Delicias, a semiarid territory

In Mexico, from a new vision of government after the Mexican Revolution, a policy of production and population of rural areas is established, based on the generation of irrigation systems that will expand the agricultural border. The nation project in Mexico during the first half of the twentieth century, was aimed at covering: health, education and housing, but also to populate the territory. And within the project of production and development of the rural environment, this was considered from various areas, such as human, physical, economic, cultural and financial.

In this way in the first decade of the twentieth century, Mexico sought the technified production of the field and the strengthening of citizens through education, Agricultural Cities are designed between 1926 and 1940. In the State of Chihuahua are located three production zones and according to José Rogelio Alvarez: one in the region of Casas Grandes, another in The Upper Tarahumara and the third from Irrigation Systems that is known as the Cotton Strip formed by the area of Delicias to the south and the Juarez Valley to the north.

As for Delicias, this place was founded as an agricultural city in 1933 and its main objective was the production of cotton, subsequently the cultivation of the vine is developed. The design was carried out by the engineer Carlos Blake and Luis Aboites comments that Delicias: "... was born as part of a project devised and funded from Mexico City by the federal government, by the National Irrigation Commission (CNI). The city was not born spontaneously, as a result of a movement of society, (...) Delicias was born as the agricultural city of an irrigation district." 

The city of Delicias is located at kilometer 77 south of the capital of the state of Chihuahua, surrounded today by farming areas and agricultural and dairy producing settlements. In the 1930s, federal programs were in place to build agricultural cities where large land was sold in cash and small ones were sold on credit. Action that convened employers and their potential employees. One of the important elements of this idea of population the territory was also to produce with the territory.

Luis Aboites mentions in his book an article published in 1941 in a leftist weekly called Combate that describes the personality of the local inhabitant: "The settler must be the enterprising and decent man, with aspirations...who created in Delicias a new Torreón." Torreón is a city that was constituted as a benchmark of agroindustrial production in the northern central part of Mexico.

Agriculture in regions such as Delicias is mainly based on irrigation systems, where both surface and groundwater are used. The opening of extraction wells across the state's agricultural regions has been common for decades. Overexploitation of underground aquifers has led to higher...
heavy metal content in water. On the other hand, the use of agrochemicals has also had effects on the environment and health of rural and urban inhabitants.

The city sits in a valley that can originally be conceived as a semi-desert since there is no river that is located in it, however when the Irrigation System Number 5 was installed, water was taken from the tributaries of the Conchos River, benefited the cultivation of cotton, desirable material at that time. The city's designer, Carlos Blake originally from the Mexican state of Jalisco settled definitively in Delicias after its foundation and was one of the promoters of diversification of the production to the vine; the one that was beneficial to the place since by 1960, there was a change in trend in production, due to external factors related to the new global economy that was installed at the end of that time. The production of vines declined at the end of the twentieth century and it is today that the production of this fruit is being resumed in various locations in the state of Chihuahua.

Neoliberalism, promoted production and consumption processes that had not existed until then, among many of the actions that were undertaken was the promotion of the use of plastic converted into polyester for textiles, an activity that benefited the market of the United States; in this way cotton production was desincentivised in northern Mexico, as well as the use of hemp in other regions of the country. The inhabitants of Delicias were able to visualize these phenomena which allowed them to maintain their production process and considerably increase their activity. They call themselves the "victory of the desert."

However, at present, the community feeling of admiration for the great engineering works, hydraulics for example, has changed. Permeates a greater ecological vision among a good part of the population, or at least of concern about the effects on the environment and natural resources such as water, the diversity of native plants and animals. The idea of "mastery over nature" has given way to others who perceive nature, technology, and business differently.7

It should be noted that the city of Delicias is located in the State of Chihuahua in Mexico, which in turn is part of North America, is Chihuahua the territory of the most extensive border between Latin America and the countries further north, with a cultural past attached to it but with a language that separates them. However, this closeness has allowed for a stable economic pace, but with an accelerated decline in rural relative to urban employment. However, it is impossible to detach the northern strip of Mexico from the rest of the country, as a joint history is shared from the Spanish past. Its initial urban stroke responds according to the inhabitants to a Masonic stroke.

In recent decades and since the 1970s and 1980s, the growth in agricultural activity in the Delicias region, like the rest of northern Mexico and the country as a whole, has declined, being offset but not entirely offset by the rise in industrial activities it is such as the furniture industries, maquila manufacturing companies and services in various turns. Maquiladora activity has also brought a rise in exports from the north of the country to the United States mainly.8

Cultural landscape in Bolivia. Cultural and natural heritage of the Kallawaya Nation transformation and territorial configuration

According to data from the Observatory of the Archaeological Cultural Heritage-OPCA, 7% of the declarations of national heritage correspond to the natural category, 1% to declarations made to 'territories', and 23% of the cultural heritage is located or develops in rural contexts; However, in Bolivia no declaration of Cultural Landscape has been made to date, taking into account that Law 530 of the Bolivian Cultural Heritage (2014) defines and incorporates this category in the classification of heritage.

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8 ABOITES Luis, El norte mexicano sin algodones y plan municipal de desarrollo Delicias 2016-2018
On the other hand, when incorporating the notion of cultural landscape in territorial management and administration processes, it is necessary to identify what are the factors that condition these actions and assess the extent to which they affect the human-nature relationship, through land use and use.

The study area is the ANMIN Apolobamba National Integrated Management Natural Area and the Kallawaya region, administratively comprising the municipalities of Charazani, Curva and Pelechuco of the department of La Paz.

One of the factors that has influenced the configuration of the territory is linked to land ownership. With the creation of the Republic (1825), the commercialization of the land that until that moment was in the hands of the communities was determined, and from the Law of Exvinculacón (1874) the land buyers turn them into estates and to the communists in settlers. This reality will not change until the Agrarian Reform (1953) whose objective is to subject land rights to work, until 1993 57.3 million hectares were distributed and in the study area there is an average of 30, 54 hectares / beneficiary. Another important milestone is in the decade of the 90 with the INRA Act (1996) that recognizes the figure of Community Land of Origin maintains the right to the free endowment of land to peasant communities and indigenous peoples among the most important reforms. However, this process of sanitation in regions of the highlands and valleys resulted in the fragmentation of community land and the risk of loss of uses and customs linked to livestock farming activity, part of the intangible cultural heritage of these peoples.

Another important factor is related to the problems of overlap with other rights, in the case of study there are declarations at international level of cultural and natural heritage, on the one hand the recognition of Ulla Ulla as a Biosphere Reserve (1977), and the Andean cosmovision of the Kallawaya as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (2003). Although, the National System of Protected Areas, implements the management plans of protected natural areas, in an investigation carried out by the Documentation and Information Center - CEDIB this overlap of uses and pressure exerted by operators of national extractive companies and transnationals, constitute one of the central problems of the use of natural resources mainly mining exploitation that is considered by law as of public utility. In this sense, since the revision of the territorial plans of integral development - PTDI of the three municipalities studied, as well as the Management Plan of the ANMIN Apolobamba, the weakness in the articulation of programs and projects linked to the sustainable use of Natural resources and cultural heritage.

In relation to cultural heritage, activities to identify and register the heritage built for tourism use purposes are being promoted. In relation to agricultural heritage, this primary activity being the most important in the three municipalities, and due to the geomorphological characteristics of the territory, traditional uses and customs are still used in the work carried out in the crop, with very low agricultural mechanization. However, in the territorial plans no programs are proposed that are linked to the recovery of the use of agricultural terraces. It is clear that cultural and heritage are not yet considered as development factors, and therefore their incorporation into public policies is necessary as an alternative of integral management of the territory.

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