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**INCORPORATION
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APPROACH IN
TERRITORIAL PLANNING**

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Abstract: Planning methodologies, particularly those aimed at territorial planning - OT, put their focus on physical aspects; The abundant and increasingly precise georeferencing helps in the delimitation and physical characterization of the territory and the typical features that are measured about the population by the official statistics institutes, however, the expansion of this view to topics more linked not only to the social conflict, but also psychological, cultural, historical and power issues, could contribute to the effectiveness of the implementation of OT plans, which for now in Peru is quite precarious. From that perspective, this research carried out by reviewing the regulations on territorial planning, interviews, dialogue meetings and traveling visits to three territories from different regions in Peru, another six in America, four in Europe and one in Asia, It allowed us to explore the relevance of aspects concerning human thought. The results show that power, followed by rights, psychological, cultural, historical aspects and natural infrastructure, influence this sequence of importance, in the OT.

GOALS

General objective: Analyze the methodology of territorial planning with emphasis on human development and its historical, cultural and geopolitical components, both in the conceptual and procedural dimensions and in its evident results.

Specific objectives: (i) exploratorily identify in Peru, the limitations of the territorial planning methodology in the design, application and operation based on the identified experiences, (ii) assess the influence of power on territorial planning in the country in markedly differentiated contexts, (iii) assess the historical cultural, psychological and political aspects in territorial planning, (iv)

explore the incorporation of historical cultural, psychological and geopolitical aspects in the territorial planning methodology.

INVESTIGATION METHODOLOGY

The research had a qualitative approach; It consisted of comparing the syntheses found in (i) the background, (ii) the review of the plans and regulations of the territories visited in the area of study, (iii) the findings in the itinerant visit to these areas, with the data collected. and synthesized in the meetings with the members of the collaborating team formed for this research.

SCOPE OF STUDY

The study area consists of: (i) the districts of Yanahuara, Coronel Gregorio Albarracín and Picota in the departments of Arequipa, Tacna and San Martín in Peru; (ii) the City of La Plata in the province of Buenos Aires in Argentina, the Municipality of Guanajuato in the State of Guanajuato in Mexico, the insular territory of Galapagos in Ecuador, the Metropolitan Region of Curitiba in the State of Paraná in Brazil, the Magallanes Region in Chile, the city of Washington in the District of Columbia in the United States; (iii) the city of Tokyo in Japan; (iv) the district of Chartres in the department of Eure et Loir in the Center - Val de Loire region in France, the city of Saint Petersburg in Leningradskaya oblast (Leningrad Region) in the Russian Federation and the metropolitan city of Naples in the Company region in Italy.

CONTEXT OF THE OT METHODOLOGY

The territorial planning carried out in various areas of the national territory based on current regulations has shown inconsistencies that are expressed in: (i) deficiencies in the formulation from the methodology as it is used without prior adaptation for diverse and

complex territories, (ii) the little involvement of actors with decision-making capacity and power and (iii) the limited capacity in the systemic analysis linked to externalities and changes in the context mainly in markedly different spaces such as urban, coastal rural, and Andean communal spaces, jungle communal, indigenous communal, coastal peri-urban, Andean peri-urban, jungle peri-urban and rural – border urban, among others.

Provincial municipalities that, according to article 73 of LOM No. 27972, are responsible for: (a) comprehensively planning local development and territorial planning, in their sphere of government, collecting the priorities proposed in the planning processes of their districts and (b) promote the strategic coordination of comprehensive district development plans, as well as plans referring to the organization of physical space and land use in their districts, subject to provincial municipal regulations; They have seen their powers curtailed due to the lack of clarity in roles within the State itself, aggravated by the excessive bureaucratization of processes, many of which are inappropriate and alien to the diverse reality of the country.

Guides have been made for policy development, as well as for concerted regional planning, but instead of being these organizing tools for a participatory process with a high probability of implementation, they have become mostly obstacles to achieving feasible plans in the medium and long term. In the long term, there is an insistence on centralism, on homogeneous processes in a country that is home to multiple cultures and deeply differentiated spaces.

In this context, a rather prospective view of human development in each territory is sought, which leads to commitments and collaborative attitudes of development actors, beyond the natural conditions of physical

spaces, on which priority attention is now given.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

The first is in relation to the historical geopolitical aspects and the second to the psychological, cultural and social aspects.

GEOPOLITICAL HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING

ANCESTRAL ERA

The ordering of human actions in Peru is ancestral, from the first settlements known today, testimonies were found about the way in which geographical space was used; Caral to the north of the city of Lima, approximately 5 thousand years old (Shady, 2005), where the populated area is slightly distanced from the productive area, on different altitudinal platforms, but at the same time close to the water source, without proximity having constituted a risk, it is a testimony that transcends the conception of the meaning of territorial planning – OT.

From the review of several settlements and historical anthropological findings, a significant synthesis of traits and thoughts relevant to the occupation in that period was obtained, which is presented in the table.

Noemas or meanings	Semas
Duality present in the territory sky (masculine) – earth, (feminine) the phenomena that relate them originate fertility for life in a geographical space, which includes the underworld. The territory expands, incorporates incorporated land divinities and shares technology.	Roles differentiated by gender.
The person is part of the geographical space, his soul could be inside another living being, the habitat of the divinities has a sacred character, one avoids entering it, it is the intangible territory	Unity of the spatial system, inseparable complementary elements that form a unit.
Water is similar to blood, the same that flows from the Andes to the sea, irrigating the valley, it is what gives life to the territory.	Liquid, essential of life.
The Apu, is the authority, makes decisions through dialogue in the territory	Community representation, protects everyone.

COLONIAL TIMES

In the colonial era that must be called genocide (Ballón, 2014); the need to concentrate the population to collect taxes, the intense use of mines, ichthyological resources and their commercialization, and the need for new populations to protect themselves from pirates and privateers; led to a different configuration of the settlement and therefore of the way of using the territory.

The significant synthesis resulting from the review of historical references, archaeological testimonies and other sources is:

Noemas or meanings	Semas
The lands are invaded en masse, only a few have the right to it. The original inhabitants are initially treated as slaves and then discriminated against and mostly abused; The natives who manage to survive migrate to areas that are difficult for invaders to access and others are subjected to inhumane labor. The mines pass into the power of the king of Spain.	Dispossession of land from indigenous communities
The extirpaters of culture destroy sanctuaries, temples or huacas in the territory, they impose religion at the same time as they do forced labor, however, despite everything, religious syncretism emerges.	Peruvian nostalgia arises.

Noemas or meanings	Semas
Patriotism emerges around the territory that Francisco Martines Pizarro defended from the beginning	The territory of Peru arises.
The coast becomes more relevant, as the precious minerals extracted from Peru are traded via the ocean, through the Pacific and the Atlantic. The use of currency negatively impacts the life of the indigenous community, as transactions occur in conditions of absolute inequality, to the detriment of the indigenous. The production of mercury and silver leaves fatal consequences on human lives and the pollution of their environment.	Gold, the ornament of the gods, begins to be marketed as a good, including a financial one.

REPUBLIC ERA

The transition from colony to republic was far from being the expected event of freedom that both the women and men of the oppressed indigenous peoples, as well as anonymous figures murdered by Casa Arana in the Amazon, would have longed for (Uribe, 2013, 33 -45), or others like Túpac Amaru II, Micaella Bastidas. The continuity of abuse of power and discrimination continued and is expressed in the synthesis shown in the table.

Noemas o significados	Semas
Despite the change from colonial power to a republican one, the original individual considers himself part of the geographical space and the cosmos where the spirits live, respecting, from their ancestral knowledge, their divinities, particularly those of the forest, the water or blood of life and those of Pachamama.	Respect for the divinities of geographical space and the cosmos.
Discrimination against the indigenous, the peasant.	Discrimination
Gender discrimination in access to property and decisions.	Inequality
Privileges in the provision of public services in the territory, particularly to the indigenous Amazonian and Andean population.	Marginalization
Acts against humanity against the original settler.	Abuse of power, the population is decimated.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING

According to Gómez (2011), psychological aspects pre-exist in man, which mark territorial themes that range from those related to their primary demands, to the secondary ones more associated with the group and society. It is reasonable that, having an initial focus, more geographical due to the physical and biological environment that surrounds you, you think about that scenario: your territory, giving almost total attention to the physical, biological aspects and barely to those that determine thought, from a social and economic perspective.

Psychological and power context

These aforementioned needs are organized in a logical sequence, based on the physical and biological; However, by having to make decisions in a time and territory, without complete knowledge of the phenomena of reality that seeks to know them objectively and with a positive hypothesis (FCE-UCSS, 2009, 9), it is done mostly with senses or guidelines. of significance based on their interests. There are always causes to carry out an activity, but it is essential to recognize that they are those that lead to ends and the latter are those that move man. Giuliana Contini, a scholar of the work of Dante Alighieri, points out that “man moves by ends and not by causes” (Gatti, 2014, 4).

In the social context, how is it understood that some people enjoy basic public services in a territory and others do not? In the field of individual and group thought, how does marginalization feel in the face of limited access to opportunities in a territory where equal rights and equity in access are constitutionally established?

Both questions refer to the situation of little communication with accountability between

the State and society, which is taken advantage of by the groups in power in a chaos that time has given form to intermittent governance of the territory, in the face of a social discipline that has not been forged in through an institutional dismantling that favored the exploitation of raw materials such as guano to the cities of the coast, particularly Lima, where indomitable centralism monopolizes the bureaucracy, the public budget and even reason built from its own interest and epicenter of power (Basadre, 2009).

Attempts to provide public services to vulnerable people in the territory liquefy, along with political ideologies and economic power, within the State (Poulantzas, 2006); The complaints, in the best of cases, become dialogue tables or commissions that result in the use of budgets to continue doing almost the same thing, without solutions reaching exactly where the density of the State is almost zero. That is to say, the causes that generate the effects of marginalization, discrimination and even stigma have almost become permanent.

But how does this marginalization, discrimination and stigma feel for the people who suffer it?

From a psychological point of view it is not at all beneficial for mental health, the effects vary depending on the age group; The girl or boy who does not have enough space for play, for socialization, the strengthening of her skills, added to the capabilities that she must acquire for her full life, will soon cost the State and society dearly. The results of the Perry project in Michigan showed that attention to girls and boys in a preschool means savings in spending to the State of 17 monetary units for each one invested in this relevant stage of life (Heckman, 2010).

In the adolescent, discrimination also generates diverse reactions or effects. The investigation carried out in the city of Ayacucho, Peru, by Unicef, revealed that

gangs were rather spaces of defense against discrimination, being far from being a criminal or pathological phenomenon, since “the stains” play an important social function that It gives status to its members and contributes to their self-esteem, especially if the family space is impregnated with violence and hidden from the media such as radio, television and others (Strocka, 2008). In Maslow’s pyramid, this need, that of grouping, is on the third step, after the physiological and security needs have been satisfied.

The adult reacts and suffers in different ways due to the lack of services, marginalization and discrimination, not only in their home, at work, in places of recreation or in the neighborhood of their community, but also due to the precariousness of the services. to which their relatives and dependents have access in a context of inequality. Within these aspects, safety and protection are seen, especially if the cost is inaccessible or the service is not technically feasible, as occurs in the peripheral urban or rural areas of the territory, or even in ancestral and extensive communication routes such as from Peru; The centralist State in itself already generates inequality, but it is more dramatic where it does not even reach.

Older adults are strongly affected by the scarcity of basic services, marginalization and discrimination, aggravated by loneliness or the “regretful conviction of being excluded” (Madoz V.) but this loneliness is sometimes objective, it is say they live alone, or subjective, that is, they feel alone; In both circumstances, the effects of loss of physical vitality, reduction in social activities and even a feeling of failure in life are perceived (Alvarez, 1996). The decrease in social, family and other attention, in parallel with the loss of various capacities, generates mental and physical health problems that often become irreversible (Rodríguez, 2009). In certain territories, States

assume the role of strengthening the elderly, creating spaces for socialization, recreation, rehabilitation and even food, to alleviate the loneliness of these people (Delgado, 1995).

The vulnerability of people, especially in reference to mental health, however, contains resilience, which allows one to adapt to difficult and complex situations, in addition to the ability to forget, which favors adaptation to the context of inequality imposed (Gacha, 2021).

In conclusion, in the psychological and social context, various factors are present that influence territorial planning, having as causes discrimination, marginalization, stigma, abandonment and poor provision for the care of the vulnerable person; the centralism of the State, the concentration of power and the almost non-existent accountability within the framework of governance and the very poor institutions for the common good; They add to the effects related to these causes: the low democratic institutionalization, the precariousness of public services, the scarcity of development opportunities and the frustration of not living in a pleasant space. Being in inappropriate spaces for leisure, recreation and relaxation in the populated urban, marginal urban and rural territories with low density of the State; intensive work in precarious conditions, disorder and informality; the increase in mental health problems of people who live in vulnerable situations or who belong to marginalized groups due to their own poverty, gender, form of employment or social group to which they belong; They are permanent factors that confront the resilience of man who is directed by ends and not by causes.

Implications in the domain of the territory

Alluding to the sociological studies of 1920, Gómez adds that man’s territorial behavior implies possession, delimitation of individual

and group areas, territorial demarcation, levels of response to attack and even active defense.

Primary territory: Access by only one person



Figure 1. Example of a primary territory

Emphasizes that there are primary, secondary and common territories; As for the primary ones, he mentions that they correspond to those accessed by a single person or family, for example the personal room or bedroom, where freedom of thought has no limit; The secondary ones are those that other people can also access but with restrictions and rules that they must respect, such as the spaces of the house dedicated to a business, or the visiting room for example, and the common ones are defined as those that temporarily, several people can access it, for example a park, market, food court, among others. Note that in Pompeii, in Naples – Italy, it is seen that private baths did not exist before the devastating eruption of Vesuvius, these were public and served as spaces for the socialization of ideas and conversations, in the province of Picota in San Martín – Peru In rural towns, common bedrooms still coexist where the members of an entire family sleep.

The behavior described here not only corresponds to humans, but is typical of the behavior of various animals, including domestic ones. It is usual for a dog or a cat to take care of their space with a great sense of belonging; The same goes for a guanaco sentinel who communicates to his flock about the siege of the puma in the Magallanes hills on the way to Puerto Natales in Chilean Patagonia.

Secondary territory: Access more people respecting rules and with restrictions



Figure 2. Example of a secondary territory

Gómez del Campo Estrada points out that, as a result of the sense of belonging generated over the territories, fundamentally 4 forms of usurpation occur: rape, invasion, obstruction and contamination.

Within the invasion, it is worth highlighting what is happening in several municipalities in Peru, for example, when in urban communal areas, municipalities build citizen security premises, reducing the precarious balance of green area in the city, seriously affecting the right of people to their enjoyment and the landscape of the urban conglomerate. The invading agent in this situation is a subnational state entity, the same happens when gray infrastructure is chosen instead of natural, generating serious problems for the sustainability of development.

The invasion of this escalator, where the entire space is taken up, preventing access to those who are in a hurry..



Figure 3. The invasion in a service. Picture, cadp.

Each of these forms of usurpation leads to diverse reactions in people, ranging from passivity to violence. Invasions, changes of use, burning of forests for agriculture, legal and illegal mining, urbanization in swamps and wetlands, or lagoons; They are a sample of the human adventure to take over territory.

The interest in security that is shown as an argument for using common areas by some municipalities, as indicated above, essentially has as a mobilizing agent the interest of the municipal authority to show the population that they work for security and for It is therefore necessary to build modern surveillance cameras, but not in any place, but in one that is displayed on the busiest road, with greater possibilities of notoriety, as occurs in several districts of Lima, capital of Peru.. The reactions of communities traditionally without decision-making power, in their own territory, affected by invasions mostly foreigners or settlers, supported by some governments that expose them to extermination, are systematically repressed in brown countries (O'Donnell, 1979). where according to Jorge Basadre "... Peru is no man's land (Basadre, 1944).



Figure 4. The invasion of public space by a municipality in Lima, Perú. Foto. Cadp. 2021

Regarding the territorial planning methodology used in countries like Peru, ecological and economic zoning is privileged as a starting point for planning; aspect that responds more to the medical proposal of planning where the diagnosis of reality or the current situation constitutes the initial action of the study. The cultural aspect is analyzed as a segment isolated from the whole, a situation that could cause the uselessness of a planning proposal; perhaps everything that is not understood is being put in the bag called culture (Max-Neef, 1994).

Of course, this way of approaching territoriality does not take into account the Aymara, Quechua, Aguajún, or other indigenous traditions already described; perhaps due to the annihilation of the most precious evidence that was barely recorded in the Castilian chronicles after the invasion or genocide and the disrespect for the cultures and the indigenous population that ended up

decimated and humiliated by the Christians or soldiers (Ballón, 2014); or by the result of a conception of superiority intentionally built to banish the found cultures, take over the land, its goods and make them its slaves. This situation later appeared as normal and was accepted, even in some aspects, until today, without this meaning that there were no contributions from other invading cultures and that in many situations privileges linked to power and benefits are preserved.

Conclusion: Man's interest in possessing geographical space is similar to that of many animals. This behavior in humans leads to the desire to maintain a territory of individual access, another of relatively common access as long as rules of coexistence are established, another of access. more massive where symbols, more complex structures of coexistence are respected and power is made visible. Although the main mobilizing element is the interest of position for enjoyment, behind it lie the purposes that move it, the tranquility that a human being aspires to and the group close to him.

CONCEPTIONS OF OT IN THE TERRITORY IN RELATION TO PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

The conception of the territory in the different areas of this study is marked by the emphasis that takes into account the priorities of each population that lies in a territory, but also its strong relationship with the psychological aspects of its people, in relation to their specific needs in the geographical space in which it resides.

CONCEPTION OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING IN THE FIELD OF STUDY

The definitions taken into account correspond to those used in the territories selected for this study.

Beyond the concept widely used in

official documents and academic studies in Peru, others were found, in the countries taken as reference for this research, which generally show some similarities but also strong differences; It is a meaning that rather guides the OT to various purposes, such as the strategic governance of the territory, the increase in the quality of life, the coexistence between Pachamama and the population, the protection of the environment, prospecting, food security, science and technology, national security, among other no less important aspects such as the interoceanic connection. The table shows a summary of the findings.

TERRITORIAL PLANNING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

The relationship of needs and satisfiers of Max-Neef and other cited research allows establishing relationships between the theoretical objectives of territorial planning, with the needs and satisfiers of the human person. The relationship considers the functions of the territory in the satisfaction of human needs, while healthy ecosystems, access without hoarding and monopoly to land and the possibilities of recognition and self-realization, favor the satisfaction of essential needs, until full realization of the person in a context of fulfillment of rights. These relationships are summarized in the central column of the proposed table.

RESULTS

The results of this exploratory research show that the relevance of attributes such as power, rights, natural infrastructure and psychological aspects and their respective sub-attributes are valued very differently in each territory, but in all spaces, have a different impact on the OT process.

Country	Semas	Finality	Justification	Criteria	Tactical action
Peru	Political procedure, administrative technical	Orderly occupation of the territory	Sustainable use of the territory	Economic, sociocultural, environmental e institucionales	Neither the EEZ nor the OT assign uses or exclusions of the territory
Chile	Scientific discipline, an administrative technique and a policy conceived as an interdisciplinary and global approach.	Offer a regulatory framework for the physical organization of space, which ensures the development of people in an environment organized on a human scale.	Balanced development of the regions, according to a guiding concept of quality of life	Classification of urban and rural area	Obligatory for the public administration and individuals to comply with the provisions contained in the Planning Plan
Argentina	Continuous process in constant feedback, where the impact of territorial interventions updates the plans	Construction of a balanced, sustainable and fair Argentina, based on identity and sense of belonging, local and provincial economic progress.	Increase in competitiveness and insertion of Argentina in the World, democratic management and access to essential goods and services	Multiscalar, multijurisdictional articulation, incorporates the SDGs, the Sendai agreement and other international	Guide the deployment of public and private investment and territorial planning with emphasis on regional integration
Brazil	Coherent improvement of the environment where human activities take place.	Distribution of the population and productive activities in the national territory at a future time, in a different way from the current one	The integrity of the territory and national sovereignty	Prospective analysis, long-term localization	It also emphasizes strategic issues regarding its connection with the Pacific Ocean.
Mexico	Public politics	Occupation and rational use of the territory as a spatial basis for socioeconomic development strategies and environmental preservation	Socioeconomic development and environmental preservation	Socioeconomic development strategies and environmental preservation	Occupation and rational use of the territory
United States of America	Harmony between the territory and the human community, federal policy	Promote the effective use of land in the States, through planning and decision-making with public participation ... “substantial and significant” of the local government entity in the process.	Ensure harmonious use of lands to meet the needs of present and future generations	Planning and decision making allowing public participation	Provide technical assistance and training programs; public participation “substantial and significant” continuation of local government staff in the planning process
European Union	Scientific discipline, an administrative technique and a policy conceived as an interdisciplinary and global approach.	Offer a regulatory framework for the physical organization of space, which ensures the development of people in an orderly environment on a human scale.	Balanced development of the regions, according to a guiding concept of quality of life	Democratic, global, functional and prospective. Interdisciplinary, global	Organized environment on a human scale

Country	Semas	Finality	Justification	Criteria	Tactical action
Russian Federation	Strategic planning, priority setting	Strategically plan the settlement system in the Federation	Maintain the stability of the settlement system in the territory of the Federation	Totality of social, economic, environmental and other factors, including municipalities in formation	Land use forecast considering national security
Japan	economic use of the territory,	O organization of the territory, decentralized distribution of the industry		Requirements for the development of the industry	Connection and integration of the territory

Table 1: Semas identified in the concepts of territorial planning in the legislations of the territories selected for the study

Hierarchy of needs (Maslow, 1943), (Koltko-Rivera, 2006)	Contribution of the ordered territory to human needs	Needs and satisfiers according to existential and axiological categories. (Max-Neef, 1993)
Of self-transcendence	Deeper understanding of worldviews, symbols, deities such as the Apus, the Yacumama, the Chullachaqui, the subjectivities of the actors in the territory. Rejection of religious violence, intolerance, gender, cultural, and other discrimination in the territory. Reciprocity to complement what is not available. (Рерих, 1997)	It allows equal rights and therefore tolerance.
Of self-realization; psychological health, security and permanence (Andrew, 2017)	Waiting for something to happen in a recreated space, valuing what happened as part of life itself in a given temporal space. Value achievements knowing where they were, forgetting facts linked to a space. Create fiction in imagined and historical geographical spaces, recreate history and try to visualize events from multiple perspectives.	It allows you to exercise freedom with equal rights, rebellion, updating, enjoying tranquility, enjoying spaces for play, leisure and recreation, getting confused, designing, inventing, building.
Recognition	Satisfaction of residing in a geographical space that favors encounters with others, intimacy, health, environmental psychology (Mangin, 2021), access to employment; that generates trust.	It allows plasticity in temporal space, moving through the territory with ease, investigating, generating new ways of work, work, assess in the group the stages experienced in the changing space.
Affiliation	Geographic space is the scene of the encounter between people and their environment of which they feel part. It is what gives meaning to the language with which one relates to the other and their context..	It allows relationships with others, affection, solidarity, tolerance, sexual activity, intimacy, defense of space and the group, identity; access to training spaces for criticism, construction of learning, policies, rules of social understanding and participation.
Safety	Access to property without monopoly and hoarding favors social cohesion	It allows protection and therefore autonomy, planning, savings
Physiological	Healthy ecosystems provide resources for food, breathing, rest, and homeostasis.	It allows subsistence and therefore physical and mental health, adaptability to space and social environment.

Table 2: The OT in relation to human needs

Source: Own elaboration, based on the systematization of field work and the contributions of Maslow and Max-Neef.

PERCEPTIONS OF SUB-ATTRIBUTES IN DIFFERENTIATED CONTEXTS

In the graphs shown below, these differences are observed.

PERU

The perception of the collaborators corresponds to Yanahuara, Picota and Coronel Gregorio Albarracín Lanchipa:

Yanahuara, Arequipa

The evaluations expressed in scores given by the collaborators to the sub-attributes for Yanahura are:

Picota, San Martín

The evaluations expressed in scores given to the sub-attributes in Picota are:

Colonel Gregorio Albarracín Lanchipa, Tacna

The evaluations expressed in scores given to the sub-attributes are:

OTHER TERRITORIES OF AMERICA

City of La Plata – Argentina

The evaluations expressed in scores given to the sub-attributes are:

Municipality of Guanajuato - Mexico

The evaluations expressed in scores given to the sub-attributes are:

Galapagos Islands – Ecuador

The evaluations expressed in scores given to the sub-attributes are:

City of Curitiba, state of Paraná – Brazil

The evaluations expressed in scores given to the sub-attributes are:

Magallanes – Chile

The evaluations expressed in scores given to the sub-attributes are:

City of Washington – United States

The evaluations expressed in scores given to the sub-attributes are:

EUROPE

City of Chartres – France

The evaluations expressed in scores given to the sub-attributes are:

Saint Petersburg – Russia

The evaluations expressed in scores given to the sub-attributes are:

City of Naples – Italy

The evaluations expressed in scores given to the sub-attributes are:

ASIA

Tokyo Japan

The evaluations expressed in scores given to the sub-attributes are:

PERCEPTIONS FROM EXPERIENTIAL TESTIMONIES

Based on the results presented in section 5.1., questions were prepared and presented to the group of collaborators of this research, regarding the incidence of the attributes and their sub-attributes in the OT. As a result of this post-analysis, aspects such as historical, psychological, cultural, and those related to natural infrastructure, power and rights emerged in the dialogue; as relevant response categories, which were evaluated and scored based on three criteria: (i) its impact on the OT process, (ii) the technical feasibility of incorporating it in OT studies and (iii) its usefulness in the OT processes with a view to the protection of humans and their livelihoods. The results obtained show that: power, followed by rights, psychological, cultural, natural infrastructure and historical, influence, in that order of importance, the OT

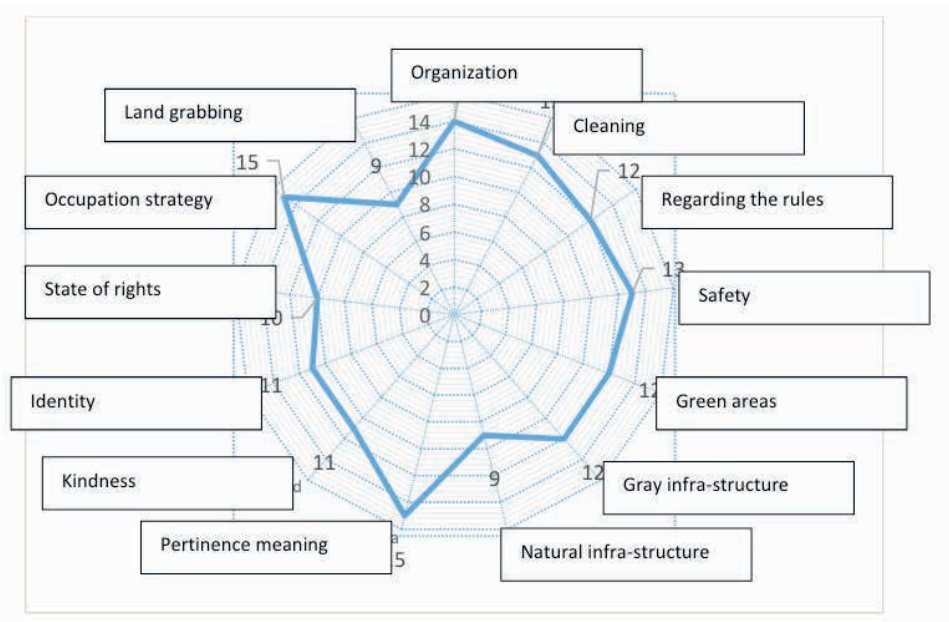


Figure 5. Result of the perceptions of the itinerant visit, Yanahuara-Arequipa, Peru

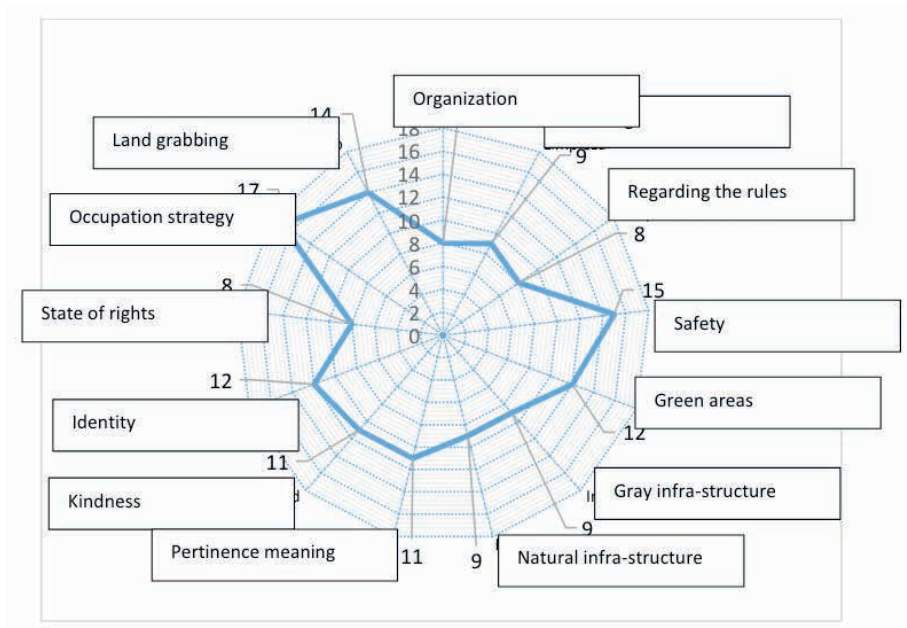


Figure 6: Result of the perceptions of the itinerant visit, Picota, San Martín.

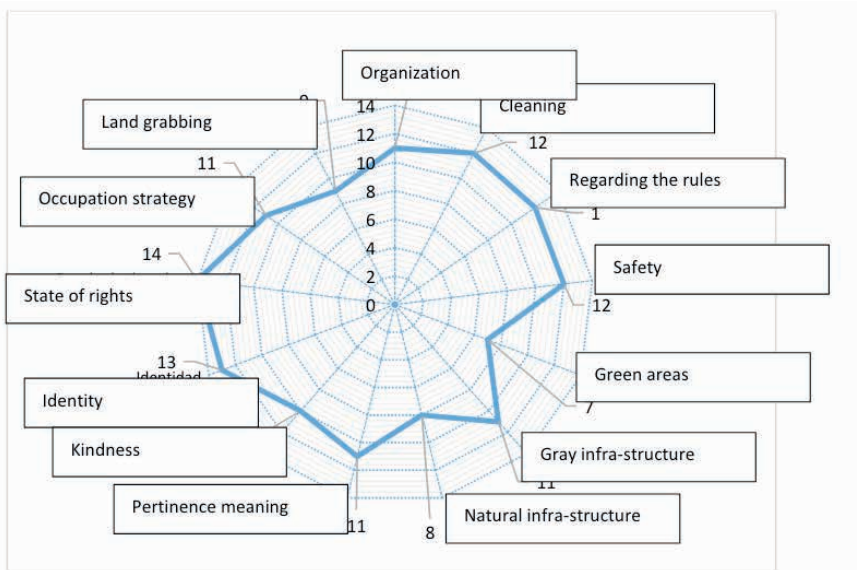


Figure 7. Result of the perceptions of the itinerant visit, Colonel Gregorio Albarran Lanchipa.

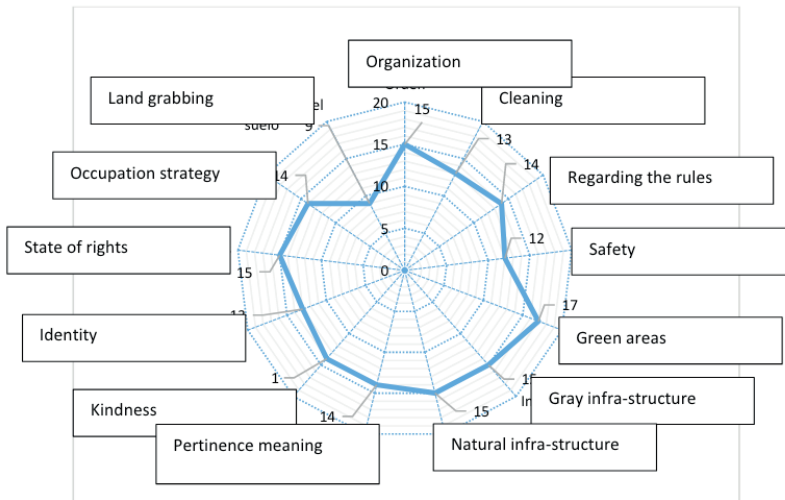


Figure 8. Result of the perceptions of the traveling visit, City of La Plata - Argentina.

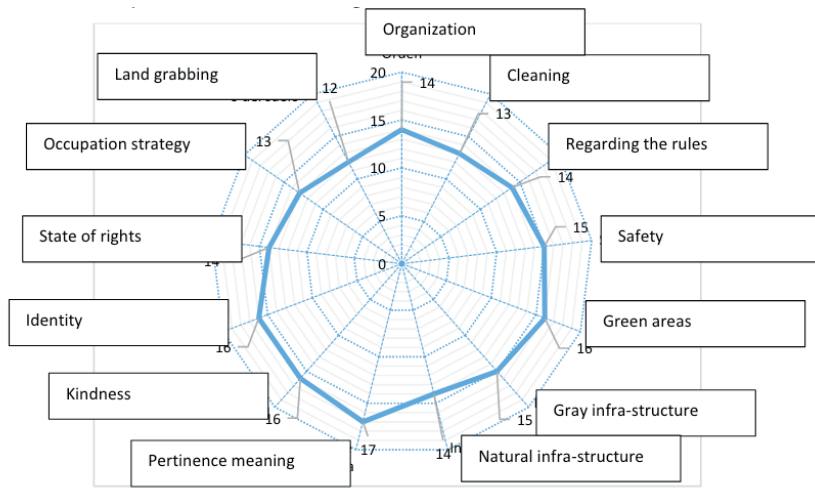


Figure 9. Result of the perceptions of the itinerant visit, Municipality of Guanajuato – Mexico.

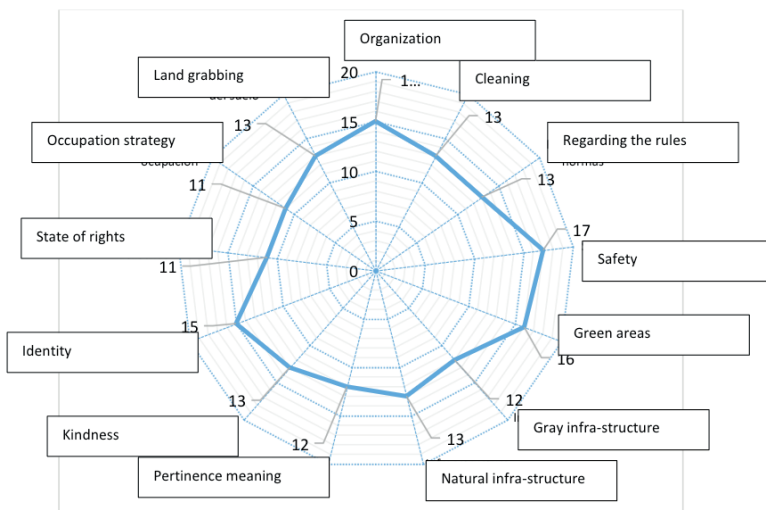


Figure 10. Result of the perceptions of the itinerant visit, Galapagos Islands – Ecuador.

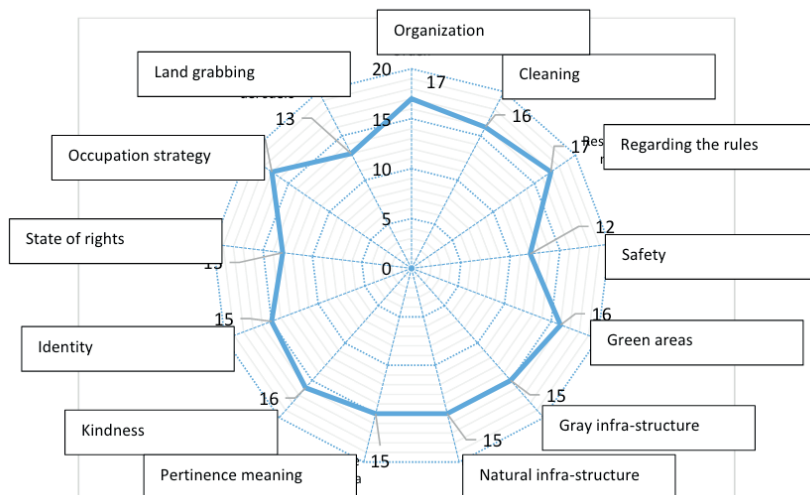


Figure 11. Result of the perceptions of the itinerant visit, City of Curitiba, state of Paraná – Brazil

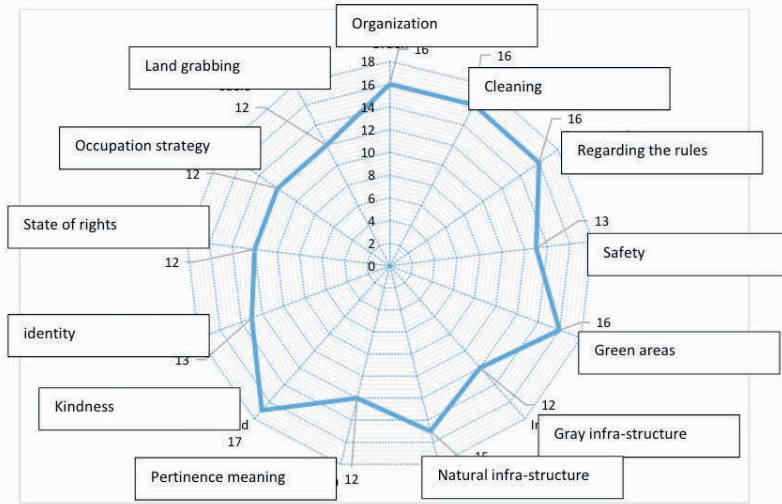


Figure 12. Result of the perceptions of the itinerant visit, Magallanes – Chile.

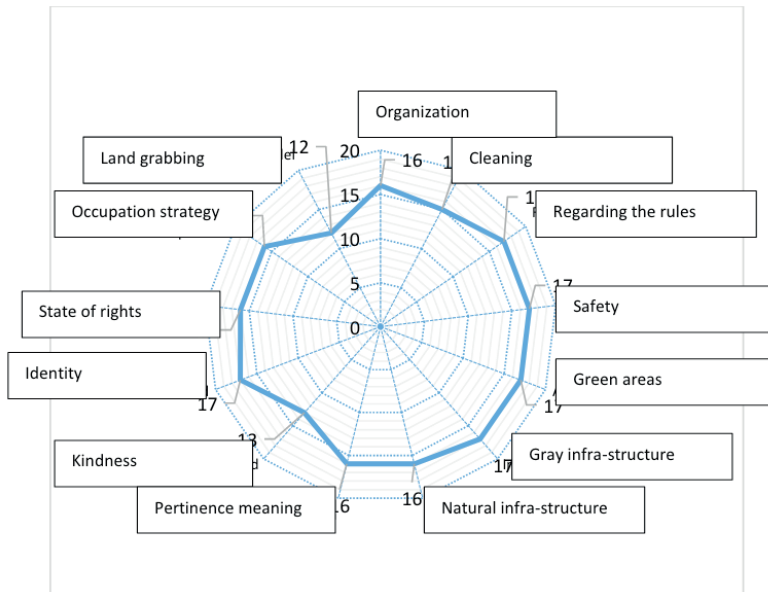


Figure 13. Result of the perceptions of the traveling visit, City of Washington – United States.

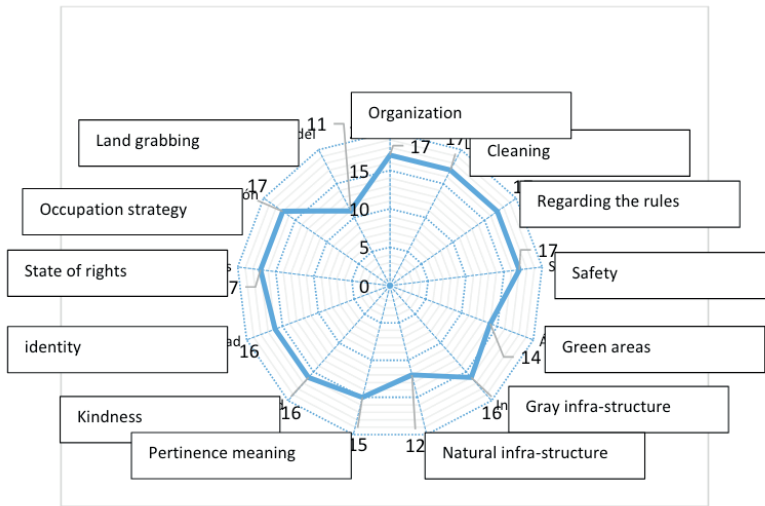


Figure 14. Result of the perceptions of the traveling visit, City of Chartres – France.

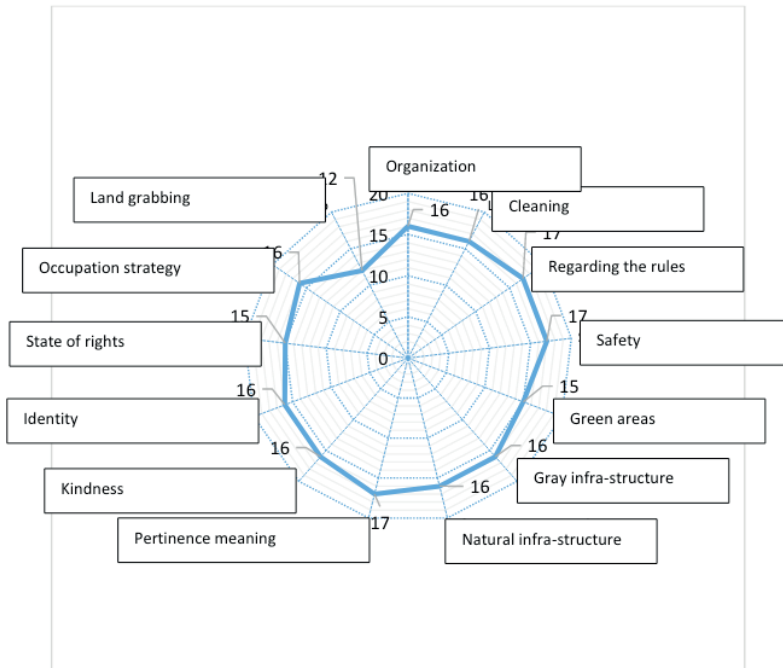


Figure 15. Result of the perceptions of the traveling visit, Saint Petersburg – Russia.

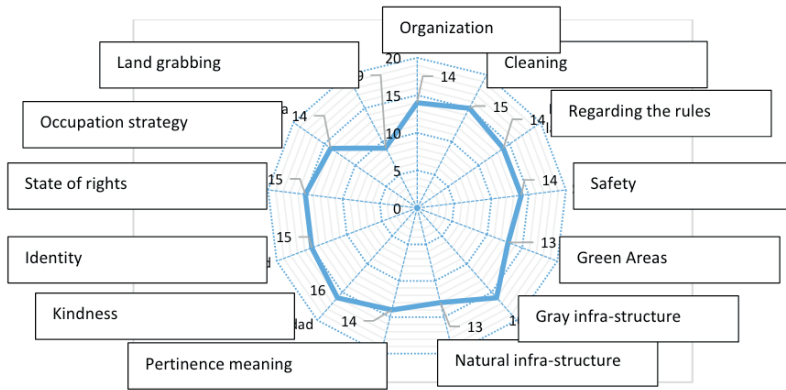


Figure 16. Result of the perceptions of the traveling visit, City of Naples – Italy.

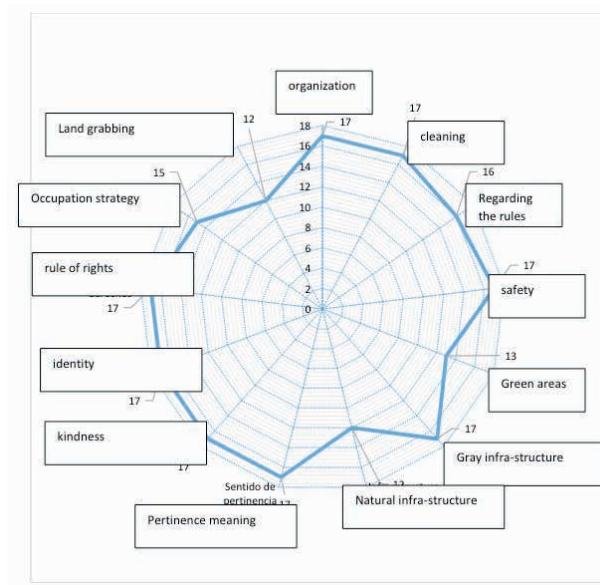


Figure 17. Result of the perceptions of the traveling visit, Tokyo – Japan.

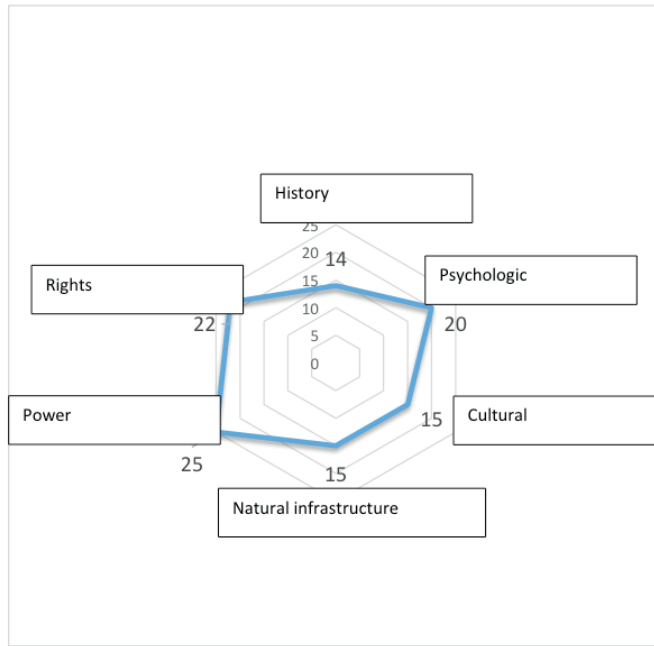


Figure 18. Incidence of factors linked to power, rights, natural infrastructure, historical, psychological and cultural factors

process.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the qualitative analysis carried out, power, followed by rights, psychological aspects, cultural aspects, natural infrastructure and historical aspects, influence, in that order of importance, the OT.

Power: Its presence is identified in the concentration of properties in the demarcated territory, which ends up dramatically reducing the spaces for the social development of the population both in their right to access to land for food security, the development of their own business ideas, particularly from those who are marginalized and disorganized, as a result of not receiving salaries that include social and job security costs; and other forms of human activity. Power is held by groups with strong financial capacity, others linked to environmental crimes, the use of mining concessions, security for energy production, among other expressions of power over the territory, which influence OT processes.

Rights: When the use or possession of land becomes a privilege, it is no longer a right; This phenomenon is particularly observed in access to housing, which instead of first meeting the human need for a place to rest, be, and coexist; It first becomes a massive instrument of marital income.

Natural infrastructure: Water, an essential element for life, is demanded by transforming corporations, whose attention is prioritized based on economic or other power, to the detriment of those who do not have it to claim it, despite their basic need. The ecosystems that appear on the maps delimited as protection areas are gradually spoiled of their vegetation cover, favoring the change of use with immediate economic perspectives. Ancestral testimonies based on nature such as the amunas and platforms, of high resilience; They are not yet valued as part

of risk prevention and water sustainability.

Psychological aspects: Decisions about a geographical space are made by man, the execution of it from the conception as an idea takes place in a complex neuronal relationship, the synapses respond to the reality that each person configures it; In this process with so many actors that shape the relief and its innards, one man faces the impossibility of controlling the whole; causing the desire to appropriate or be the owner of a space that he could call private, or perhaps his domain. Silence, for example, so necessary for reflection, along with rest; It is related to the context, in particular with the geographical space where life takes place.

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