

Thursday, October 29th

8:30-9:00	Welcome and Introductions Dr. Scott Whiteford, Director, Center for Latin American Studies Dr. Maria Teresa Velez, Associate Dean, Graduate College Danielle Cariglio, Graduate Student, Center for Latin American Studies	MADERA ROOM
9:00-10:00	Student Presentations Session 1A: <i>Migration and Transnational Communities</i> Session 1B: <i>Mesoamerican Archaeology and Social Integration</i>	CANYON ROOM VENTANA ROOM
9:00-10:20	Session 1C: <i>Public Health and Gender</i>	PIMA ROOM
10:10-11:30	Student Presentations Session 2A: <i>Marine Protection and Conservation Policies</i>	CANYON ROOM
10:10-11:50	Session 2B: <i>Citizenship, Development, and Field Research: Impacts on Education</i>	VENTANA ROOM
11:50-1:00	Break for Lunch	
1:10-2:30	Student Presentations Session 3A: <i>Economic Development, Social Alternatives and New Technologies</i> Session 3B: <i>The Construction and Preservation of Social Memory and Indigenous Identity</i>	CANYON ROOM VENTANA ROOM
2:40-4:00	Student Presentations Session 4A: <i>Contemporary and Historical Perspectives on Migration</i> Session 4B: <i>Policies of Conservation and Species Adaptation</i>	CANYON ROOM VENTANA ROOM
4:00-4:30	Tinker and Latin American Studies Alumni Panel Riley Merline, Earlham College Anabel Galindo, PhD Student, The University of Arizona Andrea Helmus, The Sonoran Institute	MADERA ROOM
4:30-5:45	Keynote Session Welcome, Dr. Scott Whiteford, Director, Center for Latin American Studies Dr. Beth Mitchneck, Interim Dean, College of Social and Behavioral Sciences Jamie Hutchins, Graduate Student, Center for Latin American Studies	MADERA ROOM
	KEYNOTE ADDRESS Kevin Healy, <i>Popular Participation and Rural Development: Comparative Perspectives on Recent Experiences in Bolivia and Colombia</i>	
5:45-7:00	Reception (All invited)	SABINO ROOM

Session 1A: Migration and Transnational Communities
9:00-10:00 a.m.
CANYON ROOM

Moderator: Slaton Whatley

Eric Finer-Huxley, Latin American Studies

9:00-9:20

Renegotiating Male Responsibilities: Transnational Migration and Evangelical Mayans in Guatemala

Evangelicalism and migration have become significant topics for research on the Maya in Guatemala. The large rate of conversion to Evangelicalism among the Maya is often attributed to the belief that Evangelicalism promotes responsible male behavior. At the same time, the number of Evangelical Mayan men that have immigrated to the United States for extended periods of time has left many indigenous communities in Guatemala with a diminished male presence. This presentation will focus on the ways in which migration is challenging generalizations that center around the idea that Evangelicalism promotes conventional behavior (i.e. going through the legal channels to migrate, staying faithful to one's spouse, etc.). Some Pastors condemned members of their church who migrated to the U.S. while others condoned members or even praised them for migrating to the U.S. Various viewpoints will be presented on immigration from Evangelical Pastors and members of Evangelical churches in Guatemala.

Uriel Varela, Latin American Studies

9:20-9:40

Collateral Damage: The Unintended consequences of Operation Streamline

Operation Streamline is the latest comprehensive approach aimed at reducing unauthorized immigration in the southern U.S border. The operation is a coordinated effort among Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Department of Justice. This new operation has replaced the previous immigration policy of "catch and release." Streamline is described as a zero tolerance operation, where all migrants detained crossing without proper authorization are criminally prosecuted. Operation Streamline has been credited with a significant reduction in apprehensions and a decrease in the recidivism rate of migrants prosecuted under the program. Michael Chertoff has also attributed the decline in remittances into Mexico to the success of Operation Streamline the increased enforcement along the U.S./Mexico border. This research project makes a critical analysis the effect Operation Streamline has had on migrants who have been criminalized. Also, the project analyzes what the systematic criminalization of unauthorized migrants means for the family members of the migrants.

Discussant: Dr. Marcela Vásquez-León

Session 1B: Mesoamerican Archaeology and Social Integration
9:00-10:00 a.m.
VENTANA ROOM

Moderator: Adrian Mendoza

Marijke Stoll, Anthropology

9:00-9:20

The Preliminary Ball Court Survey of 2009: Exploring the Archaeological and Ethnographic Contexts in Oaxaca, Mexico

Analyses of ball courts tend to emphasize their possible ritual meaning and function. However, the sociopolitical processes that made ball courts and associated ballgames so efficacious in Mesoamerica are still relatively poorly understood. The Pelota Mixteca Ball Court Survey Project focuses on understanding the sociopolitical implications of these prominent structures in community relationships through a synthesis of the archaeological and ethnographic data. In the southeastern state of Oaxaca, as elsewhere in Mesoamerica, both ball courts and the ballgame appear to have performed socially integrative roles that would have varied incredibly in their meaning and practices, spatially and temporally.

Kenichiro Tsukamoto, Anthropology

9:20-9:40

Excavations at the Ancient Maya City of El Palmar, Campeche, Mexico

During this summer, we conducted nine test excavations and documented six carved monuments in the ancient Maya archaeological site of El Palmar. The excavations dated the construction sequence of principal plazas at the Main Group. The results suggest that El Palmar had a long occupation from the Late Preclassic period (250 B.C. –A.D.250) to the Terminal Classic period (A.D. 830-1050). Particularly during A.D. 450-600, El Palmar urban space dramatically expanded with the construction of large public plazas along with erecting numerous commemorative stelae and altars that display inscriptions of ritual events and ruler's names.

Discussant: Dr. Martha Few

Session 1C: Public Health and Gender
9:00-10:20 a.m.
VENTANA ROOM

Moderator: Brenda Pecotte

Melanie Angel Medeiros, Anthropology
Divorce in Rural Northeastern Brazil

9:00-9:20

As gender roles, relationships and value systems change in northeastern Brazil through processes of globalization and modernity, expectations of marriages and formal unions are changing for many Brazilians. Consequently, as traditional standards fail to meet new expectations the number of marriages and cohabiting unions that dissolve via divorce and separation is increasing. Based on two months of ethnographic fieldwork conducted in a rural community in northeastern Brazil, this research explores definitions of marriage and divorce and examines why marriages are ending at such a frequent rate in the town of Lençóis in rural, northeastern, Brazil.

Kathryn Gallien, History

9:20-9:40

Revolutionizing Birth?: Parteras and Public Health in Post-1952 La Paz, Bolivia

As part of their bid to modernize and integrate the nation, the leaders of Bolivia's 1952 revolution extended suffrage rights for the first time to the country's female and indigenous members. In addition to political modernization, however, Paz Estensorro's government viewed the expansion of public health services-- and in particular, maternal-infant care centers-- as a critical tool for moving the nation forward. This project examines how indigenous mothers and midwives (parteras) fit into the government's reforms; it asks how parteras' practices were effected by public health reforms, and in what ways the public health system worked to enhance or diminish indigenous mothers' and midwives' status as Bolivian citizens.

Lauren Pring, Public Health

9:40-10:00

La Casa para la vida de la 'Asociacion de Mujeres Parteras Kichwas del Alto Napo' (AMUPAKIN): A Qualitative Public Health Case Study

The 'Asociación de Mujeres Parteras Kichwas del Alto Napo' (AMUPAKIN) is a collective of Kichwa parteras whose purpose is to provide traditional midwifery services to Kichwa women in the Tena-Archidona region of Napo, Ecuador. Since its inception in 1998, AMUPAKIN has had many successes and difficulties, and at present they find themselves with few patients, no institutional support, no money, and a dramatic decrease in tourism. My investigation centered on the historical, political, and cultural antecedents of the current situation at AMUPAKIN, with the purpose of providing the organization with some potential resources and recommendations, as well as to serve as a public health case study providing some valuable lessons for public health students and program planners. Additionally, this investigation will serve to provide the framework for the development of a participatory service learning course at AMUPAKIN.

Discussant: Maia Ingram, MPH

Session 2A: Marine Protection and Conservation Policies
10:10-11:30 a.m.
CANYON ROOM

Moderator: Jorge Quintero

Jennifer Mikolajczk, Latin American Studies

10:10-10:30

Paying for Conservation of the Vaquita: Social Impacts on Fishing Communities in the Upper Gulf of California, Mexico

Market-based approaches to environmental governance are a growing area of interest in environmental policy, with incentive-based initiatives increasingly implemented to promote biodiversity conservation. In 2008, the PACE-Vaquita program went into effect for residents of the Upper Gulf of California, Mexico. The program was designed to help protect the endemic vaquita porpoise, a critically endangered marine species, while providing financial compensation to local commercial fishermen in exchange for their fishing gear and licenses. This research assesses social and economic impacts of the PACE-Vaquita buy-out program in San Felipe, Baja California and El Golfo de Santa Clara, Sonora. The study explores how local fishermen are dealing with a shift away from a livelihood based primarily on fishing for economic sustenance and evaluates future implications of the program.

Brittany Davis, Geography and Regional Development

10:30-10:50

Unintended Ecologies of Marine Protection: Exploring Livelihood Adaptations and Ecological Outcomes in Útila, Honduras

This pilot study investigated the ways in which marine protected areas affect livelihoods on Útila, the smallest of the three principal islands of the Bay Islands, Honduras. While all participants said that protecting the marine environment around Útila is important, their perceptions of its economic impacts and ecological effectiveness varied by age, nationality, and source of employment. Consequently, it is important for ecologists and protected area managers to take into consideration the myriad ways in which their efforts may affect the local economy and, through those effects, the resource use practices of residents.

Karla Pelz-Serrano, School of Natural Resources

10:50-11:10

Phylogeny of the American Beaver (*Castor Canadensis*): Implications for Conservation in Mexico and U.S.

In this study I am using different molecular markers to redefine the phylogeny of the American beaver, and to evaluate the effects of translocation and reintroduction managements on the phylogeny of the beaver to elaborate a management plan for relict populations. For this study we need to collect samples of the different subspecies of the beaver throughout North America. Therefore, during this summer I conducted a survey in Sonora, Mexico to collect samples of the beaver populations in Mexico. During three weeks I set up traps along the river to trap beavers and collected hair samples for the phylogenetic analyses.

**Session 2B: Citizenship, Development and Field Research:
The Impacts on Education
10:10-11:50 a.m.
MADERA ROOM**

Moderator: Rachael Beaty

Francisco Navallez, Latin American Studies

10:10-10:30

Universidad Bolivariana de Venezuela: Pedagogy, Democratic Citizenship and Professionalization

Venezuela is undergoing a “Bolivarian” development program, geared toward social welfare projects which include health care, housing, literacy campaigns among other needs. More specifically the focus of this project is on higher education. The Universidad Bolivariana de Venezuela (UBV) was established in 2003. The UBV under Venezuela’s development project falls under Misión Sucre an all encompassing campaign from kindergarten thru graduate education by providing state funded and cost free public education up to the completion of graduate school. The UBV is a University which is tailored to educate students in the development programs and social welfare “misiones”. The use of the word “Bolivariana” has a political significance in the naming of the University, which is leftist/socialist in ideology and in practice. According to the UBV mission statement, the University has established a “non-traditional” and an “alternative” means of educating its students. In addition the UBV mission statement also seeks in educating students to become “citizens” and “professionals” who can contribute to the nation beyond development programs, which includes the “political and democratic construction of society.”

Maisa Taha, Anthropology

10:30-10:50

Educating for Citizenship: Values & Interculturalism in Andalusian High Schools

This research examines questions regarding intercultural education in southern Spain: What is the range of diversity among students in this once isolated region? How are immigrant students taught to “belong”? How do curriculum, and everyday interactions, reveal the differing values at play on campuses? By conducting interviews and observations at eight public high schools in the Almería and Málaga provinces, I learned about successful and not-so-successful efforts to promote cohesion within school communities. I paid particular attention to explicit lessons on values, imparted through classes like “Education for Citizenship,” and implicit lessons, often shared during language classes for immigrant students.

Dan Duncan, Latin American Studies

10:50-11:10

Filhos Da PUC: Brazil’s New Entrepreneurs

Carioca Entrepreneurs: Innovative Business Incubation in Brazil. Cultural, Social and Technological Start-up ventures at PUC’s Instituto Genesis in Rio de Janeiro introduce Internet service to “favela” residents, provide inspiration and leadership skills through hang gliding flights, and provide technological hardware and know-how to clean up oil spills. A country rich in natural resources and bio fuel technology, Brazil is known as a “natural knowledge factory”. This presentation showcases these and other innovative ventures, and their founders search for success outside of the traditional career path of a professional, corporate, and public servant. Brazil is home to over 400 business incubators, providing legal, finance, marketing, and operational assistance to a new breed of opportunistic entrepreneurs. Research included interviewing ten of these entrepreneurs as well as directors, managers and institutional investors.

Lucero Radonic, Anthropology

11:10-11:30

Methodological Explorations in Applied Anthropology: Team Work in Paraguay

In this presentation I will draw on my experience in an applied anthropology research project to discuss the challenges and benefits of conducting ethnographic team work in rural Paraguay. The research project that informs this presentation includes the development of an ethnographic film aimed at documenting the struggles of marginal producers and the strategies of cooperatives to represent their members and incorporate them into complex markets. Based on this experience I will address issues of interdisciplinary communication, community-university partnerships, and the methodological and ethical negotiations involved in the research process. Furthermore, I intend to use this case study to engage in a discussion on how applied anthropology and visual anthropology are powerful tools for data collection and the dissemination of final information.

Discussant: Dr. Elaine Rubinstein-Avila

**Session 3A: Economic Development, Social Alternatives and
New Technologies
1:10-2:30 p.m.
CANYON ROOM**

Moderator: Jamie Hutchins

Aaron Banas, Latin American Studies

1:10-1:30

The Supermarket Revolution: Small scale farmers and Walmart in Central Honduras

Over half of the population of Honduras is considered rural. Nearly 40 percent of the labor force is found in the agriculture sector, making small to medium scale farming an extremely important activity. The emergence of the supermarket revolution in the mid 1990's in Latin America has drastically changed the way retailing, marketing and agriculture as a whole is practiced in Honduras. With Wal-Mart's 2005 acquisition of a considerable part of Honduran agro-retail, along with its conversion into the country's largest retailer, small to medium scale agro-producers have found themselves in a state of constant adaptation. This research examines the welfare, labor systems and livelihoods of this population inside the challenges and assistance brought about by Wal-Mart's emergence in Honduras.

Neill Prohaska, Latin American Studies

1:30-1:50

Cacao and Special Product Certifications in Bolivia: El Ceibo Chocolate Cooperative

Since its founding in the 70s, El Ceibo Chocolate, Ltd. has grown into a very large central cooperative, representing approximately 1000 families in the Alto Beni region of Bolivia. The cooperative is the largest domestic processor and producer of cacao and cacao derivatives in Bolivia and has had fair-trade and organic certifications since early in its history. As the cooperative grows it finds increasing limitations with its fair-trade strategy. It provides less benefit to a larger cooperative and prices paid have not pace with economic growth and inflation. As prices have recently fluctuated from high to low, many producers had been sacrificing quality to higher production, but now that prices have dropped they find that they cannot sell their lower quality product. This has caused frustration and anger among many base members. An additional problem is the aging of El Ceibo base members; of the interviews conducted with base producers, the great majority (> 70) were over 50 years old, with most in their late 50s to mid 70s. This demographic trend seems to have been caused by the children of Ceibo members – with their greater access to educational opportunities – primarily entering into the professional sector and immigrating to large cities. As El Ceibo is such a large and successful cooperative that has proven to be very dynamic in responding to changing circumstances in the past, seeing how it deals with these new problems will help understand the growth and evolution of larger-sized producer cooperatives in a contemporary context, of which there are few examples in the literature apart from the Mondragón Cooperatives in Spain.

Jamie McEvoy, Geography and Regional Development

1:50-2:10

A Comparative Study of Equity and the Use of Desalination Technology in Southeastern Spain and Northwestern Mexico

The purpose of this study is to understand how desalination technology is managed in Spain. The findings indicate that in Spain, the institutional framework for managing desalination is nascent, but developing. Several concessions and permits are required. Second, the main uses of desalinated water are: 1) urban supply (129,000 m³ per day) 2) Agriculture (90,000 m³ per day) and 3) Golf courses (9,300 m³ per day). Third, the costs of desalinating water vary, but average 1.00 Euro/ m³/day for implementation, 600 Euro/ m³/day for investment and .45 Euro/ m³/day for operation. The European Union provides 70-85 percent of the investment funds. Energy accounts for fifty percent of the operational costs.

Discussant: Dr. Sarah Moore

**Session 3B: The Construction and Preservation of Social Memory and
Indigenous Identity
1:10-2:30 p.m.
VENTANA ROOM**

Moderator: Stacy Saathoff

Melissa Burham, Latin American Studies

1:10-1:30

The Hunt for Immortality: The Role of Classic Maya Monuments in Producing and Maintaining Social Memory

Art is an everlasting form of communication capable of preserving the memory of individuals and events through time and space. In their capacity to present or represent original ideas, individuals, and narratives, art objects possess social agency to convey messages and meaning in the physical absence of human agents (Gell1998). For this reason, monumental art projects are important to producing and maintaining social memory throughout history. Through this framework, this paper explores the role of Classic Maya iconography in producing social memory, and how social memory was viewed by the Maya to be a mode of achieving immortality. It is possible to achieve immortality through social memory in the sense that the memory of individuals outlasts the lifespan of the individuals themselves. Therefore, it is possible to survive from generation to generation in the collective memory of a social group when it is physically impossible to do so. This may be realized, for example, by producing monuments which celebrate the lives and accomplishments of specific individuals. Classic Maya monuments were highly specialized in order to portray very particular rulers and the events surrounding them. As such, it may be said that these monuments were meant to literally embody the individuals and events recorded on them, allowing these individuals to survive in the collective memory of their society. Social memory is immortal, and as long as individuals are safely preserved within commemorative monuments or in the minds of living people, they too become as immortal as the memory of them.

Jessica Nelson, Anthropology

1:30-1:50

Revitalization of the Baenā/Hāhāhāe Language

This research is the result of an invitation by the Baenā indigenous community to begin the revitalization of their traditional language. In solidarity with this effort, one of my main objectives was to analyze the Baenās' goals and ideologies as they relate to their traditional language. It soon became clear that legal battles over reservation land, recent indigenous ethnic "resurgence," and national discourses about Indians, all influence how individuals position themselves and frame the revitalization effort. I argue that the Baenās' objectives for the language revitalization movement are tied to these contemporary struggles and the resulting self-conscious presentation of identity.

Megan Sheehan, Anthropology

1:50-2:10

Remembering Scarcity in a Land of Plenty: Social Memory of Consumption Shifts in Chile

The ways in which foodstuffs are acquired have changed radically in the last thirty years in Chile, from a reliance on produce markets and small neighborhood grocery stands to a new preference for large supermarkets. These shifts in consumption patterns follow political changes from Allende's Popular Unity government (1970-1973) to Pinochet's military government (1973-1988) to the return of democracy (1988). This research explores current food consumption practices and the social memory of the vast changes in these practices, and posits a connection between memories of scarcity and controlled acquisition processes and the current reliance on supermarkets.

Discussant: Dr. Liz Oglesby

**Session 4A: Contemporary and Historical Perspectives on
Migration
2:40-4:00 p.m.
CANYON ROOM**

Moderator: Abi Nelson-Miller

Katie Sharar, Latin American Studies

2:40-3:00

Closing the Backdoor: Impacts of the Postville Immigration Raid on Guatemalan Sending Communities

In an era characterized both by transnational flows of goods and people and increasingly militarized immigration enforcement, it is critical to engage the study of deportations and the effects of removal on communities on both sides of the U.S./Mexico boundary. To this end, I traveled to two Guatemalan communities to assess the impacts of the Postville, IA raid of 2008 on deported individuals, their families, and sending regions. From my research, several principal themes emerged: deported workers overwhelmingly do not intend to return to the U.S.; intense economic hardship has resulted for workers and their families in the wake of the raid; and other, less immediately evident effects have altered sending communities since the workers' return in November.

Deborah Cramer, Latin American Studies

3:00-3:20

Central American Migration to and Through Mexico

My research project focused on Central American migration to and through Mexico, exploring migration issues from various perspectives: that of Central Americans migrating through Mexico, Central Americans residing in Mexico, Mexican community leaders who aid Central American migrants, Mexican nationals, and the Mexican National Institute of Migration. Topics I addressed in my research include the vulnerability of Central American migrants, migrant visibility in Querétaro, the perception and reception of migrants by the community, media portrayal, Mexican migration policy and application, and efforts made by the Mexican government or community based organizations to aid migrants and prevent human rights abuses.

Robin Zenger, History

3:20-3:40

Transnational Citizenship: West Indians in 1950s Panama

My project examines the responses descendants of West Indian immigrants to social, political and economic changes in 1950s Panama. As a historical investigation of a diasporic community caught between emerging Caribbean independence movements and changing immigrant-state relations, it is a case study of how ethnic communities faced new post-war conditions. Drawing on both archival sources and oral histories, I will examine the choice by a subset of West Indian immigrants to pursue inclusion in Panamanian society in the 1950s. This strategy for economic and social survival interrupted patterns of migration and transnationalism that had cushioned West Indian marginalization and vulnerability.

Discussant: Dr. Ana Ochoa O'Leary

Session 4B: Policies of Conservation and Species Adaptation

2:40-4:00 p.m.
VENTANA ROOM

Moderator: Monica Tsinagini

David Tecklin, Geography and Regional Development

2:40-3:00

Private Environmental Governance in Chile: Conflict & Adaptive Institution Building for Forests, Fish & Water

This grant supported preliminary research for my dissertation focusing on the emergence of private regulatory arrangements for natural resource industries in Chile. During a month of fieldwork, I conducted interviews and participant observation, and collected relevant documents. Observation of public hearings and meetings centered on the collapse of the Chilean salmon industry and related environmental reform was particularly valuable. Overall, this visit was useful in identifying and mapping available information resources. It has also stimulated my rethinking of the project, and a reformulation that is centered on the performance of different regulatory institutions in the face of rapid environmental change.

Anne-Marie Hanson, Geography and Regional Development

3:00-3:20

Diverse Values & Changing Politics: Yucatan's Biosphere Reserves

In the Yucatan Peninsula's biosphere reserves, federal agencies increasingly encourage development programs as a means to enhance biodiversity conservation projects. Through interviews and archival policy research, this project evaluates how governmental interest in environmental education and local participation has changed the practices and responsibilities of the Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP). The research also evaluates the degree to which local concerns are reflected in the changes to official policies, and who participates in the planning and implementation of environmental education and development programs in the Ría Celestún and Los Petenes Biosphere Reserves.

Catherine Hulshof, Ecology and Evolutionary Biology

3:20-3:40

Physiological Differentiation of Plants on Serpentine, Limestone and Volcanic Derived Soils of Santa Elena Peninsula, Costa Rica

Anthropogenic effects continue to alter the environments, distributions and abundances of organisms, motivating increased interest in the processes that determine species distributions and patterns of species diversity. Climate, geology, biogeographical history, and dispersal limitation each play a role in determining the distribution of plant species. In addition, understanding how species' functional traits (e.g., traits related to how species acquire and conserve resources) correlate with variation in abiotic and biotic environments may provide further insight into the mechanisms underlying community assembly and species co-existence. Although the patterns and distributions of functional traits have been quantified across broad-scale latitudinal gradients relatively few studies have examined the importance of plasticity in trait values. Thus, quantifying patterns of trait variation within species remains an important empirical task for functional trait-based ecology. This study quantifies the relative magnitude of inter- versus intraspecific trait variation across varying climatic and edaphic conditions in Santa Elena Peninsula, Costa Rica in order to quantify the degree of differentiation of plant functional traits across environmental gradients and the importance of trait plasticity in structuring plant communities.

Discussant: Dr. Benedict Colombi

Session 5: Tinker and Latin American Studies

Alumni Panel
4:00-4:30 p.m.
MADERA ROOM

Riley Merline, Earlham College
Anabel Galindo, PhD Student, The University of Arizona
Andrea Helmus, The Sonoran Institute

Keynote Address
MADERA ROOM
4:30-5:45

Kevin Healy

*Participatory Development: Comparative Perspectives on Recent Experiences
in Bolivia and Colombia*

Achieving effective popular participation and equitable rural development in Latin America have been often publicly stated yet elusive goals for the vast majority of countries. This presentation will use a comparative analytical framework to examine these phenomena in the light of recent experiences in the Andean countries of Bolivia and Colombia under the president's Evo Morales and Alvaro Uribe respectively, two presidents inspired by their strong rural backgrounds to make a policy impact in the countryside. Important historical factors will be woven into this analysis for helping to explain the characteristics and patterns of current state priorities and programs for participatory rural development in Bolivia and Colombia. The presentation aims to shed light on the respective state rural development practices and policies of the Morales and Uribe administrations in relation to the underlying structural problems of socio-economic inequality and political exclusion which have been pervasive here and in the rest of Latin America.

Kevin Healy is Grant Officer at the Inter-American Foundation and Professorial Lecturer at George Washington University. He has received degrees from the University of Notre Dame and Georgetown and a PhD in Development Sociology from Cornell University. For over two decades he has worked as a grant officer at the Inter-American Foundation, a public corporation which funds a broad range of grassroots development projects with local NGOs in Latin America and the Caribbean. Dr. Healy has written extensively on Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia. He is the author of several books, including *Llamas, Weavings, and Organic Chocolate: Multicultural Grassroots Development in the Andes and Amazon of Bolivia* (2002), *Allies and Opposition Groups to the 1990 Indigenous Political Mobilizations in Ecuador and Bolivia* (1998), and *Structural Adjustment, Peasant Agriculture and Coca in Bolivia*. (1991). He has published many book chapters in edited volumes covering topics such as the drug industry in the Andes, indigenous movements, and participatory development among others.

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Notes:

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