

Indigenous Peoples, States and Development (2): Transnational Network and Local Development

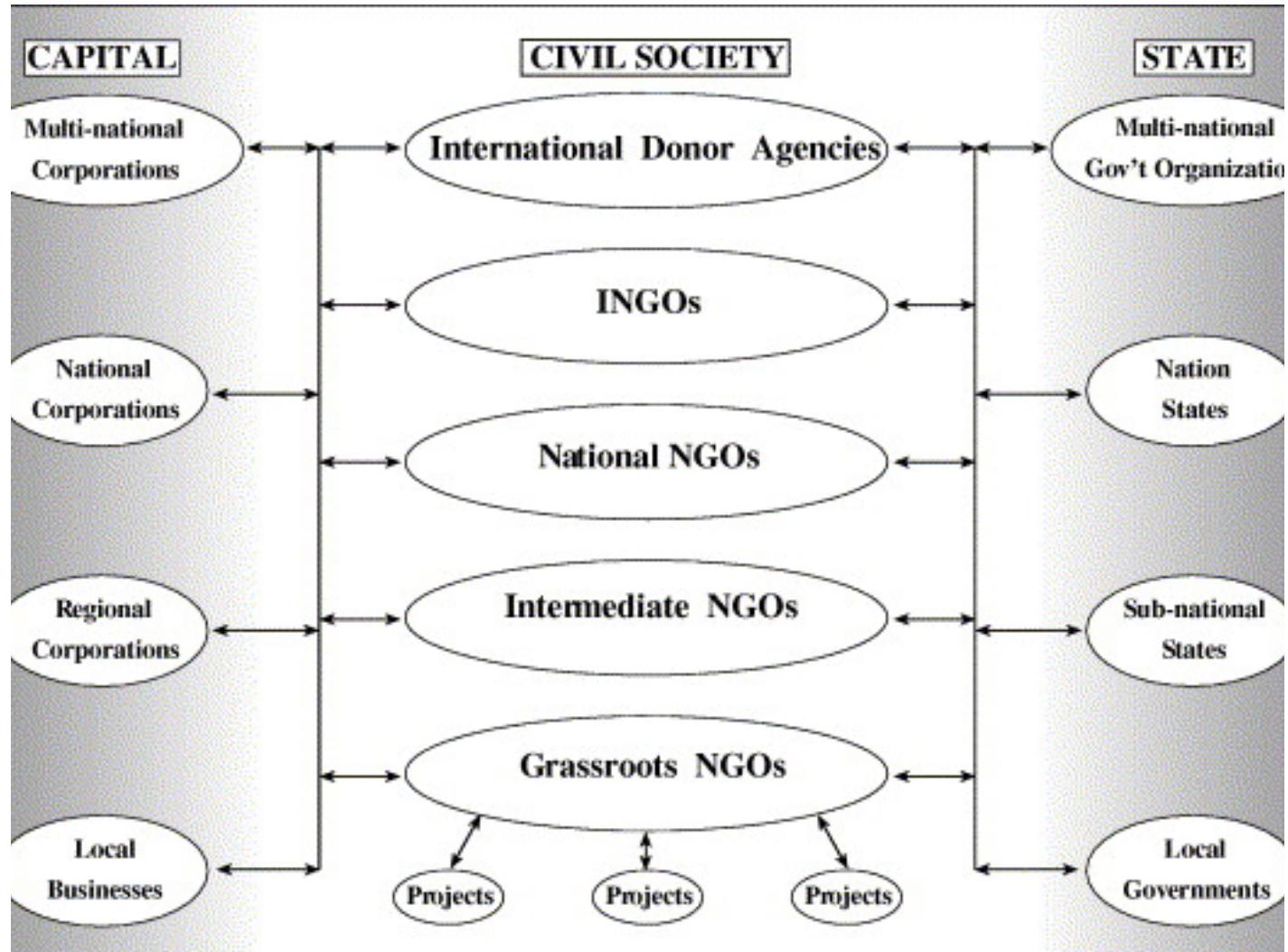
Multi-Ethnic Society (12)
(Jul.3, 2014)

Email Assignment

- Reflection of the larger social structure, or possibility of changes by encounters and negotiations?
- Right to show and right to be not seen:
Possibility and room for minorities to control
- What majority/outsiders should do/should not do

Author's concerns

- From corporatist state model to neoliberal reforms
- Everyday life project rather than political uprising
- Multi-scalar networks: how to analyze different levels of networks among different stakeholders



(Roberts et al. 2005)

Background Information

- Population: 25%-40%? of 13 mils. (official statistics not trustable)
- Majority are Andes highlanders
 - Minority among minorities
- Formation of CONAIE (The Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador, 1986), Inti Raymi (fiesta del So) uprising (1990), Pachakutik (Plurinational Unity Movement: left-wing indigenist party, 1996)

Land and Livelihood

- Deforestation and cattle production
 - Cf. ‘hamburger connection’
[http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/media/
Amazon.pdf](http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/media/Amazon.pdf)
- How was their life changed before and after the introduction of cattle?
- Ironies
 - Indigenous peoples were organized under the corporatist state regime for access to land and agricultural credit
 - Cattle production was renounced under the neoliberal regime

Education and Identity

- Intercultural-bilingual education
 - Bilingual education is not always useful depending on the history of contact with a larger society
- Reorganization, cultural revalorization

Factors for Transnational Movement

1. Proportion of indigenous population
2. Degree to which neoliberalism is perceived to be a contestable versus entrenched norm within the domestic environment
3. Relationship between indigenous groups and other actors (organizations)
4. Cohesiveness of indigenous group(s)
5. Whether indigenous claims are advanced through coalitions or organizations
6. Coincidence of agendas advocated by different indigenous groups
7. Domestic contexts in which indigenous political organization took place
8. Whether indigenous leaders hold national office and they represent indigenous interests (Martin and Wilmer 2008:593-4)

Discussion

- Who took initiative in times of change?
- What are conditions for successful transnational networks?
- What types of linkage function in favor of indigenous communities? (e.g. direct link between international organization and local community bypassing intermediate organizations)?

References

- Martin, Pamela and Franke Wilmer, 2008, “Transnational Normative Struggles and Globalization: The Case of Indigenous Peoples in Bolivia and Ecuador,” *Globalizations* 5(4)
- Roberts, Susan M., John Paul Jones III, Oliver Fröhling, 2005, “NGOs and the globalization of managerialism: A research framework,” *World Development* 33(11)

- 【Email assignment】
 - (A) Discuss how different levels of networks are important for indigenous peoples' movements.
 - (B) Discuss how to protect rights of indigenous peoples, from the viewpoints of indigenous activists, policy makers, non-indigenous peoples, etc.

- 【Preparation】

How has the introduction of foreign labors
(migrants) been discussed in Japanese
society?