



HUEHUETLATHTOLLI

Uniting under the guidance of the Sacred Principles of Tradition and the Great Spirit that are our ancestral inheritance from time immemorial, CONIC proclaims to the world the re-emergence of the Indigenous Nations of the Eagle and of the Condor. This proclamation is at the same time a call to all Indigenous Nations, Pueblos, and organizations of the continent to join with us on the path of dialogue, tolerance, respect, sovereignty, reconciliation sustainable self-development and autonomy. It is the path of Tradition and Liberation. To invoke the Spirits of the Eagle and of the Condor requires that our efforts along this path must be guided by the Spiritual knowledge and wisdom of our Peoples as a great yet humble family, part of the larger community of Humanity and all our relations of living beings of the Creation which is our home.

Ancestral Prophecy



**Council of Indigenous Nations and
Organizations of the Continent
CONIC
Los Angeles, California
October 29, 1999**



CONIC



During the week of October 25-30, 1999, a gathering of representatives of the Council of Indigenous Nations and Organizations of the Continent (CONIC) convened at Occidental College in Eagle Rock, California

- Evaluate, plan and project for the New Millennium, the vision and self-determination of the Indigenous Nations of our continent, survivors of over five centuries of continuing colonialism and genocide.
- Dialogue, tolerance, respect, sovereignty, reconciliation, sustainable self-development and autonomy.
- Invoke the Spirits of the Eagle and of the Condor requires that our efforts along this path must be guided by the Spiritual knowledge and wisdom of our Peoples as a great yet humble family, part of the larger community of Humanity and all our relations of living beings of the Creation which is our home.
- Strengthen the collective process of indigenous reunification at the intercontinental level



CONIC



CONIC REPRESENTATIVES

Tonantzin Land Institute, Albuquerque, NM

Okanagan/Shuswap Traditional Confederacy, Canada

Tonatierra, Arizona, US

Traditional Chickaloon Village, Chickaloon, Alaska

Consejo del Poder Originario de Bolivia, La Paz, Bolivia

Asociación Napguana, Kuna Yala, Panama

CONAIE, Territorio Cañari, Ecuador

Mohawk Nation, Canada

ANIPA, San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas

Nakota Alliance, Oglala, South Dakota

Independent Traditional Seminole Nation of Florida, Immokalee, Florida

La Merced de Chilili, Chilili, Nuevo Mexico

OPIP, Amazonia, Ecuador

Instituto Cientifico de Culturas Indigenas ICCI, Amauta Runacunapac Yachai Ray, Quito, Ecuador



CONIC



I International Summit of the Indigenous People

Teotihuacan, Mexico
October 25 - 30, 2000



CONIC



- **Themes:**

- Land and Territory
- Use, control, and administration of natural resources
- Effects of the presence and investment of transnational corporations in indigenous territories
- Protection and recuperation of sacred sites.
- Use and protection of lakes



CONIC



- **Analysis about the Politics and models of development**

- The role of international [funding] agencies (International Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Economic European Community) with relation to the Indigenous movement.
- Effects created by Free Trade Agreements in relation with indigenous communities.
- Experiences, alternatives and economic exchange among indigenous peoples.
- Experiences and initiatives of indigenous enterprises.



CONIC



- **Advances and obstacles related to National and international in relation to the Indigenous Peoples.**
 - Experiences of Indigenous communities in the political participation to the National level.
 - Spaces and participation in International agencies: ONU (working group, permanent forum, declaration of the ONU and other international agreements), OEA (project related to the American declaration, permanent forum of the Américas, Inter-American Indigenous Institute, indigenous parliament, Indigenous fund).
 - Review treaties and accords that the indigenous peoples and the states have had
 - Issues related to frontiers within national states and free access from and to indigenous communities within Nation-states.
 - Critical Issues related to the desecration indigenous religious sites



Quito Declaration, July 21, 1990

Panama Resolution, December 21, 1991

New York, March 1992 Declaration of Principles

Second continental encounter in Temoaya, México in 1993.

In 1999, the CONIC Council met again in Los Angeles, California to create coordinating centers to continue.



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- Create bridge of communication between indigenous peoples across the Continent.
 - Re-establish an spiritual alliance of indigenous peoples dedicated to reunify indigenous people.
 - Reunite the spirit of the Condor and the Eagle



- Goals
 - Establish a communication network
 - Create economic development programs
 - Share information on issues related to indigenous rights, sustainable practices and development
 - Create a bridge between indigenous peoples from in remote areas with those that are close to urban areas
 - Include technological, educational and cultural information related to biodiversity issues affecting indigenous habitat



Suggestions



- Create a transnational network through the use of information technologies for social development
- Serve as a vehicle to have access to information related to specific projects (such as funding and contacts) by creating information systems for indigenous peoples
- Promote intercommunication between indigenous communities, government agencies, academia, and multilateral
- Promote continental unity under the following formula



Transnational Networks and their Support to the Human Rights and Self-Determination of Marginalized Communities

*World Summit of the Information Society
November 15, 2005
Jorge Garcia*



ISTEC

IBERO AMERICAN SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
EDUCATION CONSORTIUM



Points 4, 5 and 12 of the Geneva Declaration, 2003

- ...our **vision** of the Information Society is **respect** for the **dignity and human rights of Indigenous peoples, nations and tribes**
- [ICTs] should be used to **support** and **encourage** cultural diversity and to **preserve** and **promote** (indigenous) languages, distinct identities and traditional knowledge of Indigenous peoples
- We have the right to fully **access** and **participate** in decision-making processes (at all levels) concerning State Education (and the use of modern technologies).



Our Approach

- **Addresses social, economic, cultural and political inequalities in Latin American**
- **Looks at ICTs as tools for development and organizing**
 - **Informal to Formal Network to counteract social inequality**
 - **Interconnectivity as communication and planning tools to create social, economic and cultural development**
 - **Paradigm change: From the Triple Helix to the Quadruple Helix**



Indigenous Peoples Movements



- In 1990 Indigenous representatives from North and South convened in Ecuador to create transnational alliances to “freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development”
- The result was the creation of the Council of Indigenous Organizations and Nations of the Continent (CONIC)
- This meeting opened an opportunity for Indigenous Peoples from North and South to develop an **Informal Network**



From the Informal to the Formal Network



- **The constitution of an informal network helps to:**
 - **Create alliances and getting to know “common partners”**
 - **identify common issues and possible sources of support, and**
 - **Define strategies that will lead to create a “Boomerang Effect” rights**



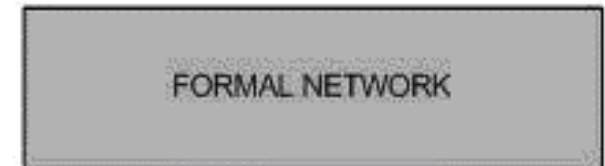
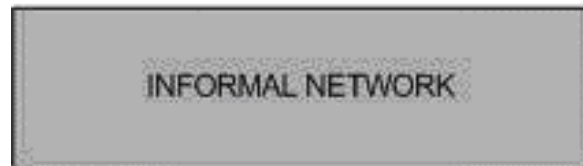
From the Informal to the Formal Network



- **Formal collaboration allows to:**
 - Serve as a decision-making platform
 - Collectively monitor and analyze the implementation of treaties and accords using ICTs
 - Serve as a vehicle for advocacy

Transnational Networks

Development Transition



- Groups learn about each other
- Needs are discussed
- Common issues are established
- No central coordination
- Relationships are horizontal
- Collaboration is sporadic
- Leaders are identified
- Continually is evaluated informally
- Partners and sources are identified
- Goals, mission and vision are established
- Infrastructure is not required

From the creation of the Informal to the Formal Network, the development is organic and moved by the process motivated by the understanding and need to solve a common issue

- Initiatives are established
- Issues are defined and initiatives are established
- Formal, yet volunteer, relationships are created
- Resources are established to support activities
- A central coordinating node is established
- Infrastructure is created
- Network is institutionalized



Interconnectivity for Communication



- ICTs refer to information that can be shared and created using **digital technologies**
- Literature shows that information and communication do not have the same function
 - **Communication** provides the platform by which two or more parties share common goals and objectives
 - **Information** is the written and oral account of these goals and objectives, binds people for a common cause
- For development, **communication technology** is just the tool by which information is communicated to members of the formal network



Interconnectivity for Communication

- **The importance of belonging to a formal network is neither technology nor information, is the opportunity to share values and a common discourse and strategy for action**
- **So what are the challenges to provide access to ICTs as tools that support advocacy for social, cultural, economic and political development as a fundamental human right?**
 - **To manage technology applications to share updated and relevant information in real-time**
 - **Accurate and timely information is a tool and a precondition for effective development and organizing**
 - **Train and develop critical mass in a systematic way to use ICTs and information to further the goals of a community**



Existing Programs and Challenge to the Paradigm



- Even though ICTs can be used as a catalyst to bring about social change, the implementation of any given project needs to evolve from within the needs of local communities
- The implementation of ICTs should not only be **market driven**, they should have a social function that **support sustainable development, language and culture preservation, education, and political participation** as the human rights of all communities



Existing Programs and Challenge to the Paradigm



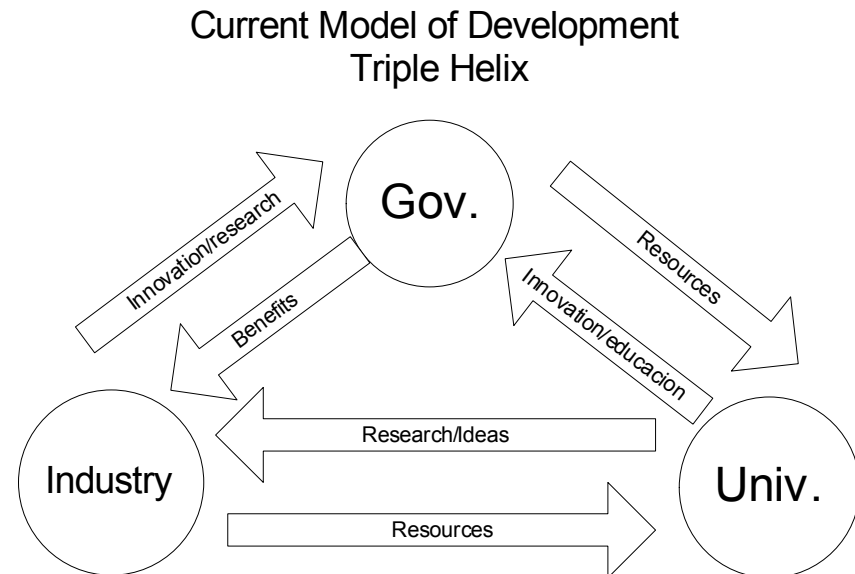
- **ICTs and formal networks should be a window to claim the right to manage natural resources, create educational content based on their own culture and traditions, and exercise their right for self-determination**
- **Need to forge strategic alliances to gain access centers where technology and information is produced**
- **One way of doing this is by understanding the paradigms that give life and cohesion to a network.**



The Triple Helix



- Promotes the development of strategic alliances between industry, government, and academia to serve as a catalyzer for the development of science and technology and thus encourage top-down economic development

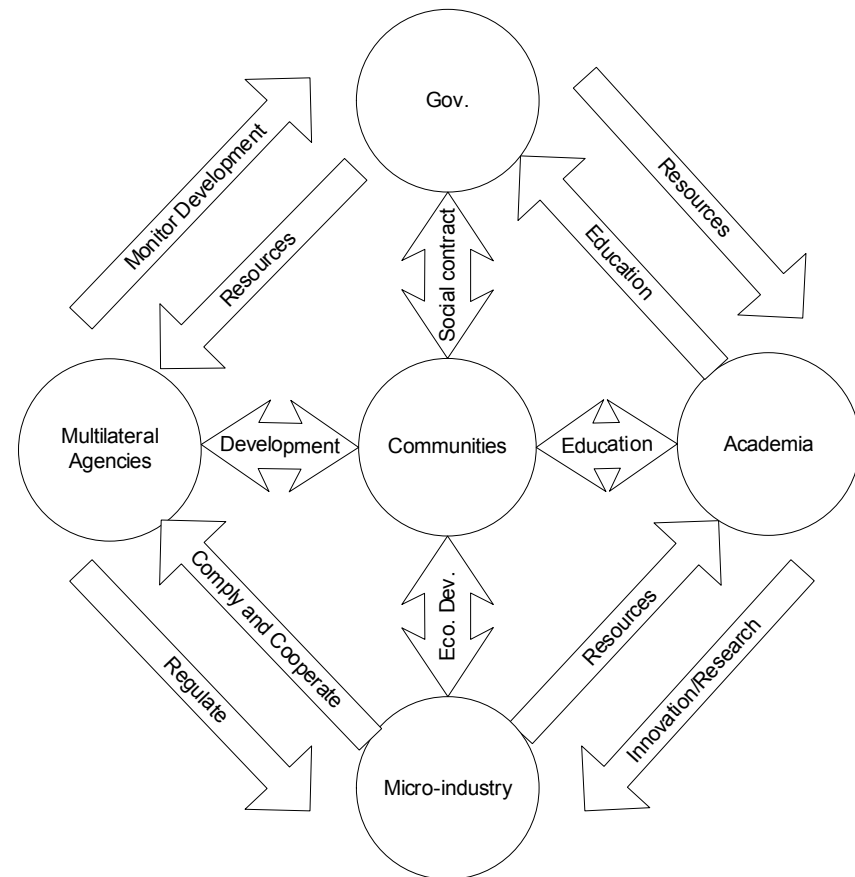




Existing Programs and Challenge to the Paradigm



Based on the social inequities in our societies, specially in places like the Andean Region in South America, we argue for paradigm change from the “Triple Helix” to the “Quadruple Helix”





How does a Formal Networks work

ISTEC: An Existing Formal Network



ISTEC & Mission

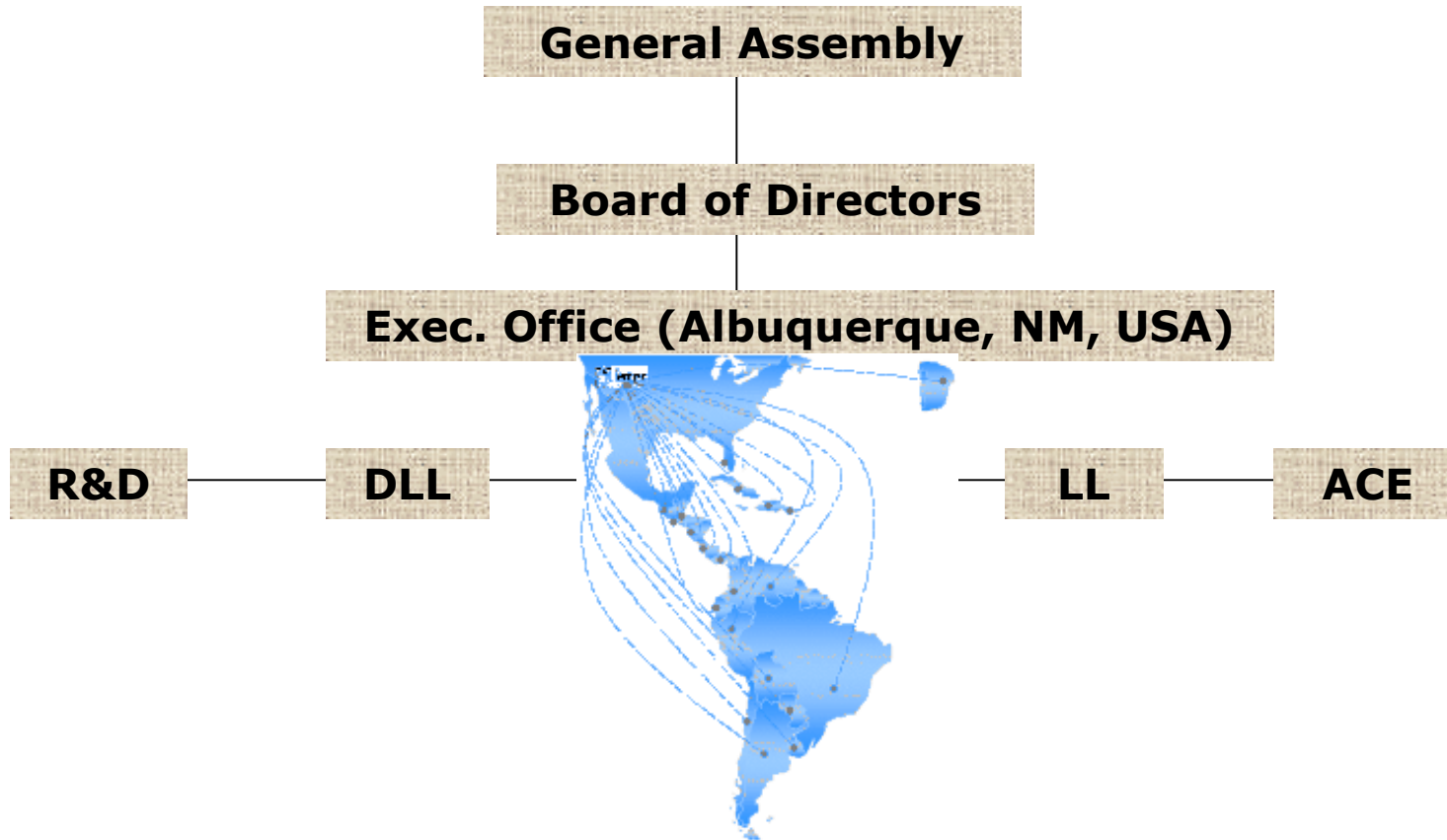


ISTEC is a vehicle to advance socio-economic and educational change for the creation of new wealth and improvement of the quality of life in Iberoamerica.

- **Advance the state of higher education**
- **Promote integration between local and international accreditation and certification initiatives in academia and industry**
- **Create a forum to encourage joint international research and development**
- **Provide tools, knowledge and environment for entrepreneurship**
- **Provide a cost-effective vehicle for technology transfer.**



ISTEC Structure





ISTEC Facts



- ISTEC has over 130 active member universities
- ISTEC coordinates over 15 events per year
- ISTEC coordinates IT Challenge forums to create awareness, analyze existing IT models and develop an IT regional agenda
- ISTEC has over 50 libraries sharing information in real time
- ISTEC has fostered the development of five regional *information* networks (Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Argentina)



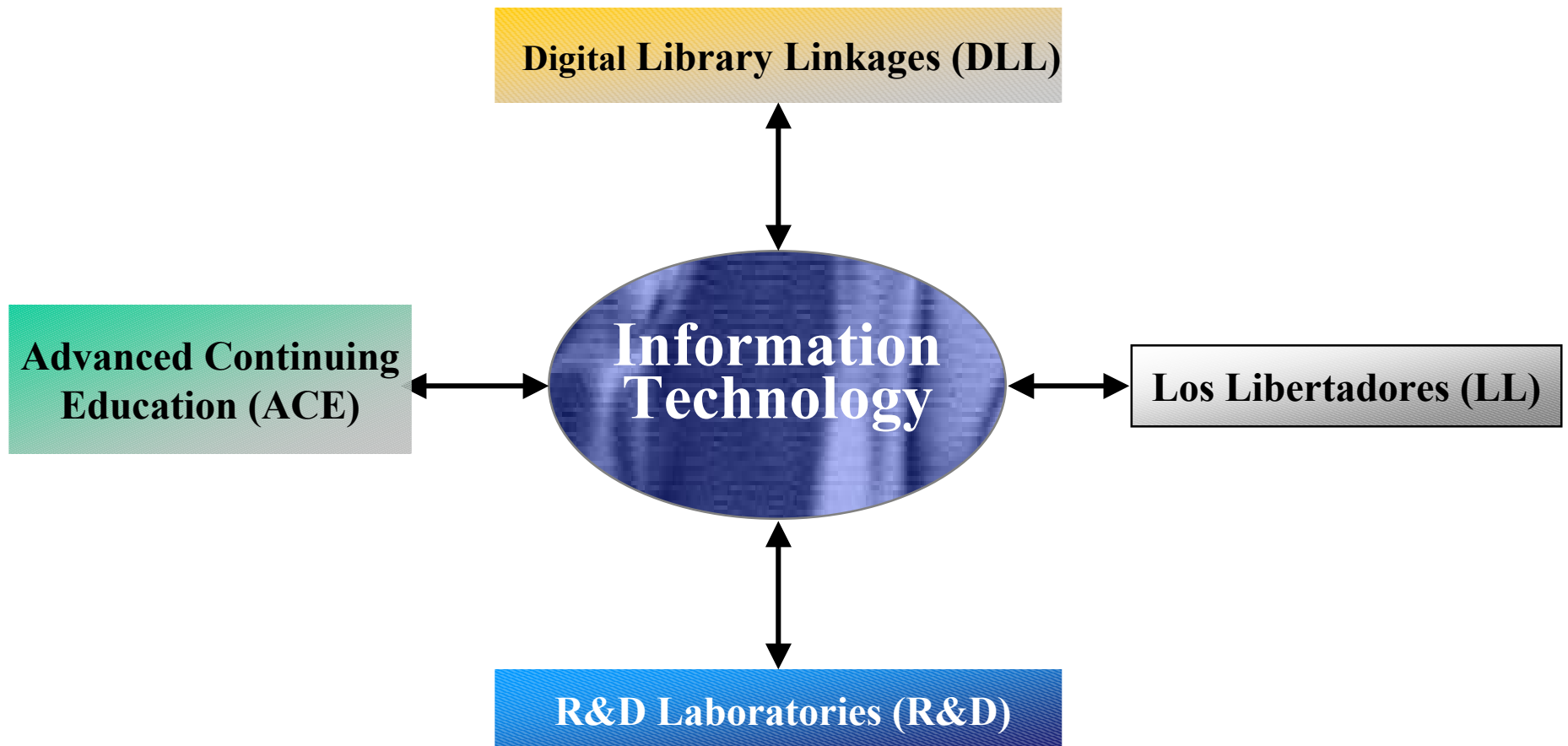
ISTEC Facts



- ISTEK has served as catalyzer to promote strategic alliances between Academia, Industry, and Government to incentive social and economic development
- ISTEK promotes scientific development by being sensitive to the region's own cultural and social differences
- Promote up-to-date curricula development through forums, seminars, and independent consulting to standardize engineer and science programs
- ISTEK has created over 170 DSP labs in the region (these facilities are mostly in the area of digital signal processing)



ISTEC Initiatives





- **The Core: The self-determination of members to act as a collective group independent of one another.**
- **The Network only serves the purpose of being a central and neutral node where all participants can convey without giving up their autonomy**



In conclusion, a Formal Network can provide the framework needed to take the struggle for the Human Rights of Marginalized Peoples on to another decade in which strategic alliances are developed to monitor States using ICTs

A Formal Network will represent a forum through which the human right of Marginalized Peoples to social, economic, and cultural development is enforced

A Network could be used to support collaborative efforts between multilateral organizations, Indigenous Nations, universities, government agencies to ensure that Indigenous territories are not destroyed, cultures and languages do not disappear, and that education becomes pivotal for all of this development.

