

PROGRAM ON HUMAN RIGHTS

HUMAN RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN LATIN AMERICA**MAY 8, 2012****BIOGRAPHIES**

Enrique Chagoya is currently a Full Professor at Stanford University's Department of Art and Art History. His work can be found in many public collections including the Museum of Modern Art in New York; the Metropolitan Museum; the Whitney Museum of American Art; San Francisco Museum of Modern Art; and the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco among others. He has been the recipient of numerous awards such as two NEA artists fellowships; a Tiffany Fellowship; an award from the American Academy of Arts and Letters; a President's Award for Excellence from the San Francisco Art Institute; and a grant from Artadia, to mention a few. He is represented by Gallery Paule Anglim in San Francisco, CA; George Adams Gallery in New York, NY; and Lisa Sette Gallery in Scottsdale, AZ. His prints are published by Shark's Ink in Lyons, Co; Segura Publishing in Pueblo, AZ; Trillium Press in Brisbane, CA; Magnolia Editions in Oakland, CA; Electric Works in San Francisco, CA; ULAE in New York, NY; and Smith Andersen editions in Palo Alto, CA.

Larry Diamond is a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution and at the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, where he also directs the Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law. He is the founding co-editor of the *Journal of Democracy* and also serves as Senior Consultant (and previously was co-director) at the International Forum for Democratic Studies of the National Endowment for Democracy. Diamond has edited or co-edited some 36 books on democracy and his latest book, "The Spirit of Democracy: The Struggle to Build Free Societies Throughout the World" (Times Books, 2008) explores the sources of global democratic progress and stress and the prospects for future democratic expansion.

Rodolfo Dirzo is the Director of the Center for Latin American Studies at Stanford. Bing Professor in Environmental Science, Dirzo teaches ecology courses and leads the **Dirzo Lab** in the Department of Biology. Awarded the Presidential Medal in Ecology in Mexico in 2003 and other honors, Dirzo has been the Chair of the Biology Section of the Mexican Academy of Sciences. Dirzo has written or edited ten books and published numerous refereed articles and scientific chapters on tropical ecology, plant-animal interactions and botanical diversity. Dirzo's field work has focused in particular on tropical forest ecosystems of Mexico, Costa Rica and Amazonia. Besides his ecological research, Dirzo is interested in the extinction of biological diversity, ecological processes, and cultural diversity. He has deep interests in the traditional knowledge of forest peoples such as the Popoloca in Los Tuxtlas region, the Maya in the Yucatan, and several ethnic groups in Oaxaca, Mexico.

Shara Esbenshade is an artist, writer, and student. She is a senior in the History Department at Stanford University and a researcher at the Martin Luther King, Jr. Research & Education Institute. She followed the Zapatista movement as a youth activist and as an international human rights observer while she lived in two Zapatista communities, Huitepec and Oventik, in Chiapas, during the Winter of 2010.

Leigh Anne Gilbert is a graduate student in International Comparative Education at Stanford. She started and ran a government school in India from 2005-2008, but was frustrated by the costly “buildings and book” model. Through her internships with Dr. Paul Kim, she aims to find a way to create low-cost, mobile-friendly methods of delivering education in developing countries. In particular, Gilbert sought to deliver vocational training via text messaging through a low cost, subscription model and build this model into a sustainable business.

Benita Herrerros was born and raised in Santander, Spain, where she earned a degree in History at the University of Cantabria in 2005. She was born in a Franco-Spanish family and has lived in a bicultural and bilingual environment since she was a child. Benita is fluent in Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian and English, which has sparked her interest in cultural exchange and languages. Thanks to the Socrates-Erasmus program, Benita had the opportunity to study for a year at the Erasmus Universiteit in Rotterdam, The Netherlands. She fell in love with Latin America at the age of 12, when she spent a summer in Peru with her family. After touring the country, she was imbibed in the Andean culture and became aware of the magnificence of the Inca Empire. After graduation in 2005, Benita pursued courses in social and cultural anthropology at the Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia and began a Ph.D. in Early Modern History at the University of Cantabria, being awarded a grant from the Spanish Ministry of Education and Science. As a Ph.D. student, she has conducted research on the cultural diversity and intercultural exchange in Latin American societies from a historical perspective, focusing on the social dynamics developed between natives and colonists in the western part of the Gran Chaco region (Argentina) during the 18th Century. Benita has lived in Lisbon and Buenos Aires, where she searched for primary historical sources about interactions between natives of the Gran Chaco and Portuguese and Spanish conquistadores. While still pursuing her Ph.D., Benita was awarded a Fullbright grant to complete the M.A. in Latin American Studies, which will allow her to emphasize the interdisciplinary approach as a historian.

Logan Hennessy received his Ph.D. in Environmental Science, Policy, and Management from the University of California, Berkeley, in 2005, with an interest in indigenous environmental justice. His research combines three main areas of scholarship: indigenous social movements, the political economy of extractive industries, and environmental history in the Americas. Working closely with local indigenous communities and organizations in Ecuador and Guyana, Dr. Hennessy has conducted in-depth research on the various ways in which native communities engage the extraction of natural resources and secure their territory in an era of globalization. This field experience informs a critique of international policy and development in the mining, oil, and forestry sectors and their dissonance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). In conjunction with Bay Area non-profit organizations, Dr. Hennessy is exploring the constraints and opportunities for the implementation of indigenous rights in reforms of the mining sector and REDD+ forest issues within UN-level climate change negotiations.

Oliver Kaplan is a Postdoctoral Research Associate at Princeton University in the Woodrow Wilson School working with the Empirical Studies of Conflict project (and was a Postdoctoral Researcher at Stanford University from 2010-2011). His main research interests include the study of alternative conflict resolution and counterinsurgency strategies. His dissertation, "Civilian Autonomy in Civil War," examines how civilian communities organize to protect themselves from wartime violence and received the Diskin Dissertation award from the Latin American Studies Association. He identifies strategies civilians may use to influence armed groups and illustrates when these strategies are effective and when they may fail. To test his arguments, Kaplan conducted statistical analyses and fieldwork-based case studies of communities in Colombia that highlight the protective effects of village councils. He is currently working on additional projects on the link between land and conflict and post-conflict state consolidation processes. His research has been funded by the Smith Richardson Foundation and other grants and has been published in *The Journal of Conflict Resolution* and *Foreign Policy*.

Eliane Karp-Toledo is presently Director of the Global Center for Democracy and Development, headquartered in Lima, specializing on issues such as poverty reduction and social inclusion, as well as the implementation of related projects in Latin America. She is also a Visiting Professor at Salamanca University, Spain, and at the Catholic University, Lima, Peru, teaching at the Masters' Program for Andean Studies. From 2009-2011 she was Adjunct Professor at The Elliott School of International Affairs and at The George Washington University in Washington D.C. Mrs. Karp-Toledo also taught in the Department of Anthropology at Stanford University during 2006- 2009, where she has specialized in Andean Ethnohistory, Inca State, Indigenous Rebellions and Resistance as well as Indigenous Peoples of South America and their Politics of Ethnicity in today's democracies. From 2008-2009 she was a Distinguished Fellow in Residence at the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences, at Stanford University, where she began her research on the evolution of Indigenous Movements during the past decade in Peru. From July 2001-July 2006, she was Peru's First Lady, supporting her husband's work through the creation of a National Commission for the Andean, Amazonian, and Afro-Peruvian Peoples. This broad-based commission made of representatives from numerous ethnic populations, Ministries, Congress Representatives, and academics promoted the first official meetings to discuss grievances, claims and proposals to improve the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the democratic process. Prior to that, she worked with the World Bank (1987-1992), specializing in the social impact of the Economic Adjustment Programs in Africa and Latin America. Mrs. Karp-Toledo has published numerous books in Spanish with extensive use of the Quechua Language, such as "Allin Kausaynapaq, Interculturalidad y Patricipacion"; "La Diversidad Cultural y los Ciudadanos del Sol y la Luna *Propuestas para la Inclusion Social y el Desarrollo con Identidad de los pueblos originarios del Perú*"; "Hacia una nueva Nación, Kay Pachamanta" dedicated mainly to the empowerment of Indigenous Peoples in Peru. She has

also contributed to publications which documented and cataloged Peru's cultural heritage, and organized international exhibitions of archeological and cultural artifacts of pre-Colombian, colonial, and modern Indigenous Peoples. Her present research focuses on three Andean countries (Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru), each with about half of its population made of indigenous peoples. Her last book, "Los Pueblos Indigenas en la Agenda Democratica, Estudios de caso de Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico y Perú", was published by the Andean Financial Corporation (CAF) in 2006 in collaboration with three distinguished indigenous experts in their respective countries.

Dr. Paul Kim is the Assistant Dean and Chief Technology Officer for Stanford University School of Education. He conducts research on sustainable educational technology for the developing regions including Latin America, South East Asia, and East Africa. In addition, he is a senior researcher for a National Science Foundation-funded project POMI (Programmable Open Mobile Internet) at Stanford. He currently serves as a National Academies Committee on Grand Challenges in International Development and Board Member for WestEd.

(<http://sites.nationalacademies.org/PGA/dsc/grandchallenges/index.htm>)

(<http://www.wested.org>)

Marilia Limbrandi specializes in Brazilian literature and culture within a comparative framework. She is particularly focused on the relationship between Fiction and Anthropology and Ethnography, interested in incorporating the world of the senses to rethink the sense of words and worlds. From 2005 to 2009, Librandi-Rocha co-edited 10 issues of *Floema*, a journal of Literary Theory and History, edited in Bahia, Brazil. As a result of her PhD, she edited and introduced *Poemas-Vida*, an anthology of texts by a Brazilian-Jewish writer, Jacob Pinheiro Goldberg, in a book presented by João Adolfo Hansen. She is preparing an edition of her monograph, "I'm Not From Here: the Texts of JPG", and, with Joan Ramon Resina, an edition of *Transpoetic Exchange: Haroldo de Campos and Octavio Paz*, a result of an art-colloquium sponsored by a Stanford Institute for Creativity and the Arts, realized in 2009, with Marjorie Perloff, Antonio Cicero, Keiji Suga, Jerome Rothenberg, Roland Greene among others.

Paul Little is a program officer for the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation's Andes-Amazon Initiative. Before joining the Foundation, Little taught in the Anthropology Department at the University of Brasilia, and has also taught at the University of Azuay and the University of Cuenca, in Ecuador. In 2000, he occupied the Elena Amos Latin American Eminent Scholar Chair for the Center for International Education at Columbus State University, Georgia. Most recently, his research has focused on the social and environmental history of Ecuadorian and Brazilian Amazonia. Little holds dual Ph.D.s in Anthropology from the University of Brasilia and in Latin American Studies from the Latin American Graduate School of Social Sciences. He has served as a voting member of the Brazilian Federal Advisory Council on Traditional Knowledge and has studied indigenous and mestizo societies of the Ecuadorian Andes.

Tania Lizarazo was raised in Colombia by anti-Catholic leftist parents who named her after a guerrilla woman from the Cuban Revolution. She has a BA in History, an MA in Cultural Studies and is a third year PhD student in Spanish pursuing DEs in Performance and Practice, and

Feminist Theory. She has published several articles and textbooks about Colombian History, and her main research interest is the resistance within the contemporary Colombian armed conflict.

Clara Mantini-Briggs teaches at the University of California Berkeley, Department of Anthropology. Ms. Mantini-Briggs has a Master Degree in Public Health and Certification in Health Education from Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health. In 2005, Ms. Mantini-Briggs received the Grant from Salus Mundi Foundation, awarded to her research on communicative inequities and health disparities in Latin America. She is the author of *The “Barrio Adentro” an experiment in confronting health disparities: Cuban doctors, low-income communities, and innovative collaborations in Venezuela* and *“Dengue Fever: Health as Mediating Concepts of State and Citizenship”* among a number of articles for the *Journal of Public Health* and the *World Health Organization*.

Ellen Moore graduated from St. Catherine University in 2005 with a dual degree in Spanish and Justice and Peace Studies. As an undergraduate Ellen studied abroad in Guatemala and Ecuador, returning to Guatemala after graduation to work as a human rights accompanier in rural communities with the Network in Solidarity with the People of Guatemala. For the past four years, Ellen has lived and worked in Guatemala City, most recently as the executive director of an international solidarity organization. Through these experiences, Ellen has developed a strong interest in indigenous communities, patterns of natural resource exploitation, and current manifestations of state sponsored violence.

Sergio Puig is a Lecturer in Law and Teaching Fellow at the Stanford Program in International Legal Studies (SPILS). Before coming to Stanford, Puig served as a Teaching Fellow at the Duke University Law School and a Counsel, IBRD/ICSID at the World Bank Group. Puig earned his J.S.D and J.S.M from Stanford Law School and his L.L.B from the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM), Mexico.

Karen Sue Rolph is a specialist in traditional ecology and place names in the Andes. Her research, together with several colleagues, includes findings on loss of biotic vocabulary among youth, and evidence that Quechua - moribund in the region where she studied - is now fluently spoken only by elderly females there. Karen Sue is the elected editor for the *Society of the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas*, an international linguistics organization now in its thirtieth year.

Alexia Romero is a second year JD candidate at Stanford University. She graduated from Emory University Phi Beta Kappa and *summa cum laude*, with a major in Political Science and a minor in Spanish. Alexia wrote her honors thesis on how transparency within the Inter-American Court of Human Rights can lead to greater compliance with judicial orders. The Article she co-authored with Jeffrey Staton, Ph.D., *Remedy Choice on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and its Implications for Compliance*, was recently presented at the Annual Political Science Association’s Annual Meeting. Alexia is particularly interested in law and policy in Latin America. She hopes to apply these interests to pursue a career in public international law within the federal government. Alexia spent last summer working for the Department of Justice

in the Office of Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training (OPDAT). While there Alexia worked on projects relating to improving criminal justice systems abroad. Alexia is fluent in Spanish.

Rachel Rosenberg is a junior at Stanford University pursuing a Bachelor's degree in International Relations. She is writing her honors thesis on Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples during Democratic Transition with a focus in Latin America. This year she studied with the Consortium for Advanced Studies in Barcelona (CASB) in Spain, where she wrote and directed a short film about language relations. Previously, Rachel has worked on a project organization consultant for the creation of low-budget housing in Haiti and conducted field research with Stanford Archaeology Department in Chavín de Huántar, Perú. At Stanford, she works with Habla la Noche, tutoring Spanish-speaking employees in English. Before attending university, Rachel volunteered for Amigos de las Américas in both Panamá and the US and received a Bevel Grant for a community-based initiative in Veaguas. In addition, Rachel worked with Borderlinks on the US-Mexico border, where she assisted in the education of undocumented workers on human/civil rights, and also with the YWCA Tucson to implement the Annual Youth Forum on Race. She attended high school in Tucson, Arizona and speaks English, Spanish and some French and Swahili. She spends her time exploring urban and rural splendors, producing documentary photography and film and competing with the Stanford Women's Snowboarding Team.

Alberto Saldamando (Chicano/Zapoteca) has a B.A. and J.D. from the University of Arizona and is admitted to the practice of law California (retired status, Arizona Bar). Mr. Saldamando is known in the San Francisco Bay Area as a public interest attorney having served as Executive Director of California Rural Legal Assistance and having run a successful political asylum practice for Central Americans in the 1980s. Mr. Saldamando served as General Counsel to the International Indian Treaty Council for 18 years and now works with the Indigenous Environmental Network as international counsel on climate change issues. He has served in many organizational and representational capacities before various and varied fora at the United Nations and Organization of American States, having been an active participant in the negotiations leading up to the United Nations Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, as well as the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the first mandate for the now Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples. He has developed expertise in the UN's mechanisms for the vindication of Indigenous Human Rights (Conventional and Special Procedures) and provides representation, training and technical assistance in both Spanish and English to grass-roots Indigenous Communities international human rights law and practice.

Rodrigo Martins dos Santos holds a Degree in Geography from the University of São Paulo, Brazil and a Masters in Sustainability together with indigenous people and their lands from the University of Brasilia. Mr. Santos works in the Ministry of Environment of the Brazilian Government with forest mapping and serves as a consultant for projects with indigenous and protected areas. He is currently studying ethno-history of native and traditional peoples in Brazil.

Miriam Abu Sharkh worked at the United Nation's specialized agency and the International Labour Organization in Geneva, Switzerland. As the People's Security Coordinator (P4), she analyzed and managed large household surveys from Argentina to Sri Lanka. She also worked on the Report on the World Social Situation for the United Nation's Department of Economic and Social Affairs in New York. She has written on the spread and effect of human rights related labour standards as well as on welfare regimes, gender discrimination, child labour, social movements and work satisfaction. She was CDDRL visiting scholar from 2007 to 2010. Currently, she holds a grant by the German National Science Foundation to study the evolvement of worldwide patterns of gender discrimination in the labor market, specifically the effects of international treaties. This research builds on her previous work as a Post-doctoral Fellow at CDDRL as well as her dissertation on child labor.

Helen Stacy is a Senior Fellow at the Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law at Stanford University's Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies and affiliated faculty at Stanford Law School. She is also a Researcher with the European Forum at the Freeman Spogli Institute, a member of the Committee in Charge of the Program in Modern Thought and Literature, and is associated with the Center for African Studies. As a scholar of international and comparative law, human rights, and legal philosophy, Helen Stacy has produced works analyzing the efficacy of regional courts in promoting human rights, differences in the legal systems of neighboring countries, and the impact of political and social values on legal thinking. Her recent scholarship has focused on how international and regional human rights courts can improve human rights standards while also honoring social, cultural and religious values.

Kelly L. Staves is a research assistant working with Dr. Paul Wise to examine child health in Guatemala. Ms. Staves joined CHP/PCOR in September after completing her BA in International Relations at Stanford. Her past research includes investigating the impact of information technology on democratization efforts (with Professor Larry Diamond) and working on peer-based health education programs.

Alejandro Toledo was the democratically elected President of Peru from July 2001-July 2006. He was born one of sixteen brothers and sisters from a family of extreme poverty. Thanks to an accidental access to education, Dr. Toledo was able to go from extreme poverty to the most prestigious academic centers of the world, later becoming one of the most prominent democratic leaders of Latin America. He is the first Peruvian president of indigenous descent to be democratically elected in five hundred years. Dr. Toledo's most precious dream and work now is that other men and women of the large socially excluded Peruvian and Latin American population can also become presidents of their respective countries by having access to quality health care and education. President Toledo first appeared on the international political scene in 1996 when he formed and led a broad democratic coalition in the streets of Peru to bring down the autocratic regime of Alberto Fujimori. During the five years of Dr. Toledo's presidency, the Peruvian economy grew at an average rate of 6 percent, registering as one of the fastest growing economies in Latin America. As a result of sustained economic growth and deliberate social policies directed to the most poor, extreme poverty was reduced by 25 percent in five years.

Claire Watt is currently working with Dr. Paul Wise to examine the health impacts of armed conflict on children through Stanford's Centers for Health Policy and Primary Care and Outcomes Research. Prior to joining Stanford Health Policy, Claire worked with the youth health nonprofit FACE AIDS and the international healthcare organization Partners In Health to strengthen social and economic rights programs for vulnerable communities in Rwanda. She graduated from Stanford University with a B.A. in Global Health and Infectious Diseases through the Human Biology Department. Claire will be leaving Stanford to pursue a graduate degree in Global Health and Population at the Harvard School of Public Health in Fall 2012.

Paul Wise is the Richard E. Behrman Professor of Child Health and Society, Professor of Pediatrics at Stanford University School of Medicine, and Senior Fellow in the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies at Stanford University. He is Director of the Center for Policy, Outcomes and Prevention and a core faculty of the Centers for Health Policy and Primary Care Outcomes Research, at Stanford University. Dr. Wise has served as the Director of the Harvard Institute for Reproductive and Child Health at Harvard Medical School, Special Assistant to the U.S. Surgeon General, Chair of the Steering Committee of the NIH Global Network for Women's and Children's Health Research, and Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Service's Advisory Committee on Genetics, Health and Society. Dr. Wise's research focuses on U.S and international child health policy, particularly the provision of technical innovation in resource-poor areas of the world.