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**AFRO-LATINAMERICAN
PROPOSAL**



1848139

The World Bank Group
Archives

R2004-149 Other #. 12 Box # 212119B
Shelton H. Davis - Afro-Latin American - Proposal - Correspondence

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Call
Juliana
Weissman

1/4/98

Please make copy
& send to:

Juliana Weissmann
(FYI)

RE: Nicaragua: Seminar
on Technical Education
& Higher Education for
Indigenous Peoples.

Juliana -

These are the materials
from Myrna Cunningham
(Rector of URACCAN), &

Mentioned in
my note to you
on 12/31/98.

Best,

Sandy



DE LA COSTA CARIBE DE NICARAGUA URACCAN

Answer

Managua, Septiembre 07 de 1998

Señor
Shellton Davis
Banco Mundial
Fax (202) 5223247

Estimado Sr. Davis :

La Universidad de las Regiones Autónomas de la Costa Caribe Nicaragüense (URACCAN), en el marco a la Jornada Indígena 2000, como parte de la conmemoración de la década de los pueblos indígenas, proclamada por la Naciones Unidas y por el inicio del Nuevo Milenio, estaremos preparando el Primer Seminario Internacional sobre "El acceso a la educación técnica y superior de los pueblos indígenas" a desarrollarse en el Recinto Universitario de Kambla - Bilwi, del 25 al 30 de Abril de 1999. Adjunto Proyecto.

La Universidad de URACCAN en el contexto de los programas desarrollados con la red de Universidades Indígenas de educación y programas afines, estamos solicitando el aporte financiero a las diferentes organizaciones internacionales, para el apoyo de este Primer Encuentro que tendrá como objetivo : Contribuir a la creación de espacios y vínculos, de análisis y propuestas en torno al acceso a la educación técnica y superior de los pueblos indígenas en el nuevo milenio. Esta iniciativa universitaria indígena, son producto de la madurez del movimiento indígena latinoamericano en su búsqueda de formas y vías para adquirir mayor autonomía.

Esperando obtener de usted, sus consideraciones a nuestra solicitud, aprovecho la ocasión para saludarle,
Atentamente,

Doctora
Myrna Cunningham K.
Rectora



Oficina Managua:
Del Puente El Edén 1c. arriba 2c al sur
Barrio Ducualí / Apdo. 891

Oficina Bluefields:
Tels. (082)21308 - 21297

UNIVERSITY OF THE AUTONOMOUS REGIONS OF THE CARIBBEAN COAST OF NICARAGUA URACCAN



Campuses in Bilwi, Siuna and Bluefields

Extension courses in Rosita, Bonanza, Waspam,
Pearl Lagoon, Orinoco and Nueva Guinea

2,500 students in 1998 academic year
Staff of two hundred teachers

**Indigenous, afrocaribbean, multietnic,
community-based and participatory**

THE URACCAN TEAM

Chancellor and Rector: Dr. Myrna Cunningham Kain

President of the Board: Dr. Henningson Omier

Vice Rectors:

- Bilwi Albert St. Clair
- Bluefields Miguel González P.
- Siuna Thelma Sánchez

Academic Secretary: Amanda Puhiera

THE URACCAN ASSOCIATION
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PRESIDENT - DR. HENNINGSTON OMIER

VICE-PRESIDENTS - DR. ALFREDO ARANA - DR ROBERTO HODGSON

SECRETARIAT

**MIRIAM HOOKER
DAISY GEORGE
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SANDRA HOOKER

ADOLFO CASTRILLO

ALTA HOOKER

AMANDA PUHIERA

RODRIGO LARRAVE

REV. ALLAN BUDIER

THALIA COE

EUGENIO PAO

FIDENCIO DAVIS

DEBORAH HODGSON

STUDENT REP

TEACHER REP

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

WHY AUTONOMY?

We Nicaraguan Costeños occupy a unique place and time in today's globalized world. We've reached a point where we must consolidate our regional, multiethnic institutions in an autonomous framework distinct from mono-ethnic models. Only in this way can we win respect for our cultural-ethnic diversity, conservation and rational use of our natural resources, and solidarity among our people enabling us to bring about interchange and a flourishing of our cultures.

With each passing day the possibilities for integral and sustainable development depend more and more on access to scientific knowledge. Indigenous communities and peoples must have the means to gain access to and integrate such knowledge into their world outlook and particular cosmovision.

URACCAN intends to facilitate this process without reproducing past schemes involving acritical transfer of knowledge not relevant to our reality. We hope with this approach to also help reduce the "brain drain" from our region to the world educational market.

AUTONOMY

- **WHAT IT IS FOR US**

Autonomy is a process of national liberation, of national reconciliation. The divine sparks trapped in each alienated Costeno, in each demeaned Nicaraguan, must be re-animated and redeemed through a successful autonomous process. Our Moral imperative is to build a better Atlantic Coast, to build a better Nicaragua.

- **WHAT IT IS NOT**

Autonomy is not a movement for independence; it is not a separatist endeavor. We Costenos are committed to consolidating the National Unity of Nicaragua through strengthening indigenous peoples and ethnic communities of the Nicaraguan Caribbean area, just as we are committed to Central American reunification and Latin American unity.

OUR VISION

URACCAN seeks to infuse the human resources of indigenous peoples and ethnic communities of the Nicaraguan Caribbean coast with technical, intellectual, and moral capacities that enable us to come to power, to develop our self-management abilities, and to become full participants in our regional multiethnic autonomy process.

OUR MISSION

URACCAN's mission is to help fortify the Autonomy Process on the Nicaraguan Caribbean Coast through training and professionalizing of human resources.

OUR AREAS OF WORK

- ✓ **ACADEMIC COURSE WORK FOR BOTH STUDENTS AND OUR TEACHERS**
- ✓ **EXTENSION COURSES IN COLLABORATION WITH COMMUNITY GROUPS**
- ✓ **RESEARCH - VIA OUR OWN INSTITUTES AND GENERAL STUDENT RESEARCH.**
- ✓ **MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES AND PRACTICUM WORK**
- ✓ **REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**
- ✓ **CONTINENTAL NETWORKING WITH INDIGENOUS INITIATIVES**
- ✓ **NETWORKING AROUND THE CARIBBEAN BASIN AND ISLANDS**

PROGRAMMATIC ORIENTATIONS

I. ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

Creating clear parameters for academic excellence and implementing of new educational paradigms for forming professional and technical human resources with people able to formulate and apply adequate methods and policies for managing natural resources and sustainable development.

II. CULTURAL IDENTITY

Helping to strengthen the ethnic and cultural identity of each Indigenous people and ethnic community: to develop capacities to assure the full exercise of their autonomous rights (economic, social, cultural, juridical, ecological, religious and political).

III. LOCAL LEADERSHIP

Create opportunities for traditional leaders and empirically trained persons to acquire professional and technical training, assuring an appropriate gender, ethnic, and generation balance among such students.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL CONSOLIDATION

Ongoing and sustained increase in URACCAN's institutional capacities - management, academic, research, technical cooperation and mobilization of resources - to assure appropriate and adequate administration and sustainability of URACCAN programs, projects and initiatives.

V. INTERCULTUAL EDUCATION

Serving as an international and national beacon and academic reference point for intercultural and plurilingual education anchored in human development based on Indigenous and Afro-Caribbean rights, sustainable resource utilization, and our own models for self-management and autonomy.



URACCAN RESEARCH INSTITUTES

**URACCAN HAS FOUR RESEARCH INSTITUTES
WHICH OPERATE AUTONOMOUSLY AND
ARE BASED ON URACCAN'S LOCAL CAMPUSES**

I. INSTITUTE FOR LINGUISTIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL RECOVERY (IPILC)

DIRECTOR: GUILLERMO McCLEAN

IPILC is based on all three URACCAN campuses. It has carried out studies about the linguistic situation of students of higher education in the Caribbean Coast and about the educational situation faced by indigenous peoples and ethnic communities.

IPILC elaborated a proposal for a decentralized Caribbean Coast educational system on behalf of the Regional Educational Commissions set up by the Autonomous councils, the Ministry of Education, and related NGOs.

IPILC works with cultural recovery programs and does work with PEBI [Intercultural Bilingual Education Program] in both autonomous regions.

IPILC is part of the EIB Latin American Network and has carried out studies on this theme in Central America in collaboration with Indigenous organizations, UNESCO, and the Rigoberta Menchu Foundation.

IPILC was a principal organizer of the First (April 1996) International Symposium on EIB and the First Interregional Meeting on Intercultural Education at Autonomy.

II. INSTITUTE FOR TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (IMTRDC).

DIRECTOR: ALTA HOOKER

IMTRDC specializes in ethno-medicine, ethno-botany, and community development. It has coordinated over forty studies in the past two years. It has a medicinal plant farm in Krabutingni (RAAN) and a herbaria in Bilwi.

IMTRDC has more than 50 healers, midwives, and sukias supporting its work. Recently the Mayangna Sauni As Traditional Medicine Commission was formed.

IMTRDC played a key role in the elaboration and establishment of an Autonomous Health Model for Caribbean Coast Indigenous people and ethnic communities, working together with the Autonomous Councils and other health initiatives.

IMTRDC collaborates with international health initiatives and organizations, participating in both Indigenous and broader networks.

IMTRDC works on mental health issues and anti drug-abuse campaigns. It is based in Bilwi [RAAN], and also does work in Bluefields, Bonanza, and Siuna.

III. NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT NETWORK (IREMADES)

DIRECTOR: ZARIFETH BOLANOS

IREMADES has active projects in both Bluefields and Siuna areas. It is monitoring a dredging project in Bluefields Bay and in Siuna has undertaken a soil-use study in the Rio Wany microbasin.

IREMADES began its work with a study of a participatory research methodology for community work on natural resources. In Bilwi it is coordinating TRANSFORMA, an environmental network. Together with CATIE is offered forest-management courses. Presently a joint management project for the Plan Grande Experimental Center (Bonanza) is being negotiated with GTZ-MARENA-BOSAWAS [German Cooperation, Environment Ministry, and Bosawas Reserve].

IREMADES organized the first Symposium on Ecology and Development in Siuna in 1977.

IV. INSTITUTE FOR PROMOTION AND STUDY OF AUTONOMY (IEPA)

DIRECTOR: CESAR PAIZ

IEPA is based in Bilwi and Bluefields, with its main offices and documentation center in Bilwi. It organizes forums and debates on regional autonomy, communal lands, and human rights. IEPA carries out lobbying work at the National Assembly, the Regional Autonomous Councils and AMURACCAN.

IEPA organized the Central America and Mexico Indigenous Rights Network (RDICAM) and is responsible for URACCAN's participation in the continental Network of Indigenous Universities and Allied Programs which is comprised of 23 participating organizations. IEPA coordinated URACCAN's Indigenous Rights Diploma.

URACCAN COURSES

PRE-GRADUATE COURSES

- Agroforestry Engineering
- Maritime Resources Engineering
- Business Administration oriented to natural resources
- Nursing Degree with honors in Epidemiology and Community Health
- Education Sciences with honors in Social and Natural Sciences
- Intercultural Bilingual Education Degree

ADVANCED TECHNICAL COURSES

- Indigenous Rights
- Social Communication
- ESEDIR - Mayan Culture and Community Development
- Intercultural Bilingual Education
- Accounting
- Forestry

POST BASIC

- Nursing with honors in Teaching and Administration

CERTIFICATE COURSES

- Gender and Local Development
- Indigenous Rights
- Sustainable Development
- Basic Accounting
- Local Health Management
- Intercultural Bilingual Education

SPECIAL COURSES

- Management
- Business Management and Independent Gold Miners
- Agroforestry
- Research Methodology
- Pedagogy
- Human Rights
- Cooperativism

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

URACCAN's teaching staff is mostly made of people from our two autonomous regions: it is supplemented by academics invited for certain courses. Each semester our teachers take PD upgrading and methodology courses. Twenty-nine of our professors are taking Masters Degree and Post-graduate courses in different fields offered by universities in Canada (York) and Spain (Barcelona).

LIMITATIONS

URACCAN's growth has been uneven because each campus has its own pace of development. This impedes integral approach to problem solving and planning.

The vision, mission and strategies of URACCAN are not adequately understood and appropriated by its decision makers, the administration, teachers and students. Coupled with scarce resources, this problem makes it difficult to identify priorities.

The current teaching methods still persist. Together with a certain "paternalistic" relationship between teachers and students is heritage from our colonial past. This hinders better to reach educational goals.

Like other institutions of higher education are still weak and underdeveloped within the region and at the national level.

POSITIVE EXPERIENCES

URACCAN has a high profile as a multi-ethnic and multilingual Costeno institution in eight municipalities of the Autonomous Regions -- with real credibility and acceptance from most of the public.

URACCAN is recognized by the National Council of Universities (CNU) and has access to state funding under the Constitutionally established "6% of national budget" formula.

URACCAN has a strong international profile and plays a leading role in key Indigenous and other networks. Our first graduates are Mayan ESEDIR students.

URACCAN has been able to provide partial or full scholarships to some 50% of its students.

URACCAN has highly qualified and committed administrative-technical leadership.

LIMITATIONS

URACCAN' growth has been uneven because each campus has its own pace of institutional development. This impedes integral approaches to problem solving and planning.

The vision, mission, and strategies of URACCAN are not adequately understood and appropriated by Association members, the administration, teachers, and students. Coupled with scarce resources, this problem makes it difficult to identify priorities.

Traditional teaching methods still persist. Together with a certain "pater-materialist" relationship existing between teachers and students (a heritage from our colonial past), this creates barriers to our educational goals.

Relations with other institutions of higher education are still weak and underdeveloped -- both within our region and at the national level.

EDUCATION WITHOUT BORDERS OR LIMITS

INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING AND COOPERATION

URACCAN is a community-based university serving the autonomous regions of Nicaragua. But URACCAN is also an international university.

URACCAN grants accreditation to the Guatemalan Escuela Superior de Estudios y Desarrollo Rural (ESEDIR), in particular to a course on Mayan Perspectives of Community Development.

On a Central American level URACCAN accredits certificate courses with FLACCA (Open Faculty Association of the Atlantic Coast of Central America) and with ILPEC (Latin American Pedagogic Institute (Human Rights certificate).

URACCAN participates in and helps to lead several important regional and continental initiatives - Indigenous, educational, health, and human rights networks. They include:

- Continental Network of Indigenous Universities and Allied Programs [coordinated from Canada (SIFC), Costa Rica (UPAZ), Nicaragua (URACCAN), and Chile (Frontier University).
- World Indigenous Health Network (coordinated from Ottawa, Canada)
- Continental Network on Multicultural Bilingual Education (coordinated from La Paz, Bolivia)
- Permanent Forum on Autonomy and Indigenous Rights (URACCAN chairs this Forum).

URACCAN publishes an English-language internet email bulletin called URACCAN UPDATE [uraccan@ibw.com.ni].

Please feel free to contact us at

P.O.Box 891

Telephone: (505) 2482118 & (505) 2484658

Fax: (505) 2484685

E-Mail: uraccan@ibw.com.ni

Managua, Nicaragua

Puente el Eden 1c. arriba 2c. al sur

OUR CARIBBEAN COAST

Nicaragua has two Autonomous Regions:

RAAN: North Atlantic Autonomous Region
Autonomous Government Center: *Bilwi*

RAAS: South Atlantic Autonomous Region
Autonomous Government Center: *Bluefields*

Modern History: British "protectorate" until 1894 when invaded by Nicaragua's General Cabezas and incorporated into the Spanish-speaking nation-state. Won constitutional autonomy in 1987 during the Sandinista revolutionary decade. Constitutional recognition then given to minority languages in the autonomous regions.

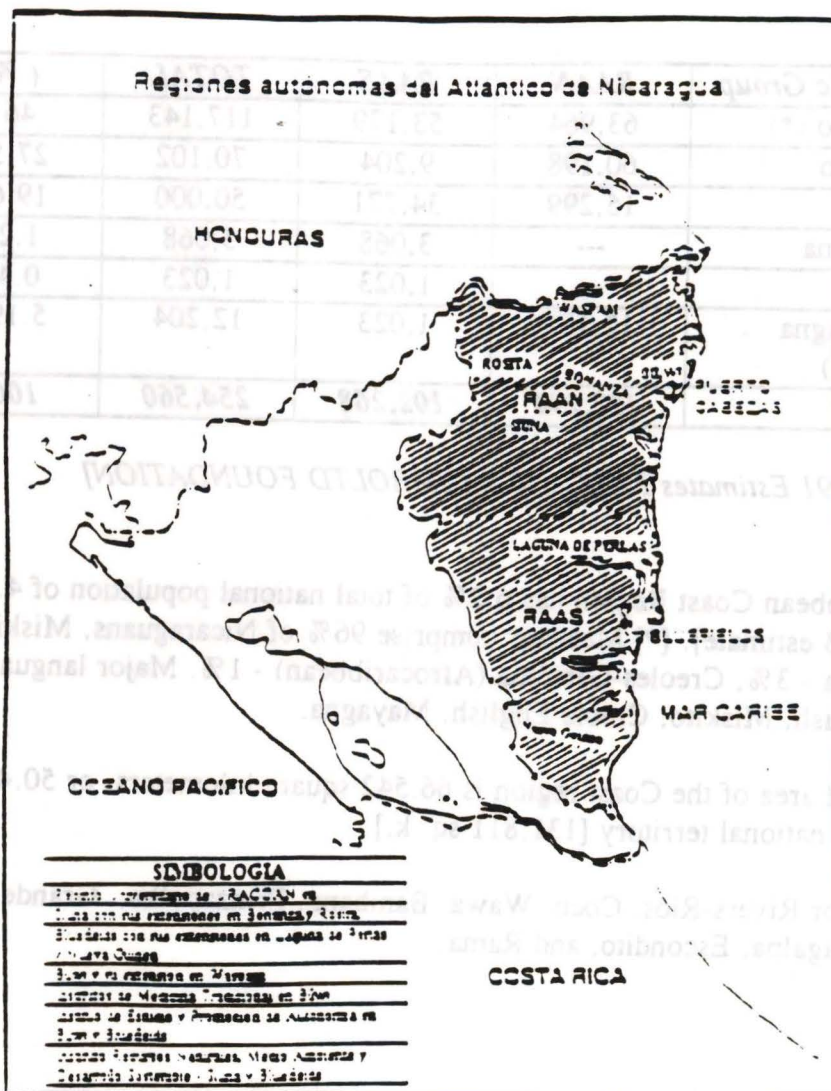
<i>Ethnic Group</i>	<i>RAAN</i>	<i>RAAS</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Mestizo (*)	63,964	53,179	117,143	46%
Miskito	60,198	9,204	70,102	27.5%
Creole	15,299	34,771	50,000	19.6%
Garifuna	---	3,068	3,068	1.2%
Rama	---	1,023	1,023	0.4%
Mayangna (Sumu)	12,181	1,023	12,204	5.19%
Totals	152,294	102,268	254,560	100%

* [1991 Estimates FADCANIC-HUMBOLDT FOUNDATION]

- Caribbean Coast Region has 6.2% of total national population of 4.1 million [1993 estimate]. [*] Mestizos comprise 96% of Nicaraguans, Miskito-Mayagna-Rama - 3%, Creoles-Garifuna (Afrocaribbean) - 1%. Major languages spoken: Spanish, Miskito, Creole English, Mayagna.
- Total area of the Coast region is 66,542 square kilometers, or 50.4% of the total national territory [131,811 sq. k.]
- Major Rivers-Rios: Coco, Wawa, Bambana, Prinzapolka, Grande de Matagalpa, Escondito, and Rama.

- Major economic activities: fisheries, gold-mining, lumbering, agriculture, tourism.
- Larger population centers-municipalities: Siuna, Bilwi, Bluefields, Waspam-Rio Coco, Rama, Pearl Lagoon. * Major Ports: Bilwi, Bluefields, Rama.
- Major Airports: Bilwi (soon to become international) and Bluefields. Regular commercial flights also service Siuna, Rosita, Bonanza, Waspam, and Corn Island.
- Major Highways: Managua-Rio-Blanco-Las Minas-Bilwi / Managua-Rama-Rio Escondido-Bluefields / Bilwi-Waspam-Rio Coco.

UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS REGIONES AUTONOMAS DE LA COSTA
CARIBE NICARAGUENSE - MURACCAN



**UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS REGIONES AUTÓNOMAS
DE LA COSTA CARIBE NICARAGÜENSE
URACCAN**

**INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS Y PROMOCIÓN DE LA AUTONOMÍA
IEPA**

**SEMINARIO INTERNACIONAL
SOBRE EDUCACION TECNICA Y SUPERIOR
DE LOS PUEBLOS INDIGENAS**

***ENCUENTROS INDIGENAS EN EL NUEVO MILENIO
INDIGENAS 2000***

JULIO DE 1998

INTRODUCCION

La conformación al año pasado de una Red de Comunicación entre Universidades Indígenas y Programas Afines ha venido a significar un avance en cuanto a la creación y/o fortalecimiento de espacios para el desarrollo de la educación indígena. Se trata de aunar esfuerzos orientados hacia la consolidación de proyectos ya iniciados y hacia la promoción de nuevos proyectos para lograr a través de una educación que esté bajo el control de los propios indígenas, o que al menos, incorpore sus principios y fundamentos. Una buena forma de lograrlo, es contruir una red firme y consistente de experiencias educativas dirigidas a los pueblos indígenas, de modo que éstas puedan ir fortaleciéndose con el tiempo y contribuir así a formar esa nueva generación de profesionales que asumirán el liderazgo del movimiento indígena en el próximo milenio. Los objetivos de la Red de Universidades Indígenas y Programas Afines, giran en torno a los ejes siguientes:

- Analizar y enriquecer las iniciativas desarrolladas durante los últimos años por una serie de instituciones en el continente en el campo de la educación post'secundaria indígena, a través de un intercambio entre cada una de estas experiencias.
- Explorar las posibilidades de nuevos proyectos o programas educativos dirigidos a indígenas que permitan ampliar la cobertura y el impacto de las experiencias analizadas, ya sea a través del fortalecimiento de cada experiencia aislada o a través del establecimiento de convenios bilaterales o multilaterales.
- Foralecer los vínculos entre las instituciones que impulsan estas iniciativas, facilitando el camino para establecer una red regional de opciones educativas interconectadas.

La red de Instituciones educativas PAGC y la Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (SIFC) con el respaldo del Gobierno de Saskatchewan, Organismos No Gubernamentales Canadienses y Organizaciones De la Red de Universidades Indígenas e instituciones con programas afines de Latinoamérica, han creado un plan de acción y organizados bajo una red de organizaciones Educativas denominada indígenas 2000: creando relaciones para el nuevo milenio.

Este plan de acción y acompañamiento consiste en organizar una serie de seminarios y encuentros en cuatro diferentes países en América, y los temas a tratar en estos eventos son:

- .. En Canadá "El saneamiento y la espiritualidad"
- .. En Guatemala: "Desarrollo Político y Económico"
- .. En Nicaragua: "El acceso a la educación técnica y superior de los pueblos indígenas"
- .. En Ecuador: "El futuro es nuestro"

La finalidad de estos seminarios es el de crear conciencia y buscar apoyo en los entes gubernamentales, agencias internacionales y la sociedad en general sobre temas indígenas, enmarcados en el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas. Crear condiciones para que se establezcan relaciones de cooperación entre organizaciones de diferentes naciones, particularmente entre organizaciones de Norte América y América Latina y entre organizaciones en América Latina. Se debe utilizar estas relaciones para crear sociedades sostenibles y acuerdos de cooperación.

Por último se publicará los principales componentes y resultados de cada uno de los encuentros y distribuirlos para propósitos educativos formales e informales.

ANTECEDENTES

El tipo de educación que las sociedades nacionales históricamente han venido ofreciendo a los pueblos indígenas y demás pueblos originarios del continente ha tenido por regla general un impacto más bien negativo sobre sus lenguas y culturas. Simultáneamente sus efectos asimilantes y homogenizantes, invocados en aras de la unidad nacional, no han hecho más que profundizar las diferencias entre los pueblos, alimentando el racismo, el etnocentrismo e incluso los fundamentalismos. Las pérdidas totales o de sus lenguas, culturas e identidades ha sido el alto costo que le ha correspondido pagar a pueblos enteros por una educación.

De ahí que con la toma de conciencia en los últimos años de muchos pueblos indígenas del Continente sobre sus derechos inalienables a acceder a modelos educativos pertinentes, diseñados por estos mismos pueblos desde su cosmovisión, y a partir de los elementos que la conforman, su ciencia, su tecnología, sus dones y saberes, se han venido ganando espacios y desarrollando condiciones para mejorar sus sistemas educativos. Pues se ha llegado a la conclusión irrefutable de que los modelos exógenos de educación, por provenir de afuera y estar conformados por elementos extraños a las culturas y cosmovisiones de los pueblos usuarios, no logran arraigarse a la comunidad. Lo que es peor, no cumplen con la función liberadora de la educación, antes bien se convierten en factores de una mayor dependencia y dominación. Únicamente los propios pueblos indígenas están en la capacidad y en el derecho de desarrollar los modelos educativos deseados y pertinentes a su realidad.

Si bien algunos Estados que reconocen su diversidad étnica y cultural, y que, además, promueven espacios para el desarrollo de programas educativos diferenciados, han venido impulsando programas educativos para indígenas y en el mejor de los casos, por los mismos indígenas a nivel de educación primaria, y en algunos casos excepcionales de secundaria, son mucho menos los esfuerzos que se han realizado en este sentido a nivel de educación superior.

El acceso de indígenas a la universidad se ha venido dando más bien en el contexto de espacios creados para ese fin en universidades tradicionales no indígenas, que como parte de sistemas educativos propios diseñados y manejados por los mismos usuarios indígenas. Sin embargo, en los últimos 20 años se han venido fomentando más y más la creación de estos espacios propios, siendo el caso más palpable la creación desde 1976 de la primera y única Universidad Indígena de Canadá, la Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, controlada por la Federación de Naciones Indígenas de Saskatchewan y miembro desde 1996 de la Asociación de Universidades y Colegios Canadienses.

De data más reciente son los esfuerzos en este sentido realizados por la Universidad de las Regiones Autónomas de la Costa Caribe Nicaragüense (URACCAN) con programas dirigidos a los pueblos indígenas y comunidades étnicas de la Costa Caribe Nicaragüense; los diversos proyectos promovidos por organizaciones mayas trae la firma del Acuerdo de Identidad en Guatemala, orientados hacia la creación de la Universidad Maya; el Instituto de Entrenamiento Indígena de Belice (BITI), y los proyectos de una universidad amazónica promovida por el Consejo de Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca del Amazonas (COICA).

OBJETIVO GENERAL

Contribuir a la creación de espacios para la educación técnica y superior de los pueblos indígenas y sensibilizar compromisos de los gobiernos, agencias internacionales y sociedad en general.

OBJETIVOS ESPECIFICOS:

- ♦ Proveer oportunidades para la creación de relaciones de desarrollo entre organizaciones de diferentes naciones, particularmente entre organizaciones de norte y Latinoamérica y entre las organizaciones de toda Latinoamérica.
- ♦ Promover el intercambio de experiencias en educación indígena técnica y superior.
- ♦ Promover intercambio entre instituciones de educación indígena y programas afines en transferencia de tecnología, desarrollo curricular y la formación de docentes.

ACTIVIDAD PRINCIPAL EN NICARAGUA

La ORGANIZACIÓN y realización de un seminario Internacional en la Universidad de las Regiones Autónomas de la Costa Caribe Nicaragüense, ubicado en la comunidad indígena de Kambla, Bilwi, Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte en el mes de abril de 1999.

TEMA DEL EVENTO

“El acceso a la educación técnica y superior de los pueblos indígenas”

LOGOTIPO Y LEMA DEL EVENTO

Indígenas 2000: Hacia un nuevo milenio!!

IDIOMAS

Inglés, español e idiomas indígenas.

DURACION DEL EVENTO

El evento tendrá una duración de 5 días

RESULTADOS ESPERADOS

- ✓ La promoción de relaciones de cooperación entre instituciones que trabajan en derechos indígenas norte/sur.
- ✓ mecanismos de comunicación.
- ✓ Creación de programas nuevos dirigido a la educación superior y técnico
- ✓ Publicación de programas específicos.

TEMATICAS PARA EL EVENTO

TEMA GENERAL

- Acceso de los Pueblos indígenas a la educación técnica y superior.

SUB TEMAS

- Conceptos y prácticas de educación intercultural.
- Conceptos y prácticas pedagógica intercultural e indígena.
- Características y diseños curriculares en relación a las potencialidades del territorio donde habitan los pueblos indígenas.
- La biodiversidad, la propiedad intelectual y el rol de los pueblos indígenas.
- Educación y desarrollo comunitario integral.

- El rol de las universidades en los procesos de autonomía y autodeterminación de los pueblos indígenas.
- Impacto de la globalización sobre el acceso a la educación y la tecnología de los pueblos indígena.
- Modalidades para el financiamiento de la educación superior de los pueblos indígenas.

GRUPOS METAS

- ♦ Red de universidades indígenas y redes afines.
- ♦ Foro permanente sobre autonomía y derecho indígena.
- ♦ Personal académico docente y de investigación en instituciones de educación superior.
- ♦ Líderes indígenas e instituciones que trabajan en educación.
- ♦ Organizaciones o agencias internacionales que trabajan con pueblos indígenas

METODOLOGIA

- ♦ Conferencias simultaneas
- ♦ Sesiones de grupos
- ♦ Exposiciones: (fotográficas, materiales, videos, transparencias, libros, revistas etc)

INDICADORES

- ✓ Numero de organismos que participan
- ✓ Numero de participantes/exposiciones
- ✓ Redes establecidas posterior al evento para seguimiento de acuerdos suscritos
- ✓ Memoria con resultados del seminario

NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES AL EVENTO

- ♦ 100 participantes internacionales de todo el continente
- ♦ Nicaragua 200 participantes:
 - . RAAS 40
 - . Otras Regiones 20
 - . Las Minas 30
 - . Río Coco y comunidades 30
 - . Puerto Cabezas 80

CRONOGRAMA DE ACTIVIDADES ORGANIZATIVAS

No	ACTIVIDADES	LUGAR	PERIODO	RESPONSABLE	COSTO ESTIMADO EN USA
1	Organización de Comité Pro Seminario, convocatoria a todas las organizaciones regionales, para integrar el comité	Puerto Cabezas, Siuna y Bluefields.	Julio 98	Comité Organizador	U\$ 844.00
2	Gestión de Financiamiento ante organismos y agencias donantes	Managua	Julio a Diciembre 1998	Comité Organizador	U\$ 397.60
3	Conferencia de Prensa, para la promoción del evento	Managua, Bilwi y Bluefields	Agosto, Noviembre (98) ; y Marzo(99)	Comité Organizador	U\$ 500.00
4	Convocatoria Oficial al evento a organismos e instituciones a nivel nacional e internacional, vía correo electrónico, fax , otros	Desde sede Uraccan Managua	Julio de 1998 Agosto 1998	Minerva Wilson Ligia Siezar	U\$ 1,000.00
5	Instalación de centro permanente de enlace e información de la Jornada Indígenas 2,000.	Bilwi y Managua	julio de 1998 hasta mayo 1999	IEPA-URACCAN	U\$ 3,000.00
6	Elaboración de diagnóstico base a nivel americano, sobre la temática "Acceso de los pueblos Indígenas a la Educación Técnica y Superior , documento que contendrá entre otros, Instituciones involucradas, personalidades, sistemas educativos, experiencias, programas, cooperación, coordinación Etc, El documento se presentará como insumo al debate internacional, que será enriquecida con las ponencias del evento	Continente Abya Yala	Concluir antes de MAYO 1999	Comité Organizador	U\$ 15,000.00
7	A nivel nacional organizar debate Pre Seminario al menos 3, uno en cada sector, RAAN, RAAS, Managua a fin de socializar y compartir sobre el tema	Bluefields, Puerto Cabezas y Managua	Noviembre 1998 a Febrero 1999	Comité Organizador	U\$ 10,000.00
8	Instar a las instituciones Educativas Post Secundaria de America Latina, a organizar ejercicios similares (Encuentros Nacionales de Educación Superior Indígena o similares) en los países donde existen este tipo de programa, a fin de consolidar una propuesta	America Latina	1998- 1999	Instituciones miembros de la Red	Cada País elabora y gestiona . de acuerdo a sus posibilidades
				Sub Total	U\$ 30,741.6

PRESUPUESTO ESTIMADO DEL SEMINARIO

No.	COMPONENTE	MONTO
1.	Organización y actividades pre- evento (descritas en actividades)	US\$ 30,741.60
2.	Coordinación	US\$ 4,000.00
3.	Gastos Directos (fax, teléfono, telegrama, etc)	US\$ 3,000.00
4.	Transporte	
5.	Invitados Nacionales	US\$ 16,190.00
6.	60 boletos Bluefields/Bilwi/Bluefields US\$ 85.00 c/u	US\$ 5,100.00
7.	20 boletos Managua/Bilwi/Managua US\$ 85.00 c/u	US\$ 1,700.00
8.	50 boletos Minas/Bilwi/Minas US\$ 60.00 c/u	US\$ 3,000.00
9.	Impuesto Aeropuerto 130 x 3	US\$ 390.00
10.	Viáticos Internos	US\$ 4,000.00
11.	Gastos Invitados Internacionales (100 Inv)	US\$ 21,800.00
12.	Hospedaje	
13.	Alimentación	
14.	Alimentación y Hospedaje	
15.	Hospedajes	US\$ 16,000.00
16.	Hospedaje/Bilwi	US\$ 14,000.00
17.	Hospedaje/Managua	US\$ 2,000.00
18.	Alimentación en Bilwi	
19.	Desayunos (300 x 5 x3) c/u	US\$ 4,500.00
20.	Almuerzos (400 x 5 x 3) c/u	US\$ 6000.00
21.	Cenas (300 x 5 x 3) c/u	US\$ 4,500.00
22.	Refrigerios (400 x 2 x 5)	US\$ 4,000.00
23.	Materiales para el evento, carpetas, impresiones, gafetes, cintas etc.	US\$ 9,000.00
24.	Materiales Didácticos	US\$ 3,000.00
25.	Impresión de camisetas	US\$ 2,000.00
26.	Promoción de actividades culturales y recreativas	US\$ 4,000.00
27.	Memoria	US\$ 7,000.00
28.	Pago por elaborar memoria	US\$ 2,000.00
29.	Impresión	US\$ 4,000.00
30.	Divulgación y reproducción (Audio. Grabación, filme etc)	US\$ 3,500.00
31.	Imprevistos	US\$ 3,610.00
	TOTAL	US\$ 184,031.00

30 = } Afro-Latin
~~4:30 PM~~ American
 Mtg.

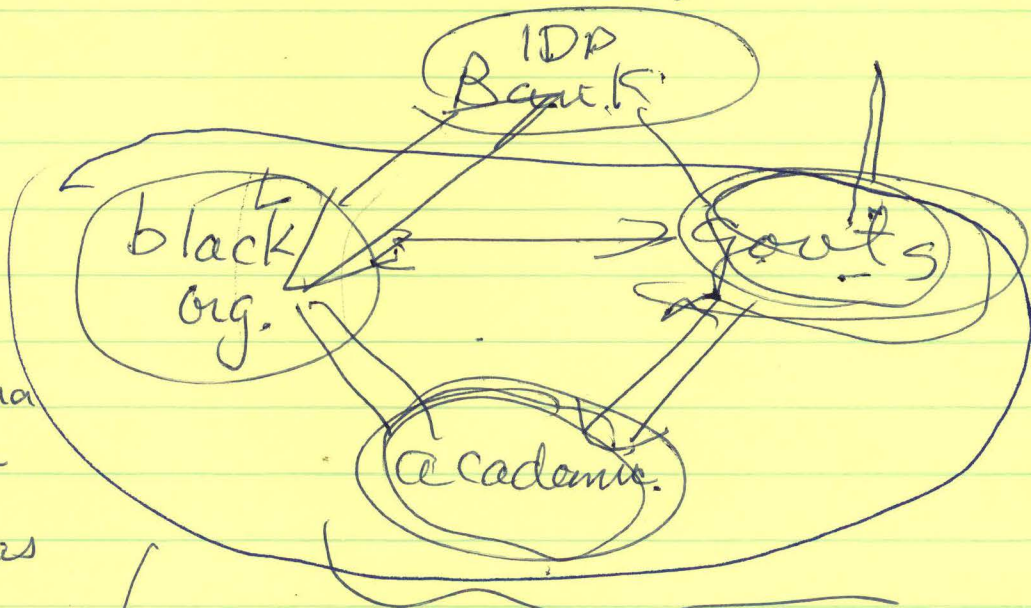
Sept. 28, 1998

50 people →

Strategy - Tech.

David

- ① Colombia NRM
- Colombia
- Rural Educ
- Honduras FIS =



poverty / soc. exch
 black people
 of comm

- John Turner
- Sheila Walker
- Brazilian Fnd
- Francisco Campbell
- Margarita
- Bismarck Bank
- works with Asia

Colombia NRM
 Els Dried - Acce

exchange — experiences

hear other experiences
 — discuss further these
 dialog.

① ESW ② policy
 ③ investment work



Shelton H. Davis
02/07/99 11:33 AM

Extn: 33413 LCSES
Subject: Maura Mosquera

Jorge--

I have a meeting with Jeannette Sutherland on Thursday, February 14 at 4 pm. Let's discuss the attached before between us and then meet with Jeannette together. She gave me a proposal for the training when you were away and we discussed briefly. I read it and the proposal needs work...on the other hand, I feel that this may be causing more trouble than it is worth given so many other things we need to do.

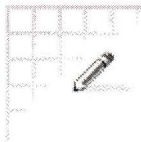
This is crazy stuff, and we may wish to distance ourselves entirely ... but I sense he is going to go to a higher level.

Let's discuss.

Best, SAndy

Tony: Please print out the attached.

----- Forwarded by Shelton H. Davis/Person/World Bank on 02/07/99 11:24 AM -----



Jorge E. Uquillas Rodas
02/01/99 01:21 PM

Extn: 39776 LCSES
To: Shelton H. Davis
Subject: Maura Mosquera

Sandy:

Did you see this? We need to discuss it before it goes out of hand. Michael apparently is imagining things that do not exist.

Jorge

----- Forwarded by Jorge E. Uquillas Rodas/Person/World Bank on 02/01/99 01:24 PM -----



Michael Franklin <mfranklin@oanet.org> on 01/28/99 12:28:41 PM

To: comuneg-rcastillo cc: Jorge E. Uquillas Rodas
Subject: Maura Mosquera

Maura:

Hemos mandado una nota a Jeanette Sutherland, consultora del Banco Mundial, haciendo una propuesta con el Sr. Uquillas.

Nuestras relaciones con el Sr. Uquillas Y el Sr. Shelton del Banco indican que una carencia de inters de parte de ellos para hacer un trabajo real con nosotros. Aparentemente, estan cementados a la burocracia del Banco utilizando metodologias para desarrollar sus propias vias de operacion y

negando todos nuestros años de trabajo duro.

La nota a Jeanette:

"Gracias por tu información sobre el proyecto de capacitación que OAA trató de negociar con el Banco Mundial. OAA habló con varias personas de AA21. Estamos de acuerdo que el Banco Mundial no tiene autoridad a dividir nuestro proceso y decidir con quien trabajar o no. Nosotros no vamos a reaccionar bien a esta sugerencia. (2) estamos ya organizando capacitación a través de USAID, y el gobierno de Francia, con posibilidades del BID. Por eso será importante no duplicar los esfuerzos. (3) no vamos a participar en ningún programa en donde no hemos sido parte del equipo de diseño.

Además de eso, estamos preocupados sobre quien recibirá fondos para dar esta capacitación y cuantos negros trabajarán en el proyecto. Al fin, vamos a reaccionar negativamente si encontramos que el Banco desfavorece nuestros iniciativas para crear alternativas a nuestros procesos.

Por eso nos hemos distanciado de su proyecto."

Maura estamos empezando a discutir el asunto con el liderazgo del Banco. El Banco Mundial ya está causando problemas en Perú. Ellos decidieron que no van a trabajar con las organizaciones de Cecilia y Eduardo. Obviamente no entienden ni quieren entender ni escuchar la importancia de estos tipos de grupos. Además ellos están trabajando con Jorge Ramírez a pesar de problemas de la ética y empujaron a Francisco Congo a trabajar con la de Jorge. Que lío. Esto demuestra que el Banco no paga atención a los valores que su poder le permite inculcar a la gente.

Mike Franklin

To: Jorge E. Uquillas Rodas
cc: Anthony Molton

DRAFT

- ① needs more
of a Central
America Caribbean
corridor focus;
② needs to be linked
to Meso America
Biodiversity Corridor
Project.

REGIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BLACK COMMUNITIES LATIN AMERICA: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

BACKGROUND:

According to studies conducted by the Inter-American Development Bank, the population of African ancestry in Latin America is estimated at 150 million, of which 90 million are dark-skinned blacks living below the poverty line. This segment of the poor represents 20 percent of region's population and 40 percent of its poor. Afro-Latin Americans exhibit all the symptoms of chronic poverty relating to health, education, housing. This is because blacks have little or no access to basic services.

For example, infant mortality rates on the Pacific coast of Colombia are 191:1,000. In Brazil, infant mortality for blacks is 102:1,000 compared to 76:1,000 for the rest of the population. The symptoms of poverty among this population have been chronic in the last century and are now worsening.

Their health situation shows morbidity due to poor sanitation, water borne diseases and conditions of malnutrition. Their educational facilities are sub-standard, access is difficult because of their impoverished condition, in addition to racial discrimination. Their access to the formal economy is hampered by their geographic isolation in rural areas, by racial discrimination, and their chronic poverty in urban areas.

The lack of reliable statistical data on the true state of this population and its actual distribution throughout Latin America has made them invisible as a target group for poverty alleviation programs. Afro-Latin Americans have received very little funding from international development organizations, including bi-/multi-lateral agencies, or private foundations in the last five decades of development. In all Latin American countries, they suffer from low public investment in rural and peri-urban regions, where they predominate.

There are institutional barriers to their self-development. One of them is the system of distribution of national resources which result in poorer municipalities not having access to international cooperation because they cannot produce the required share of co-financing. The other is the historical lack of physical, social, and technical investment in their regions, which has left them without the technical capacity to operate in a sophisticated government environment.

Poverty and misery are an immutable fact for the majority of peoples of African descent in the Americas. We cannot build the future of Latin America on a false premise. The fact remains that race is an eigenfactor of an individual's state of development: race often condemns one to poverty. Racism in Latin America engenders poverty by means of: covert racial prejudice; maintaining pre-existing historical biases against blacks; economic disenfranchisement of black regions; endoracism, which renders an individual incapable of accepting his/her own race. A further step is: "emblanquecimiento," which is the whitening of an individual's personal appearance, or marrying into another race to whiten their subsequent generations. In regions where they are an ethnic minority, they suffer from hidden discrimination and harassment. This makes them not want to identify themselves with the African community. They react against ethnic organization and favor "emblanquecimiento" of the next generation. Thus, identity becomes a divisive factor rather than one of unity. Yet it is identity that has made them victims of society and kept them as a marginalized group even though they account for a substantial percentage of Latin American population.

Individually, Afro-Latin-Americans face racial discrimination from institutions and from individuals, which has limited their participation in the national economy to unskilled jobs in constructions, domestic service, and petty trading in the informal sector. Only in some rural areas, are they in control of means of production which they have used to subsist while managing the biodiversity of the area. They engage in small scale production of staple foods such as plantain and rice. Their natural resources, however, are at risk because of the increasing number of timber, fishing, and mining companies that receive permission from the governments to extract the natural resources.

JUSTIFICATION AND RATIONALE:

~~Without the support of international cooperation, the task of poverty alleviation looms even more portentous. Apart from their productive potential, if Afro-Latin-Americans are not assisted to become more productive, they will continue to be a social cost to the country. As their poverty continues to augment, there will be continued and heightened consequences in terms of delinquencies that will destabilize their local societies.~~

Human resources are the engines on which any nation must run. Black communities, whether large or small, are therefore important to the well-being of Latin America. The failures of past development approaches, which placed capital above human resources, have proven that. ~~As we move towards the third millennium, we must break down the wall of indifference and end the complicity of silence.~~

Development agencies must use methodologies that will reach this population directly. As an initial response, ~~a regional training project is proposed, which would concentrate on strengthening grassroots organizations, existing NGOs, and develop materials geared~~

the LCSES

Special Team is proposing a small

towards mobilizing black communities. It is recommended that the program focus on improving self-esteem in the individual and within groups, and on enhancing their administrative, technical, and planning capacity so they can mobilize national and international resources for their self-development.

The program would be an extension and build on the experience of the highly successful Indigenous Peoples Capacity-building program

DURATION OF PROJECT:

that has been organized in LAC over the past 5 yrs. with regional ADF funding.

BENEFICIARIES: This projects stands to benefit directly black NGOs and grassroots organizations in Latin America and as a result, the wider Afro-Latin American community.

GOAL:

To provide a framework that will increase the technical and implementation capacities of black civil society (in particular, NGOs and grassroots organizations) that will work to meet the special needs of this marginalized population.

= provide for greater part of black NGOs & communities in Meso. Biod. Corridor Program.

OBJECTIVES:

-To strengthen management capacities and transfer of know-how skills;
-To enhance administrative, technical, and planning capabilities so they can mobilize national and international resources for their development;
-To provide training on how to build sustainable financial bases for the social change and development efforts of civil society organizations. Training must provide techniques for developing alternative locally-sustained funding strategies in lieu of relying primarily on foreign aid;


-To promote and maintain discussions and dialogue, as well as to raise awareness among all parties involved, through:

- Substantive facilitation work
- Active networking, locally, regionally, and internationally
- Maximum use of Afro-Latin American expertise
- Selectively chosen international expertise

-To provide a framework that would support, in the longer- term, a broad-based policy dialogue and consultation to help develop a common strategy for development that is locally sustainable and human-based;

[-To raise awareness of the status of Afro-Latin Americans within the Bank and other multi and bi-lateral development agencies.]

The Program framework should be organized within four thematic areas:

- 
- Natural resource management;
 - Organizational management;
 - Project management;
 - Information-sharing.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

There is a history of exploitation and mismanagement of natural resources within black communities in Latin America. In many cases, unscrupulous transnational, national, and private companies go into these communities to exploit natural resources without consideration for the ultimate impact on the local community. They enrich themselves in the process without the local communities benefiting much from the exchange. Government policies on this issue are influenced more by foreign interest rather than by the interest of the local communities. Continued mismanagement of natural resources has resulted in critical economic and ecological problems. This in turn creates obstacles in the socioeconomic development of the black communities.

Studies done on the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua have proven that efficient management of the forests can produce 440 million dollars per year; marine resources can generate 500 million dollars annually; and more than 10,000 million dollars may be earned from mine reserves.

Recognition should be given to creating an enabling environment for poverty reduction, and environmental regeneration. Training should focus on strengthening capacity to design and implement alternative natural resource management and development programs. Advocacy groups must be empowered to effectively lobby against mismanagement and misuse of natural resources by foreign companies.

ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Training must deal with issues ranging from good management practices to institutional development, and efficiency and productivity in contributing to NGO effectiveness in the development process and in the alleviation of poverty.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Technical assistance would serve to complement strengthened management capacities. Focus should be given to training in the areas of proposal writing, project planning, implementation, and evaluation. Consideration should also be given to strategic policy advisory services and training in order to transfer technical management skills and know-how on a permanent basis, so that the benefits of assistance can be sustained locally.

INFORMATION SHARING:

A contributing factor to the impoverished state of black communities in Latin America is a lack of access to information. Initiative will be taken to inform the participants of the operating functions of the Bank, its lending activities, and how it develops projects. Participants will be made aware of the various facilities that are available for NGOs and other non-profit organizations to fund small-scale projects. Accommodation will be made for other multi and bi-lateral agencies to participate in this training program so that substantive networking locally, regionally, and internationally can also be facilitated.

DISTRIBUTION:

Participants will include ----- representatives of NGOs and grassroots organizations from ----- Latin American countries, ----- percent of which should comprise of women and young leaders (and possibly university students). The total amount of NGOs and grassroots organizations represented will be-----.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY:

Outreach will be to all established black organizations in Latin America. There will be a consultation meeting/s with those groups that respond. The consultation process will allow participants to review and modify, if necessary, the selected themes for the training program; to suggest names of black professionals who may be able to lead some of the training sessions. A set of criteria need to be developed by which trainers for the seminars and workshops will be selected. Using a participatory methodology, the training program will include seminars as well as workshops. At the end of each workshop there will be an evaluation session, again, this will be an open and participatory process. The evaluation seminars will provide a forum for dialogue among government and the black communities. The final evaluation seminars would also create a framework for on-going development training projects

EXPECTED OUTCOMES/BENEFITS:

-Strengthened capacity of black NGO leaders, including women:

- To mobilize national and international resources for the development of their communities;
- To analyze and effectively lobby for policies that would favorably affect their people;
- To plan and execute innovative programs that would benefit their community
- To act more responsibly in administrative and financial matters for greater effectiveness in their development process

-Improved self-esteem among black communities;

-Increased collaboration with other black NGOs, and other regional and international NGOs, multi and bi-lateral institutions, and development agencies;

-New dialogue between black NGOs and their respective governments;

-A multiplier effect of the training activities in the countries represented by the participants.

LAC
INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREAS MANAGEMENT
WORLD BANK, LCSES and GEF
Draft Proposal

Background

✓ 1. There are a significant experience in the LAC region for Indigenous Peoples Development and Participation. Since 1993 the World Bank has initiated a LAC Indigenous Peoples Capacity Building Initiative started as a collaborative effort by the Bank and the Indigenous Fund (Fondo Indigena), the main objective of the initiative on participatory training is to strengthen indigenous peoples organizations and increase their options for ethno-development. The participatory training has been well received by the majority of the indigenous organizations and governments of Latin America, eight training programs has been completed until the present time and about six more are being implemented, the financial resources has been provided by the Institutional Development Fund. Another initiatives has initiated also in the LAC Region to develop profiles of indigenous peoples in Central American countries and Mexico supported by Sida Trust Funds. In the past years, there has been substantial progress in the development of a methodologies for carrying out the indigenous training initiative and the profiles through local indigenous social scientists and researchers with guidance and technical advice provided by World Bank staff.

In this Context, the Indigenous Social core-team in LCSES has identified the need for financial support for Indigenous Community Protected Areas Management in partnership with the Indigenous Fund and RUTA. There are a significant number of lending and non-lending operations in LAC region. Most projects face a number of similar challenges and problems with the indigenous peoples issues. There is a very little exchange of knowledge, methods and technologies among them. This proposal identify an opportunity to use the GEF medium size grants financial resources to initiate a indigenous strategic networking for Community Protected Areas Management in the LAC region.

Justification

2. There is a strong mandate to improve the situation of the indigenous communities in the concerned countries and to provide a better development opportunities. Many countries in LAC region are signatories to the ILO International Convention 169 for Indigenous Peoples and tribes in Sovereign Nations. All are signatories for the Biodiversity Convention which recognizes the present and potential role of indigenous communities in protecting biodiversity in the region. 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. A number of projects are in place or under preparation which involve significant numbers of indigenous beneficiaries. During the capacity-building training program implementation the indigenous peoples has been identified the need for directly financial

resources for natural resources management. This initiative has been initiated three GEF-Community Protected Areas Management as a medium size grants; two for the mesoamerican region Mexico and Guatemala; and one in the Andean-Amazon region Perú.

3. Considering the demand for this type of projects, LCSES is requesting to use GEF financial resources to implement the LAC Indigenous Community Protected Areas Management. This will be a partnership effort with the Indigenous Fund, RUTA and LCSES, the Bank will processing the grants for Bank and GEF secretariat approval, the Indigenous Fund will identify in the field with the national organizations and the countries focal points the grants for Community Protected Areas small-projects.

4. To consolidate this effort, the next step is to implement the Indigenous Community Protected Areas Management for the LAC region through a network of community organizations in Mexico, Central America, and the Andean-Amazon countries which would be able to exchange experiences and thereby improve their capacity for natural resource management and for active participation in protected areas management. Special emphasis would be placed on building a shared knowledge base on indigenous knowledge about biodiversity, its use, conservation, and management, including in human-managed systems, such as traditional agricultural farms with high percentages of native cultivars and useful non-food plants. The initial networking would include those countries in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, where the concept of a shared biodiversity system is already in place, and expanded to an Amazonian Corridor in the Andean Countries during the fiscal year.

Goals and Objectives

5. The main goal of the LAC Community Protected Areas Initiative is to improve the well being indigenous peoples by strengthening their cultural and natural patrimony values and contributing to effective Natural Resources Management at the community levels. The specific objectives are to:

- (a) build indigenous peoples capacity for self development, based on their cultural knowledge for community management natural resources and biodiversity conservation;
- (b) transfer control of protected areas management financial resources direct to indigenous organizations and communities
- (c) strengthening and improve the policy, administrative and institutional framework for community management based on the customary laws;
- (d) alleviate poverty among indigenous communities by economical activities *-in buffer zones* such as sustainable agriculture, low impact tourism, and other relevant activities; and
- (d) demonstrate the important role that the indigenous peoples can play in community protected areas management for biodiversity conservation

Constraints to Indigenous Community Protected Areas Management

6. Many Bank projects for Natural Resources Management indicates that indigenous peoples natural resources management is only partially constrained by a lack of financial resources. Along with this constraint, there are other factors which limit the participation of indigenous peoples in the natural resources management process. These include, among others:

- inadequate policy and legislative frameworks for land tenure and community management protected areas
- weak government agencies who often lack cultural and indigenous knowledge, sensitivity and expertise
- lack of accessible resources of indigenous communities to manage the protected areas and biodiversity conservation in their lands through the customary laws; and,
- insufficient coordination among donors in terms to sharing experiences in natural resources and knowledge of the indigenous peoples.

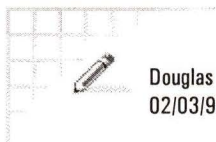
Strategic Approach

7. To respond to at least some of the above constraints, the Bank Community Protected Areas Initiative must be based upon a long-term perspective which recognizes the complexity of the situations faced by indigenous peoples for participate in the natural resources management in each of the countries where they live. The initiative will work with the national indigenous organizations and willing national governments (GEF-focal point), supporting groups of indigenous people that want to build their own capacities for protected areas management, the selection of management alternatives and formulation of strategies for network and interchange of experiences.

8. Based upon the above considerations the LAC initiative for Community Protected Areas Management, will be carried out over at least a five years period and contain a strategic approach which incorporates three fundamental elements:

- (a) strengthening the technical capabilities of community members for self-managed of protected areas and natural resources management;
- (b) financing specific activities in the areas of environmental education
- (c) to develop economic opportunities of the indigenous communities such as non wood products, ethno-turism and food production (in buffer areas) with agroecological technologies

Main Activities



Douglas J. Graham
02/03/99 03:04 PM

Extn: 36667 LCSES
Subject: Update on Dutch MBC Funds

This is an update on the status of the \$4.4 million allocation from the Netherlands/World Bank Partnership to the Regional Program for Strengthening the MBC. This email is lengthy and will not be of any interest to anybody not directly involved with these Partnership funds.

FUNDS AVAILABILITY

✓ The funds in Dutch guilders have still not arrived at the Bank. There appears to be however no particular problems -- just bureaucratic slowness. We cannot therefore immediately proceed with any disbursements or charges against the funds but we cannot either fail to move forward quickly with plans to disburse the funds! We are told that the funds should be available in one or two weeks.

PROPOSAL FOR USING THE MONEY

The current proposal for using the MBC funds (attached as an Excel file of one page) is essentially consistent with the last version that was widely circulated (end of December). Some changes have been made to take into account late-breaking developments in January and to take into consideration the fact that some planned activities are already being funded from other sources. Perhaps most importantly, we have had several meetings with the CCAD Executive Secretariat (led by Mauricio Castro) on the use of the funds and the Bank has committed itself to consulting closely with CCAD on the use of the funds. This for example has resulted in some activities being taken out on the request of CCAD (mining study for example) and a slight rearrangement of other priorities. In general, the CCAD has indicated that the proposed package of investments is consistent with the CCAD vision for MBC priorities.

✓ We have further agreed with CCAD that they will have a chance to review the details of the planned projects under the MBC package and it is to be expected that they will provide an important input into all final funding decisions.

✓ The only item that is not self-evident in the attached budget is a large one-line allocation of about \$600,000 called RUTA support to CCAD/MBC. This essentially reflects an agreement between the World Bank, RUTA, and CCAD to channel a substantial amount of funds through RUTA to CCAD, for use by the latter to address a number of high-priority actions (many of which were contemplated in the original proposal to the Dutch but are now subsumed into this line item). The precise allocation of funds to the different activities contemplated under RUTA support remains to be determined. Activities that would be financed under this line include: TA to a planned environmental technical assistance unit in CCAD (this would be the largest single item), various conferences/events on the Corridor such as with the private sector, indigenous peoples, and grassroot communities, CCAD operational costs related to MBC operations, costs for regular consultations with indigenous leaders, hiring of staff in CCAD to help with MBC work, environmental education, inventory of activities in the Corridor, and others.

REQUEST FOR NEW IDEAS

✱ Please note that although all funds are essentially allocated, it is highly probable that some activities are going to fall by the wayside in the next few months. I am interested therefore in putting together a list of potential projects that could step in to take their place. I'd appreciate a few lines on such ideas (it would not be worthwhile at this point to develop more detailed proposals). Any such idea should of course be consistent with the original proposal: for regional activities (S. Mexico to the Choco) and not for nationally focused activities, completely in support of the MBC, assignable to one of the existing seven modules, and certainty of complete disbursement by the end of the calendar year. I would put a particularly high premium on ideas we could turn into projects very quickly in mid-year, when I would have to be making decisions about reallocating funds from non-performing projects.

HIRING OF ASSISTANTS

In order to help administer and execute the projects under the MBC package, we are in the process of hiring two Dutch nationals to provide Washington-based assistance. Mr. Daniel Vreugdenhil is currently working with us on both the MBC package and on the Mitch

package (managed by Mark Cackler). A Ms. Lia Van Broekhoven is also being hired through the end of the calendar year as an all around project assistant and specialist on social/gender/indigenous issues on the various projects.

PROJECT CODES

Project codes have been established for each of the seven modules of the MBC money as follows:

Module 1	TAS 6C-LL-64978
Module 2	TAS 6C-LL-64980
Module 3	TAS 6C-LL-64982 ✓
Module 4	TAS 6C-LL-64984
Module 5	TAS 6C-LL-64985
Module 6	TAS 6C-LL-64986
Module 7	TAS 6C-LL-64987

(For definition of modules see budget or see below).

These codes are not for our costs but for the actual processing of contracts. Equivalent codes will shortly be issued by Marie-Claude that would be used, by module, for charging of the costs of our own expenses within the Bank. These costs are covered by an administrative budget from the Netherlands that is separate from the Partnership Agreement funds; up to 5% of the amount of the grant itself can be charged in the case of Bank-executed grants. Anybody who needs to charge time for their work on preparing these grants should contact me for the codes and I will let them know when they are created and when they can be used.

PROPOSALS FOR EXISTING PROJECT CONCEPTS

I would like here to provide some guidance to those of you who are supposed to be providing assistance on getting together project concepts. A few general thoughts first:

- Time is of the essence as is the certainty that the funds will be actually spent. The funds must be disbursed and spent by the end of the calendar year (for internal budgetary reasons of the Dutch government, there will be no possibility of extensions). Not only will unspent funds carry the high opportunity cost of what could have been done with them otherwise, unspent funds at the end of the year would also decrease our chances of accessing similar funds from the Netherlands in following years. As a result, I feel the need to build in safeguards to reallocate funding from projects that are not likely to disburse all funds in a timely manner.
- Use of Dutch firms, individuals, or suppliers is highly recommended, for obvious reasons
- For all contracts of any substantial amount, we should plan to solicit request for proposals from a short list (that would include whenever possible Dutch representatives); time should be allocated for the RFPs
- As noted above, we should consider a CCAD a partner in the use of these funds, and there should be an understanding that all proposals are to be open to the contribution of CCAD (so as not to risk losing too much time, CCAD would be asked to provide comments to proposals within a limited period of two weeks)

For each outstanding proposal, I would therefore appreciate receiving the following items, by the following schedule:

- 2-3 page outline of proposal by 19 February (two and a half weeks from now) ✓
- detailed TORs for the contract by 12 March
- contracts signed by 23 April (earlier if no RFPs involved)
- second tranche disbursement to contractee (mid-way point of contract) by 6 August
- final tranche disbursement (end of contract) by 10 December
- regular reports from the responsible person in the World Bank

Any serious delay in following the above proposal will result in a reallocation of the funds so as to ensure their timely use.

The outline I would like to receive from all involved parties (by 19 February) could be something like the following:

- ✓ - Concept and Justification: One of two paragraphs, linking project to overall concept of the regional MBC program
- Project Description: a few paragraphs
- Proposed Budget: How would the overall amount be broken up into different contracts? What would be the amount for the main subcomponents of the project. All contracts should have explicitly built into them cancellation clauses for tardy execution so as to give us the option for quickly reallocating funds.
- ✓ - Procurement/Execution: Who are likely contractees? Is the intention to direct contract somebody? Ideas for short list if request for proposal is to be carried out. Note that I will try and provide as much assistance as possible in identifying likely Dutch firms/individuals. What would be the role of the Bank, RUTA, CCAD? I would suggest three tranches of payments for the contract: 40% at signing, 30% half way through contract, and 30% at termination.
- Schedule of project: expected milestone dates for preparation of detailed TORs, signing of contract, dates for disbursement of tranches.
- Management Responsibilities within the Bank

My understanding of what the status is of different projects and from whom initial proposals are due to me is the following. Please let me know if I'm not clear on something:

MODULE 1 ON MBC PROMOTION AND COORDINATION

- Preparation Contract for FFI for Paris: Manager - Douglas Graham; TORs written and contract ready to be signed
- Clinton Event contract with CLS: Manager - Arsenio Rodriguez; TORs written and work underway; contract almost ready to be signed
- Internet Ecotourism Website: Manager - Ken Chomitz; Initial proposal already received; comments due back from me
- L. American Ministers Conference: Manager - Arsenio Rodriguez; Initial proposal due
- RUTA Environmental Support to CCAD: Manager - Martin Raine; Initial proposal due (CCAD has already provided a first rough breakdown of their priorities)

✓ MODULE 2 ON PROTECTED AREAS

- Community-managed protected areas: Manager - Juan Martinez; proposal due
- Preparation Visitor Centres: Manager - Daniel Vreugdenhil; proposal due
- Marketing Ecotourism in PAs: Manager - Daniel Vreugdenhil; proposal due
- Promotion Materials for MBC: Manager - Nicky Bowyer; work underway with FFI; TORs already prepared?
- Feasibility Study for MBC Trail: Manager - Douglas Graham; proposal due

✓ MODULE 3 ON CAPACITY BUILDING INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

- ✓ - Empowerment (training) indigenous peoples in and near PAs: Manager - Augusta Molnar; proposal due (presumably should be in consultation with Juan Martinez, Sandy Davis, Jorge Uquillas, and Paola Agostini who have all indicated an interest/stake in the use of the funds)
- Indigenous Profiles: Manager - Augusta Molnar; proposal due

MODULE 4: CONSOLIDATION STUDIES

- MBC Certification program: Manager - RUTA (Jim Smyle?); high interest for CCAD; proposal due (Note: the budget for \$150,000 in the latest version of budget includes the originally assigned \$100,000 as well as an additional \$50,000 requested by Mauricio Castro for study tours and associated expenses to do with the promotion of this program)
- Coastal Fisheries Study: Manager Paola Agostini (or Carl Lundin?); proposal due (on sustainable extraction of lobster along the Atlantic?)
- Conservation history of the MBC (a book): Manager - Daniel Vreugdenhil; proposal due

MODULE 5: MARINE AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT

- Support to Mesoamerican Barrier Reef Initiative: Manager - Marea Hatzios; proposal due
- Marine Conservation Initiatives: Manager - Carl Lundin?; proposal due

MODULE 6: INTER-AMERICAN BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION NETWORK (IABIN)

- Support for launch of IABIN in Brazil in the spring, background studies, pilot projects, follow up to launch, etc.: Manager - Douglas Graham; proposal advanced but not completed

MODULE 7: ECOSYSTEM MAPPING

- Country level maps to complete regional map: Manager - Daniel Vreugdenhil; proposal due
- Coordination and consensus building: Manager - Douglas Graham; proposal due
- Preparation of a regional map: Manager - Frederic de Dinechin; proposal due
- Incorporation into web-based Information Networks: Manager - Douglas Graham; proposal due

PROJECT ASSISTANTS

- Manager: Douglas Graham; contracting process underway

Please let me know if you have any comments,

Douglas J. Graham

To: Essd-Mbc

World Bank/Dutch Partnership for Mesoamerican Biological Corridor

MODULE 1: PROMOTION & COORDINATION MBC		1085000
Paris Conference	55000	
<i>FFI Preparation Contract</i>	35000	
<i>Marketing</i>	10000	
<i>Travel expenses</i>	10000	
Clinton Event Preparation & Communication Strategy	175000	
<i>Communication Strategy</i>	143000	
<i>Event Expenses</i>	32000	
Internet Ecotourism Website for MBC	100000	
Latin America Ministers Conference in Barbados	150000	
UTA Environmental Support to CCAD/MBC	605000	
MODULE 2: SUPPORT TO PROTECTED AREAS		585000
Community-managed Protected Areas	100000	
Preparation visitor centers	200000	
<i>Feasibility studies</i>	50000	
<i>Designs</i>	150000	
Promotion Ecotourism in Pas	285000	
<i>Marketing Ecotourism</i>	140000	
<i>Promotional Materials</i>	100000	
<i>MBC Trail</i>	45000	
MODULE 3: CAPACITY BUILDING INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES		550000
Empowerment indigenous peoples in/near protected areas/MBC	300000	
Indigenous Communities Profiles	250000	
MODULE 4: MBC CONSOLIDATION STUDIES		390000
MBC Certification Program	150000	
Coastal Fisheries Studies (lobster)	150000	
Conservation history of MBC (book)	90000	
MODULE 5: MARINE & COASTAL MANAGEMENT		300000
Mesoamerican Reef Initiative	200000	
Marine Conservation Initiatives	100000	
MODULE 6: IABIN (HEMISPHERIC BIODIVERSITY NETWORK)		470000
Studies, pilot projects, support for launch, etc.	470000	
MODULE 7: ECOSYSTEM MAPPING		
Country-level maps, coordination, consensus-building, regional map, incorporation into web-based information networks	800000	800000
Project Ejecution Assistants	220000	220000
GRAND TOTAL		4400000

2/26/99
Friday
2:30
Jeanette

ROUTING SLIP		Date
		February 19, 1999
NAME	ROOM NO.	
Douglas Graham	I6-219	
Juan Martinez	I6-207	
Augusta Molnar	I6-116	
Jorge Uquillas	I6-221	
Caroline Moser	I6-203	
Jeanette Sutherland	G8-066	
URGENT	For Action/Comment	Per Your Request
Appropriate Disposition	Information/Discard	Returned
Approval/Clearance	Note And Return	See My E-Mail
File	Per Our Conversation	Signature/Initial
RE: Proposal for Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Program (Dutch Trust Fund)		
REMARKS Doug- You will find attached a proposal for Dutch Trust Fund support to black communities in the MBC. The proposal ^{idea for the} was prepared by Jeanette Sutherland and discussed with Jorge, Juan, and Augusta. Would like to discuss with you at your convenience. Best, Sandy <i>SD</i>		
From	Room No.	Ext.
Sandy Davis	I6-205	3-3413

BRIEFING NOTE: Meeting with Mr. Michael J Franklin, Executive Director of
Organization of Africans in the Americas

Date: 13 May 1999

Time: 3 – 4 p.m.

Background.

1. **The Organization.** The OAA seems to have been founded as a “support group” around 1992- 1993 but in the past couple of years has become more active in Washington. The OAA’s ultimate goal of “bridging the gap in services to marginalized Black communities in Latin America, and to link these populations with organizations in the western world.” OAA seems to have no full-time members of staff but is run by Mr. Franklin, their President, with the support of Ernest Skinner, vice president and community development director of Citibank for the Mid Atlantic region and Jameelah Muhammad a school teacher in D.C. public schools.

The OAA with Mr. Franklin as its Executive Director, helped to found and became the first Secretary General of Afroamerica XXI – a network of Black and NGOs and elected officials in Latin America.

Activities. The OAA claims to have two types of activities: (i) advocacy with international organizations, and (ii) capacity building for black organizations in Latin America. However, their activities to date are limited to advocacy at the IDB, the O.A.S and the Interamerican Development Foundation. Their advocacy successes are summarized by them as:

IDB – (i) Being included in the meeting of the Board of Governors of the IDB in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, and, (ii) the IDB recognizing Blacks to be a vulnerable group and giving the institutional responsibility to the Indigenous Unit/Social Development Division for ensuring that their projects include Black populations.

OAS – (i) Mr. Franklin was elected to a civil society steering committee to help the OAS design a strategy paper around public participation and sustainable development, and (ii) Mr. Franklin addressed the Permanent Council of the O.A.S in February 1999. The OAA attempted unsuccessfully to have blacks recognized as separate, vulnerable group in the Declaration of the Santiago Summit also received some verbal praise from the Canadian Ambassador Peter Boehm and the Civil Society Task Force for the Summit of the Americas.

The OAA’s proposals. These include:

a) Poverty Mapping and Data Collection. That Blacks should be incorporated in household data collection and that poverty mapping exercises (especially around SIFS) include Black and Indigenous populations as a specific target group

b) Education. That financing for textbooks contain accurate and comprehensive information about Blacks for the country and that all loans for education reform include curriculum changes to support bilingual education and culturally appropriate material for Black communities

c) Social Assessments. Blacks should be addressed as a specific target group in project preparation and all projects should prove that their impact on Black populations will be to maintain self sustainable economies in the long term and compensating them for any negative affects.

d) Capacity Building. That projects include capacity building funds for NGOs and local governments

e) Staffing. Hiring of competent Blacks (and specifically of afro- Latin Americans) must be a priority for the World Bank whose practices are at present discriminatory.

Feedback from other organizations on their relationship with the OAA.

I have spoken to colleagues at the IDB, the OAS and.....The feedback is very mixed. While both organizations recognize the plight of Blacks in the region and were keen to find ways of strengthening their own products to address this, they have found the relationship with Mr. Franklin to be difficult.

The OAS points to his manipulation of the electoral process to become a member of the Steering Committee on Public Participation for Sustainable Development, his unconstructive role as one of 5 civil society members and his confrontational tactics both within the group with whom he works and in his presentation to the Permanent Council.

The IDB also cites confrontational tactics and of playing staff off in one department against another as examples of Mr. Franklin being difficult to work with. They are beginning to express concern about whether Mr. Franklin's membership in the region is as extensive as he claims.

Both organizations have provided Mr. Franklin with small entry points as a way of temporarily addressing the pressure he exerts. However, both are now concerned about the way that Mr. Franklin presents himself as a "legitimate actor", in part, because of his relationship with the IDB and the OAS.

In addition, people who have worked with Mr. Franklin suggest that while he is very committed to the cause of blacks in Latin America, his strategy and tactics are often unconstructive, he is stubborn and unwilling to negotiate. Letter campaigns, orchestrated by Mr. Franklin in a top-down manner with his local counterparts, form a large part of OAA's work program and Mr. Franklin seems to "control the agenda" of his relationship as a "representative of local black organizations running the Afroamerica XXI in an autocratic style.

The OAA's relationship to date with the World Bank.

Mr. Franklin has met with regional staff over the past few months. Norman Hicks has had a meeting with Mr. Franklin to discuss Mr. Franklin's report on the historical ...of Blacks in Latin America. Subsequently, Norman Hicks and Sandy Davis invited Mr. Franklin to the Bank for a brownbag with regional staff. This was, unfortunately, poorly attended. Sandy Davis and Jorge Uquillas had a meeting with Mr. Franklin to discuss a capacity building initiative for black organizations in Latin America. Mr. Franklin left the meeting after 5 minutes, claiming "you are not serious, you are wasting my time". Mr. Franklin had apparently, expected to sign a contract and begin a funding relationship at this meeting and was disappointed to find that staff were only prepared to share ideas on a capacity building initiative for black organizations. Jeanette Sutherland, a Bank consultant who once worked for the OAA, was present at this meeting.

Mr. Franklin has written several letters to the World Bank in recent months. Some of the letters have made quite serious charges against Bank staff and these have been copied to the White House and various representatives of Congress. Mr. Franklin seems to react badly to our efforts to work with a broad range of black organizations that extend beyond his members and is perturbed by the thought that we select our partners in civil society with clear criteria. His criticisms about specific projects are more than often generalized and, therefore, very hard to investigate in any depth. We have also received a letter from Congressman Payne (N. Jersey) asking for information on the impact of our projects on Black populations in the last 10 years and our staffing of Blacks in LAC. We have now replied to all of these letters. Outstanding commitments include;

(i) do a report with recommendations of strategies and activities (J. Redwood)

(ii) a meeting with two Honduran NGOs: OFRANEH and COMPAHs (D Warren). This is taking place this week on a SIF supervision mission.

The Honduran government has also written a 3 page reply to the claims made by OAA about the transparency of the social investment fund.

Issues of Concern in Dealing with OAA.

a) *Their legitimacy and accountability to local NGOs in our client countries.* While we recognize the legitimacy of international networks of NGOs who bring local issues to the attention of decision makers in the North, our operational partnerships with NGOs have largely been decentralized and now take place in the countries where we fund projects. International networks can speak credibly for local NGOs when they have been elected by them, when they involve local NGOs in the management of the network, when they consult with local NGOs about campaign strategies, letters etc. and when they attempt to build the capacity of local NGOs to be their own advocates before local decision makers.

Mr. Franklin has been elected. His organization's board, however, only has 40% representatives from the region and it is not clear that his member organizations represent

the most active grassroots networks of Black organizations in the region. Indeed in Ecuador, our task manager was able to introduce the OAA's member organization – a group of middle-class, black professionals – to the more grassroots- orientated national umbrella organization of blacks. The OAA seems to do little to build local capacity and promote local dialogues between governments and their citizens– preferring to keep the dialogue in Washington. In addition, they have no members in Brazil where there is the highest Black population, none in the Caribbean and none in Mexico (fourth largest population of Blacks in the region).

b) *Their tactics – the Judge and Jury.* The tactics of any campaign largely depend on the advocacy goals and the relationship that the organization seeks with the Bank. NGO-Bank relationships tend to be one of three types (i) partnerships – based on collaboration around a project or policy dialogue, (ii) constructive watchdogs - our projects and policies are independently monitored and our feet are held to the fire if we are seen to be breaking our own procedures or acting against our institutional mandate (iii) adversarial – NGOs believe that the Bank ought to be closed down. It is hard for one organization to play more than one role. They cannot be judge and jury. It is not clear whether Mr. Franklin wants to monitor us – which is a legitimate role – or whether he wants to collaborate either around existing projects and processes or through new ones. This confusion must be clarified if the relationship is to be made constructive. The rules of the game for each relationship are quite different.

c) *False assumptions.* Finally Mr. Franklin makes two false assumptions in his letters. First, he seems to believe that the Bank has enormous influence over governments whereby we dictate the detail of LSMS, education curriculums etc. However, governments are the implementors of our projects, and the Bank has moved into a more facilitatory and enabling role. To avoid continual intervention and dependency on donors in the North, NGOs must also use their own representatives to raise issues of concern in-country with the responsible for implementing the projects and collecting the data actually lies. Second, he seems to believe that we react to those NGOs that make the most noise and that we are able to fund them directly. Both of these assumptions are false.

Strategy and Key Messages for Meeting with Mr. Franklin.

1. The issue of inclusion of all minorities in the development paradigm is central to the Bank's work and has been given new prominence since JDW's 1998 Annual Meeting Speech. We have four policies to ensure that indigenous populations benefit from are projects and are not adversely affected by them. We have included Blacks in our policy dialogues (CAS, Colombia, Indigenous People's Development Plan, Peru,Ecuador).

2. Our work with civil society organizations is decentralized, is inclusive of a broad range of civil society actors and is based on a selection of key, local actors. We can allow no organization to be our gatekeeper and we have the right to be selective about who we work with so that we can best reach our clients: the poor. Our aim is promote partnerships around operational collaboration and policy dialogue where there is value added for the long-term impact of the product. These partnerships are based on mutual

5/13

Monday Thurs.
3:00 pm

**REGIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY STRENGTHENING
TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BLACK COMMUNITIES IN THE
MESOAMERICAN BIOLOGICAL CORRIDOR**

CONSULTANT TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

Consultant's Name: Jeanette Sutherland

A. BACKGROUND

See attached document

B. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT:

See attached document

C. TOR are as follows:

- 1) After consultation with local NGOs and other civil society organizations, identify short list of potential contracting organizations.
- 2) Coordinate with all actors involve to assess the needs of the community within which the project is to be implemented
- 3) Coordinate with all actors involved in the project design.
- 4) Work with Bank staff in developing a participatory style of management which identifies and utilizes the knowledge and expertise of the local community to the fullest extent.
- 5) Serve as the principal link between the contracting organization and Bank staff.
- ? 6) Coordinate the logistics of the entire technical assistance program, in close collaboration with the contracting organization and Bank staff.
- ? 7) Assist with evaluation activities.
- ? 8) Present a summary report of the project.
- 9) Perform other tasks as necessary to help ensure successful implementation of the project



Record Removal Notice

File Title Shelton H. Davis - Subject files - Afro-Latin American - 1998-2000 - Correspondence		Barcode No. 1848139		
Document Date 13 March, 1999	Document Type CV / Resumé			
Correspondents / Participants				
Subject / Title Jeanette Sutherland				
Exception(s) Personal Information				
Additional Comments		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson</td><td>Date July 31, 2019</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date July 31, 2019
Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date July 31, 2019			

REGIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BLACK COMMUNITIES IN THE MESOAMERICAN BIOLOGICAL CORRIDOR

A PROPOSAL FOR

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

A. BACKGROUND:

According to studies conducted by the Inter-American Development Bank, the population of African ancestry in Latin America is estimated at 150 million, of which 90 million are dark-skinned blacks living below the poverty line. This segment of the poor represents 20 percent of region's population and 40 percent of its poor. A significant number of this population inhabit areas of high biological diversity along the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (in particular Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Colombia).

Black communities were able to isolate themselves in areas along the Atlantic and Pacific Coast where they developed a self-sufficient lifestyle but were unable to integrate fully into the mainstream economic activities of their countries. Often, these communities developed close to indigenous groups where they shared the natural resources to provide for their subsistence economy. However, with the possible exception of Colombia and here only recently, they have no legal rights to defend the resources that they have traditionally used. Inadequate representative or participatory frameworks combined with a lack of legislation addressing protected areas or communal rights have led to uncontrolled resource extraction, deforestation for agriculture, granting of large mining concessions, and intensive logging.

The lack of reliable statistical data on the true state of this population and its actual distribution throughout Latin America has made them invisible as a target group for poverty alleviation programs. Afro-Latin Americans have received very little funding from international development organizations, including bilateral and multi-lateral agencies, or private foundations in the last five decades of development.

In addition, there are institutional barriers to the self-development of Afro-Latin American communities. One of them is the system of distribution of national resources which result in poorer municipalities not having access to international cooperation because they cannot produce the required share of co-financing. The other is the historical lack of physical, social, and technical investment in their regions, which has

left them without the technical capacity to operate in a sophisticated government environment.

B. PROPOSAL JUSTIFICATION AND RATIONALE:

5. Human resources are the engines on which any nation or people thrives and grows. Black communities, whether large or small, are no exception to this general rule, and the strengthening of their human resources is fundamental to the well-being of the individual countries in which they are citizens as well as the Latin American region as a whole. The failures of past development approaches, which placed capital above human resources, have demonstrated the validity of this proposition.

6. Development agencies must use methodologies that will reach this population directly. As an initial response, the LCSES Special Team is proposing a small regional training project that would concentrate on strengthening Afro-Latin American grassroots organizations, and existing NGOs, and develop materials geared towards educating black communities about natural resource management within the framework of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Program.

7. Black communities living in these areas of robust diversity are marginalized and live in extreme poverty with high economic dependence on activities that deplete these resources or destroy their habitats. A natural resource management project must therefore work to harmonize the technical needs of conservation with those of the population. It is recommended that the program focus on enhancing the administrative, technical, planning, and operational capacity of Black communities in the Corridor region. The program would be an extension of and build upon the experience of the highly successful Indigenous Peoples Capacity Building program that has been organized in LAC over the past five years with regional Institutional Development Fund (IDF) support.

C. PRIMARY GOAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

8. The primary goal of this proposal is to improve the well-being of black communities by strengthening their technical and managerial capacity and, at the same time, provide for greater participation of black NGOs and communities in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Program. More specific objectives are to:

- (a) incorporate natural resource management concerns into local development plans;
- (b) provide scientific information for planning, land use, and regulatory frameworks;
- (c) identify alternative and sustainable uses of natural resources through participatory processes; and,

(d) demonstrate the important role that black communities can play in community protected areas management for biodiversity conservation.

D. CONSTRAINTS TO BLACK COMMUNITY PROTECTED AREAS MANAGEMENT

9. As outlined above, one of the main constraints to black communities' natural resource management is a lack of financial resources, which is heightened by their invisibility as a target group to national and international development agencies. Other important factors that hinder their participation in the natural resource management process are:

- (a) inadequate policy and legislative frameworks for land tenure and community management protected areas;
- (b) weak government agencies who often lack cultural sensitivity to black communities;
- (c) lack of accessible resources of black communities to manage the protected areas and biodiversity in their lands;
- (d) insufficient coordination among donors in terms of sharing experiences in natural resources and knowledge of black communities.

E. STRATEGIC APPROACH

10. As a response to the above constraints, the project, though small in scope, should contain a strategic approach that incorporates the following elements:

- (a) strengthening management capacities and transfer of know-how skills of black communities and organizations;
- (b) enhancing administrative, technical, and planning capabilities so they can mobilize national and international resources for their development; and
- (c) providing training on how to build sustainable financial bases for the social change and development efforts of black communities and organizations.

11. Such training must also provide techniques for developing alternative locally-sustained funding strategies in lieu of relying primarily on foreign aid. It should also

promote and maintain discussions and dialogue, as well as raising awareness among all parties involved, through:

- (a) substantive facilitation work;
- (b) active networking, locally, regionally, and internationally;
- (c) maximum use of Afro-Latin American expertise; and,
- (d) selectively chosen international expertise

12. Finally, it should provide a framework that would support, in the longer- term, a broad-based policy dialogue and consultation to help develop: (a) a common strategy for development that is locally sustainable and human-based; and, (b) legislation that would regularize the land tenure of black communities and the protection of their natural resource base.

F. MAIN ACTIVITIES

13. The main activities to be carried out by the project would include:

- (a) project promotion, consultation and coordination with black NGOs, national agencies, and other interest groups;
- (b) workshops on technical assistance and capacity building (including training on alternative use of natural resources, supporting sustainable production systems and creating marketing channels so that people can sell under less exploitative conditions); and,
- (c) workshops on legal and demarcation procedures for securing recognition of black communities land rights

G. EXPECTED OUTCOMES/BENEFITS:

14. The expected outcomes and benefits of the project are:

- (a) promote conservation;
- (b) increase sustainability of conservation efforts;
- (c) strengthen capacity of black NGO leaders, including women;
- (d) mobilize national and international resources for the development of their communities;

- (e) analyze and effectively lobby for policies that would favorably affect their people;
- (f) plan and execute innovative programs that would benefit their communities;
- (g) act more responsibly in administrative and financial matters for greater effectiveness in their development process;
- (h) increase collaboration with other black NGOs, and other regional and international NGOs, multilateral and bilateral institutions, and development agencies;
- (i) create a more open dialogue between black NGOs and their respective governments; and,
- (j) generate a multiplier effect of the training activities in the countries represented by the participants.

H. Financial Needs

15. The LCSES Social Development Team is seeking \$120,000 from the Dutch Trust Fund for the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Program to prepare and implement the project. Approximately, \$20,000 of these funds would be used to hire a consultant to identify and work with a Black NGO or academic institution in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor that could prepare and implement the technical assistance and capacity strengthening program. The remaining \$100,000 would be provided to that NGO or academic institution to organize, implement, and evaluate the program. It is expected that the NGO or academic institution would be identified in April, have the project proposal and contract signed by June, and carry out the actual training program between July and November 1999.

Spro. Latin America
File: OAA

Organization of Africans in the Americas

Memo

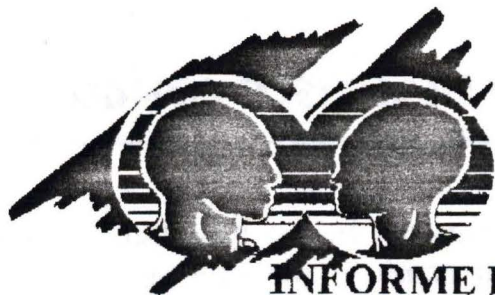
To: Dr. John Redwood
From: Michael Franklin
CC: Mr. Aklog Birara
Date: 05/19/99
Re: Concerns about the World Bank

SCANNED FILE COPY			
Accession No.		Box No.	
F P N	Date	6-2-99	Log #
Action	P.M.	CC	
FILE (Co/alpha/Pname or #) Lw/Cr GR/TI ESW Co/Rg Adm Proc			
PE- TOP. INF. SOCIAL.			

PE- INDIG. PEOPLES

Enclosed please find a document faxed to Michael Franklin regarding unwanted activities of the World Bank in Black communities in Peru. If there are any questions, please feel free to contact the Organization at 202.638.1645.

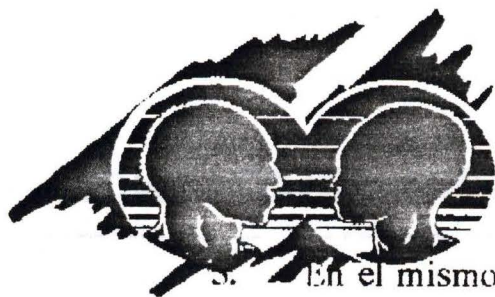
- Sandra Davis
- Kathy Bow
- Juan Martinez



MOVIMIENTO NEGRO FRANCISCO CONGO

INFORME DEL PROCESO DE NEGOCIACION CON EL BANCO MUNDIAL DE LAS COMUNIDADES AFROPERUANAS

1. El Movimiento Negro Francisco Congo ingresa a participar en el proceso del Banco Mundial de manera circunstancial, ya que nos enteramos por un compañero indígena el proceso que estaba realizando el Banco por intermedio del Ministerio de promoción de la mujer y desarrollo humano (Promudeh).
 2. En el mes de setiembre de 1998 una comisión del MNFC se hizo presente al Promudeh, específicamente a la Gerencia Técnica de Asuntos Indígenas, entrevistándonos con el Sr. Aldo Palacios, encargado de este proceso.
 3. El señor Palacios nos explico los alcances de este proceso, manifestando que si estaban considerados los afroperuanos ya que el organismo internacional contrató a un grupo de consultores para que elabore un estudio **"sobre temas relacionados a la problemática indígena, para que facilite el trabajo de las instituciones del estado en lo concerniente al desarrollo de las comunidades campesinas, nativas del país"**. El párrafo que esta entre comillas y en negrita ha sido transcrito tal como ha sido presentado el informe final presentado por los consultores, la población afroperuana esta insertada dentro de las comunidades campesinas. Los representantes de la institución manifestamos que las organizaciones negras no habían participado en el estudio y analizando el documento presentado no refleja la situación de la comunidad afroperuana. Asi mismo nos indico que este proceso solamente estan contemplados las comunidades rurales.
 4. En esta primera reunión tambien nos explico cual había sido la metodología del proceso con los indígenas y nativos. Este proceso fue participativo en la cual construyeron su visión de futuro (en cinco sesiones) y designaron a un representante de cada una de las etnias (nativos e indígenas), para que trabaje directamente con el Promudeh (pagados con fondos del Banco Mundial).
-



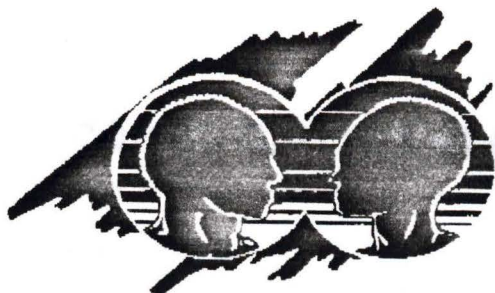
MOVIMIENTO NEGRO FRANCISCO CONGO

5. En el mismo mes nos reunimos con representantes del Banco Mundial para exponer la problemática de la comunidad negra y que esta sea insertada en este proceso, inclusive nosotros sugerimos que podíamos reunir a los representantes de las comunidades afroperuanas en el mes de noviembre para realizar el mismo proceso que realizaron los otros grupos (teníamos los fondos teníamos proyectado realizar el segundo encuentro de comunidades negras del Perú), pedido que no fue aceptado ya que el Promudeh tenía una serie de actividades programadas.
6. En la primera quincena del mes de noviembre nos reunimos con el señor Palacios, reunión en la que nos solicitó el teléfono de las organizaciones negras del Perú, para realizar una reunión conjunta, esta reunión se llevó a cabo con la participación del MNFC y Asonchd.
7. A finales del mes de noviembre nos llamaron del Promudeh para comunicarnos que habían determinado realizar una reunión con los representantes de la comunidad en la segunda semana de diciembre, lo cual para nosotros era una locura pues había que viajar por toda la costa peruana y justo en víspera de fiestas navideñas para coordinar con las personas y explicarles el motivo de la convocatoria, quedando postergada la reunión para el ocho de enero de 1999.
8. Los representantes de ambas instituciones viajamos al sur y al norte de la costa peruana el primero de enero del presente año (con fondos otorgados por el Promudeh), convocando a las siguientes representantes de la comunidad afroperuana:

Zona Norte

Amanda Soledad Camacho Robledo
 Martín Cornejo Cornejo
 Julia García Castillo
 Verónica Alvarado Urbina
 Walter Augusto Alzamora Salinas
 Haydee Ortiz Muñoz

Comunidad de la Tina
 Comunidad de Morropon
 Comunidad de Capote
 Comunidad de Zaña
 Comunidad de Aucallama
 Comunidad de Aucallama



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Zona Sur

Martin Acevedo Roman
Guillermo Advincula Previstero
Hermes Palma Quiroz
Gregorio Benavides Arenaza
Beatriz Arechua Palacios
Alfonso Cataño Canales
Guillermo Falconi Cordero

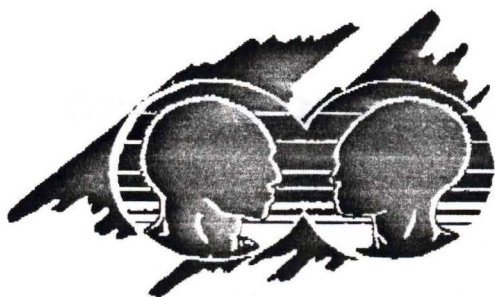
Comunidad de Chíncha
Comunidad de San Regis
Comunidad de El Guayabo
Comunidad de Acari
Comunidad de Acari
Comunidad de El Ingenio
Comunidad de San Jose de
Los Molinos
Comunidad de Sama Las
Yaras

Ines Nina Caqui

También participaron cinco representantes de cada una de las instituciones así como cinco profesionales de Lima (Jose Lucian, Rebeca Godos, Carmen Espinoza, Diego Robles y Miguel Gonzales).

Con este grupo de personas se trabajo la visión de futuro de la comunidad afroperuana durante un día a diferencia de los nativos e indígenas que trabajaron durante cinco días y tampoco pudimos incluir a un afroperuano para realizar el trabajo de seguimiento como los nativos e indígenas.

9. Los resultados de este trabajo no lo tenemos pues no han sido publicados, todo el proceso de selección, convocatoria y coordinación fue realizada por las dos instituciones.
10. Después de tres meses llamaron a las dos instituciones para explicarnos que el Promudeh realizaría una visita a las comunidades para realizar un diagnostico pero que las visitas las realizarían sus técnicos sin intervención de las organizaciones, nosotros manifestamos que no estabamos de acuerdo primero con los criterios de evaluación que se estaban utilizando en las encuestas ya que los criterios eran los mismos que se utilizaría para los nativos e indígenas los cuales tienen realidades diferentes y segundo por que las organizaciones no participarían directamente en este proceso.

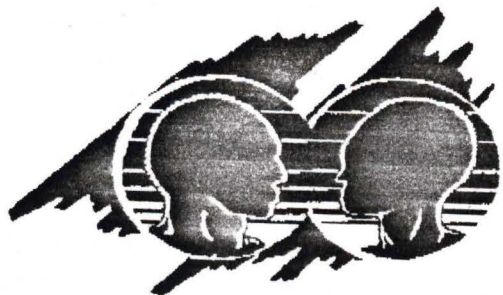


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11. A pesar de las objeciones que de las dos organizaciones el Promudeh de todas maneras realizaria las visitas, para tal efecto nosotros coordinamos con nuestros representantes en las comunidades que visitarían para que estén preparados y no sean sorprendidos.
12. Los técnicos del Promudeh visitaron las comunidades de la zona sur (Chincha, El Ingenio y San José de los Molinos), no visitaron las comunidades del norte.
13. El día 28 de abril se realizó la presentación del proyecto con la presencia de los grupos indígenas, nativos y afroperuanos donde se presento a las comunidades que serían beneficiadas con este proceso y en el caso de las comunidades afroperuanas solamente están contempladas las comunidades afroperuanas del sur y así mismo manifestaron que los trabajos se realizarían solamente con las organizaciones naturales de las comunidades beneficiadas sin tener en cuenta las organizaciones (ONGs) que han trabajado durante este proceso (tanto indígenas, nativos y los afroperuanos).
14. En la reunión de presentación del proyecto los representantes de base manifestaron que las organizaciones (ONGs) deberían seguir apoyando este proceso ya que estas vienen trabajando hace muchos años en la comunidad y en muchos de los casos tienen planes ya establecidos (como es el caso del MNFC que trabajo un plan estratégico institucional y también formulo un plan de estratégico con Afroamerica XXI).

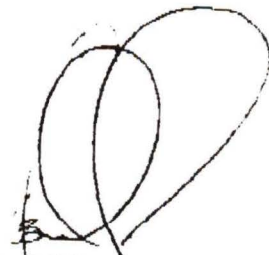
En base a lo antes expuesto consideramos lo siguiente:

- a) Que el proceso del Banco Mundial deberá de respetar a las organizaciones que estamos trabajando por años (en el caso del MNFC 12 años), en los procesos de organización de la comunidad afroperuana.
- b) Que las organizaciones que están trabajando actualmente en las comunidades froperuanas deberán de formular y ejecutar los proyectos que el Banco Mundial tiene proyectado financiar.



MOVIMIENTO NEGRO FRANCISCO CONGO

- c) Que se deberán respetar los planes de trabajo y de desarrollo que tienen las organizaciones para el desarrollo de la comunidad afroperuana, en el caso del MNFC cuenta con un plan de desarrollo para la comunidad afroperuana que fue formulado en el marco de la reunión de Afroamerica XXI en Honduras.
- d) Que el Banco Mundial deberá de dar prioridad a las organizaciones afroamericanas para que a nivel de consorcio formulen y ejecuten los proyectos en el ámbito de toda América Latina impulsando el proceso de Afroamerica XXI el cual es una instancia de representación de la comunidad afroamericana.



Oswaldo Bilbao Lobaton
Director Ejecutivo

Jiron Huarez 682, Brena, LIMA , PERU
Telefax: 51-1-330-6312
E-Mail: mnfcongo@mail.cosapidata.com.pe

OAA - Afro -
American



Shelton H. Davis
05/27/99 07:54 PM

Extn: 33413 LCSES
Subject: Internally approved minutes of meeting with Mr. Franklin - FYI

Please Print Out the Attached with Attachment.

----- Forwarded by Shelton H. Davis/Person/World Bank on 05/27/99 07:56 PM -----

Katherine A. Bain

05/24/99 05:07 PM

Extn: 34708 LCSPR
To: David De Ferranti, Shahid Javed Burki, John Redwood, Norman L. Hicks, Anthony J. Ody, Oscar Avalle cc: Shelton H. Davis, Jorge E. Uquillas Rodas, Juan Martin
Subject: Internally approved minutes of meeting with Mr. Franklin - FYI

Colleagues,

This version of the minutes from last week's meeting incorporates everyone's comments. Javed has asked for a briefing tomorrow afternoon at which point we will discuss sharing these with the OAA to come up with an agreed set of minutes.

Thanks

Kathy



Oaamin.doc

To: Rafaela Reff

Meeting with Organization of Africans in the Americas

Date: 13 July 1999

Time: 3 p.m.

1. On Thursday May 13, the Vice-President for Latin America and the Caribbean Region (LAC) Mr. Shahid Javed Burki met with Mr. Michael Franklin, President of the Organization of Africans in the Americas (OAA) and Secretary General of Afroamerica XXI. In addition to Mr. Burki, Mr. Anthony Ody, Mr. John Redwood, Mr. Norman Hicks, Ms. Katherine Bain and Mr. Oscar A. Avalle from the World Bank, as well as Mr. Roy Guevara Arzú from the "Centro para el Desarrollo Comunal" (Honduras) and Mr. Francisco Campbell (Nicaragua) from the Latin American Parliament participated in the meeting.

2. After welcoming the visitors Mr. Burki emphasized the importance that the World Bank and, in particular its President, assigned to its commitment towards poverty eradication. Mr. Burki expressed his view, based on his numerous trips to the region, that there is a need to attack inequality and exclusion as well as poverty in the LAC region. Since becoming vice president of LAC, he has stressed the need to work to "the inclusion of the excluded". Mr. Burki described the scope of several World Bank poverty programs in the Latin American and Caribbean region where black communities are the main beneficiaries such as rural development projects in Northeast Brazil, which now center around demand driven community development sub-projects that benefit poor populations which are predominantly of African descent, as well as specific projects targeted at indigenous and black populations such as in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. Mr. Redwood elaborated on the latter operations, especially the very successful experience with land titling under the Natural Resources Management Project in Colombia. He also briefed the group on a recent informal meeting with representatives of the Brazilian government at which they expressed strong interest in possible Bank assistance for a program to support development of the "quilombos" or poor rural communities made up of descendants of former slaves located in Brazil.

3. Mr. Michael Franklin, described the association, "Afroamerica XXI" (AAXXI), as the most comprehensive network representing the majority of black organizations in Spanish speaking countries in Latin America and the Caribbean region. Mr. Franklin, in his capacity as its Secretary General, indicated that, in his view, the Bank – along with other multilaterals - had not been targeting black communities sufficiently through their operations and, as a result, blacks were being further excluded from national development processes.

4. Mr. Franklin pointed to several cases which provided, he suggested, examples of where Bank staff had not acted with sensitivity, where the Bank had insulted black organizations by including them in meetings and programs with indigenous organizations and examples where the WB had simply misunderstood the aspirations of communities of African. In particular he claimed that the World Bank had not consulted members of his association

in Ecuador before deciding which groups it would work with inand suggested that he had also received complaints about World Bank initiatives with black organizations in Peru and Honduras. In Peru the WB had, he said, interfered with the existing process of black organizations to join their natural association, and tried to encouraged the establishment of a new umbrella organization, that was perceived as not representative. He suggested that the black organization with whom the WB was working was less effective than members of AfroAmerica XXI and that the WB would e shocked to know the truth about this organization. Mr. Campbell added that in Nicaragua, the lack of consultations with relevant Black Association had led problems in WB financed titling project due to differences of concepts of property rights.

5. Mr. Franklin also expressed that his association was trying to avoid mistakes the black leadership had committed in the past by exaggerating their representivity. However, he emphasized that while his network had been able to expand and claim representation of grass roots "black" organizations in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Central America, at at this stage his association could not claim to be very strong in Brazil – the country where there is the largest black population.

6. Mr. Burki reiterated the wish and commitment of the World Bank and its staff to working as closely as possible with a broad arrange of civil society organizations - including representatives of the Black Latin American community. He also, stressed the importance of establishing open and effective channels of communication between the NGO community and the World Bank. For that reason, he pointed to the appointment of civil society specialists in the majority of the WB's Resident Missions in the region. He urged Mr. Franklin to encourage contact between his members and these staff who had once formed part of the civil society community.

7. Ms. Katherine Bain provided additional information on the WB's work with civil society. She emphasized that most initiatives are (i) decentralized taking place at the national and local level, (ii) inclusive of as broad an array of CSOs as possible, (iii) based on existing structures and local processes and, (iv) aimed at mainstreaming civil society organizations into Bank projects, dialogues and research. She provided examples of various initiatives that have recently been undertaken by the Bank with black organizations in the region and which seemed to have been considered a success by the WB and local, black organizations alike. She encouraged Mr. Franklin to continue to provide the WB with feedback of where mistakes were being made and suggested that this feedback be based on more specific information so that it can be thoroughly investigated by the Bank and its clients. She offered Mr. Franklin a directory of the field-based civil society specialists and asked him to provide her with a directory of his own member organizations in order to facilitate better communication at the country level. She also offered to follow up on Mr. Franklin's complaints regarding Peru while she was on mission the following week.

8. Mr. Franklin committed himself to provide this Directory to the WB. He also inquired who would be representing the World Bank at the International Reunion of the

Black Family in Venezuela, from July 5 to 13.

9. Mr. Burki indicated that due to the decentralized nature of the WB, the most appropriate representative would be the Venezuelan-based civil society specialist.

10. Finally, Mr. Franklin thanked Mr. Burki for this productive meeting, and mentioned that he was looking forward to working with new Vice-President and to strengthening the contact of his organization with the LAC region in order to establish an open channel of communication that would allow an effective exchange of views on issues of common interest.

11. Mr. Burki also thanked Mr. Franklin for the opportunity to discuss areas of common interest and clarified that Mr. Franklin keep in touch with the WB and its work in the region through Katherine Bain, the regional civil society specialist

Participación en Encuentro de Afroamérica XXI¹

Barlovento, Venezuela

julio 6, 1999

Antecedentes y objetivos:

Participé con el Sr. Birara en el primer día de la **II Reunión Internacional de la Familia Africana de América Latina**. Pudimos compartir en el viaje hacia Barlovento las expectativas que teníamos de la reunión y de nuestro papel en la misma.

- Birara tenía la voz cantante, con dos conferencias, una sobre la política de diversidad del BM y las oportunidades de empleo para afroamericanos y otra sobre Africa. Venía también con una mente muy amplia, un gran deseo de ayudar a su pueblo y de demostrar que el BM es accesible a todos a través de las RM, que sus líderes (Wolfensohn y De Ferranti *deeply understand and care about exclusion of afroamerican and are willing to improve the WB's commitment in the issue*) y que a lo interno del Banco se podía y se iba a mejorar la política de diversidad (especialmente *achieving racial equality for all*, que ese era su desafío.
- Yo, asistí en calidad de observador, *to listen and learn*, para hacerme de una opinión personal y profesional acerca del Movimiento Afroamérica XXI y especialmente, para intentar servir de vínculo entre el Movimiento Afrovenezolano, la RM y el gobierno. Me tomé muy en serio esta misión porque pude constatar la necesidad imperiosa de que en HQ contaran con unos ojos y oídos libres de prejuicio (un tercero de buena fe). Tomé mucho interés en hacerme de una opinión sustentada en hechos y documentos. Recibí todo el respaldo de Kathy para obtener el archivo histórico de la relación de la OAA con el BM, con otros organismos internacionales y con la sociedad civil de los países donde tenemos RM. Me leí varias publicaciones de ellos en Venezuela y los acuerdos de las reuniones anteriores. Me entrevisté con las autoridades gubernamentales que lidian con las pocas organizaciones afrovenezolanas. Me reuní con los Directores Generales del CONAC (cultura) y del CONAMU (mujer). La apreciación que estos altos representantes tienen de las pocas organizaciones de mujeres negras (1) y afrovenezolanos (3). De esto les informé brevemente antes de mi viaje. En resumen, importa saber que la Fundación Afroamericana de Venezuela ha recibido un financiamiento oficial grande (60 millones de bolívares, 100.000 \$) del cual no han rendido satisfactoriamente cuentas al CONAC y sus representantes participaron en la Comisión de Enlace entre el gobierno pasado y éste, por designación del propio Presidente Chavez, con resultados pobres y altos costos por los conflictos generados.

Impresiones del Encuentro y sus actores:

1. **Del movimiento afrovenezolano:** Comienzo por ésto porque es el tema que más me toca directamente. De ésto me ocuparé de hacer seguimiento y de reunirme con sus líderes para conocerlos mejor, si es que el BM lo considera pertinente. Puedo afirmar, sin temor a equivocarme ni ser injusta, que tienen hasta ahora muy poco arraigo en Venezuela, muy poca legitimidad, que no tienen seguidores visibles, activos distintos a 5 o 6 líderes, que no lograron convocar a sus seguidores al gran encuentro, a pesar de que se hacía en nuestro país y que no tenían que pagar inscripción. Es una lástima que siendo Venezuela sede, no se hubiese logrado sino que 10 venezolanos participáramos, incluyendo mi persona. Cuando uno ofrece su país como sede es justamente para posicionar mejor el tema, para

¹ Informe de Misión de María Magdalena Colmenares

facilitar a las organizaciones locales la participación y para motivar nuevos aliados a la causa. Esto no se logró y no se si importaba a los organizadores, no hubo promoción en el país de ningún tipo. Un solo aviso de periódico vi, el cual les envié y hace aparecer que el Banco Mundial y otros organismos apoyan el evento. Lo que si pudo observarse es que Jesús "Chucho" García, de la Fundación Afroamérica, tenía en venta más de 7 publicaciones (revistas y libros) y CD financiados por el CONAC.

2. **Del movimiento afrolatinoamericano:** coincido con Birara, quién se impresionó de este Encuentro como una *"powerful experience with a broad representation"*. Pudimos constatar que más de 200 delegados, provenientes de Colombia, República Dominicana, Perú, Honduras, Ecuador y alguno que otro de Nicaragua, Brazil, Cuba, Costa Rica, Bolivia, Uruguay y Venezuela, estaban deseosos de encontrarse para compartir mejores estrategias de lucha étnica. La mejor frase es un testimonio de uno de ellos que dijo *"we are blowing in the wind untill we share a vision"*. Lo que más necesitan, según los testimonios que escuché el día que fui, es:

- hacerse visibles para ellos mismos (que existen como pueblo, que se reconozcan e identifiquen con su negritud) y para los demás (dónde están, quiénes son, la fuerza que tienen, las necesidades y derechos que tienen, la lucha que libran)
- compartir una visión de destino común como pueblo (este lo consideraron el principal objetivo del seminario),
- vencer el "canibalismo" (así lo calificaron) entre los mismos negros (luchas internas por clases sociales, por género, por nacionalidad, etc),
- desarrollar el liderazgo del Poder Negro a partir de su capital histórico y cultural,
- cambiar estrategias y tácticas (más visión de poder y empoderamiento, más contenido político no partidista, más derecho a *ejercer* los derechos),
- dejar el juego de la "automarginación". Creaban mas barreras y mas conflictos, muchas veces, por sus luchas aisladas, sectarias, segregacionistas, excluyentes de otras luchas sociales, nacionales y regionales. Articular la exclusión étnica a otras exclusiones para unir esfuerzos.
- analizar con actitud autocrítica *What is going wrong?* con su lucha. Reconocen la falta de integridad, identidad y solidaridad como los grandes obstáculos a vencer y revisar.
- ser propositivos, proactivos, positivos, prácticos. Ir a la acción, ver el futuro y no quedarse en la rabia por el pasado esclavista.

3. **De la Organización OAA:** de esta organización habían varios voceros, unos muy calificados estudiosos del problema del racismo en América. No tengo duda en reconocer que es justo, equitativo y saludable que exista una organización internacional no gubernamental que tome el continente americano para apoyar la lucha antirracista y es muy importante que promueva encuentros continentales. Estuvo también representada la población negra de USA, más que todo afro-latinoamericanos que viven allá. Creo que un gran desafío que tiene la OAA es el de poder tener mente amplia para comprender que en los países latinoamericanos la significación y expresión local de este fenómeno es muy diversa y muy distinta a la de Estados Unidos. Si no comprenden y respetan esto estarán creando una nueva forma de colonialismo.

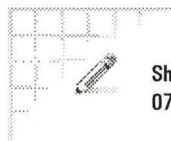
- No puedo dejar de comentar una experiencia desagradable y deplorable que tuvimos Aklog y mi persona con el Sr. M. Franklin en la que demostró, una vez más, su estilo autoritario, confrontativo e irrespetuoso no sólo hacia el BM, cosa que yo perdonaría más fácilmente, sino hacia sus hermanos negros, a los que demostró que trata como "menores de edad", dependientes de su autoridad paterna, incuestionable. De esto podrá contar Birara los detalles, pero el caso es que M.Franklin prohibió a sus afiliados que se relacionaran con los representantes del Banco Mundial porque él llevaba estas relaciones directamente. El suceso ocurrió por una entrevista casual que tuvo con nosotros el Ex Director del Movimiento Negro Francisco Congo del Perú (Paul Colínó),

- Por este incidente, decidí no volver, como tenía pensado para el último día, en el que ya había acordado almorzar con los líderes del movimiento en Venezuela. Mi argumento para ellos fue, que no tenía necesidad de crearles a ellos un problema con el Sr. Franklin y que nosotros podíamos reunirnos en Caracas cualquier otro día, sin fiscales. Les expresé mi interés personal en conocer mejor lo que hacían y compartir algunas ideas de proyectos que tenía en mi cabeza que ellos podían negociar con el gobierno.

Sugerencias para apoyar a las organizaciones afrovenezolanas:

Tengo ideas concretas que compartí con Birara, acerca de los desafíos que este movimiento enfrenta en Venezuela y algunas formas de fortalecerlos:

1. **Hacer visible la población negra de Venezuela**, para ello no deben dejar pasar la oportunidad de que el próximo año se realizará el Censo Nacional de Población y Viviendas. Para ello, deben poder argumentar y negociar con la Oficina Central de Estadísticas la necesidad de este mapeo poblacional, de su distribución geográfica y su perfil socioeconómico y socio-demográfico básico. Esto les va a costar porque ese tema no toca la sensibilidad pública tan fácilmente, no está colocado como problema grave en nuestro país, donde el mestizaje se impuso como lo propio venezolano.
2. **Hacer creíble el movimiento afrovenezolano**. Para ello deben poder certificar lo que hacen, hacerse auditables (tienen que limpiar la mala imagen con el CONAC por fondos que no han rendido cuenta), deben poder demostrar que pueden sentarse a dialogar con el gobierno, respetar y coordinar acciones bajo planes transparentes y consensuados. Parte de esta tarea de ganar legitimidad pasa por poder colocar en la agenda pública, en la Agenda del proceso constituyente los derechos de los negros en Venezuela. Para esta tarea hay mucho que pueden compartir de la experiencia regional en la que el BM puede apoyar con videoconferencias, algunas misiones si fuera el caso (Ley 70 de Colombia, Constituyente de Perú, etc.). Esta segunda tarea le va a costar a una de las organizaciones (Fundación Afroamérica), no así a las Mujeres Negras quienes ya tienen tradición y respeto ganado en el sector público.
3. **Articularse a otras redes de la sociedad civil para tener mayor impacto**: por ejemplo a redes de ODS, redes ambientales, culturales, de mujeres. No seguir autosegregados y jugando a las víctimas e incomprensidos entre los excluidos sociales del sistema venezolano,
4. **Ubicar proyectos nacionales en los que es pertinente y oportuna su lucha**, por ejemplo, el Fondo Único Social, el Plan Bolívar 2000 y los programas de emergencia social que lleguen a las comunidades pobres negras, los proyectos de reforma de la educación que reconozcan y sensibilicen (creen *awareness*) acerca de la importancia de la influencia africana en nuestro mestizaje, que combatan las actitudes racistas y endoracistas que persisten en la cultura venezolana, que contribuyan a crear sentido de orgullo nacional incluyendo estima por la negritud.
5. **Ubicar proyectos regionales con el Caribe** que el Presidente Chávez está colocando en lugar prioritario, como la Universidad Venezolana del Caribe, para convencer que tienen cosas que enseñar y compartir.
6. **Lograr alianzas políticas**: Comprometer y sensibilizar a los alcaldes de las comunidades donde se concentran las poblaciones negras como los primeros voceros de esas comunidades. el alcalde de Barlovento puede liderizar estas alianzas políticas que se necesitan para focalizar la acción social.



Shelton H. Davis
07/11/99 05:11 PM

Extn: 33413 LCSES
Subject: Informe Encuentro Internacional Afroamérica XXI

Please Print Out Attached.

----- Forwarded by Shelton H. Davis/Person/World Bank on 07/11/99 05:02 PM -----

Maria Magdalena Colmenares 07/09/99 11:52 AM

LCCVE

To: David De Ferranti, Shelton H. Davis, Katherine A. Bain, Jorge E. Uquillas Rodas, Anthony J. Ody, Aklog Birara, Felipe Saez
Subject: Informe Encuentro Internacional Afroamérica XXI

Brevemente, resumo mi evaluación del Movimiento AfroaméricaXXI, a partir de mi participación en el primer día de la *II Reunión Internacional de la Familia Africana de América Latina*, celebrada en Barlovento. Así mismo, espero sus comentarios acerca de las posibles formas de relacionarnos en la RM con las organizaciones afrovenezolanas. Mayores detalles del Informe aparecen en anexo, para aquellas personas que necesitan mayor sustentación de mis conclusiones.

1. **Del movimiento afrovenezolano:** Es una lástima que siendo Venezuela sede, no se hubiese logrado sino que cerca de 10 venezolanos participaran. Esto es evidencia del poco arraigo en Venezuela de este movimiento y de su débil legitimidad. Estuvieron presente el Alcalde del Municipio Andrés Bello y los directores de dos de las tres organizaciones afrovenezolanas.
2. **Del movimiento afrolatinoamericano:** Pudimos constatar que más de 200 delegados, provenientes de Colombia, República Dominicana, Perú, Honduras, Ecuador y alguno que otro de Nicaragua, Brazil, Cuba, Costa Rica, Bolivia, Uruguay y Venezuela. también afrolatinoamericanos residentes en USA. Estaban deseosos de encontrarse para compartir mejores estrategias de lucha étnica. La mejor frase es un testimonio de uno de ellos que dijo "*we are blowing in the wind until we share a vision*".
3. **De la Organización OAA:** de esta organización habían varios voceros, unos muy calificados estudiosos del problema del racismo en América. Su Director, M. Franklin ejercía un control bastante autoritario sobre los asuntos del encuentro, por ejemplo, se colocaba en la puerta y no dejaba entrar ni salir ningún participante después de iniciada la conferencia y prohibió a los participantes que se comunicaran con los representantes del Banco Mundial porque las relaciones con el BM las llevaba él y que no tenían nada que buscar con nosotros. Esto ocurrió después de que los Directores del Movimiento Afroperuano conversaron, casualmente, con nosotros a la hora del almuerzo. Birara podrá contarles fue algo penoso e inaceptable.

Sugerencias sobre posibles formas de favorecer desde el la RM, esquemas de desarrollo inclusivos de la población negra en Venezuela

Creo que no debemos ser proactivos en articular este movimiento a los proyectos del gobierno. No gozan de legitimidad suficiente. Sin embargo, más allá de las limitaciones de las organizaciones que llevan esta lucha si considero que un elemento de las estrategias de inclusión social debe ser el no ocultar las exclusiones étnicas (indígenas y negros), el contribuir a hacer visible este tipo de exclusión, dimensionarla y crear conciencia y herramientas concretas para enfrentarlas.

Mis ideas concretas acerca de los desafíos que ellos enfrentan en Venezuela y las mejores maneras de ayudarlos:

1. **Hacer visible la población negra de Venezuela**, para ello no deben dejar pasar la oportunidad de que el próximo año se realizará el Censo Nacional de Población y Viviendas. Para ello, deben poder argumentar y negociar con la Oficina Central de Estadísticas la necesidad de este mapeo poblacional, de su distribución geográfica y su perfil socioeconómico y socio-demográfico básico. Esto les va a costar porque ese tema no toca la sensibilidad pública tan fácilmente, no está colocado como problema grave en nuestro país, donde el mestizaje se impuso como lo propio venezolano.
2. **Hacer creíble el movimiento afrovenezolano.** Para ello deben poder certificar lo que hacen, hacerse auditables (tienen que limpiar la mala imagen con el CONAC por fondos que no han rendido cuenta), deben poder demostrar que pueden sentarse a dialogar con el gobierno, respetar y coordinar acciones bajo planes transparentes y consensuados. Parte de esta tarea de ganar legitimidad pasa por

poder colocar en la agenda pública, en la Agenda del proceso constituyente los derechos de los negros en Ve hay mucho que pueden compartir de la experiencia regional en la que el BM puede apoyar con videoconferen fuera el caso (Ley 70 de Colombia, Constituyente de Perú, etc.).

3. **Articularse a otras redes de la sociedad civil para tener mayor impacto:** por ejemplo a redes de ODS, redes ambientales, culturales, de mujeres. No seguir autosegregados y jugando a las víctimas e incomprendidos entre los excluid venezolano.
4. **Ubicar proyectos nacionales en los que es pertinente y oportuna su lucha,** por ejemplo, el Fondo Unico Social, el Plan Bolívar 2000 y los programas de emergencia social que lleguen a las comunidades pobres negras, los proyectos de r que reconozcan y sensibilicen acerca de la importancia de la influencia africana en nuestro mestizaje, qu combatan las actitudes racistas y endoracistas que persisten en la cultura venezolana, que contribuyan a crea nacional incluyendo estima por la negritud.
5. **Ubicar proyectos regionales con el Caribe** que el Presidente Chávez está colocando en lugar prioritario, como la Unive Venezolana del Caribe, para convencer que tienen cosas que enseñar y compartir.
6. **Lograr alianzas políticas:** Comprometer y sensibilizar a los alcaldes de las comunidades donde se concentran las p negras como los primeros voceros de esas comunidades. el alcalde de Barlovento puede liderizar estas alianz necesitan para focalizar la acción social.

María Magda

To: Magali Browning

peru -
afro-Peruvian
proposal



Shelton H. Davis
08/04/99 08:47 AM

Extn: 33413 LCSE0
Subject: Capacity Building Project for AfroPeruanos

Please Print Out Attached.

----- Forwarded by Shelton H. Davis/Person/World Bank on 08/04/99 08:46 AM -----

Katherine A. Bain

08/03/99 09:32 AM

Extn: 34708 LCSP
To: Anthony J. Ody, Shelton H. Davis, Norman L. Hicks, Jeanette M. Sutherland cc: David De Ferranti, Maria Elizabeth Dasso
Subject: Capacity Building Project for AfroPeruanos

I enclose fyi a capacity building project which the Peru resident mission is supporting. Lizzy Dasso fought hard to get extra money from the Small Grants Program to fund it.

KB

----- Forwarded by Katherine A. Bain/Person/World Bank on 08/03/99 09:31 AM -----

Maria Elizabeth Dasso

07/23/99 10:54 PM

Phone: 557+306 LCCPE

To: Katherine A. Bain, Jairo A. Arboleda, John W. Garrison, Jorge Franco, Maria Magdalena Colmenares, Rosa Maria Balcazar, Sandra Cesilini, Mario Marroquin, Carlos
Subject: PROYECTO con los AfroPeruanos -

Colegas,

Adjunto incluyo el proyecto que se desarrolla por la ONG CEPDUR en desarrollo organizacional de una de las mas grandes organizaciones Afro Peruanas en el pais, Movimiento Francisco Congo.

Les ofreci a inicio de la semana compartir con ustedes el proyecto, ahi va. Este cuenta con los fondos del Small Grants Program. Los resultados ya se ven, la organizacion ha entrado en un proceso de cambios desde lo personal, el trabajo y la estructura organizacional. Ya les cuento posteriormente los resultados finales y de impacto.

Saludos, Lizy

----- Forwarded by Maria Elizabeth Dasso/Person/World Bank on 07/23/99 07:41 PM -----



Centro Para el Desarrollo Urbano Rural <cepdur@amauta.rcp.net.pe> on 07/23/99 05:56:38 PM

To: Maria Elizabeth Dasso
Subject: PROPUESTA

PROPUESTA DE CAPACITACION Y ASESORIA EN DESARROLLO
ORGANIZACIONAL PARA EL MOVIMIENTO NEGRO FRANCISCO CONGO:
Zonas de Comunidades en Lima y Chincha

La presente propuesta de Capacitación integral, pretende contribuir al avance Institucional del Movimiento Negro Francisco Congo a nivel interno, de ahí la importancia de trabajar con cada uno de los directivos (os) dirigentes y personas responsables de la ejecución sus proyectos.

La propuesta por su integralidad comprende un trabajo desde la educación somática de conexiones internas y en el aspecto técnico transmitir los principios básicos del Desarrollo Organizacional.

Es necesario para impulsar un proceso de desarrollo pensar no sólo en las capacidades que deben potenciar las personas, sino promover simultáneamente las oportunidades para que las personas ejerzan cada vez más y de mejor manera sus diversos y múltiples derechos humanos.

El orden secuencial consideramos que debe realizarse de la siguiente manera:

A . - DIAGNOSTICO DE SITUACION

1. - Historia Institucional (Pros y contras)
2. - Dirección Institucional y operativa. Procesos decisorios.
3. - Información para la Dirección y Retroalimentación de los Programas
4. - Oficina de administración y Control. Personal, equipamiento
5. - Remuneraciones e Incentivos
6. - Fuentes y potencial Financiamiento
7. - Criterios de Organización y Funciones
8. - Política de dirección y Política de Operación
9. - Organigrama
10. - Descripción de funciones y de Requisitos de los Puestos

PROCESO

Recopilación de Información para el Diagnóstico

El diagnóstico tomará de 8 a 10 días útiles de labor, con el equipo central en Lima y con el equipo local en Chincha
Se entrevistará a todo el personal directriz y operativo. Cabe señalar que se tendrá una reunión, todo el equipo directriz con los consultores de CEPDUR, para conocer los resultados del diagnostico.

Responsable: Martha Pro Santana
COSTO: \$1,000 dólares

El siguiente bloque, luego de un ajuste de horarios fechas y las debidas coordinaciones y acuerdos se empezará con el programa de Capacitación.

Consideramos de suma importancia iniciar el proceso con la Educación Somático, movilizar nudos internos, reflexionando y visibilizar la identidad personal y colectiva.
Nuestra propuesta iniciara:

B . - TEMATICA. Superación de Barreras Sociales.

Proponemos un Taller de Acercamiento al Racismo Interior.
Taller: "Superando el Racismo"

Día 1:

Trabajo de sensibilización psico- corporal interior
Fantasmas y sombras interiores
Ejercicios de acercamiento a nuestro racismo oculto
Un cuadro de palabras y estereotipos aprendidos
Escuchar frases inflamatorias
Decir yó asumir palabras inflamatorias en pareja
Decirse frases nutritivas
Procesando nuestro racismo oculto
Cierre

Día 2:

Trabajo de sensibilización psico-corporal
Como nos organizamos alrededor del tema de racismo?
Lo propioceptivo
Lo Kinestésico
Lo cognitivo
Lo sensorial
Lo emocional
La dramatización de nuestras diferencias y nuestras similitudes
Cómo nos llevamos bien a pesar de nuestras diferencias?
Conversatorio
Cierre

Día 3

Trabajo de sensibilización psicocorporal
El rol de víctima en situaciones de racismo
El rol de perpetrador en situaciones de racismo
Reacciones frente a cada Rol
Dramatización de racismo abierto / sutil
Sentir una situación de racismo desde los dos roles y trabajar con el odio y el rechazo, la separación, la no aceptación y el temor subyacente
Sentir la Unión con otros como espejos, usando la cara como herramientas básica

Día 4

Trabajo de sensibilización psico-corporal
Los subseres en una situación conflictiva de racismo y la toma de decisiones
El consejero social, el dudoso, el vulnerable, el nutricao, el evaluador, el que busca logros, el que busca placer, el misterioso,)
Las mascararas de nuestras sombras y fantasmas racistas
El baile metafórico de las sombras
Procesar por dibujo y por escrito
Cierre

Día 5

Trabajo de sensibilización psico corporal
La silla mágica: soy racista
Proceso grupal sobre lo que estamos sintiendo:
Ordenar temas
Elegir uno
Comenzar la discusión
Sexista
Generacionista
Homofóbico
Abusador sexual
Deshonesto y turbio
Nacionalista
Delincuente con credenciales
Tu eres... yo soy ... algo nutricao
Redondear la secuencia de la semana
Cierre Ritualístico

Para ilustrar algunos puntos de racismo usaremos estas características:

Se trabajará con pelo largo y pelo corto
Nariz grande, nariz chica
Manos largas, manos chatas
Ojos separados, y ojos juntos
Pies grandes y pies chicos
Los que llevan más azul versus los que llevan más rojo, etc.
Altos bajos
Los que llevan lentes y los que no

Cada participantes necesitará de plumones, hojas grandes de papel, cartulina, lapicero. Ropa cómoda, medias (se trabajará sin zapatos)
Los facilitadores serán
Tomás Rouzer, Educador somático y terapeuta psico corporal
Carmen Luz Gorriti, Educadora Somática, terapeuta psicocorporal
Monitora: Martha Pro, Pedagoga Audiovisual, Responsable del Proyecto y Directora Ejecutiva de CEPDUR.
COSTO: \$ 1,000 dólares

C . - PROPUESTA PARA EL DESARROLLO DE UN PROCESO DE PLANEACIÓN ESTRATEGICA

La oferta de servicios brinda un acompañamiento a la organización en su proceso de planeación estratégica. El Objetivo de este proceso es recrear la propia organización a partir de un proceso de reflexión sobre la identidad personal y la construcción de una identidad colectiva expresada en ideales e imágenes de realización futura compartidas.

Visualizar a la Organización como el medio para la realización colectiva, permite expresarse mediante ella e interactuar con la sociedad. El cómo lograr dicha realización de la manera más eficiente no es sólo una condición de supervivencia, sino de compromiso tanto con la población a la que se pretende servir, como con las otras organizaciones con quienes se comparten los ideales. El proceso de planeación estratégica a trabajar, es el ejercicio que permite construir y evaluar la eficiencia de las distintas alternativas.

La evaluación de la eficiencia, deberá pasar necesariamente por una revisión de la estructura orgánica, funciones, infraestructura, equipo humano, mecanismo de dirección, estructura económica y financiera de la organización.

La estructura de abordaje del proceso de planeación estratégica, constará fundamentalmente de talleres de aproximadamente 1 hora y media cada uno. Se proporcionará los materiales de lectura que permitan un mejor resultado del taller.

- 1 . - Taller " mi problema de objetivos" del análisis personal al análisis de la organización. Misión y Visión
- 2 . - Taller " análisis comparativo con el medio": Conocimiento del medio externo en relación con la organización.
- 3.- Taller "diagnóstico interno". Análisis estratégico de la organización.
- 4.- Taller "análisis causa efecto". Del análisis global al análisis operativo.
- 5.- La cadena de valor: proveedores - organización- clientes.
- 6.- Taller "alternativas de solución". Etapa de la creatividad. Determinación de estrategias alternativas.
- 7.- Taller "creatividad en la toma de decisiones". Elección de la estrategias seguir.
- 8.- Taller "la organización y la estrategia". Coherencia interna entre los planes y los medios.
- 9.- Plan de implementación: La implementación en diez pasos.

El taller se realizará con los directivos y los responsables de proyectos o coordinadores del equipo local en Lima. Participantes de 15 a 18 personal directivo.

Consultor: Jorge Gorriti
Monitoreo: Martha Pro Santana
COSTO: \$ 1,200 dólares

D . - MODULOS DE LIDERAZGO, MANEJO DE CONFLICTOS Y CONTRUCCION DE CONCENSOS.

Este trabajo de potenciación de competencias básicas se logrará mediante el ejercicio de dos capacidades:

El Auto-conocimiento

· Aprendiendo a focalizar y dirigir la atención hacia si mismo para encontrar las maneras personales -únicas e intransferibles- cómo se construyen los hábitos, los sistemas de creencias, las estrategias de carácter y las resistencias inconscientes al cambio.

Práctica Innovadora

· Desde las bases del carácter, se proporciona a la mente la oportunidad de obtener nuevas y positivas experiencias de expansión de la personalidad: respirar con fluidez, serenarse voluntariamente, concentrarse en medio de situaciones difíciles, obtener cercanía o intimidad en la relación humana, confiar en la propia intuición en la relación Humana, confiar en la propia intuición, re-programar sistemas de creencias obsoletos entre otros.

La propuesta de módulos que les presentamos tiene como tema eje Liderazgo y manejo de conflictos, Liderazgo autoridad y delegación de responsabilidades y Construcción de consensos. Estos módulos incluye el temario, metodología, procedimiento y duración de las sesiones de capacitación.

MODULO I

Empoderamiento: Desarrollo de las condiciones personales del Líder

TEMARIO:

1.- LA INTELIGENCIA Y LAS EMOCIONES

Explora las estrategias del carácter, el manejo emocional que logra la persona y la forma como establece los canales de información con el mundo exterior.

Al re-conocer estas estrategias es posible introducir variantes, rediseñarse o perfeccionarse de manera voluntaria, haciendo uso de los mejores recursos de la conciencia.

Logra el conocimiento de los obstáculos personales que se presentan al logro de metas de éxito y también los canales por donde se pierde energía y poder.

Cultiva las posibilidades que da el aquietamiento y el equilibrio cuerpo-mente, para recuperar energía y confianza en medio del conflicto.

2.- LA DISPOSICION AL RIESGO

El cambio ha producido -en todas las épocas- una reacción instintiva de temor e inhibición. La manera más efectiva de manejar esta resistencia es guiando al cuerpo y la mente conciente por ejercicios que gradúan el paso de la seguridad a la incertidumbre, aprendiendo a proporcionarse apoyo, confianza y elevada autoestima.

METODOLOGIA

Previo diagnóstico -que se apoya en entrevistas y observación del entorno- se desarrolla un plan que incluye

- a. Orientación de la atención del participante
- b. Acondicionamiento psicocorporal: respiración libre, relajación, aquietamiento, recarga energética.
- c. Focalización, identificación, manejo de los atascos
- d. Experiencias de cambio personal (a nivel de sensaciones, creencias, emociones)

Aunque puede desarrollarse como trabajo de grupo -según lo que indique el diagnóstico- esta es una práctica individual.

PROCEDIMIENTO

Se prevé diez horas de sesiones, dosificadas en reuniones de dos horas cada una con intermedios de 48 horas como mínimo entre una y otra.

Entre sesiones se encargan tareas muy sencillas de orientación de la atención, que permiten a los participantes y asesores acercarse a la experiencia cotidiana.

Cuando las sesiones son grupales, el programa incluye una hora de entrevista personal entre cada participante y un guía del equipo que conduce.

MODULO II

EMPATIA: Cultivo de las relaciones humanas

- Enseña a identificar obstáculos y desencuentros básicos en la relación interpersonal
- Ejercita el sentido de la institución en diversos niveles, el contacto esencial, el contacto seguro.

TEMARIO

1.- LA MATRIZ GRUPAL

Ejercita la relación de cercanía con otros, en la construcción de un grupo

que experimenta confianza e intimidad. En un clima de total seguridad, permite vivenciar los componentes esenciales de la relación humana.

2.- EL ROL DINAMICO DE CONFLICTO GRUPAL

Conduce a identificar las posibilidades que trae el conflicto como generador de cambio y desarrollo

3.- EL CONTACTO NUTRITIVO

Hace posible una experiencia de acercamiento humano esencial, confiable y fortificante.

4.- LAS BANDERAS DE LA MENTE EN EL CUERPO

Enseña a conocer el lenguaje corporal y gestual en las otras personas. Se incorpora a este módulo como un recurso que permitirá obtener mayor información cualitativa en la relación con otras personas.

METODOLOGIA

El plan de trabajo se articula a un diagnostico sobre las trabas y la disposición personal al contacto y la relación con otras personas. Esta vez el diagnóstico será construido junto con el participante.

Para hacer posible el trabajo grupal se construye la Matriz Grupal, que es una experiencia práctica de vivir un grupo con seguridad y confianza.

Sobre este apoyo se examina el conflicto en el grupo y sus potencialidades para el cambio, el afianzamiento del sentido de misión y el despliegue de energía colectiva. Todo esto por la vía de ejercicios y ejemplos vivenciales.

PROCEDIMIENTO

Este módulo se desarrolla alternando sesiones de trabajo grupal y sesiones de trabajo individual con uno de los guías.

El inicio del trabajo es la construcción de la Matriz grupal. Se desarrolla en dos horas y pone las bases de seguridad para incursionar en la comprensión del conflicto como señal para el cambio. Todo esto se desarrolla en dos sesiones de tres horas cada una. El contacto Nutritivo puede ser trabajado en grupo o en forma individual. Tiene una duración de dos horas.

Las banderas de la Mente en el cuerpo se lleva a cabo en una sesión de dos horas.

Todo el módulo totaliza 10 horas de aprendizaje práctico y vivencial.

MODULO III

Negociación para el Liderazgo

1.- EL PERFIL DEL NEGOCIADOR

Diseña el perfil del negociador en la economía competitiva y la importancia que adquiere su desempeño tanto en las relaciones externa como internas de la Institución.

Pone a prueba las habilidades de negociación para hacer visible las potencias personales y los límites que encuentra en sí mismo el líder de la institución.

2.- DEL CONFLICTO AL ACUERDO

El ejercicio interpersonal y la experiencia psico corporal ensayan formas de llegar a acuerdos optimos basándose en la tolerancia, la sagacidad y la no violencia.

METODOLOGIA

El aspecto conceptual esta desarrollado en el primer módulo, relacionándolo con los grandes tema del Liderazgo moderno

El expositor construye los conceptos sobre la base de las experiencias y

contribución de los participantes, de tal manera que las conclusiones no violentan el conocimiento práctico, sino que presentan una visión enriquecida de aquello que los participantes conocen.

Sobre la base de juegos y ejercicios de competencias, se abordan los principales temas de la negociación, dando la oportunidad de pulsar las capacidades que aporte cada participante y descubrir aquellas que deben desarrollar más.

El ejercicio se completa con la vivencia psico corporal del despertar a algunas de estas potencias.

Al finalizar, cada integrante del taller tendrá una idea clara de la cualidades que posee y aquellas que debe cultivar, así como una propuesta psico corporal para incentivar cada día el desarrollo de sus habilidades personales en la negociación.

PROCEDIMIENTO


Este modulo debe ser desarrollado con grupos de 10 participantes o más. Son dos sesiones de cuatro horas de duración cada una. Entre una sesión y la siguiente se encomiendan tareas sencillas para establecer la relación con la vida cotidiana y hacer posible una asesoría sobre temas particulares.

Es importante mencionar que estos módulos se impartirán uno en Lima entre 10 y 14 personas en Lima y otro entre 12 y 16 personas en Chíncha. Consultores: Carmen Luz Gorriti y Israel Terry. Monitoreo: Martha Pro.

COSTO: \$ 1,500 dólares.

Elizabeth Dasso
Especialista en Sociedad Civil y Desarrollo Social
Misión Residente en Perú
Tel. 422-0282

To: Magali Browning

 Shelton H. Davis
09/24/99 03:38 PM

Extn: 33413 LCSEO
Subject: **Re: Meeting to Discuss Race and Poverty in LCR Seminar**

*Race & Poverty
Tues. - 9/28/99
4:30 pm (?)*


Tony--

I assume we are not meeting on Monday, September 27 at 2:30 pm and I have thus scheduled another appointment for that time.

I have asked Jeannette to coordinate with Kathy (and with Cristy) an appropriate time to meet that would be convenient with you and our IDB colleagues. I am here all next week but have a seminar on afternoon of September 30 and all day Friday.

Best, Sandy

----- Forwarded by Shelton H. Davis/Person/World Bank on 09/24/99 03:37 PM -----


 Anthony J. Ody
09/24/99 11:25 AM

Extn: 82344 LCRVP
To: Katherine A. Bain, Shelton H. Davis cc: Norman L. Hicks, Jeanette M. Sutherland, Cristina Q. Tumale
Subject: **Re: Meeting to Discuss Race and Poverty in LCR Seminar**



Sandy and Kathy: now that we are proposing to do this with IDB, it would be optimal to arrange a meeting time that suits them too. Could you please work together on this, and also let me know the time and place you settle on.

Many thanks,
Shelton H. Davis

 Shelton H. Davis
09/24/99 08:36 AM

Extn: 33413 LCSEO
To: Anthony J. Ody cc: Norman L. Hicks, Jeanette M. Sutherland, Katherine A. Bain, Cristina Q. Tumale
Subject: **Meeting to Discuss Race and Poverty in LCR Seminar**

Tony--

I had pencilled into my book, based upon previous discussions with Jeannette Sutherland, a possible meeting to discuss the Poverty and Race in LCR Seminar for Monday, September 27 at 2:30 pm. But, I never had the meeting confirmed and was waiting the return of Kathy.

I still have the time open in my calendar from 2:30 to 4 pm if there is an interest in meeting. I assume that Kathy will confirm whether this is possible and suggest a room.

Sandy

To: Anthony J. Ody
cc: Jeanette M. Sutherland
Katherine A. Bain
Norman L. Hicks
Cristina Q. Tumale



Carlos Anguizola on 09/02/99 08:57:11 AM

Extn: 39230

LCSP

Subject: Re: Proposed meeting on race and poverty

I'm assuming you mean the week of the the 27th of September. If so, I can make it.

-Carlos

Katherine A. Bain



Katherine A. Bain
09/02/99 06:40 AM

Extn: 34708

LCSP

To: norman hicks, sheldon davis, jeanette sutherland, Carlos Anguizola

Subject: Re: Proposed meeting on race and poverty

Hi,

I think the dates being suggested are for the week of the 27 June. I am on a month mission and won't be back until then.

Can the four of you make this week?

Thanks

Kathy

----- Forwarded by Katherine A. Bain/Person/World Bank on 09/02/99 06:39 AM -----



Katherine A. Bain
08/30/99 02:43 PM

Extn: 34708

LCSP

To: Shelton H. Davis cc: Norman L. Hicks, Jeanette M. Sutherland, Anthony J. Ody, Carlos Anguizola

Subject: Re: Proposed meeting on race and poverty

Of course we can sit down as soon as I get back and discuss this. Let's set up a time and a place for the week of the 27 September.

I went ahead and talked to Jeannette and Carlos as, in a meeting with DDF, he asked Tony to help us find the funds. Of course, they need a rough idea of the budget so I asked Carlos and Jeanette to come up with a very brief concept paper and budget. Once we have secured the money then we can sit down as soon as I am back and begin to sketch out the details.

All the best,

Kathy

Shelton H. Davis



Shelton H. Davis
08/29/99 11:48 AM

Monday / Race + Poverty
Sept. 27 -

2:30 pm

Crusty - Please
call up Carlos
Anguizola (works
with Kathy Bain
in ICRPR) & ask
if he can set up
meeting on Race
& Poverty for Monday
Sept. 27 at 2:30pm.?

4:30

Sandy

Sept.

Extn: 33413

LCSEO

To: Katherine A. Bain cc: Norman L. Hicks, Jeanette M. Sutherland, Anthony J. Ody, David De Ferranti

Subject: Proposed meeting on race and poverty

Kathy--

I believe this is an excellent idea and have discussed it briefly with Jeannette when I returned from vacation. When you return to headquarters, could we sit down with Norman, Tony and Jenneatte and think of a strategy to make the event as productive as possible?

I believe we will need some time to talk through the objectives of the meeting, who should organize it, and when it should be held. It may be better to do this sitting down together than through e-mail.

Best, Sandy

----- Forwarded by Shelton H. Davis/Person/World Bank on 08/29/99 11:45 AM -----

Katherine A. Bain

08/06/99 09:42 AM

Extn: 34708

LCSP

To: Shelton H. Davis, Norman L. Hicks cc: David De Ferranti, Anthony J. Ody, Jeanette M. Sutherland

Subject: Proposed meeting on race and poverty

Dear Sandy and Norman,

Before going on leave, David had asked me to think about organizing a conference with black organizations in the region as he would like to broaden our policy dialogue to include black organizations working on issues of race and poverty. I have had a brief chat with Jeannette Sutherland who is working with LCSES about the event David proposes. She and I both agree that this is a good idea but that we should aim for January/February 2000 to give us and - more importantly - the organizations time to prepare for an event that is not hijacked by anyone individual. Jeanette has agreed to lead much of the organizing for the event - working closely with colleagues in LCSES and other units working on issues of ethnicity, race and poverty.

In addition, I would very much like to see an action-orientated event that leads to some specific outputs and ways forward on the issue - rather than a event that results in a working group or simply more dialogues (as has been suggested by the OAA in the past). Norman has raised the issue of beginning to collect more data on blacks in Latin America. Is this something that we should design the event around? Sandy and his colleagues already have a lot of interesting work going on in the area of social exclusion and race. Could this event build on that? Jeanette and I would both appreciate your thoughts on what LCR most needs to move forward on the issue so that we can design the event accordingly. Specifically we welcome your thoughts and what we would like as an **output** from the event so that we can then think collectively about the structure and logistics of the meeting.

We look forward to your reactions to this proposal.

All the best,

Kathy

P.S. Jeanette has also up-dated the matrix on initiatives with black organizations in the region.

----- Forwarded by Katherine A. Bain/Person/World Bank on 08/06/99 09:26 AM -----



Jeanette M. Sutherland
08/05/99 05:36 PM

Extn: 39281 LCSES

To: Katherine A. Bain

Subject:



Stock.doc

Kathy,

Thanks for meeting with me today. I look forward to working on the initiatives that David would like to have realized.

In the meanwhile, I have updated the matrix as requested. Let me know if you need more details.

Have a good evening/Jeanette

To: Katherine A. Bain
cc: Norman L. Hicks
 Shelton H. Davis
 Jeanette M. Sutherland

Graciela Volterra Luna

09/08/99 12:10 PM

Extn: 33372 LCRVP

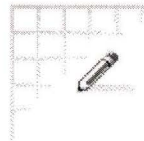
Subject: Sept. 14, Invitation: Meeting with Staff - CANCELLED

This is to inform you that since you will be joining the LCR Corporate Day for a half-day on **Wednesday, September 15** we have decided to cancel the meeting earlier scheduled for Tuesday, September 14.

Many thanks in advance,

Graciela

----- Forwarded by Graciela Volterra Luna/Person/World Bank on 09/08/99 11:58 AM -----



David De Ferranti
08/30/99 12:55 PM

Extn: 38729 LCRVP

Sent by: Oscar Avalu

To: Maria C. Correia, Charles C. Griffin, Abel Mejia, Jamil Salmi, Eliana Cardoso, Luis O. Coirolo, Shelton H. Davis, Augusto de la Torre, Jose L. Guasch, Norman L. Hick
Subject: Sept. 14, Invitation: Meeting with Staff

You are cordially invited for an **informal discussion over coffee on Wednesday, September 14 from 3:30 to 4:30 PM in Room I - 8 - 186.**

I'm looking forward to this opportunity for staff in LCR and myself to get together with you to share ideas and keep in touch.

The agenda will be very open. So feel free to raise anything you'd like.

One topic I hope we'll get into is the Staff Survey results. Making sure we have full and frank discussions about the survey results -- and more generally any issues of concern to any of us -- is very important to me and I hope to all of us. The series of meetings we've been having to facilitate this discussion has been very useful and will be continued as we crystallise the challenges we need to work on together in the months ahead.

Please RSVP by e-mail by September 13.

I'm looking forward to seeing you on September 14.

Thanks in advance for your time and thoughts.

David.

*Discuss with N. Hick
Race/Poverty
Forum*

Proposed forum on race and poverty in Latin America

Background: The issue of marginalization of blacks in Latin America is gaining more and more attention in political and other circles in Washington, D.C. . There are presently a few Bank projects that are directly targeting black communities in the Latin America region for example, the Natural Resource Management and Rural Education projects in Colombia, the Social Investment Fund II & III (FHIS) in Honduras, and some smaller projects funded by small grants or the Dutch Trust Fund. However, there is still much to be done.

*Sept. 27
2:30pm*

Another cause for concern is the inequitable proportion of blacks represented at the professional level within the Bank, and in particular within the LAC region.

The office of the Vice-President has therefore taken a two-pronged approach in addressing the above mentioned issues: an active recruitment strategy aimed at identifying and selecting qualified black professionals for available positions in LAC; and initiating dialogue with black organizations in Latin America, with an aim of improving the Bank's working relations with black communities in Latin America. This forum on race and poverty is a direct result of this approach.

Objective: To build mutual understanding and trust between the Bank and Afro-Latino communities. More specific objectives are to:

- dialogue with members of the black community, and bridge relationships with Afro-Latin organizations and gain a deeper understanding of their needs and concerns;
- initiate a relationship and rapport with these communities;
- share information on the Bank's role in working with ethnic minorities, as well as information-sharing as regards the various Bank facilities available to which these groups can submit project proposals;
- discuss how the Bank's products can better serve black communities;
- facilitate dialogue between government officials and black communities and to highlight the need to include ethnicity in national census;
- identify practical programs and projects for follow-up

Proposed venue: Quibdo, Colombia (this is in the department of Choco in the Pacific Coast of Colombia)

Participating countries: Venezuela, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Argentina, Peru, Honduras, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Belize (if possible a few representatives from the English speaking Caribbean... at least two)

Participants: will include representatives from black grassroots organizations, NGOs, and other CSOs, as well as academia, government, and other international donors and private foundations

Duration: Three days

Agenda: Two days should be allocated for maximum dialogue and reporting and the third day should be set aside for on-site visit to Bank funded projects that target blacks.

An ad-hoc steering committee should be set up to plan an agenda for the meeting

Expected outcomes:

- A plan of action for follow-up work with these communities: to begin with, funds can be allocated for capacity building and one or two projects;
- involvement of black organizations in preparation of ESW;
- mechanisms for involving black organizations in policy dialogue such as the NGO-World Bank committee;
- a consciousness among government officials to the need to have ethnicity included in their census;
- a greater awareness among Afro-Latin communities regarding the Bank's role and policies and the different levels at which they can interact with it, and at the same time a greater awareness on the Bank's part as to the existing realities of this population
- a deeper level of commitment on both sides to work together;

BUDGET

	Unit Cost (\$US)	Total Number	Total Cost(\$US)
Transportation			
-Int'l participants			39,045
-Colombians			4,000
Accommodation			
-Hotel	35	50@4dys	7000
-Meals	30	50@4dys	6000
Workshop Preparation			1500
Workshop Facilitation			2000
Workshop Reporting			2000
Materials & Supplies			2000
Personnel			
-Coordinator	1500	5 weeks	7500
-Assistant Coordinator	1318	3 weeks	3954
Per Diem			
Physical Contingencies			1000
TOTAL			75,999

Katherine A. Bain

11/08/99 10:34 AM

*please print
out proposal
& return with
attached*

Extn: 34708 LCSP
Subject: Response to Caribbean Cultural Center

As you know we received the attached proposal from an alternative network of black organizations working through the Caribbean Cultural Center at the meeting between them and David on the 19 October. We agreed to give them feedback on the proposal and some indication of what and where we would be interested in supporting. Please read the proposal and let me have your comments. I am also in touch with the IDB to hear their reactions. I would like to prepare a letter for David to send towards the end of this week.

My suggestions are that:

- We thank them for coming and re-state how we like to work with civil society organizations in a decentralized manner ✓
- We ask for additional information on GALCI - members, governance mechanisms etc

In addition, I think we can

- explore with WBI how to support these organizations with institutional development, gender specific development et . (see p. 4 of their proposal)
- offer to help convene national dialogues with government and other donors in preparation for the UN conference on racism so that black communities can attend with national preparatory processes to back them up
- share with them information on our land reform projects where there are black communities and suggest how they might become engaged with the project teams.

Finally, I think we should

- continue to explore the possibility of opening up national census to the issue of race and ethnicity. We are attempting to do this in Venezuela and it will provide valuable data on an otherwise invisible population.

My sense is that at the if we do the above, there is no need for a big regional event on the issue and that the money may be better invested in these preparatory processes at the national level for the UN conference. In addition, we have been invited to attend their annual regional meeting from 1-6 December in Nicaragua. I would welcome your views on whether we should consider sending someone.

Please let me have your additional comments so that we can put a good reply together.

thanks

Kathy

----- Forwarded by Katherine A. Bain/Person/World Bank on 11/08/99 10:21 AM -----



Jeanette M. Sutherland
11/08/99 08:16 AM

Extn: 39281 LCSES
To: Shelton H. Davis, Katherine A. Bain
Subject: Re: per your request

Kathy,

Here is the proposal from the Caribbean Cultural Center. I think you have to press on "view" as opposed to "launch" to open the document.

----- Forwarded by Jeanette M. Sutherland/Person/World Bank on 11/08/99 08:13 AM -----



Mmvega@aol.com on 11/05/99 06:23:28 PM

To: Jeanette M. Sutherland
Subject: Re: per your request



- Draft---GALCI

✓ print
out

To: Norman L. Hicks
Maria Emilia Freire
Ariel Fiszbein
Shelton H. Davis
cc: Anthony J. Ody
Jeanette M. Sutherland
Carlos Anguizola



Jeanette M. Sutherland

11/09/99 06:16 PM

Extn: 39281 LCSES
Subject: Response to Caribbean Cultural Center

Hi Sandy,

Did you have any comments on this and the proposal that I forwarded to you from the Cultural Center?

----- Forwarded by Jeanette M. Sutherland/Person/World Bank on 11/09/99 06:15 PM -----

Katherine A. Bain



11/08/99 10:34 AM

Extn: 34708 LCSPP
To: Norman L. Hicks, Maria Emilia Freire, Ariel Fiszbein, Shelton H. Davis cc: Anthony J. Ody, Jeanette M. Sutherland, Carlos Anguizola
Subject: Response to Caribbean Cultural Center

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Mmvega@aol.com on 11/05/99 06:23:28 PM

To: Jeanette M. Sutherland
Subject: Re: per your request



- Draft--GALCI

To: Shelton H. Davis

Global Afro Latino and Caribbean Initiative (GALCI)

GALCI is an alliance of global non-governmental organizations, universities, and community agencies focused on stabilizing communities of African descent in the Americas. Formed by organizations and community institutions with a proven history of study and work within these communities the alliance will serve to identify, suggest issues and solutions with Afro-Latino communities throughout the Americas.

The alliance formed by regional organizations that have identified needs and projects that can not be implemented in isolation within each region will facilitate an important collaboration among proven experts in the field. In order to address more than five hundred years of historical marginalization of Afro-Latino communities, the ravages of colonialism and neo-colonial systems, and the new challenge of globalization concerted unified effort is required to develop a comprehensive strategy to address issues of poverty, educational alienation and the systemic violations of human, civil, economic and land rights.

One of the priorities of GALCI is to make visible the diversity of communities that identify the Afro Latino world and their status within these countries of the

hemisphere. There is a need to gather information on the location of these communities, their existing and projected conditions is essential as they enter the third millennium.

The marginalization of Afro Latino communities globally, has resulted in little educational opportunity, poor employment opportunities, discrimination, loss of land, and economic disenfranchisement. GALCI seeks to assist and work with Afro Latino communities by establishing a working alliance of organizations and universities that have a successful history of cultural development within and across ethnic boundaries. Respecting the focus of local and regional organizational initiatives, GALCI will address macro concerns to directly assist and impact the micro level by providing much needed data, staff training and proven professionals to work at the ground level.

GALCI is a special project of the Caribbean Cultural Center African Diaspora Institute that is housed at 408 West 58th Street in New York City. A not for profit twenty three year old organization the Center's raison d'être is establishing common ground among communities of African descent internationally. The member organizations have affirmed that the base of GALCI should be in New York since an organizational arm must be present at the central location with access to foundations and United States governmental international agencies promoting socioeconomic development in the Caribbean and Latin America are based.

The vision of GALCI is one that seeks the health and safety of our communities into the future. Focusing on immediate and long-range initiatives the projects each build upon the other, establishing a foundation to achieve the goal of long-range sustainability. The long track record of participating organizations provides a solid foundation for the alliance as each member brings their existing information and documentation data, regional organizational networks and institutional experiences.

Programmatic Outline:

1. Research Initiative: To develop a directory of Afro-Latino NGO's in the Americas.

The organizational profile of each organization will include the following:

Name, address, and years in existence, organization's mission, annual budget, sources of funding, history of programs, staff profile, staff, staff needs and programmatic initiatives. This project will provide much needed information to local, national and international agencies in understanding the existing organizational Afro-Latino community infrastructure.

- 2: Training of NGO Staffs: The research initiative will provide the necessary data to assist in identifying and developing program initiatives for the local, regional and international levels. An immediate need is to build the organizational and technical skills of existing staffs in local organizations. The fragile status of organizations, due to lack of resources and untrained

staff limits the possibility of organizations accessing or applying to funding agencies. Training programs GALCI will recommend could include accounting; small businesses promotion; gender specific enterprise development; board structure; governance and other related institution building skills. A major objective will be to prepare Afro Latino organizations to apply for programs of micro credit support.

3: Human Rights and the Civil Society Initiative: The process of having Afro Latino communities assume their democratic rights is of major concern to GALCI. Issues of land rights, human rights and civil rights litigation to assure the safety and well being of Afro Latino communities requires the availability and involvement of consultants to assist these communities in understanding and protecting their inalienable rights. Afro-Latino communities' descendants of enslaved Africans, who forged maroon societies in the Americas, require legal advice and strategies to remain on their historically liberated lands. The expertise that is available to GALCI can provide Afro-Latino communities with technical assistance in forging their vision for a better today and tomorrow.

4: Building Common Ground: The community of Afro-Latinos require diverse forms of training of their future leaders. There are varied programs within the United States willing to institute specialize training programs to impart necessary skills for developing the younger generation of community leaders. The University of Texas-Austin, Hunter College CUNY and Baruch College

CUNY in New York are examples of institutions able to develop specialized educational programs to prepare the future successors of the present Afro Latino movement. Specializing in anthropology, sociology, business, political science, communications, technology and public policy these and other institutions can provide critical educational opportunities and skills needed within these communities.

5: Regional Meetings for 2001: The United Nations Anti-Racism Conference to take place in South Africa provides the organizational incentive to prepare the Afro-Latino community to actively participate and have significant representation at this historic gathering. GALCI, in collaboration with the existing regional Afro Latino networks will help facilitate the planning of at least six meetings in the Caribbean, Latin America, Central America and the United States. These regional meetings will provide a focal point to gather information, begin training and recruiting youth leadership for the educational initiatives developed by GALCI.

Needed Resources:

GALCI requires the necessary resources to establish and implement the programmatic initiatives outlined above. These projects as already noted do not compete with existing local or regional initiatives but are projected to complement existing programs. The involvement of the regional leadership of the Caribbean and Latin America in GALCI assures that the integrity of

regional initiatives will be preserved and enhanced by the proposed alliance.

GALCI Alliance:

GALCI includes the following organizations and representatives:

Jorge Ramirez Reyna, President
Asociacion Negra de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos
Peru

Luz Maria Martinez Montiel, President
AfroAmerica Mexico, A.C.

Jesús García
Fundacion AfroAmerica
Venezuela

Celeo Alvarez Casildo, President
Organizacion Negra Centroamericana (ONECA)
Organizacion de Desarrollo Etnico (ODECO)
Honduras

Romero Rodriguez, President
MundoAfro
Uruguay

Humberto Brown
Internatonal Secretariat, BRC
Afro-Latino Network
Panama/United States

Sheila Walker, Director

African and Afro-American Studies Program
University of Texas-Austin


J. Michael Turner, Director
Latin American and Caribbean Studies,
Hunter College (CUNY)

Marta Moreno Vega, President & Chair
The Franklin H. Williams Caribbean Cultural Center
African Diaspora Institute/
Baruch College (CUNY)
Professor Black and Hispanic Studies Department

Race Conference

 Katherine A. Bain
11/12/99 11:34 AM

Extn: 34708 LCSPP
Subject: Race and Poverty


David had asked for a briefing to find out how the region was progressing on the above issue. I have scheduled this for Friday 19 at 4 p.m. I am sorry that this is a Friday but David's diary is pretty full. We will be meeting in the Front Office meeting room, next to his office. 

I have received feedback from Tony, Norman and Jeanette on the proposal from GALCI. Sandy could we have your comments as soon as possible please so that we can respond to the proposal and then discuss our presentation to David next week.

Thanks

Kathy

----- Forwarded by Katherine A. Bain/Person/World Bank on 11/12/99 11:24 AM -----

 Oscar Avelle
11/11/99 05:28 PM

Extn: 31748 LCRVP
To: Katherine A. Bain, Anthony J. Ody
Subject: Racial discrimination

Please find attached the requested information, as well as a www site containing the agenda and dates of future meetings..

Oscar



RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

<http://www.unhchr.ch/html/racism/racism.htm>

To: Shelton H. Davis
Norman Hicks
Jeanette M. Sutherland
cc: Anthony J. Ody
Graciela Luna

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

World Conference on Racism and Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (2001)

In deciding in 1997 to convene a world conference on racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance no later than 2001, the General Assembly listed as its objectives: to review progress made in the fight against racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; to consider ways and means to better ensure the application of standards and the implementation of instruments to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; to increase the level of awareness; and to formulate recommendations for action-oriented measures to combat those phenomena (resolution 52/111 of 12 December 1997).

In 1998 (resolution 53/132 II of 9 December), the Assembly designated, as Secretary-General of the Conference, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and invited States and regional organizations to set up a coordination structure responsible for promoting preparations for the Conference, and for sensitizing public opinion to the importance and objectives of the Conference. Governments, international and regional organizations and NGOs were requested to participate in the preparations of the Conference, including by undertaking reviews and studies and submitting recommendations. The Commission on Human Rights acts as the preparatory committee.

World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were held in Geneva in 1978 and 1983.

International Year of Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (2001)

On 9 December 1998, the General Assembly decided to observe 2001 as the International Year of Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (resolution 53/132 III). The observance aims at drawing the world's attention to the objectives of the World Conference on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and at giving momentum to the political commitment to eliminate those phenomena.

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1993-2003)

On 20 December 1993, the General Assembly proclaimed the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, beginning in 1993, and adopted its Programme of Action (resolution 48/91). The Assembly urged governments to combat new forms of racism -- such as xenophobia and related intolerance; discrimination based on culture, nationality, religion or language; and racism resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, such as ethnic cleansing.

The First Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was proclaimed in 1973, and the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in 1983.

International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March)

The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination is observed annually on 21 March. On that day, in 1960, police opened fire and killed 69 people at a peaceful demonstration in Sharpeville, South Africa, against the apartheid "pass laws". Proclaiming the Day in 1966, the General Assembly called on the international community to redouble its efforts to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination (resolution 2142(XXI)).

**Week of Solidarity with the Peoples Struggling
against Racism and Racial Discrimination
(Beginning on 21 March)**

As part of its programme for the First Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the General Assembly in 1979 called for the observance by all States of a Week of Solidarity with the Peoples Struggling against Racism and Racial Discrimination, beginning on 21 March (resolution 34/24).

52/111 Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the convening of a world conference on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Date: 12 December 1997

Meeting: 70

Adopted without a vote

Report: A/52/642

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objectives as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations of achieving international cooperation in solving problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming also its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism, in all its forms, and racial discrimination,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ⁽²⁶⁵⁾ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ⁽²⁶⁶⁾ and the Convention against Discrimination in Education, adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960, ⁽²⁶⁷⁾

Recalling also the outcome of the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and in 1983,

Welcoming the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, and, in particular, the attention given in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action ⁽²⁶⁸⁾ to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance,

Stressing the importance and sensitivity of the activities of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Recalling its resolutions 48/91 of 20 December 1993 and 49/146 of 23 December 1994, by which, respectively, it proclaimed the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and adopted the revised Programme of Action for the Third Decade,

Noting with grave concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the two previous Decades for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Noting with great concern that, despite the efforts undertaken by the international community at various levels, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, ethnic antagonism and acts of violence are showing signs of increase,

Noting with concern that the dissemination of racist and xenophobic propaganda is also being channelled through new communication technologies, including such computer networks as the Internet,

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General ⁽²⁶⁹⁾ within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade,

Firmly convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained measures at the national and international levels for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening national legislation and institutions for the promotion of racial harmony,

Deeply concerned about the fact that the phenomenon of racism and racial discrimination against migrant workers continues to increase despite efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and members of their families, Recalling the adoption at its forty-fifth session of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, ⁽²⁷⁰⁾
Acknowledging that indigenous people are at times victims of particular forms of racism and racial discrimination,

I

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and coordination of activities

1. Declares once again that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, whether in their institutionalized form or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, such as ethnic cleansing, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;
2. Recalls with satisfaction the proclamation of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which began in 1993, and requests the Secretary-General to make a further review of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade with a view to making it more effective and action-oriented;
3. Urges all Governments to take all necessary measures to combat new forms of racism, in particular by adapting constantly the means provided to combat them, especially in the legislative, administrative, educational and information fields;
4. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give a high priority to the follow-up of programmes and activities for combating racism and racial discrimination;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers;
6. Calls upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority;
7. Commends all States that have ratified or acceded to the international instruments to combat racism and racial discrimination;
8. Encourages the mass media to promote ideas of tolerance and understanding among peoples and between different cultures;
9. Affirms its determination to combat violence stemming from intolerance on the basis of ethnicity which it considers an issue of particular gravity;
10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, and those of migrant workers, in the fields of education, training and employment, and to submit, inter alia, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;
11. Regrets the lack of interest, support and financial resources for the Third Decade and its related Programme of Action, reflected in the fact that very few of the activities planned for the period 1994-1997 were carried out;
12. Also regrets that the contributions made by the international community to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination remain below the level required and requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session concrete proposals on how to ensure the financial and

personnel resources required for the implementation of the Programme of Action, including, inter alia, through the United Nations regular budget and extrabudgetary sources;

13. Welcomes the convening, in Geneva from 10 to 14 November 1997, of a seminar on the role of the Internet with regard to the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fourth session on the outcome of the two seminars held on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade concerning migration, racism and racial discrimination and the role of the Internet with regard to the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

15. Recommends that the activities being organized to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights include programmes targeted at combating racism and racial discrimination;

16. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to take duly into account the repeated appeals of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council for the establishment of a mechanism for coordinating all the activities of the Third Decade;

17. Considers that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade;

18. Urges the Secretary-General, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, in implementing the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, to pay particular attention to the situation of indigenous people;

19. Requests States and international organizations to consider the relevant decisions of the Economic and Social Council on the integrated follow-up to previous world conferences and the need to make optimum use of all available mechanisms in the struggle against racism;

20. Strongly underlines the importance of education as a significant means of preventing and eradicating racism and racial discrimination and of creating an awareness of principles of human rights, particularly among young people, and in this regard renews its invitation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

21. Considers that all parts of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade should be given equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Decade;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary financial resources are provided for the implementation of the activities of the Third Decade during the biennium 1998-1999;

23. Also requests the Secretary-General to accord a high priority to the activities of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade;

24. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies, containing an analysis of information received on such activities to combat racism and racial discrimination;

25. Invites the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the General Assembly with a view to supplementing, if necessary, the Programme of Action for the Third Decade;

26. Invites all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, regional organizations and interested non-governmental organizations to participate fully in the Third Decade;

27. Strongly appeals to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

II

World conference against racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

28. Decides to convene a world conference on racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, whose main objectives will be:

- (a) To review progress made in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, particularly since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to reappraise the obstacles to further progress in the field and ways to overcome them;
- (b) To consider ways and means to better ensure the application of existing standards and the implementation of the existing instruments to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
- (c) To increase the level of awareness about the scourges of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
- (d) To formulate concrete recommendations on ways to increase the effectiveness of the activities and mechanisms of the United Nations through programmes aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
- (e) To review the political, historical, economic, social, cultural and other factors leading to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
- (f) To formulate concrete recommendations to further action-oriented national, regional and international measures to combat all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
- (g) To draw up concrete recommendations for ensuring that the United Nations has the financial and other necessary resources for its actions to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

29. Also decides:

- (a) That the world conference on racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance will be convened not later than the year 2001;
- (b) That, when the agenda of the world conference is decided, there will be a taking into consideration of, inter alia, the need to address in a comprehensive manner all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related contemporary forms of intolerance;

(c) That the world conference will be action-oriented and focus on practical measures to eradicate racism, including measures of prevention, education and protection and the provision of effective remedies, taking into full consideration the existing human rights instruments;

(d) That the Commission on Human Rights will act as the preparatory committee for the world conference on racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and that its deliberations should be open-ended, allowing for the full participation of all States Members of the United Nations, members of specialized agencies and observers, in accordance with established practice;

30. Requests Governments, the specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United Nations bodies, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and other human rights mechanisms to assist the preparatory committee, to undertake reviews and submit recommendations concerning the conference and the preparations therefor to the preparatory committee through the Secretary-General, and to participate actively in the conference;

31. Stresses the importance of taking systematically into account a gender perspective throughout the preparations for and the outcome of the conference;

32. Calls upon States and regional organizations to hold national or regional meetings or to take other initiatives in preparation for the world conference and requests the regional preparatory meetings to submit reports to the preparatory committee through the Secretary-General on the outcome of their deliberations, including practical and action-oriented recommendations to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

33. Decides that the world conference on racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance will be conducted effectively and efficiently and that its size, duration and other cost factors should be determined with due regard for economy;

34. Also decides to keep the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" in its agenda and to consider it as a matter of high priority at its fifty-third session.

265. 265/ Resolution 217 A (III).

266. Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

267. United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 429, No. 6193.

268. A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

269. 269/ A/52/528.

270. Resolution 45/158, annex.

; II WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE 27. Reaffirms the decisions adopted in its resolution 52/111 of 12 December 1997 related to the convening, the definition of objectives and the guidelines for the preparatory process of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance; 28. Takes note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/26 of 17 April 1998, 10/ in which the Commission decided to create an open-ended working group to meet during its fifty-fifth session in order to review and formulate proposals for consideration by the Commission and possible forwarding to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference at its first session; 29. Requests the Secretary-General: (a) To present a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at both its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions on the progress achieved in the preparatory process of the World Conference; (b) To submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report encompassing the final outcome of the World Conference; (c) To designate the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as Secretary-General of the World Conference, who, in that capacity, will assume the main responsibility for the preparations for the Conference; (d) To consider providing the necessary financial and technical assistance for the convening of regional preparatory meetings; 30. Requests the High Commissioner: (a) To carry out consultations with States aimed at determining the date and venue for the World Conference and to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fifth session on the results thereof; (b) To continue to devise and implement, with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a world information campaign aimed at sensitizing public opinion to the importance and the objectives of the World Conference, to publish in all the official languages of the United Nations an information pamphlet to be made available to non-governmental organizations, the media and the general public and to inform the Preparatory Committee of developments in this regard; 31. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to present, through the Economic and Social Council, before the end of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, a concrete proposal on the date and venue of the World Conference; 32. Invites States and regional organizations to set up at the national or regional level a coordination structure responsible for launching and promoting preparations for the World Conference, and especially for sensitizing national public opinion to the importance and the objectives of the Conference; 33. Urges the High Commissioner to help States, upon request, and regional organizations to convene national and regional meetings or to undertake other initiatives, including at the expert level, to prepare for the World Conference; 34. Requests the regional preparatory meetings to present to the Preparatory Committee, through the High Commissioner, reports on the results of their deliberations, with concrete and pragmatic recommendations aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, which will be duly reflected in the texts of the draft final documents of the World Conference, to be prepared by the Committee; 35. Requests, in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/26, Governments, the specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United Nations bodies, regional and non-governmental organizations, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and other human rights mechanisms to participate actively both in the preparatory process of the World Conference, including by assisting the Preparatory Committee, again in accordance with Commission resolution 1998/26, by, inter alia, undertaking reviews and studies and

submitting recommendations concerning the Conference and the preparations therefor, through the Secretary-General, to the Preparatory Committee, and in the Conference itself; 36. Stresses the importance of systematically taking a gender perspective into account throughout the preparations for and in the outcome of the World Conference;

 Katherine A. Bain
11/19/99 01:18 PM

Extn: 34708 LCSP
Subject: Re: Possibilities?? 


24 Nov

12:00 - 1:00

Tony,

What I think she is hoping is that as part of our diversity in recruiting exercise, we could have graduate students of afro-latinamerican descent as summer interns. This is something that we need to get Rajesh's advice on.

Kathy
Anthony J. Ody

 Anthony J. Ody
11/19/99 09:21 AM

Extn: 82344 LCRVP
To: Katherine A. Bain cc: David De Ferranti, Shelton H. Davis, Jeanette M. Sutherland, Norman L. Hicks
Subject: Re: Possibilities?? 

Others will no doubt have more experience on this than me, but the point that strikes me is that "graduate study" -- if by that she means (US-based) masters and doctoral degrees -- is both time- and cash-intensive (and also has a high propensity for people not to return home afterwards). Given these factors, they are generally hard things for the Bank to fund -- would usually have to be done through a loan. Some US-based foundations may find this easier to do.

I would assume that, when we talk about training for capacity-building, we are more often thinking about short-term, very applied courses, probably more economically done in-country....

I do see a risk that the orientation of the US partners (mainly professional higher educators) could distort the direction of this partnership.

Katherine A. Bain

 Katherine A. Bain
11/18/99 08:52 PM

Extn: 34708 LCSP
To: david de ferranti, Anthony J. Ody, Shelton H. Davis, Jeanette M. Sutherland, norman hicks
Subject: Possibilities??

Rections?

----- Forwarded by Katherine A. Bain/Person/World Bank on 11/18/99 08:52 PM -----



Sheila Walker <sswalker@mail.utexas.edu> on 11/18/99 07:32:48 PM

To: Katherine A. Bain
Subject: Possibilities??

Greetings -- Hope you're well. And thank you again for organizing the meeting in Washington. Encouraged by our meetings there, I asked the dean of the college of liberal arts if there might be any money at UT that could serve as encouragement to match potential outside fellowships for Afro-Latins for graduate study here. A positive answer seems probable. Might the bank(s) be interested in collaborating to train such people to fill an apparently obvious need?

SWalker
Sheila S. Walker, Director
Center for African and African American Studies
Jester Center A232A -- Campus Mail: D7200
University of Texas
Austin, TX 78705
(512) 471-1784 Fax: (512) 471-1798
<http://www.utexas.edu/depts/caaas/>

To: Anthony J. Ody
cc: David De Ferranti
Shelton H. Davis
Jeanette M. Sutherland
Norman L. Hicks
Rajesh Vidyasagar

▶ **Norman L. Hicks**
11/19/99 11:12 AM

.....

Extn: 31977 LCSPR

Subject: Re: Possibilities?? 

If we train them, will they promise to work for us? I don't think its a good idea.

To: Katherine A. Bain
cc: David De Ferranti
Anthony J. Ody
Shelton H. Davis
Jeanette M. Sutherland
Norman L. Hicks

Shelton H. Davis

01/18/2000 01:07

Extn: 33413 LCSEO

Sent by: Cristina Q. Tumale

Subject: Re: Guatemala: ASOMUGAGUA (Garífuna Women's Organization) 

*afro-
American
Garífuna*

Mario,

Thanks for sending me your interesting field report. We should be able to help through the Social Investment Fund and hopefully a revitalized Defensova de la Mujer Indígena proposal. We may also wish to discuss outreach to Garífuna organizations and communities with new Minister of Culture. Federico Figueroa wants me to visit Guatemala to meet Otilia (she was at the Antigua workshop last June) but we have yet to discuss a date and I am not sure if I can get to Guatemala until our March 13 and 14 poverty forum.

Best,

Sandy

01/10/2000 04:46 PM

Mario Marroquin

01/10/2000 04:46 PM

LCCGT

To: Jose R. Lopez Calix cc: Katherine A. Bain, Shelton H. Davis

Subject: Guatemala: Field Visit ASOMUGAGUA / Afro-American women (garífunas)
Puerto Barrios January 08/09, 2000

1. Following-up on the agreements reached during the Regional Assembly of the Central America Black Organization (ONECA) held in Nicaragua last December, I proceeded to visit the headquarters of the *Asociación de Mujeres Garífunas Guatemaltecas (ASOMUGAGUA)* on January 08/09, 2000 to learn about its activities and challenges. Relevant points of this familiarization mission are presented hereafter.
2. ASOMUGAGUA, a *Garífuna* women organization was founded in 1997 and since then has been working in education, cultural heritage preservation, AIDS prevention/education campaigns and policy dialogue with government around ethnic and gender issues. It has also provided emergency relief to Atlantic Coast communities in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch. This Association is based in Puerto Barrios, Izabal and has a membership of approx. 50 women that in turn represent several *Garífuna* communities (source: ASOMUGAGUA).
3. Amongst ASOMUGAGUA's achievements to date we find: obtaining legal status for the organization (no easy task in Guatemala); being a formal party at the *Foro Nacional de la Mujer*; having a strong and propositive stand at the *Asamblea de la Sociedad Civil*; formulating recommendations for the *Defensoría de la Mujer Indígena*.
4. ASOMUGAGUA's main challenges (as indicated by its *junta directiva*) are: enhancing the participation of the Afro-American women in key fora -particularly within the Peace Accords framework; establishing links with the donor community by at large; securing a proper treatment of the *Garífuna* culture in State and development aid programs.
5. Perhaps the most sensitive issue for the Bank is how to address the recurrent demand from the *Garífunas* (highlighted again by ASOMUGAGUA) to get a ethnic and cultural sensitive response to their needs from

government (and non-governments) programs, particularly the ones supported by the Bank. The Garífunas want to see the differentiation made between the Mayan and the Garífunas cultures reflected not only conceptually but operationally wise.

6. During the field visit we offered ASOMUGAGUA to arrange for a meeting with *GRUTIM* (the local UN system working group on indigenous peoples and multiculturalism) to discuss about the issue addressed in item "5." and to facilitate the presentation of funding requests to relevant donors like the Canadians and the Nordics.

Mario Marroquín
Social Development and Civil Society Specialist
Central America
The World Bank Office Guatemala
Tel (502) 366 2044
Fax (502) 366 1936

To: Mmarroquin@Worldbank.Org
cc: Jose R. Lopez Calix
Katherine A. Bain
Patricia Cleves
Jeanette M. Sutherland

Briefing: LCR Position of Afro-Latinamericans

Date: 18 November 1999

Within this past year, the issue of marginalized blacks in Latin America has become more apparent in policy dialogue with a range of organizations in the region and among D.C.-based advocacy groups. As a result there has been a need for the Bank to assess its level of past involvement with Afro-Latin communities and to determine how and, to what extent, it is possible to improve its working relations with these communities.

Since the barrage of letters received from Mr. Franklin of the Organization of Africans in the Americas, several steps have been taken in attempting to address the situation at hand:

- Staff from LAC region have met Mr. Franklin on several occasions – including a meeting with the, then, LCR V.P. in June 1999. There was consensus that Mr. Franklin's group should be respected as a D.C.-based advocacy organization but the Bank needed to establish dialogue with NGOs and community groups in the region with whom it can work directly in its projects and policy dialogue;
- In July, Maria Magdalena and Aklog Birara represented the Bank at AfroAmerica XXI's family reunion, which took place in Barlovento, Venezuela. Both Maria and Aklog submitted BTORs with recommendations for follow-up with Afro-Latino communities;
- A proposal for a meeting in the region to take place in February was drafted outlining the objectives and expected outcomes of such an event. This is still under consideration but there are other suggestions for how the funds for such a meeting could be used in a more cost-effective way;
- Meetings have been held with the IDB to learn more of what each organization has done with regards to the Afro-Latino community and to investigate possibilities of joint ventures in working with this population;
- In October, staff from the LCR region attended a meeting in New York sponsored by the Caribbean Cultural Institute . The meeting was attended by representatives from the IDB, IAD, IAF, the Ford Foundation and representatives of black organizations from the region.
- One of the outcomes of the forum in New York was a meeting with the VP of the LAC Region on the 19 October 1999 with GALCI – a network of black organizations in Latin America and with some U.S. non-profits representing Afro-Latinamericans in the U.S. A proposal from GALCI was received.

At this point a letter of reply needs to be prepared. The reply will depend on the region's broader decision of how to address the issue of afro-latinamericans and poverty in the region. After almost a year of dialogue with black organizations in D.C. and from the region, it is time to make this decision. The IDB has not drafted a response yet and as of today have not decided how to address this issue other than through its existing work with "indigenous people" and its policy dialogue through country-based civil society networks. They are still open to holding a joint regional meeting on the issue.

Possible Ways forward.

- Clarify members and governance mechanisms of GALCI.
- Attend the December meeting in Nicaragua.
- **Analytical work** and gathering more data. National census, broaden social exclusion work (LCSES) and promote recipients of social capital fund in PRMPO.
- **Capacity Building.** With IDB and with WBI. Can we broaden LCSES' training for indigenous people through an IDF. Do we have additional funds?
- **Operational engagement** through land reform and judicial reform projects as well as H.D. projects (especially with youth). Pilots to address the issue of discrimination around these reforms.
- **Regional Policy Dialogue.** Invite leader to WDR meeting in March 2000?
- **Recruit** senior staff member to lead on this issue and renew the consultant position?

Regional Activities that Specifically Target Black Populations and Organizations in Latin America

	Projects	ESW/CAS	Policy Dialogue	Capacity Building(small grants, RPF etc.)
Brazil	Preparation of project for descendants of "quilumbos" with Ministry of Culture.			Donation to NGO to organize international conference on racism.
Bolivia		Through MECOVI, included race and ethnicity issue in continuous household survey.		
Colombia	<p>Natural Resource Management: Titling of land to black communities of the Pacific Coast of Colombia. Over 1.6 million hectares of land titled (consult Elsie Garfield or Shelton Davis for details;</p> <p>Rural Education Project: under preparation: Afro-Colombian groups will be a special population whose education needs will be addressed by the project for coverage, relevance and quality.</p>	The situation of Afro-Colombian populations will be part of the poverty assessment in the City Development Strategy for Cali, Colombia.		Small Grant of about US\$10,000 for the establishment of El Muntú, a newspaper set up by a consortium of Black organizations of the Pacific Coast, as a means of communication of initiatives, concerns, achievement by Afrocolombian groups.
Ecuador	<p>Ecuador Indigenous People and Afroecuadorian Development Project: (PRODEPINE)– a rural development and capacity building project aimed at 855,000 people in indigenous and black communities. 150,000 of the beneficiaries are expected</p>		<p>1) Initial dialogues with the Afroecuadorian Confederation</p> <p>2) Initial dialogues with women's organizations in Esmeraldas</p>	

Regional Activities that Specifically Target Black Populations and Organizations in Latin America

	Projects	ESW/CAS	Policy Dialogue	Capacity Building(small grants, RPF etc.)
	to be black.			
Honduras	Social Investment Fund II & III (FHIS) has a special program for black organizations called Nuestros Raices. Since 1995 about \$2 million has been channeled to communities of ethnic minorities. Under FHIS IV this component has been redesigned following the social assessment and now includes a capacity building component.		OFRANEH a local network of black organizations was involved in policy dialogues with the Bank around the consultative group.	
Peru	Indigenous and Afro Peruvian Peoples Development: (LIL negotiated and submitted to RVP for approval in FY00).	Indigenous and Afro Peruvian peoples Initiative for a National Development Plan (y.98-99).	a) Dissemination of information and publications b) Consultation meetings c) Participation in workshops.	a) Small grants program - grant of \$6,000 to NGO CEPDUR for capacity building and technical assistance for Movimiento Negro Francisco Congo FY99. b) Small Grant Program for Asociacion Negra Pro Derechos Humanos (in preparation) FY99.
Venezuela	Slum Upgrading Program in the states of Miranda, Falcon, Zuilia, Aragua and Yaraccuy.		Dialogues with two largest black organizations: Afroamerica and Organizacion de Mujeres Negras and government about including ethnicity in next census.	

Proposal for technical workshop on race poverty and social exclusion in Latin America

Background: The issue of marginalization of blacks in Latin America is becoming more apparent in policy dialogue with a range of organizations in the region and among D.C.-based advocacy groups. While the LCR's work on ethnicity has traditionally focused mainly with indigenous peoples, there are some recent examples of projects that directly target black communities. Examples of these projects include the Natural Resource Management and Rural Education projects in Colombia, the Social Investment Fund II & III (FHIS) in Honduras, and some smaller projects funded by small grants or the Dutch Trust Fund. However, it is clear that more can be done.

At the same time, the region is keen to recruit a higher proportion of blacks professionals to its staff.

The office of the Vice-President has therefore taken a two-pronged approach in addressing the issue of race in the region. The first is an active recruitment strategy aimed at identifying and selecting qualified black professionals for available positions in LAC. The second is the initiation of a dialogue with black organizations who represent poor black communities in Latin America in an attempt to improve the Bank's working relations with black communities in Latin America. This forum on race and poverty is the first action under this second approach. Following discussions between the Vice President and the Executive Vice President of the Inter-American Development Bank, the possibility of jointly organizing an event is being explored. This proposal is merely a basis for discussion with the IDB.

Objective: To initiate a dialogue with organizations representing poor black communities, governments and academics in Latin America in order to share experiences and explore ways of better working together to alleviate poverty and promote sustainable development in black communities in the region. More specific objectives include:

- share information on the Bank's existing work with ethnic minorities – including black communities
- listen to the experience of other organizations in working with black communities in the region
- listen to the concerns of poor, black communities in the region
- discuss how the Bank's products can better serve poor, black communities;
- take stock of existing analytical work on race, poverty and social exclusion in the region and identify research gaps
- identify practical programs and projects for follow-up, including a strategy on afro-Latin Americans

This technical workshop is the first step in an attempt to build a more constructive dialogue on race, poverty and social exclusion. As such it is not a forum during which demands will be met and expectations should not be raised. The workshop is an opportunity for exchange of information and joint learning. It may also result in some tentative future steps.

Proposed venue: Quibdo, Colombia (this is in the department of Choco in the Pacific Coast of Colombia). This venue may be changed due to security concerns.

Participating countries: Venezuela, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Argentina, Peru, Honduras, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Belize .

Participants: will include a total of about 50 participants including representatives from black grassroots organizations and other CSOs, as well as academia, government, and other international donors and private foundations

Duration: Three days

Agenda: The agenda will be divided into four parts: (i) information exchange, (ii) learning from experience (iii) discussion of future steps, (iv) optional site visit of Bank funded projects that target blacks.

An ad-hoc steering committee comprising independent experts on race in Latin America (including Sheila Walker, University of Austin, Texas, John Turner, Ford Foundation, Francisco Campbell from the Honduran government, two academics and two black activists from the region) may be set up to advise the Bank-IDB team on the planning and implementation of the event. The internal team will be lead by Katherine Bain with the support of Jeanette Sutherland and Carlos Anguizola. Shelton Davis and Norman Hicks will also provide regular support to the team. It is also hoped that the IDB will join this initiative and a joint team can be formed.

Expected outcomes: A plan of action for follow-up work with these communities may include

- joint research activities (through LSMS or contextual studies)
- involvement of black organizations in preparation of ESW;
- mechanisms for involving black organizations in existing policy dialogue for a (such as the NGO-World Bank committee);
- an awareness of the need for more data on ethnicity included in national census, LSMS etc;
- a greater awareness among Afro-Latin communities regarding the Bank's role and policies and the different levels at which they can interact with it
- a greater awareness in the Bank's on how to address race and poverty through its products
- funds for capacity building and one or two projects;
- an interactive web page on issues of race and poverty
- a joint Bank-IDB strategy on how to engage black communities more effectively

Next steps: The next immediate steps would be to

- Meet with the IDB to ascertain their level of involvement and support. (Monday at 4.30)
- Contact the potential Steering Committee members to set a meeting date.
- Together with Steering Committee, design agenda and list of participants

Timeline:

By:	Activity
October 4	- Meet with IDB
October 8	-Potential members of the Steering Committee contacted. -A meeting date set -
October 29	-Steering Committee met -A draft of the agenda drawn up -Venue decided
November 8	-Final agenda prepared -Participants list drawn up -Invitations ready -
November 12	-Invitations sent
December 15	-Attendance of participants confirmed
December 21	-Registration materials prepared -Hotel and conference accommodation made -Tickets booked -Materials to be disseminated prepared
January	-Tickets bought -Logistics for the workshop arranged in country

BUDGET

	Unit Cost (\$US)	Total Number	Total Cost(\$US)
Transportation			
-Int'l participants			39,045
-Colombians			4,000
Accommodation			
-Hotel	35	50@4dys	7000
-Meals	30	50@4dys	6000
Workshop Preparation			1500
Workshop Facilitation			10,000

Workshop Reporting			6000
Materials & Supplies			2000
Personnel			
-Coordinator	1500	5 weeks	7500
-Assistant Coordinator	1318	3 weeks	3954
Per Diem			?
Physical Contingencies			1000
TOTAL			87,999

NB Some cost for this budget are very roughly estimated. For example the workshop facilitation and reporting includes the cost of Interpreters and Translators but because the scope of work to be done is not yet clarified it is difficult to have a more precise estimate of these costs. If the venue is changed from Quibdo, Colombia for security purposes this may affect the cost of accommodation Also Per Diem cost has not been included.



Shelton H. Davis
10/03/99 04:56 PM

Extn: 33413 LCSEO
Subject: Re: Proposal for meeting on Race and Poverty

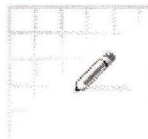
Tony--

I share many of the concerns that you raise in the attached memo to Kathy and felt somewhat unsure about the focus on projects, capacity building and operational support before we understand the nature of the problem, especially as you suggest in terms of analytical work. I think it is important that we all meet (especially Norman, you and me) with Kathy and Jeannette to discuss in greater detail the objectives of the proposed meeting. I have already requested from John Redwood that some funds from the RVPs additional allocation to LCSES for this year go toward the proposed meeting on Race and Poverty, and he responded positively to this suggestion albeit without suggesting how much would be available.. But, I think we need to be very clear among ourselves, before we begin organizing, just what the objectives of the meeting will be and what amount of funds we will need to mobilize to organize it.. For this reason, I suggest a meeting in which you, Norman, Kathy, Jeannette and I can attend before proceeding further.

I am on mission this coming week but here the week of October 12th and my assistant Cristy Tumale will know my schedule if a meeting can be arranged.

Best, Sandy

----- Forwarded by Shelton H. Davis/Person/World Bank on 10/03/99 04:35 PM -----



Anthony J. Ody
10/01/99 03:58 PM

Extn: 82344 LCRVP
To: Katherine A. Bain cc: Shelton H. Davis, David De Ferranti, Norman L. Hicks
Subject: Re: Proposal for meeting on Race and Poverty

Kathy,

Tried phoning but got a recording. As I'm rather nauseous this afternoon from the dentist, I shall keep this brief and not try to rewrite the proposal myself. But here are a few thoughts.

* A rather important point is that I find this proposal to be very thin in terms of addressing any **analytical** issues about black poverty and marginalisation. Its very keyed to consultation and looking at projects. This is fine as **part** of the exercise, but I assumed that a "technical" workshop would also do something to review the state of our knowledge about the issue. In Peru, e.g., the GOP and black organisations are far apart on basic population numbers.... Correspondingly, in the preparation arrangements, I see little reflection of anyone pulling together any analytical papers to help frame the issue. Although we say this is not a forum for raising demands, the current format may risk doing just that.

* I'd like the reference in the 3rd para to be to the Region, not the VP's office. The diversity aims, for example, are the product of a large half-day staff meeting, and agreed by the RMT, not just a notion of the VP's office,

* Under outcomes (and this also refers back to the point about demands above), it is misleading to say that the workshop will result in "**funds**(my emphasis) for capacity building and one or two projects". At most, it might result in some **proposals**; funds require a whole process of project preparation, negotiation, approval...

* Will Mr. Campbell be willing to join without demanding a role for M. Franklin? (The role or non-role of MF will presumably arise on way or the other).

* If we have security worries about Colombia, why start off on that assumption in the first place?

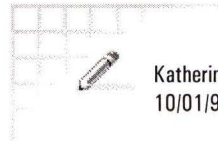
* Let's try to make the budget estimate as comprehensive as we can. E.g., Try to put in rough numbers for per diems, rather than nothing.

[Beyond the paper, a broader point about budget. As David and I explained earlier, the resources within LCRVP for conferences are extremely meagre, and this would bust that budget several times over. An effort is going to be needed to build support for this exercise (inc. financial) within PREM and ESSD, rather than seeing it as an orphan that is only of concern to the RVP. I hope both the Poverty unit and the Social Scientists in ESSD can help generate ownership within their own SMUs.]

Hope this helps -- have a good weekend.

Tony

Katherine A. Bain



Katherine A. Bain
10/01/99 11:15 AM

Extn: 34708 LCSP

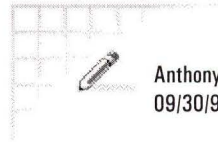
To: Anthony J. Ody

Subject: Re: Proposal for meeting on Race and Poverty 

I am working at home as it is my AWS day. Any chance you can e-mail the comments or put them directly in the proposal.

Thanks

Anthony J. Ody



Anthony J. Ody
09/30/99 05:35 PM

Extn: 82344 LCRVP

To: Katherine A. Bain

Subject: Re: Proposal for meeting on Race and Poverty 

I've put some comments on your desk, which we should discuss.

Katherine A. Bain

Katherine A. Bain

09/30/99 12:15 PM

Extn: 34708 LCSP

To: David De Ferranti, Anthony J. Ody, Oscar Avalle cc: Norman L. Hicks, Shelton H. Davis, Jeanette M. Sutherland, Carlos Anguizola

Subject: Proposal for meeting on Race and Poverty

Dear All,

I am enclosing a short proposal for an in-region meeting on race and poverty that Jeanette, Carlos and myself have worked on. We have incorporated suggestions from Norman Hicks and Shelton Davis and welcome your reactions too. We are meeting with the IDB on Monday to explore the possibility of doing a joint event so please let us have your suggestions/comments before then.

We will need some indication of budget source before moving ahead with the proposal.

Sorry for the delay this week in producing this but 4 weeks on mission almost finished me off!

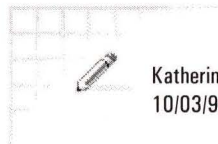
Thanks for your patience and help,

Kathy



Meeting.doc

To: Anthony J. Ody
cc: Katherine A. Bain
David De Ferranti
Norman L. Hicks
Jeanette M. Sutherland
Cristina Q. Tumale



Katherine A. Bain
10/03/99 06:14 PM

Race & Poverty Proposal

Extn: 34708

LCSP

Subject: **Re: Proposal for meeting on Race and Poverty**

Tony,

Many thanks for your comments. I think most of them are minor and can be incorporated easily. This is merely a draft proposal to attempt to build some common goals among the interested parties in the Bank so changes/suggestions are more than welcome. This is precisely why I thought it best to build some agreement amongst ourselves before talking to the IDB.

An analytical workshop that brings together academics and identifies existing research, debates theories and perspectives and is geared to launching more analytical work as a follow up step, and, a first policy dialogue between knowledgeable individuals from different sectors which exchanges information and tries to build trust in preparation of a more constructive working relationship in the future are two very different events. We need to decide which we wish to do before we define the agenda and the participants. While it is probable that we can mix elements of each, we need to be clear what our primary goal is. Are we concerned about how projects and our dialogue in the region include poor blacks, or, do we wish to contribute to new analytical work in the area of race and poverty? While we certainly don't want to go into this area uninformed and research must inform our actions, I feel that the event that you propose, and that Sandy now seems to favor, structured around the presentation of research papers may not help to build the initial trust, information exchange and common language that we need to move forward on any initiative - research or action-orientated.

On your minor points:

- Why Colombia? This was proposed as we have an excellent land reform project there with black communities and we thought it might be possible to do a sight visit, to have a break during the workshop and to learn from some good practice.
- More specific budget. Jeanette and Carlos can work on the per diems to give you a more accurate idea of the budget.
- Mr. Campbell and Mr. Franklin. I have never known a southern group or individual not to attend a meeting on poverty in their own region because they were concerned about representation problems with partners in the U.S. I believe that Mr. Campbell is an elected official and a well known thinker on race and poverty in Central America in his own right and, thus, will not have to ask Mr. Franklin's permission to become involved. If there is a problem there are plenty of other good candidates.
- I understand that the RVP's funds for this are limited but am also not in a position to fund raise between sectors for this initiative.

Hope you are feeling better after your trip to the dentist.

See you tomorrow!

Kathy

To: Shelton H. Davis
cc: Anthony J. Ody
David De Ferranti
Norman L. Hicks
Jeanette M. Sutherland
Cristina Q. Tumale
Carlos Anguizola

The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

DAVID DE FERRANTI
Vice President
Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office

December 15, 1999

Ms. Marta Moreno Vega
The Franklin H. Williams
Caribbean Cultural Center
African Diaspora Institute
International Projects Division:
Global Afro-Latino & Caribbean Initiative
West 58th Street
New York, NY 10019

Dear Ms. Vega,

Many thanks for your letter of October 21, 1999 following up on our meeting with the Global Afro Latino and Caribbean Initiative (GALCI) at our offices here in Washington. My sincere apologies that I was not able to get back to you earlier.

As I explained to you during our meeting, I believe that the World Bank has become increasingly aware over the past couple of years of the challenges of economic and social development of Afrolatinamerican populations. We have made a significant start in incorporate support for meeting these challenges into our operational work, including the lending operations to individual countries which are the Bank's principal means of deploying financial resources. In this respect, I wanted to share with you a recently-updated matrix (attached), which indicates the range of these efforts to date.

As Vice President, I want to press our work in these areas further forward, including looking for new ways to cooperate with groups like your own in civil society. Our staff have started to give me feedback on some of the items that you raised in your letter, and I want in subsequent paragraphs to give you a progress report on several aspects. I hope, however, that you will also understand that our approach to working with Afrolatinamerican NGOs represents "work in progress," and that in some cases we will need more time to respond to some of your ideas. To be straightforward about this, when we read of your ideas for support with training and institution-building, which sound potentially very exciting, we are reminded that we ourselves face the constraint that the Bank itself is a lending organization (and a lender to governments), that deploys only very limited resources that are available on a grant basis to civil society. For this reason, I have asked my colleagues who work on social development and civil society issues to carry out a more systematic search into the types of programs and funding mechanisms (such as trust funds) that might be available to support

some of the ideas you raised. I hope to get a better sense of this situation relatively early in the new year.

Meanwhile, let me comment on a few specifics of your letter. First, we appreciated the invitation to attend the meeting of CABO/ONECA in Nicaragua during December 2-4. As you may have heard, our civil society specialist for Central America, Mario Marroquin, represented the Bank at the meeting, and we will be analyzing the implications of Mario's report on the event.

On a second point, I have spoken to our representative at the United Nations, Alfredo Sfeir-Younis, regarding the up-coming U.N. Conference on Racism and Discrimination. He has provided me with some information on the conference and I have asked him to keep me up-date on the planning process as far as its implications for the Latin America and Caribbean Region are concerned.

I have also talked to Rajesh Vidyasagar, Human Resources Manager for the Region, about Sheila Walker's proposal to attract Afrolatino graduate students to participate in our summer intern program. We think this is a most promising idea that would help us to build a pipeline for possible future recruitment as well as contributing positively to our projects. We would very much like to pursue this idea with Ms. Walker and/or any other academic institutions that share this objective.

Beyond the above, I would like, in addition, to highlight a new initiative we have decided to launch that I believe is highly congruent with the proposals you sent us. As you point out on page 2 of your proposal, without data it is very easy to ignore the plight of marginalized Afrolatinos in the region. We have identified the forthcoming national censuses, to be carried out in a great many of the countries of the region during 2000/1, as a unique opportunity to help close this information gap. We have therefore started encouraging all the governments of the Latin America and Caribbean region to include issues of race and ethnicity in their up-coming Censuses. We have already had discussions with the statistical agencies of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras and Venezuela, and will continue to pursue this item with other countries. We hope this census work will make possible considerably improved subsequent diagnostic work, to which we would also anticipate contributing. The opportunities for possible future cooperation in this area can, I hope, be kept in mind.

Finally, for the moment, I am attaching for your information a directory of our field-based civil society specialists. These specialists work in our resident missions throughout the region and are charged with mainstreaming a broad array of civil society organizations into our operations and in-country dialogue. These specialists have worked for local CSOs throughout their careers and are keen to ensure that local black organizations are included in the in-country dialogues that the Bank has with civil society. I am copying them on this letter and emphasizing the priority I attach to our dialogue with black organizations. I would also encourage you to invite your local organizations to enter into contact with our specialists, where they have not already done so.

Once again, many thanks for taking the time to come to Washington and meet with us. I hope that we can continue our dialogue and that, as our work in this area develops, we can identify further areas for collaboration.

Best wishes,

David de Ferranti
Vice President
Latin America and Caribbean Region

cc: Messrs./Mmes. Sandra Cesilini, John W. Garrison, Jairo A. Arboleda, Mario Marroquin,
Jorge Franco, Maria Elizabeth Dasso, Maria Magdalena Colmenares,
Rosa Maria Balcazar, Pilar Larreamendy

Ms. Marta Morena Vega

4

bcc: Messrs. John Redwood, Shelton Davis, Norman Hicks and Jeanette Sutherland

LCRVP# 1999-00165