

The Cry of the Land



"I dream of an Amazonia that guards the overwhelming natural beauty that adorns it, the overflowing life that fills its rivers and jungles".

Amazon Basin or Amazon Region is a hydrological or fluvial concept, since those regions flow into the Amazon River.

The territorial extension of this basin is still variable. The Amazon River is the most important river in the world, with a length of 6,850 km, an average annual flow rate of 230,000 m³/s and a humid temperature in its regular channel of 190 km wide. **It is the largest river basin in the world, with 7.4 million km², equivalent to 4.9% of the continental area.**

The largest Amazonian extension corresponds to Brazil, which represents 66% of the Amazonia, followed by Peru with 13%. To a lesser extent, the Amazon basin extends into 7 other countries: Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Guyana, French Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela.

The Amazon region is the largest tropical forest, comprising a biodiversity composed of ecosystems, ecological processes, flora, fauna, microorganisms, minerals, landscapes, cultures, among others. The Amazonia is a great and resilient biome.

In terms of ethnic diversity, there are 34 million inhabitants and 420 indigenous peoples. Likewise, it comprises five major linguistic trunks.

In the Peruvian Amazon alone, there are 12 ethnolinguistic families, 60 ethnic groups and approximately 1,800 native communities.

Indigenous peoples are defined as descendants of populations that inhabited the country from the time of the Conquest and that preserve all their own social, economic, cultural, and political institutions (ILO-Convention 169). On the other hand, according to anthropological criteria, Indigenous peoples are referred to as cultural structures in traditional territories and economic systems.

