoni Xingu, Brasil
12	BRAZIL	Txucarramae	Bemok Txucarramae	Instituto Raoni Xingu, Brasil
13	GUYANA	Albert	Grace	North Rupununni District Development Board, Annai, Region 9
14	GUYANA	Buckley	Cedrick	South Central Peoples Development Association (SCPDA)
15	GUYANA	Fredericks	Faye	South Central Peoples Development Association (SCPDA)
16	GUYANA	Haynes	Lakeram	North Rupununni District Development Board, Annai, Region 9
17	GUYANA	Williams	Mike	North Rupununni District Development Board, Annai, Region 9
18	UNITED KINGDOM	Berardi	Andrea	The Open University
19	UNITED KINGDOM	Mistry	Jay	Royal Holloway University London
20	VENEZUELA	Acosta	Javier	Intituto Nacional de Parques. Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ecosocialismo y Aguas
21	VENEZUELA	Albesiano	Anabella	Departamento de Estudios Ambientales. Universidad Simón Bolívar
22	VENEZUELA	Asiza Cayupare	Jedewanadi Hector	Universidad Nacional Experimental Indígena del Tauca (UNEIT).
23	VENEZUELA	Ayuso	Nestor	Brigada de Ataque Contra Incendios Carlos Todd. Corporación Eléctrica Nacional

24	VENEZUELA	Bilbao	Bibiana	Departamento de Estudios Ambientales. Universidad Simón Bolívar
25	VENEZUELA	Bolívar Acosta	Yirla	Corporación Eléctrica Nacional. Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Energía Eléctrica
26	VENEZUELA	Cáceres	Alicia	Instituto de Biología Experimental. Universidad Central de Venezuela
27	VENEZUELA	Chacón	Noemí	Centro de Ecología. Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC)
28	VENEZUELA	Chani	Humberto	Estación Científica Parupa CVG
29	VENEZUELA	Contasti	Mariana	Escuela Técnica Agropecuaria (ETAK), Comunidad Pemón Arekuna, Santa Teresita de Kavanayén, Municipio Gran Sabana
30	VENEZUELA	Contasti	Valeriano	Presidente, Consejo de Ancianos Comunidad Pemón Arekuna, Santa Teresita de Kavanayén, Municipio Gran Sabana
31	VENEZUELA	Fernández	Sexto	Brigada de Ataque Contra Incendios Carlos Todd. Corporación Eléctrica Nacional-CORPOELEC
32	VENEZUELA	Fernández	Gabriel	Brigada de Ataque Contra Incendios Carlos Todd. Corporación Eléctrica Nacional-CORPOELEC
33	VENEZUELA	García	Argelia	Intituto Nacional de Parques. Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ecosocialismo y Aguas
34	VENEZUELA	Lambós	Cesar	Infocentro Comunidad Pemón Arekuna, Santa Teresita de Kavanayén, Municipio Gran Sabana
35	VENEZUELA	Lambós	Filiberto	Capitán de la Comunidad Pemón Arekuna, Santa Teresita de Kavanayén, Municipio Gran Sabana
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