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**MEXICO
INDIGENOUS PROFILES**



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Shelton H. Davis - Mexico Indigenous Profiles Correspondence



Shelton Davis <sdavis2@worldbank.org> on 07/15/98 06:02:25 AM

Subject: Please Print Out Attached

Date: Tue, 14 Jul 1998 19:04:40 GMT
From: Jorge Uquillas <"JORGE UQUILLAS%A1%WBHQB"@mrgw.worldbank.org>
Subject: Mexico: Indigenous Country Profiles--White Cover Summary Report Comments
To: Augusta Molnar <"AUGUSTA MOLNAR%A1%WBHQB"@mrgw.worldbank.org>
Cc: Maritta Koch-Weser <"MARITTA KOCH-WESER%A1%WBHQB"@mrgw.worldbank.org>, Caroline Moser <"CAROLINE MOSER%A1%WBHQB"@mrgw.worldbank.org>, Shelton Davis <"SHELTON DAVIS%A1%WBHQB"@mrgw.worldbank.org>, OLIVIER LAFOURCADE <"OLIVIER LAFOURCADE%A1%WBWASH"@mrgw.worldbank.org>, ADOLFO BRIZZI <ABRIZZI@WorldBank.org>, Carmen Hamann <"CARMEN HAMANN%A1%WBHQB"@mrgw.worldbank.org>, Fernando Montes-Negret <"FERNANDO MONTES-NEGRET%A1%WBHQB"@mrgw.worldbank.org>, TANIA CARRASCO <TCARRASCO@WorldBank.org>, HARRY PATRINOS <HPATRINOS@WorldBank.org>, SALOMON NAHMAD <SNAHMAD@WorldBank.org>, KATHRYN JOHNS SWARTZ <KJOHNS@WorldBank.org>, Juan Martinez <"JUAN MARTINEZ%A1%WBHQB"@mrgw.worldbank.org>, VALERIA JUNHO PENA <"VALERIA JUNHO PENA%A1%WBWASH"@mrgw.worldbank.org>, IRIS4 IRIS4 <IRIS4%A1%WBHQB@mrgw.worldbank.org>
Message-id: <"C141ZXLX05ZDB*/R=WBHQB/R=A1/U=JORGE UQUILLAS/"@MHS>
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Augusta:

This is to inform you that I was very impressed with the above document, particularly with the Executive Summary. You and your team of collaborators have done a very good job.

Unfortunately, I will be on leave when this paper is discussed. However, I have a few comments that I would like to share with you and other colleagues:

1. You appropriately use the definition of indigenous peoples in the title. However, I noticed that in the text of the paper they are referred almost exclusively as indigenous groups. The use of concepts such as populations or groups do not convey the idea of a distinct cultural identity. Since this is a key concept, I wonder if it may not be better to consistently use it, unless of course there is resistance in Mexico, in which case even the title may not be accepted.
2. In the Executive Summary, para. 14, the paper highlights the close links between indigenous peoples and high value natural resources and then that the majority or sole populations in the more marginal areas are indigenous peoples. I think this needs to be expanded. It is true that more than 30% of the protected areas have indigenous peoples living in or around them. However, in terms of population, the greater number and density of indigenous inhabitants may be occupying areas which have been degraded due to the fact that they were risk-prone from the beginning or have been degraded due to intensive use and unsuitable management (including the reduction of fallow periods mentioned later on in the text).

3. On the question of why past programs have not worked (Executive Summary, para. 9 and para. 21 of the main text), I wholeheartedly agree with the authors of the profiles in that the causes of the social exclusion of indigenous peoples are not to be found in the victims of such exclusion but in the process characterized by unequal power relationships between indigenous peoples and non-indigenous elites and between indigenous peoples and the State. It may be worthwhile describing in more detail how indigenous peoples in Mexico have been marginalized, for instance mentioning specific laws or actions taken from the dominant society to restrict indigenous peoples access to goods and services.

4. The paper correctly points out that the ideology of assimilation has pervaded Mexican policy towards indigenous peoples for a long time. This has been true for most of Latin American countries, at least since Independence. However, it needs to be also said that there are new currents favoring the recognitions of cultural diversity within the nation-state. As a consequence, Mexico and a few other countries of the region have incorporated in their constitution and other laws the principle of multi-culturality (see Art. 6 of the Mexican Constitution, cited in p. 6 of the main text).

5. On the section on Demography and Identity, para. 1, I wonder why there are more dialects than ethnic groups. Since language is usually associated with ethnic identity, one usually finds a close correspondence between them. In some cases, given the fact that some indigenous peoples have lost their native language yet maintain their differentiated identity (see para. 3 of the main text), the reverse may be true, i.e. that there are more ethnic groups than languages.

6. The discussion of migration patterns (paras. 5 to 11) does not mention international migration. If there is data available, this should also be covered. In fact, in a later section (para. 55) the paper mentions some economic effects of migration to the United States and how money order remittances in Oaxaca reached 13 million in 1991.

7. The section on Recognition of Legal Rights and Land Tenure indicates that privatization of lands was favored during the regimes of Benito Juarez and Porfirio Diaz. It seems ironic that the two presidents that had heavy indigenous ancestry would not be sensitive enough to indigenous preferences for collective land tenure. However, beyond the ethnic background of the presidents, I think it would be useful if the paper briefly dealt with the topic of how liberal and neo-liberal ideologies in Mexico have usually favored breaking up communal holdings into individual owned land plots.

I hope these comments are useful and help. I look forward to receiving the new version of the paper.

Regards

Jorge

To: Cristina Q. Tumale

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 23, 1998

TO: Distribution

FROM: Augusta Molnar, Senior Natural Resource Management Specialist, LCSES

EXTENSION: 3-1894

SUBJECT: **MEXICO: Indigenous Country Profiles--Minutes from the White Cover Meeting**

1. A White Cover Meeting on the Mexico Indigenous Country Profiles was held by videoconference on Monday, July 20, 1998 at 10:00 am. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Olivier Lafourcade, Director, Mexico Country Management Unit and attended in Mexico City by Mr. Adolfo Brizzi, Sector Leader; LCC1C; Mr. Salomon Nahmad, Consultant; and Ms. Tania Carrasco, Consultant, LCC1C; and in Washington by Ms. Augusta Molnar, Task Manager, LCSES; Ms. Kathryn Johns Swartz, Consultant; LCSES; Mr. Norman Hicks, Lead Specialist, LCSPR; Mr. Quentin Wodon, Consultant, LCSPR ; Ms. Marta Molares, Sr. Counsel; LEGLA; and Ms. Teresa Genta-Fons, Sr. Counsel, LEGLA. Written comments on the Profiles were received from Mr. Adolfo Brizzi, Mr. Harry Patrinos, Mr. Shelton Davis, Mr. Jorge Uquillas, Ms. Louise Cord and Mr. Salomon Nahmad and were distributed at the meeting.

2. Currently, three separate documents exist: Spanish National Profile (with a rough English translation requiring editing), Four State-level Profiles with Summaries; and an English White Cover document which synthesized the material in the Spanish documents, drawing mainly from the National Profile, with additional commentary. These documents were produced in close collaboration with the National Indigenist Institute (INI) and other government agency members of a working group for the profiles. It was agreed that primary ownership of the profiles themselves (National Profile by Salomon Nahmad and Tania Carrasco and the regional studies) should remain with the Mexican government.

3. Overall, the consensus of the meeting was that the Profiles study has produced a wealth of interesting information that has been presented very well by the authors. The chair considered the Profiles a key set of documents for Task Managers and other members of the Mexico country team and expects that the final products will be standard reading for all staff in the Bank working on Mexico. The meeting focused on: (a) validity and substantiation of the recommendations in the executive summary of the White Cover; (b) relationship of the NLS to planned and on-going poverty work in the Bank; (c) relative emphasis of the document on negative experiences and outstanding problems and less on promising new directions in the government and Bank portfolio; (d) issues related to the form of the documents, and (e) a strategy for discussion and dissemination of the documents in country and internally in the Bank and to the public.

4. Tone and Objective of the Documents. The chair raised the question of whether the documents should be descriptive or prescriptive. The profiles assemble descriptive

information, and contain some recommendations, but the summary document has led to another level of reflection by the World Bank team that moves toward a more prescriptive set of recommendations, for which the supporting documentation is uneven. The participants concluded that there was a value in the prescriptive recommendations, and these should be fleshed out more clearly in the next version of the internal document, which will eventually be discussed with Government in Green Cover. However, for the purposes of promoting a discussion within Government and between the Bank and Government, the descriptive profiles are likely to foster a more open-ended discussion and be better received at this stage. It was agreed that the individual profiles would remain descriptive as at present and be presented in their final form to Government through a working group meeting in September. Dr. Nahmad will add an executive summary to the Spanish National Profile, and the translation into English of this profile will be revised and disseminated with the Spanish. It was suggested that for dissemination purposes, INI should take the lead on the dissemination of the Spanish National and Regional Profiles once final copies are available.

5. Findings and Support for the Recommendations. The participants observed that the report concentrated on an analysis of the failure of past programs and policies to address indigenous concerns, but did not include an equal analysis of current programs and policies, particularly of the more decentralized programs of the Government, the new generation of World Bank projects, and the promising initiatives in some parts of Mexico. It was suggested that some comments be included on the positive and negative elements of the new generation of projects and policy directions, with recommendations on issues of continued concern. The written comments emphasized the starkness of the social and marginality indicators, which at a micro level show a deteriorating and unacceptable set of living conditions in indigenous regions. —

6. Treatment of Legal Issues . It was noted that while there is considerable information in the regional and national profiles in Spanish in the legal framework at national and state level, including precedence of customary law and land and property rights, this information is not summarized sufficiently in the white cover to give Task Managers guidance on the issues they should examine during project preparation or implementation. LEGLA has offered to be programmed to provide staff time in September to improve this section of the white cover report, drawing upon the material in the national and regional profiles and key documents of the National Indigenist Institute (INI).

7. Link to Bank Poverty Assessment work.. It was suggested that a linkage be created between the indigenous profiles and the poverty assessment work for Mexico being started in PREM. The team agreed to meet in the next week with the PREM poverty team to get more concrete suggestions on revising the white cover and to share information that should be incorporated into the poverty assessment.

8. Stylistic Changes. It was suggested that prior to finalizing, there is need to make terminology consistent and review the regional and national profiles carefully for editing and style.

Next Steps

9. It was agreed that the white cover summary document would be revised for presentation as a green cover and that the Spanish profiles (national and others) would be distributed in Mexico in August and discussed formally in Mexico in mid-September with the Government Steering Group in parallel with a presentation of the GIS database. Based on this event, the CMU director will make a decision on the discussion of the Green Cover with Government. The Chair asked that the document be ready in time for the Mexico Country Team retreat for presentation to country team staff. ✓

10. There is support for the preparation of the electronic database, CD-Rom, and other versions of the information as well as wide dissemination of the information in Mexico. One of the topics for the September discussion with Government should be to put together a funding package for the second phase, including the urban indigenous study already planned, and the possible carrying out of new regional profiles for remaining geographic areas of concentrated indigenous population. The study team expressed interest in exploring funding options for the LAC profiles as a whole from the regional studies committee, if there is still time within the current approval deadlines. }*

Cleared with and CC: Olivier Lafourcade, Director

Distribution:

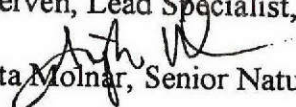
Messrs./Mmes. Lafourcade, Brizzi, Clifford, Hamann, Montes-Negret, Carrasco (LCC1C); Koch-Weser, Moser, JSwartz, Martinez, Cord, Uquillas, Jpena, Ruthenberg (LCSES); Davis (SDV); Hicks, Wodon (LCSPR); Feinstein (OEDPK); Patrinos (HDNED); Van Puymbroeck, Molaes, Genta Fons (LEGLA); Nahmad (Consultant); IRIS1.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

file: ARS

DATE: July 23, 1998

TO: Luis Serven, Lead Specialist, Regional Studies

FROM:  Augusta Molnar, Senior Natural Resource Management Specialist, LCSES

EXTENSION: 3-1894

SUBJECT: **Proposal for Consideration by the Regional Studies Program:
Indigenous Country Profiles for Central America, Mexico, & the Andean Countries**

1. Attached is a proposal for submission to the Regional Studies Program. We understand that there has been a preliminary screening process, but we were encouraged to submit this proposal based on the positive feedback from a Mexico White Cover meeting on Monday, July 20, 1998. In that meeting, the Country Director for Mexico and Norman Hicks, Lead Specialist Poverty, observed that the profiles were of regional importance and were unique as Bank Sector Work employing a primarily qualitative and anthropological approach.

2. If it is still possible to consider this proposal, please see the attached. I will be in Washington until August 1, 1998 and then return in early September. In my absence, please contact Juan Martinez (36572) or Kathryn Johns Swartz (36212).

cc: Messrs./Mmes. Lafourcade, Brizzi (LCC1C); Dowsett-Coirolo, Cackler (LCC2C); Guerrero, Werbrouck (LCC6C); Solimano, Parker (LCC4C); Koch-Weser, Moser, Uquillas, Martinez, Mejia, Johns Swartz (LCSES); del Castillo (EASSD); Davis (SDV); Hicks (LCSPR); IRIS1.

REGIONAL STUDIES PROGRAM PROPOSAL
INDIGENOUS COUNTRY PROFILES FOR
CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, AND THE ANDEAN COUNTRIES
WORLD BANK, LCSES

Motivation

1. In 1997, with support from the Sida Trust Funds, the LAC Region began an initiative to develop profiles of indigenous peoples in Central American countries and Mexico. The final product has multiple audiences: World Bank and other development agency staff, government policy makers and indigenous organizations and their members. The objective of the profiles is to provide more in-depth information about indigenous populations, identify issues that require monitoring or further study, to generate documents that facilitate balanced discussion with Borrower countries, and to follow-up their conclusions through country dialogue and lending portfolio enhancement.
2. Considering the demand for this type of information at a regional level, the lack of models on methodology and content of a profile, and the value of comparing the situation across countries, LCSES is requesting complementary financing from the Regional Studies Program of US\$ 145,000 for FY99 to expand the scope of the indigenous profiles in Central America and Mexico and initiate profiles in three Andean countries, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru. LCSES has made a block request to the Sida Environment Trust Fund for FY99 activities in Central America, Andean countries, and Mexico for dissemination activities, a second phase study in Mexico and training of indigenous communities and staff time and travel of two consultants in the Regional Unit for Technical Assistance (RUTA) for follow-up activities and country dialogue. The Sida resources however are not guaranteed and they only partially cover the activities planned for the upcoming year. Moreover, Sida is more interested in the country dialogue and dissemination of the profiles information to a diverse set of users and follow-up actions, than in the research itself or the development of a methodology that is adequate for analyzing these issues from a Bank ESW perspective.
3. This initiative has received support and guidance from government agencies and World Bank sector and country departments, illustrating the need for this type of information on a country level and the interest in understanding the unique characteristics of indigenous communities in order to better address their needs. In parallel, the World Bank has initiated a number of important activities through its lending program and its allocation of special funds from the Institutional Development Fund for indigenous capacity-building (see Table 1). A number of projects are in place or under preparation which involve significant numbers of indigenous beneficiaries (see Annex 1).

TABLE 1: INITIAL IMPACT OF INDIGENOUS PROFILES ON EXISTING PORTFOLIO

COUNTRY	INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND CAPACITY BUILDING	PROJECTS INCORPORATING LESSONS OR PROPOSALS EMERGING IN PROFILES
Mexico	Cultural Patrimony Proposal in Preparation	Marginal Areas Project has expanded focus on indigenous agricultural systems Medium-size GEF project ideas for indigenous resource management
Honduras	Government supports second phase of capacity building to address cultural heritage and identity as well as productive concerns	Rural Land Management Project includes more explicit attention to indigenous resource management Planned Country Assistance Strategy
Guatemala	Proposals resulting from training initiative have been submitted to donors for financing	Community Development Project in San Marcos Background for Design of Cultural Heritage Initiative Land Administration Project
Panama		Basic Education II GEF Biodiversity Project Planned Country Assistance Strategy

4. In the past year, with support from the Sida Trust Funds and the Country Management Units there has been substantial progress in the development of a methodology for carrying out the profiles through local social scientists and researchers with guidance and technical comments provided by World Bank staff.

5. In the case of Mexico, there is now a strong inter-institutional working group at government level involving agencies financing projects in a range of sectors relevant to indigenous peoples. The National Indigenist Institute has requested support for activities designed to disseminate the findings of the profiles through distribution of written documents, distribution of the Geographic Information System (GIS) information base and training of indigenous communities in its use and local updating, and workshops, radio programs, and participatory analyses at community level to translate findings into concrete proposals for problem solving. A part of this dissemination would include regional exchanges of information through study tours of indigenous communities to other parts of Mexico and to Central America and Andean countries.

6. In Central America, the profiles are already leading to more in-depth social assessments for on-going project preparation and to a greater openness of government officials to potential for targeting indigenous peoples and incorporating their proposals into projects and programs. The next stage is the recruitment of two indigenous professionals (both from indigenous communities) to be based in the Regional Unit for Technical Assistance in Costa Rica (RUTA-Agricola) and to supervise emerging initiatives and promote and assist with carrying out of dissemination activities. The proposal to the Sida Trust Fund is to help finance the recruitment of indigenous professionals into Central America and the Andean region offices, including RUTA, and

the provision of complementary funds for training, dissemination, and policy workshops. The profiles provide a basic set of information and analysis for guiding the dialogue with Government and other actors and input to the training and workshop materials. They will also provide a baseline for evaluating the effectiveness of these follow-on activities.

7. The Bank has provided seed money for initiatives in the Andean countries, which is summarized in Table 2. This money, complemented by resources from DANIDA in the case of Bolivia, has allowed consultations with indigenous communities and leaders and the preparation of profiles, based on socio-economic studies by country experts.

**TABLE 2: FY98 EXPENDITURES ON BOLIVIA AND PERU
PROFILES/CONSULTATIONS**

ACTIVITY	BANK BUDGET	Sida FUND (LAC)	GOV'T	DANIDA
BOLIVIA PROFILE	85,000		30,000	100,000
PERU CONSULTATIONS AND PROFILE	85,000		25,000	

8. In the Andean countries, the profiles will provide a basis for developing strategies for indigenous development and the basis for establishing a more productive relationship between government agencies and indigenous organizations and community representatives. The experience gained through the preparation of the Ecuador Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Ecuadorian Development Project will be useful for creating a framework for the profiles. The next phase of the profiles will be used to disseminate the findings of the Andean socio-economic studies (profiles) within the country and to present these findings in multiple formats as GIS materials, as reports for in-country and Bank task team consumption, and as workshops and planning events with indigenous communities. GIS information bases will be made available to indigenous communities and government agencies, with development of a network to supplement the information over time and allow for new analysis of problems of potentials.

Methodology and Data Issues

9. There are three areas of innovation: (a) the use of expert social scientists to compile micro and official statistical information with qualitative findings from a variety of studies; (b) the use of focus groups and consultations with indigenous organizations to cross-check and validate the results; and (c) the transfer of written information and survey data into an interactive database that is geographically-referenced and which will be available as data files, a CD-Rom program, written text, and KMS information.

10. The first phase of the profiles has included the hiring of consultants with extensive knowledge of indigenous issues (in the case of Central America, by hiring indigenous professionals to oversee the national consultants) to compile information and supporting data on a range of topics identified for LAC as a whole as relevant to the issues in the country dialogue and portfolio. The topics of interest are: (a) demography and identity; (b) legal context and land and property rights; (c) economic livelihoods and

trends in subsistence, cash income generation, credit access, and market access; (d) use of the natural resource base and indigenous knowledge related to this; (e) social indicators and effectiveness/appropriateness of social service delivery; (f) social and political organization; and (g) relationship to the State and examples of successful and unsuccessful development intervention.

11. The profiles are producing a set of information on comparable topics, but in each country there are important differences related to the availability and quality of information. Mexico has the most reliable information base, since Government and non-Government statistics have disaggregated information since mid-century. Central America has reliable information where political units are exclusively indigenous, and very little disaggregation otherwise. The Andean countries have more disaggregation for the Amazonian populations, and are only now beginning to deal with the methodological issues for disaggregating highland and plains populations that until recently were considered acculturated or undifferentiated farmers or working class urban dwellers. The same situation exists for the Afro-Caribbean ethnicities in these countries.

12. The profiles are relying at this stage on the methodological decisions of the expert consultants hired, tempered by the guidelines developed by the World Bank-country steering groups created. Several interesting findings are emerging at this stage, which will be tested more rigorously in the next phase and in follow-on studies, like the urban study programmed for Mexico through this proposal. These are: (a) the persistence of social and political groupings and subsistence patterns from colonial and pre-colonial times, that are only comprehended using historical information; (b) the very high levels of marginality apparent in the micro-regional studies, which are not well reflected in municipal or state level data; (c) the disconnect between social service delivery and the needs and interests of indigenous populations; (d) the demographic persistence and recent expansion of the population identifying itself as indigenous, even with urbanization and high levels of migration; and (e) the continued strong link between concentration of indigenous populations and important natural resources, and the strong cultural values of most population for environmental persistence.

13. In all the countries the consultants are employing comparative, but distinctive approaches for checking the validity of information through focal group and field visit interviews. Techniques have included discussions of findings with indigenous organizations, indigenous professionals, municipal leaders, teachers, and community leaders in the states and regions profiled. Once the drafts are presented to governments, discussions with indigenous organizations and leaders are planned to validate the profiles, record gaps, and recommend action.

14. The Mexico profiles and three countries of Central America, Honduras, Panama, and Guatemala, have substantially completed the first phase of work. For Mexico, there is a plan to carry out an urban profile for major urban population centers to identify the demography and identity of indigenous peoples; social organization; residence and tenure situation; educational and health levels and access to employment and minimum living standards, links to communities or regions of origin; and policy or legal issues. This work will be guided by the experience in Peru where an urban study was carried out for

the profile/ indigenous plan underway which focuses on Afro-Caribbean populations and migrants from the *altiplano* highlands. Three profiles remain to be carried out for Central America and Bolivia work is just starting.

15. Regional Studies Program funds would allow for more intensive staff time on preparing the documents of the studies completed, comparing methodologies and information quality among country teams, carrying out of complementary studies, including the urban study for Mexico, on urban and organizational issues identified thus far, and for preparing more consistent and high-quality electronic and GIS-based data outputs for Mexico, Andean, and Central America countries. The funds could also provide resources for PREM poverty specialist staff time to apply findings and data sets to on-going and planned poverty assessments and to comment on the emerging products (see Budget Table 4).

Value Added

16. The Bank has been involved in research on indigenous peoples and development since the early 1980s when the World Bank first developed a position regarding indigenous peoples with the establishment of the Operation Manual Statement, OMS 2.34 "Tribal People in Bank-financed Projects 1982)." This policy addressed ways to protect small, isolated indigenous communities in the moist tropical forests of Latin America from the impacts of roads and new settlements resulting from Bank-financed projects.

17. The first review the World Bank carried out of the implementation of its policy on indigenous peoples, which included projects in Latin America, was *Tribal Peoples and Economic Development: A Five-Year Implementation Review of OMS 2.34 (1982-1986)*.¹ This review covered fifteen Bank-financed projects known to have affected the lands and resources of indigenous peoples, including eleven projects from Latin America. The report found that in spite of some advances related to greater participation of indigenous people in the design and execution of projects, it was necessary to have more systematic attention to legal issues related to land tenure.

18. The revision of the policy in 1991 resulted in the current policy on indigenous peoples (Operational Directive 4.20, "Indigenous Peoples")² which includes procedures to ensure that indigenous communities, if they wish to, would be able to participate in and benefit from development projects financed by the Bank. The OD describes new criteria to identify indigenous communities based on the specific socio-cultural and legal conditions of the countries that borrow from the Bank and on an international framework favorable to the acknowledgment and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. This OD is currently being revised as part of the overall policy reforms and consultations with indigenous leaders in Latin America on the revised version will begin this fall.

¹ World Bank. 1987. *Tribal Peoples and Economic Development: A Five-Year Implementation Review of OMS 2.34 (1982-1986)*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

² Indigenous peoples are defined in OD 4.20 as social groups with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society that makes them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the development process.

19. A second review of World Bank projects and indigenous peoples, *Protecting Amerindian Lands*,³ undertaken in 1992, analyzed thirteen indigenous land regularization programs in lowland South America. This review notes the important role that these projects played in physically demarcating and regularizing large areas of indigenous lands and it identified legal frameworks as the primary obstacle to successful land regularization. Their conclusion was that more is needed than just land regularization, projects must be accompanied by research, technical assistance and training programs to incorporate indigenous knowledge into natural resource management practices.

20. Research by the Bank has shown that the incidence of poverty among indigenous groups is severe and pervasive. Results from a World Bank study on *Indigenous People and Poverty in Latin America*,⁴ suggest that pertaining to an indigenous group in Peru, Guatemala, Mexico, or Bolivia increases the probability of being poor. The study shows that the living conditions of indigenous populations are abysmal when compared to non-indigenous and they generally have serious health problems and are less likely to seek medical care. Indigenous peoples also have fewer years of education than non-indigenous people leading to lower income-earning potential and in general, indigenous people earn less than two-thirds the salary of non-indigenous persons, and commonly work in low-paying sectors like agriculture.

21. In 1993, the Environment Unit in the LAC Region sponsored an Inter-Agency Workshop on Indigenous Peoples and Development in Latin America with the participation of ten indigenous leaders representing national and international organizations. The proceedings of this workshop were published in a LATEN Dissemination Note⁵. The proceedings note that indigenous peoples are the largest segment of the rural population and an important part of the urban population in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico and Guatemala and they continue to be the most impoverished sector among the poor, both in wealthy countries as well as developing countries. The workshop also highlighted the recent process of indigenous organization and networking and the revival of cultural heritage and values which contain the potential for indigenous development strategies.

22. In 1996, the Annual World Bank Conference on Development in Latin America and the Caribbean included a session on Indigenous Peoples and Social Exclusion with the presentation of research by Bank staff on *Including the Excluded: Ethnodevelopment in Latin America*⁶ and *Development of Indigenous Peoples*.⁷ These papers provide a

³ Wali, Alaka and Davis, Shelton. 1992. *Protecting Amerindian Lands*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

⁴ Psacharopoulos, George and Harry A. Patrinos. 1994. *Indigenous People and Poverty in Latin America*. Washington DC: World Bank.

⁵ Uquillas, Jorge and Jean-Carlo Rivera. 1993. *Indigenous Peoples and Development in Latin America*. LATEN Dissemination Note #8. Washington, DC: World Bank.

⁶ Partridge, William, and Jorge Uquillas with Kathryn Johns. 1996 "Including the Excluded: Ethnodevelopment in Latin America." In *Poverty and Inequality*. Proceedings Annual World Bank Conference on Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Washington DC: World Bank.

⁷ Nahmad, Salomon. 1996 "Development of Indigenous Peoples." In *Poverty and Inequality*. Proceedings Annual World Bank Conference on Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Washington DC: World Bank.

summary of the indigenous development strategies emerging in Latin America and an analysis of the conditions for successful development based on commonalities in numerous examples.

23. Much of the research on indigenous peoples in the Bank is the result of desk review of ethnographic studies undertaken in universities and the utilization of government statistics regarding the socio-economic indicators of indigenous communities. The introduction of social assessments in project design has produced additional information which is specific to the country and sector of the project. There has never been an attempt to pull all of this information together at a country level in a systematic way to provide policy-makers with vital information regarding the characteristics, problems, assets, spatial location, and recent developments in indigenous communities.

24. In 1996, the Asia Department initiated indigenous profiles at the country level to provide Task Managers with relevant information for project design and supervision issues in areas with indigenous populations. Profiles have been completed for Vietnam, China, Lao P.D.R., India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Indonesia (not discussed with Government due to sensitivity).

Task Manager and Team

In Headquarters:

Task Managers: Augusta Molnar, Senior Natural Resource Management Specialist, and Juan Martinez, Indigenous Specialist, LCSES.

Both technical specialists in the Indigenous Peoples Thematic Team in SDV. Ms Molnar is a Task Manager since 1992 for projects in Mexico and Central America and Mr. Martinez has community and indigenous development experience in Mexico and has worked on the target countries for LATEN and LCSES since 1996.

Advisor: Shelton Davis, Principal Sociologist, SDF

Mr. Davis is a well-respected anthropologist who has worked extensively with indigenous communities in Latin America, specifically Guatemala and Brazil, and in other regions. He will be half time in LAC region as an indigenous specialist and member of the quality-assurance group.

Social Scientist: Concepción del Castillo, EASSD

Indigenous Specialist and coordinator of the Asia indigenous profiles.

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Task Manager of Ecuador Profile. Sociologist with extensive rural development experience in and outside the Bank. Inputs on Central American and Andean Profiles.

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Dr Nahmad is a renowned Mexican anthropologist who until last year was the World Bank's NGO and Social Specialist in the Mexico Resident Mission. Currently, he works as a Bank consultant and with CIESAS, the Center for Research and Studies in Social Anthropology in Mexico.

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Indigenous Professionals working for RUTA-Costa Rica

In Andean Countries:

Task Manager: Juan Martinez, Social Scientist, LCSES

NGO Specialist, Peru: Elizabeth Dasso

Jorge Uquillas, LCSES

Team of local consultants advised by in-country senior social scientists

Timing of Activities, Reports and Dissemination

25. In Mexico, the White Cover ESW was issued on June 30, 1998 and discussed in a meeting chaired by the Country Director on July 20, 1998. The meeting agreed on the next steps regarding presentation to Government and dissemination, and in particular discussed funding options for the second phase of work. In Central America, profiles have been prepared for three countries (Honduras, Guatemala, and Panama) which will be finalized in the fall and the dialogue with Government will begin. Profiles for Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Nicaragua will be initiated in September. The White Cover on the Central America Profiles is expected in December 1998. The Peru Profiles are now available in a first draft and include a consultation organized by the Peruvian government nationwide. The Bolivia Profile is underway and the Ecuador Profile has not yet been started. Completion is expected mid-FY99 for the first two products and end of FY99 for the final.

TABLE 3: TIMETABLE

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Central America: Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and El Salvador profiles completed	9/98-11/98
Andean: Second Phase Peru Study (GIS and Profile)	11/98
Andean: Bolivia Profile carried out	8/98-12/98

Budget

TABLE 4: PROJECTIONS FOR FY99 FOR CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO AND THE ANDEAN COUNTRIES

Activity	Bank Budget (SW/Travel)	Governments	Regional Studies Program	Requested Sida CTF	Requested DANIDA
Disseminate Mexican and Central American profiles within government and among indigenous groups	10,000	6,000	10,000	70,000	
Create interactive format for GIS database and CD-Rom		5,000	25,000		
C. America and Mexico indigenous training and GIS dissemination to orgs.				75,000	
Urban Indigenous Study and Guerrero Study—Mexico, with consultation	10,000	6,000	40,000	60,000	
Development of Amazonian Biological Corridor (Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador)—workshops and studies	30,000	12,000	20,000	90,000	
Andean country action plans and profiles--	10,000	10,000	20,000		100,000
Create interactive format for GIS database and CD-Rom for Andes/Amazon	3,000		10,000		
Indigenous information centers, dissemination, and training	5,000			100,000	
PREM Staff Time			20,000		
TOTAL	80,000	39,000	145,000	395,000	100,000

Annex 1: Related Bank and GEF-financed Projects and Programs

Central America	Mexico	Andean Countries
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El Salvador Secondary Education	Decentralization and Regional Development II (FY 96)	Bolivia Agricultural Research and Extension Project
El Salvador Land Administration Project	Community Forestry (FY 97)	Bolivia GEF Biodiversity Conservation Project
El Salvador Health Sector	Rural Financial Markets (FY 97)	Bolivia National Land Administration
Guatemala Land Administration Project	Rural Development in Marginal Areas (FY98)	Bolivia Participatory Rural Investment
Guatemala Natural Resource Management	Basic Education III (FY 97)	Bolivia Primary Education
Guatemala Social Investment Project I and II	Water Resources Management (FY 97)	Bolivia Rural Water and Sanitation
Guatemala Basic Education II and III	Labor Markets (FY 97)	Bolivia Second Social Investment Fund
Honduras Rural Land Management Project	Housing II and III (FY 97)	Ecuador Environmental Management
Honduras Biodiversity in Priority Areas Project	Basic Health I and II (FY 98)	Ecuador Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Ecuadorian Development Project
Honduras Social Investment Fund III,	Water and Sanitation (FY 99)	Ecuador GEF Biodiversity Protection
Honduras Environmental Development Project	GEF Protected Areas Program	Ecuador Second Education Project
Honduras Water Supply and Sanitation	Second Primary Education	Ecuador Social Development, Health and Nutrition
Honduras Health Sector, Education		Ecuador Social Investment Fund
Nicaragua Atlantic Biodiversity Project		Peru Sierra Natural Resources Management Project
Nicaragua Rural Municipalities		Peru Basic Health and Nutrition Project
Nicaragua Water Supply		Peru Social Investment Fund (iii)
Nicaragua Social Investment Fund II and III		Peru GEF for Protected Areas
Guatemala Land Administration Project		Peru Rural Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance
Panama Social Investment Fund		
Panama Natural Resources and Rural Poverty		
Panama Biodiversity Project		
Panama Land Administration		

REGIONAL STUDIES PROGRAM PROPOSAL

**INDIGENOUS COUNTRY PROFILES FOR
CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, AND THE ANDEAN COUNTRIES**

WORLD BANK, LCSES

Motivation

1. In 1997, with support from the Sida Trust Funds, the LAC Region began an initiative to develop profiles of indigenous peoples in Central American countries and Mexico. The final product has multiple audiences: World Bank and other development agency staff, government policy makers and indigenous organizations and their members. The objective of the profiles is to provide more in-depth information about indigenous populations, identify issues that require monitoring or further study, to generate documents that facilitate balanced discussion with Borrower countries, and to follow-up their conclusions through country dialogue and lending portfolio enhancement.

2. Considering the demand for this type of information at a regional level, the lack of models on methodology and content of a profile, and the value of comparing the situation across countries, LCSES is requesting complementary financing from the Regional Studies Program of US\$ 145,000 for FY99 to expand the scope of the indigenous profiles in Central America and Mexico and initiate profiles in three Andean countries, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru. LCSES has made a block request to the Sida Environment Trust Fund for FY99 activities in Central America, Andean countries, and Mexico for dissemination activities, a second phase study in Mexico and training of indigenous communities and staff time and travel of two consultants in the Regional Unit for Technical Assistance (RUTA) for follow-up activities and country dialogue. The Sida resources however are not guaranteed and they only partially cover the activities planned for the upcoming year. Moreover, Sida is more interested in the country dialogue and dissemination of the profiles information to a diverse set of users and follow-up actions, than in the research itself or the development of a methodology that is adequate for analyzing these issues from a Bank ESW perspective.

3. This initiative has received support and guidance from government agencies and World Bank sector and country departments, illustrating the need for this type of information on a country level and the interest in understanding the unique characteristics of indigenous communities in order to better address their needs. In parallel, the World Bank has initiated a number of important activities through its lending program and its allocation of special funds from the Institutional Development Fund for indigenous capacity-building (see Table 1). A number of projects are in place or under preparation which involve significant numbers of indigenous beneficiaries (see Annex 1).

TABLE 1: INITIAL IMPACT OF INDIGENOUS PROFILES ON EXISTING PORTFOLIO

COUNTRY	INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND CAPACITY BUILDING	PROJECTS INCORPORATING LESSONS OR PROPOSALS EMERGING IN PROFILES
Mexico	Cultural Patrimony Proposal in Preparation	Marginal Areas Project has expanded focus on indigenous agricultural systems Medium-size GEF project ideas for indigenous resource management
Honduras	Government supports second phase of capacity building to address cultural heritage and identity as well as productive concerns	Rural Land Management Project includes more explicit attention to indigenous resource management. Planned Country Assistance Strategy
Guatemala	Proposals resulting from training initiative have been submitted to donors for financing	Community Development Project in San Marcos Background for Design of Cultural Heritage Initiative Land Administration Project
Panama		Basic Education II GEF Biodiversity Project Planned Country Assistance Strategy

4. In the past year, with support from the Sida Trust Funds and the Country Management Units there has been substantial progress in the development of a methodology for carrying out the profiles through local social scientists and researchers with guidance and technical comments provided by World Bank staff.

5. In the case of Mexico, there is now a strong inter-institutional working group at government level involving agencies financing projects in a range of sectors relevant to indigenous peoples. The National Indigenist Institute has requested support for activities designed to disseminate the findings of the profiles through distribution of written documents, distribution of the Geographic Information System (GIS) information base and training of indigenous communities in its use and local updating, and workshops, radio programs, and participatory analyses at community level to translate findings into concrete proposals for problem solving. A part of this dissemination would include regional exchanges of information through study tours of indigenous communities to other parts of Mexico and to Central America and Andean countries.

6. In Central America, the profiles are already leading to more in-depth social assessments for on-going project preparation and to a greater openness of government officials to potential for targeting indigenous peoples and incorporating their proposals into projects and programs. The next stage is the recruitment of two indigenous professionals (both from indigenous communities) to be based in the Regional Unit for Technical Assistance in Costa Rica (RUTA-Agricola) and to supervise emerging initiatives and promote and assist with carrying out of dissemination activities. The proposal to the Sida Trust Fund is to help finance the recruitment of indigenous professionals into Central America and the Andean region offices, including RUTA, and

the provision of complementary funds for training, dissemination, and policy workshops. The profiles provide a basic set of information and analysis for guiding the dialogue with Government and other actors and input to the training and workshop materials. They will also provide a baseline for evaluating the effectiveness of these follow-on activities.

7. The Bank has provided seed money for initiatives in the Andean countries, which is summarized in Table 2. This money, complemented by resources from DANIDA in the case of Bolivia, has allowed consultations with indigenous communities and leaders and the preparation of profiles, based on socio-economic studies by country experts.

**TABLE 2: FY98 EXPENDITURES ON BOLIVIA AND PERU
PROFILES/CONSULTATIONS**

ACTIVITY	BANK BUDGET	Sida FUND (LAC)	GOV'T	DANIDA
BOLIVIA PROFILE	85,000		30,000	100,000
PERU CONSULTATIONS AND PROFILE	85,000		25,000	

8. In the Andean countries, the profiles will provide a basis for developing strategies for indigenous development and the basis for establishing a more productive relationship between government agencies and indigenous organizations and community representatives. The experience gained through the preparation of the Ecuador Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Ecuadorian Development Project will be useful for creating a framework for the profiles. The next phase of the profiles will be used to disseminate the findings of the Andean socio-economic studies (profiles) within the country and to present these findings in multiple formats as GIS materials, as reports for in-country and Bank task team consumption, and as workshops and planning events with indigenous communities. GIS information bases will be made available to indigenous communities and government agencies, with development of a network to supplement the information over time and allow for new analysis of problems of potentials.

Methodology and Data Issues

9. There are three areas of innovation: (a) the use of expert social scientists to compile micro and official statistical information with qualitative findings from a variety of studies; (b) the use of focus groups and consultations with indigenous organizations to cross-check and validate the results; and (c) the transfer of written information and survey data into an interactive database that is geographically-referenced and which will be available as data files, a CD-Rom program, written text, and KMS information.

10. The first phase of the profiles has included the hiring of consultants with extensive knowledge of indigenous issues (in the case of Central America, by hiring indigenous professionals to oversee the national consultants) to compile information and supporting data on a range of topics identified for LAC as a whole as relevant to the issues in the country dialogue and portfolio. The topics of interest are: (a) demography and identity; (b) legal context and land and property rights; (c) economic livelihoods and

trends in subsistence, cash income generation, credit access, and market access; (d) use of the natural resource base and indigenous knowledge related to this; (e) social indicators and effectiveness/appropriateness of social service delivery; (f) social and political organization; and (g) relationship to the State and examples of successful and unsuccessful development intervention.

11. The profiles are producing a set of information on comparable topics, but in each country there are important differences related to the availability and quality of information. Mexico has the most reliable information base, since Government and non-Government statistics have disaggregated information since mid-century. Central America has reliable information where political units are exclusively indigenous, and very little disaggregation otherwise. The Andean countries have more disaggregation for the Amazonian populations, and are only now beginning to deal with the methodological issues for disaggregating highland and plains populations that until recently were considered acculturated or undifferentiated farmers or working class urban dwellers. The same situation exists for the Afro-Caribbean ethnicities in these countries.

12. The profiles are relying at this stage on the methodological decisions of the expert consultants hired, tempered by the guidelines developed by the World Bank-country steering groups created. Several interesting findings are emerging at this stage, which will be tested more rigorously in the next phase and in follow-on studies, like the urban study programmed for Mexico through this proposal. These are: (a) the persistence of social and political groupings and subsistence patterns from colonial and pre-colonial times, that are only comprehended using historical information; (b) the very high levels of marginality apparent in the micro-regional studies, which are not well reflected in municipal or state level data; (c) the disconnect between social service delivery and the needs and interests of indigenous populations; (d) the demographic persistence and recent expansion of the population identifying itself as indigenous, even with urbanization and high levels of migration; and (e) the continued strong link between concentration of indigenous populations and important natural resources, and the strong cultural values of most population for environmental persistence.

13. In all the countries the consultants are employing comparative, but distinctive approaches for checking the validity of information through focal group and field visit interviews. Techniques have included discussions of findings with indigenous organizations, indigenous professionals, municipal leaders, teachers, and community leaders in the states and regions profiled. Once the drafts are presented to governments, discussions with indigenous organizations and leaders are planned to validate the profiles, record gaps, and recommend action.

14. The Mexico profiles and three countries of Central America, Honduras, Panama, and Guatemala, have substantially completed the first phase of work. For Mexico, there is a plan to carry out an urban profile for major urban population centers to identify the demography and identity of indigenous peoples; social organization; residence and tenure situation; educational and health levels and access to employment and minimum living standards, links to communities or regions of origin; and policy or legal issues. This work will be guided by the experience in Peru where an urban study was carried out for

the profile/ indigenous plan underway which focuses on Afro-Caribbean populations and migrants from the *altiplano* highlands. Three profiles remain to be carried out for Central America and Bolivia work is just starting.

15. Regional Studies Program funds would allow for more intensive staff time on preparing the documents of the studies completed, comparing methodologies and information quality among country teams, carrying out of complementary studies, including the urban study for Mexico, on urban and organizational issues identified thus far, and for preparing more consistent and high-quality electronic and GIS-based data outputs for Mexico, Andean, and Central America countries. The funds could also provide resources for PREM poverty specialist staff time to apply findings and data sets to on-going and planned poverty assessments and to comment on the emerging products (see Budget Table 4).

Value Added

16. The Bank has been involved in research on indigenous peoples and development since the early 1980s when the World Bank first developed a position regarding indigenous peoples with the establishment of the Operation Manual Statement, OMS 2.34 “Tribal People in Bank-financed Projects 1982).” This policy addressed ways to protect small, isolated indigenous communities in the moist tropical forests of Latin America from the impacts of roads and new settlements resulting from Bank-financed projects.

17. The first review the World Bank carried out of the implementation of its policy on indigenous peoples, which included projects in Latin America, was *Tribal Peoples and Economic Development: A Five-Year Implementation Review of OMS 2.34 (1982-1986)*.¹ This review covered fifteen Bank-financed projects known to have affected the lands and resources of indigenous peoples, including eleven projects from Latin America. The report found that in spite of some advances related to greater participation of indigenous people in the design and execution of projects, it was necessary to have more systematic attention to legal issues related to land tenure.

18. The revision of the policy in 1991 resulted in the current policy on indigenous peoples (Operational Directive 4.20, “Indigenous Peoples”)² which includes procedures to ensure that indigenous communities, if they wish to, would be able to participate in and benefit from development projects financed by the Bank. The OD describes new criteria to identify indigenous communities based on the specific socio-cultural and legal conditions of the countries that borrow from the Bank and on an international framework favorable to the acknowledgment and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. This OD is currently being revised as part of the overall policy reforms and consultations with indigenous leaders in Latin America on the revised version will begin this fall.

¹ World Bank. 1987. *Tribal Peoples and Economic Development: A Five-Year Implementation Review of OMS 2.34 (1982-1986)*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

² Indigenous peoples are defined in OD 4.20 as social groups with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society that makes them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the development process.

19. A second review of World Bank projects and indigenous peoples, *Protecting Amerindian Lands*,³ undertaken in 1992, analyzed thirteen indigenous land regularization programs in lowland South America. This review notes the important role that these projects played in physically demarcating and regularizing large areas of indigenous lands and it identified legal frameworks as the primary obstacle to successful land regularization. Their conclusion was that more is needed than just land regularization, projects must be accompanied by research, technical assistance and training programs to incorporate indigenous knowledge into natural resource management practices.

20. Research by the Bank has shown that the incidence of poverty among indigenous groups is severe and pervasive. Results from a World Bank study on *Indigenous People and Poverty in Latin America*,⁴ suggest that pertaining to an indigenous group in Peru, Guatemala, Mexico, or Bolivia increases the probability of being poor. The study shows that the living conditions of indigenous populations are abysmal when compared to non-indigenous and they generally have serious health problems and are less likely to seek medical care. Indigenous peoples also have fewer years of education than non-indigenous people leading to lower income-earning potential and in general, indigenous people earn less than two-thirds the salary of non-indigenous persons, and commonly work in low-paying sectors like agriculture.

21. In 1993, the Environment Unit in the LAC Region sponsored an Inter-Agency Workshop on Indigenous Peoples and Development in Latin America with the participation of ten indigenous leaders representing national and international organizations. The proceedings of this workshop were published in a LATEN Dissemination Note⁵. The proceedings note that indigenous peoples are the largest segment of the rural population and an important part of the urban population in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico and Guatemala and they continue to be the most impoverished sector among the poor, both in wealthy countries as well as developing countries. The workshop also highlighted the recent process of indigenous organization and networking and the revival of cultural heritage and values which contain the potential for indigenous development strategies.

22. In 1996, the Annual World Bank Conference on Development in Latin America and the Caribbean included a session on Indigenous Peoples and Social Exclusion with the presentation of research by Bank staff on *Including the Excluded: Ethnodevelopment in Latin America*⁶ and *Development of Indigenous Peoples*.⁷ These papers provide a

³ Wali, Alaka and Davis, Shelton. 1992. *Protecting Amerindian Lands*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

⁴ Psacharopoulos, George and Harry A. Patrinos. 1994. *Indigenous People and Poverty in Latin America*. Washington DC: World Bank.

⁵ Uquillas, Jorge and Jean-Carlo Rivera. 1993. *Indigenous Peoples and Development in Latin America*. LATEN Dissemination Note #8. Washington, DC: World Bank.

⁶ Partridge, William, and Jorge Uquillas with Kathryn Johns. 1996 "Including the Excluded: Ethnodevelopment in Latin America." In *Poverty and Inequality*. Proceedings Annual World Bank Conference on Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Washington DC: World Bank.

⁷ Nahmad, Salomon. 1996 "Development of Indigenous Peoples." In *Poverty and Inequality*. Proceedings Annual World Bank Conference on Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Washington DC: World Bank.

summary of the indigenous development strategies emerging in Latin America and an analysis of the conditions for successful development based on commonalities in numerous examples.

23. Much of the research on indigenous peoples in the Bank is the result of desk review of ethnographic studies undertaken in universities and the utilization of government statistics regarding the socio-economic indicators of indigenous communities. The introduction of social assessments in project design has produced additional information which is specific to the country and sector of the project. There has never been an attempt to pull all of this information together at a country level in a systematic way to provide policy-makers with vital information regarding the characteristics, problems, assets, spatial location, and recent developments in indigenous communities.

24. In 1996, the Asia Department initiated indigenous profiles at the country level to provide Task Managers with relevant information for project design and supervision issues in areas with indigenous populations. Profiles have been completed for Vietnam, China, Lao P.D.R., India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Indonesia (not discussed with Government due to sensitivity).

Task Manager and Team

In Headquarters:

Task Managers: Augusta Molnar, Senior Natural Resource Management Specialist, and Juan Martinez, Indigenous Specialist, LCSES.

Both technical specialists in the Indigenous Peoples Thematic Team in SDV. Ms Molnar is a Task Manager since 1992 for projects in Mexico and Central America and Mr. Martinez has community and indigenous development experience in Mexico and has worked on the target countries for LATEN and LCSES since 1996.

Advisor: Shelton Davis, Principal Sociologist, SDF

Mr. Davis is a well-respected anthropologist who has worked extensively with indigenous communities in Latin America, specifically Guatemala and Brazil, and in other regions. He will be half time in LAC region as an indigenous specialist and member of the quality-assurance group.

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