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Relatoría de la Reunión del Consejo Internacional del Foro Social Mundial en Nairobi, Kenya (March 20-22, 2006)

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Introducción

Siguiendo los modelos anteriores, esta relatoría de la reunión del Consejo Internacional, realizada entre los días 20 y 22 de marzo en Nairobi, en Kenia, presenta inicialmente un resumen ejecutivo, con las decisiones tomadas por el Consejo, así como los encaminamientos que derivan de las mismas. El registro detallado del debate, organizado por Amit Sen Gupta y Gina Vargas, con colaboración de Fanny Gómez Baruffol (Repem), está descrito en los anexos. En adjunto se encuentran también los documentos presentados en la reunión.

1. Lista de organizaciones presentes e información sobre el fondo de solidaridad organizado para la reunión

Ver en los **Anexos 1 y 2** de esta relatoría.

2. Día 20 de marzo, mañana y tarde

Coordinación de los trabajos:

José Correa, Prabir Purkayastha e Wahu Kaara (mañana)

Sérgio Haddad, Vinod Raina, Diop Babacar Bubba (tarde)

Agenda:

- A. Presentación de los participantes y definición de la agenda
- B. Evaluación de los eventos policéntricos (Bamako y Caracas), la Asamblea del Foro Magrebí y la coyuntura internacional
- C. FSM 2007, en Kenya
- D. Informe de las Comisiones de Contenidos y Metodología y debate de las propuestas

A. Presentación de los participantes y definición de la agenda

Ver en los **Anexos 1 y 2**

B. Evaluación de los eventos policéntricos (Bamako y Caracas), la Asamblea del Foro Magrebí y la coyuntura internacional

Fueron presentados y debatidos los informes de los Foro Policéntricos ya realizados (Caracas, por Joel Suárez y Bamako por Taoufik Ben Abdala) y de la Asamblea del Foro Magrebino (Gustavo Marin). Después, fue abierta una ronda de debates sobre los temas en la agenda. Ver en el **Anexo 3** el debate detallado.

C. FSM 2007, en Kenya

La propuesta de preparación y realización del FSM 2007 fue presentada por Oduor Ongwen (ver en el **Anexo 4**). Abajo, un sumario de las cuestiones principales debatidas en este tópico:

Sumario de los ejes propuestos en la nota conceptual (ver Anexo 5) y adoptadas por el CI

- EJE 1- Para que el FSM 2007 sea una herramienta real de transformación social, debe ser formulada una agenda de discusiones que sea relacionada a las preocupaciones de los pueblos, especialmente a las cuestiones africanas.
- EJE 2- El Foro debe buscar profundizar la crítica al neoliberalismo como también construir alternativas democráticas y centralizadas en las personas, con base en valores compartidos: diversidad, rechazo a la hegemonía y violencia, justicia y igualdad, democracia, soberanía de los pueblos y solidaridad.
- EJE 3 – El Foro en Nairobi debe ser un foro de acción colectiva y de reconstrucción de las convergencias entre los movimientos sociales con el objetivo de crear el máximo de impacto contra las políticas neoliberales, hegemonía y por la implementación de alternativas y por la profundización de solidaridades para otro mundo.
- EJE 4 - Espacios de diálogo y controversias:
 - Autoridades locales
 - Partidos políticos
 - Controversias con actores internacionales: sistema ONU, IFIs, FME (Davos)
 - Controversias con el África oficial: NEPAD, Unión Africana, Comunidades económicas regionales, instituciones económicas (AfDB, ECA)
 - Confrontaciones intelectuales

En este ítem, fueron debatidas y definidas las fechas para el FSM 2007: del **20 al 25 de enero**

Apertura: 20 de enero
Actividades: 21 de enero- 24 de enero
Cierre: 25 de enero

D. Informe de las Comisiones de Contenidos y Metodología y debate de las propuestas

El informe fue presentado por Taoufik ben Abdala, con referencia en el trabajo de la Comisión, realizado el día 19, y en los textos previamente presentados para este debate (ver los **anexos 5, 6 y 7** para detalles).

En este ítem, las decisiones fueron las siguientes:

Consulta para mapeo de las luchas y potenciales acciones colectivas

- En este foro, se pretende introducir una novedad metodológica de gran importancia política: una consulta previa buscará identificar y hacer el mapeo de las luchas y potenciales acciones colectivas, campañas y convergencias
- El programa del Foro será organizado a partir del resultado de ese mapeo
- El mapeo debe empezar alrededor de Abril, 2006
- La metodología para realizar la consulta no se debe limitar solamente al medio Internet y debe ser también una herramienta de movilización
- El proceso debe apoyarse en diferentes redes participantes en el proceso FSM, procesos regionales y movimientos sociales
- Un grupo de trabajo, formado en el último día, es responsable por planear la consulta de mapeo. Su composición es la siguiente:

| | |
|----------------------|--|
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| Chico Whitaker | intercom@cidadania.org.br |
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| Edward Oyugi | edward@sodnet.or.ke |
| Fanny Gomez | fannygb@gmail.com |
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| Jen Cox | jenkwru@yahoo.com |
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| Philipp Thigo | philip.thigo@gmail.com |
| Prabir Purkayastha | prabirp@gmail.com |
| Raffaella Bolini | bolini@arci.it |
| Salissou Oubandoma | osalissou@yahoo.fr |
| Taoufik Ben Abdallah | taoufik@enda.sn |
| Vinod Raina | vinod.raina@vsnl.com |

Ver el **Anexo 7a** (en inglés) para más detalles sobre la consulta para el FSM 2007.

Mapeo de los temas

- Con base en los resultados de la consulta, debe ser hecho alrededor de septiembre de 2006

Seminario para finalizar el plan de trabajo

- A ser realizado en junio de 2006: participantes deben incluir el Consejo Internacional del FSM, la comisión de Contenidos y Metodología, el Consejo Africano, los comités del FSM 2006 policéntrico, los comités brasileño y indio

Comité de trabajo

- Un comité de trabajo será formado para facilitar el proceso rumbo al FSM 2007 en Nairobi y incluirá miembros del Consejo Africano del FSM, de los comités organizadores policéntricos del FSM 2006 y de los comités brasileño y indio

Visibilidad de los actores sociales y temas marginalizados

- El Consejo Africano del FSM y el comité del Africa del Este circularán una propuesta conjunta alrededor de Abril sobre la metodología para asegurar la participación y la visibilidad de los grupos marginalizados en el proceso FSM hasta el FSM 2007 y durante el FSM 2007 mismo

Eventos bajo responsabilidad de las instancias del FSM 2007

- Algunos pocos eventos serían organizados en Nairobi durante el FSM 2007 bajo responsabilidad de las instancias del FSM 2007, que tendrían como foco cuestiones críticas que necesitan ser destacadas – con base en vacíos identificados en las propuestas de eventos para el FSM 2007

Protocolo o Carta de Principios organizativa:

- Se plantea la necesidad de un Protocolo o Carta Operativa, que responda a las preguntas más frecuentes de las personas, redes, movimientos que se acercan al FSM, evidenciando el carácter de protagonistas de estas redes y movimientos. El Protocolo debe ser extensivo, no solo en el Foro, sino también en relación a gobiernos y partidos políticos. Una especie de carta de principios organizativa.
- Responsabilizar a la Comisión de Expansión, a la que se integran tanto Francisco Whitaker como Vanessa Marx y Diop Babacar Bubba para presentar una propuesta na próxima reunião do Conselho.

3. Día 21 de marzo, mañana y tarde

Coordinación de los trabajos:

Beverly Keene, P.K.Murthy, Njoki Njehu (mañana y tarde)

Agenda:

- A. Informe de la Comisión de Comunicación y debate
- B. Informe y debate sobre la propuesta para la traducción en el FSM 2007
- C. Informe de la Comisión de Recursos y debate
- D. Informe de la Comisión de Expansión y debate
- E. Reunión y atardecer cultural con movimientos sociales locales

A. Informe de la Comisión de Comunicación y debate

Informe de la comisión de comunicación y propuestas presentadas por Roberto Savio y aprobadas por el CI están en el **Anexo 8**.

B. Informe y debate sobre la propuesta para la traducción en el FSM 2007

Presentación de la propuesta de Babels y debate sobre traducción: ver en el **Anexo 9**.

El CI decidió crear un grupo de trabajo (GT) para dar secuencia y debatir cuestiones relacionadas a la traducción. El GT es formado por: representantes de Babels y ALIS, Comité Organizador de Nairobi, secretariado del Foro Social Africano, Njoki Njehu, Candido Grzybowski, Prabir Purkayastha, Nicolas Haringer.

C. Informe de la Comisión de Recursos y debate

Informe y propuestas de la Comisión de Recursos fueron presentadas por Nandita Shah y aprobadas por el CI – ver **Anexo 10**

D. Informe de la Comisión de Expansión y debate

Ver el **Anexo 11** para el informe detallado de la Comisión de Expansión, presentado por Amit Sen Gupta.

Sumario de las **decisiones** del CI, relacionadas a las cuestiones propuestas por la Comisión de Expansión:

Expansión del FSM en África

- Para asegurar el proceso de expansión en África y reforzar el trabajo ya realizado por el consejo del FS Africano, fue creado un grupo de trabajo integrado por miembros de la comisión de Expansión, del comité organizador de Nairobi y del Campamento de la Juventud

Revisión de la cartografía del Consejo Internacional:

- Informe sobre presencia: 35 de las 129 organizaciones jamás estuvieron presentes o estuvieron presentes en solamente una reunión. Otras 17 participaron en solamente dos (2) reuniones, aunque algunas son organizaciones que recién ingresarán en el CI
- Cuestionarios: 39 de 129 fueron recibidos hasta la reunión de Nairobi. El número nos es suficiente para una buena visión general del consejo.

Recomendaciones sobre presencia en el CI:

- 1) Escribir a las organizaciones que participaron en una, dos o ninguna reunión, y sugerir que ellas pueden no estar más interesadas en involucrarse en el CI, bien como pedirles que nos informen se eso no es así (excluyendo las organizaciones que recién integraran el consejo)
- 2) Organizaciones que encerrarán su membresía serán tratadas como nuevos miembros caso vengan a candidatarse para miembros en un momento posterior

Recomendaciones de nuevas candidaturas para miembros del CI:

(las decisiones abajo fueron hechas en la mañana del día 22 de marzo)

Criterio utilizado:

- Cartas de apoyo de dos organizaciones ya integrantes del CI
- La organización debería comprobar existencia de, por lo mínimo, dos años
- Cuestionario de candidatura relleno
- Adhesión a la Carta de Principios del FSM
- Origen debería ser África, Asia, América del Norte – se de otras regiones, entonces deberían representar un grupo ausente o poco representado en el CI

La decisión final, sobre las 19 organizaciones que solicitaran adhesión al CI fue (para el debate integral, ver el **Anexo 12**):

Información y cuestionarios incompletos – NO recomendados para membresía en el CI

- 1) All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation (Amit)
- 2) Azziz Bella (Monica)
- 3) Commission Nacional Mujer Trabajadora (Moema)
- 4) Foro Mundial de Educacion (Moema)
- 5) Ibero American Human Rights Foundation
- 6) MWENGO (Taoufik)
- 7) Social Movement Indaba (Bheki)

(Los nombres entre paréntesis indican los responsables por hacer la secuencia del proceso con esas organizaciones)

Recomendadas por la Comisión y aceptadas como nuevos miembros por el CI:

- 1) Action Aid Internacional
- 2) Forim
- 3) Global Progressive Forum
- 4) Grassroots Global Justice
- 5) International Alliance of Habitants
- 6) Kenya Debt Netwok
- 7) Panos
- 8) Poor People Economic and Human Rights Campaign
- 9) Sodnet
- 10) Vasudaiva Kutumbakam Network

Decisiones referentes a las candidaturas de organizaciones que no fueron aceptadas por el momento:

1. Dawn Tanzânia – considerando que la red Dawn es ya miembro del CI, un capítulo nacional no podría ser aceptado como nuevo miembro.
2. Herriak Aske – todos los documentos necesarios fueron presentados, así como cartas de apoyo de cinco (5) organizaciones del CI. Sin embargo, debido a las cuestiones suscitadas durante la reunión, el CI decidió:
 - Aceptar Herriak Aske como observador
 - Abrir un proceso de diálogo con organizaciones y redes con base en España y las organizaciones del CI que apoyaran la entrada de Herriak Aske y otros miembros del CI que deseen integrar este grupo: Amit, Giampiero, Joel, José Olivio, Moema.
 - Una decisión deberá ser hecha en la próxima reunión del CI

E. Reunión y atardecer cultural con movimientos sociales locales

Ver **Anexo 13**

4. Día 22 de marzo, mañana

Coordinación de los trabajos:

Bheki Ntshalinshali y Moema Miranda

- A. Finalización del debate sobre nuevos miembros en el CI
- B. Debate sobre el FSM después del 2007
- C. Calendario del CI (próximas reuniones)
- D. Informes y proposiciones sobre: Foro de Autoridades Locales, Foro Parlamentario Mundial y FSM en Bangkok

A. Finalización del debate sobre nuevos miembros en el CI

Decisiones están registradas en el ítem C arriba (día 20). Para el debate completo, ver en el **Anexo 12**.

B. Debate sobre el FSM después del 2007

Decisiones sobre las perspectivas del FSM después de 2007. Para el debate detallado: ver el **Anexo 14**.

Síntesis:

El debate es un proceso continuo, influenciado por los desarrollos políticos y debates políticos. Hay que evaluar que ha pasado desde 2001. Es claro que no pasa un año sin alguna actividad del Foro o el Foro mismo. El Foro debe rotar a diferentes partes del mundo, no solo el sur. Debemos decidir aún en 2006 o que haremos en 2008.

Debemos decidir sobre:

1. Periodicidad del foro
2. Territorialidad del foro

La Comisión de Estrategias guiará la discusión hasta el próximo CI. Tendrán un Espacio Abierto en Internet.

C. Calendario del CI (próximas reuniones)

A partir de una propuesta de la Comisión de Expansión, fueron definidas las próximas tres (3) reuniones del Consejo (para el conjunto de la propuesta, ver **Anexo 15**):

1. Próxima reunión del CI: de **6 a 9 de octubre** (dos días de reunión de las Comisiones y dos del CI), en India
2. Reunión vinculada al FSM 2007: en los días **26 y 27 de enero de 2007**, en Nairobi (sin reunión de las Comisiones)
3. Después del FSM 2007: en **abril**, en Italia

Un Grupo de Trabajo fue formado para preparar la próxima reunión, dando secuencia a las decisiones tomadas en esta reunión, formado por:

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Beverly Keene | keeneba@wamani.apc.org |
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| Vinod Raina | vinod.raina@vsnl.com |

**Los/as miembros que deseen integrarse a este grupo, por favor, envíen un correo a: fsmci@forumsocialmundial.org.br*

D. Informes y proposiciones sobre: Foro de Autoridades Locales, Foro Parlamentario Mundial y FSM en Bangkok

1. **Foro de Autoridades Locales (FAL):** informe presentado por Vanessa Marx (**Anexo 16**). El FAL acontecerá dentro del territorio FSM, en Nairobi, Enero de 2007
2. **Foro Parlamentar Mundial:** informe presentado por Gaby Küppers (**Anexo 16**)
3. **FSM en Bangkok:** ver **Anexo 16**

Anexo 1 – Lista de presencias

IC members

1. AAWC - Palestinian grassroots Anti-Apartheid Wall Campaign
2. ABONG - Associação Brasileira de ONGs
3. AIDC - Alternative Information on Development Center
4. Aliança Por Um Mundo Responsável e Solidário
5. Alternatives
6. Articulación Feminista Marco Sur
7. ASC - Aliança Social Continental
8. Assembléia das Nações Unidas dos Povos
9. ATTAC- Brasil
10. CADTM- Comité pour l'Annulation de la Dette du Tiers Monde
11. Caritas Internationalis
12. CIDSE – Cooperação Internacional pour le Développement et la Solidarité
13. CIOSL - Confederação Internacional de Organizações Sindicais Livres
14. CIVES – Associação Brasileira de Empresários pela Cidadania
15. CMT – Confederação Mundial do Trabalho
16. COMPA - Convergencia de los Movimientos de los Pueblos de las Américas
17. Conselho Mundial de Igrejas
18. COSATU - Congress of South African Trade Unions
19. CRID - Centre de Recherche et d'Information pour le Développement
20. CTA – Central de Trabajadores Argentinos
21. Encuentros Hemisféricos contra el ALCA
22. ENDA – Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde
23. FIDH – Fed. Internacional Direitos Humanos
24. Focus on the Global South
25. HIC – Habitat International Coalition
26. IBASE – Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas
27. ICAE - Consejo Internacional de Educacion de Adultos
28. IFTDH - International Federation Terre des Hommes
29. IPS – Inter Press Service
30. Italian Coordination of European Social Forum
31. Jubilee South - Asia
32. Jubileu Sul América Latina
33. NIGD - Network Institute for Global Democratization
34. OATUU – Organization of African Trade Unions Unity
35. Rede CONSEU (Conferencia de Naciones sin Estado de Europa)
36. Rede Latino Americana e Caribenha de Mulheres Negras
37. Redes Economía Solidaria
38. REPEM – Red de Educación Popular Entre Mujeres
39. ROAD - Réseau Ouest Africain des Alternatives pour le Developpement
40. Solidarity Africa Network in Action
41. Transform!
42. UBUNTU - Foro Mundial de Redes de la Sociedad Civil
43. World March of Women

Observers

1. AFRODAD
2. Aiolo et Action Afrique
3. ALIS/Greek OC
4. Askapena – Herriak Aske
5. Awapon
6. CECIDE
7. DAWN/FEMNET/TAMWA
8. ELTELLER
9. F.N.D.P.
10. FAA/ASS
11. FNTG

12. Forum de Autoridades Locais - FAL
13. Grassroots Global Justice
14. Greens /EFA in the European Parliament as part of the organisers of the World Parliamentary Forum
15. GUE/NGL (Parliamentary Forum)
16. Icco
17. India Working Committee
18. Kenya Social Forum OC
19. Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU)
20. PANOS. W.F
21. Poor People's Economic Human Rights Campaign (PPEHRC) USA
22. Somali Social Fórum OC
23. Uganda NGO Forum/ Uganda Social Forum
24. Webproject Europeo

Anexo 2 – Informe sobre el Fondo de Solidaridad

Para garantir a presença de representantes do Sul na reunião do Conselho Internacional, realizada em Nairóbi (Quênia), entre os dias 19 e 22 de março de 2006, além do apoio de membros europeus e norteamericanos do CI, foi necessário recorrer a projetos de financiamento. O Coletivo Responsável pelo Escritório de São Paulo buscou os recursos para muitos/as dos/as delegados/as da América Latina e da Ásia e alguns da África, cuja participação não foi possível cobrir pelo fundo coordenado pelo secretariado africano*.

Conforme anunciado na mensagem sobre o fundo de solidariedade encaminhada ao CI no dia 27 de fevereiro, somente foram consideradas as solicitações recebidas pelo escritório até o dia 12 de março de 2006. Os recursos obtidos foram utilizados no reembolso de custos parciais ou integrais (conforme solicitação feita) de passagens de seus lugares de origem a Nairobi e/ou acomodação de representantes das seguintes organizações participantes:

- Alternative Information on Development Centre, AIDC (África do Sul)
- Anti-Apartheid Wall Campaign (Palestina)
- Articulacion Feminista Marcosur (Uruguay)
- Alianza Social Continental, ASC (Haiti)
- CADTM/RNDD (Niger)
- Central de Trabajadores Argentinos, CTA (Argentina)
- Encuentros Hemisféricos contra el Alca (Cuba)
- Focus on the Global South (India)
- ICAE (Uruguay)
- Jubilee South (Asia)
- Jubilee South/Americas
- Marcha Mundial de Mulheres (Ruanda)
- National Network of Autonomous Women's Groups (India)
- Poor People's Economic Human Rights Campaign, PPEHRC (EUA)
- Red de Mujeres Afro-Latinas e Afrocaribenhas (Brasil)
- REPEM (Uruguay)
- WSF India
- World Dignity Forum/WSF India

O mesmo fundo garantiu a presença também de 01 representante das seguintes entidades do coletivo brasileiro:

- ATTAC - Brasil
- Abong - Brasil
- CBJP - Brasil
- IBASE - Brasil

As seguintes entidades que participaram da reunião do CI contribuíram com o fundo**:

- Alliance for a Responsible Plural and United World
- Cáritas
- Cidse
- Conseu
- Coordinamento italiano del FSE e del FSM
- CRID
- FNTG
- GUE/NGL (Parliamentary Forum)
- Ideas
- IFCTU
- IPS
- NIGD
- Transform!
- Ubuntu

**O fundo de solidariedade africano foi gerenciado pelo secretariado do Conselho do FS Africano. Relatório específico desse fundo será enviado posteriormente.*

***Em função do furto da bolsa que continha os recibos e listas de todas as doações realizadas para o fundo de solidariedade de Nairóbi, solicitamos aos membros do CI que fizeram contribuições para o mesmo que revisem a lista acima, indicando se o nome da organização aparece e indicando o contribuído. Correções devem ser informadas a: fsmci@forumsocialmundial.org.br*

Anexo 3 – Evaluación de los eventos policéntricos (Bamako y Caracas) y de la coyuntura internacional

Reporting on Caracas (Joel):

The decision to organise the polycentric events (in Caracas and elsewhere) was a means to resolving the debate on periodicity of WSF – in others words an attempt to resolve methodologically an issue that couldn't be resolved politically. There has been a certain diversity in the evaluations of the Forum in Caracas and what is given here is an evaluation based on personal perceptions.

The Forum in Caracas represents an advance for the WSF process. The Forum was rooted in regional reality though it did have to face concrete political, organisational and infrastructural challenges. About 1,00,000 participants attended the Forum, which included about 40,000 from outside Venezuela. Of special mention is the strong participation of participants from Colombia, the United States and those representing indigenous peoples movements. The Forum has helped expansion the WSF process in the region and saw a strong articulation of movements and campaigns in the region. It succeeded in focusing on concrete struggles and movements in relation to the campaign against war and militarisation; the movement in the region against US military bases, the movement against patriarchy; environmental movements; and the movements of peasants. On balance the Forum had a very positive impact, and related concretely to the reality in Venezuela and in different parts of Latin America.

Reporting on Bamako (JJ):

The Bamako Forum was a major step towards preparation for WSF 2007 in Africa. It was the first WSF event to be held in Africa and the success of the Forum illustrates that Africa met the challenge very successfully though there were some problems in organisation and infrastructure.

We need concrete evaluation of the polycentric process, after 5 years of experience with a centralised process between 2001 and 2005. Need to evaluate why follow up of discussions and decisions of Sept. 2005 meeting of Polycentric OCs in Bamako could not be done, specifically:

- a) Was to constitute a mission of 3 Polycentric OCs for working with funding agencies – this was not done and each OC had to approach funding agencies individually, thus causing great difficulties;
- b) Was to have a common day for the 3 events – there was a problem because of the shift in Bamako dates and postponement of the Karachi event. However a common day could have been observed between Karachi and Bamako, which was not followed up.

In balance the event in Bamako was a success. WSF was seen to be rooted in concrete problems of Africa, and dispelled perception that WSF just raises problems without proposing solutions. The other significant success lay in the extensive use of African languages in the different events, though there were some problems in translation

Maghreb Forum – Preparatory Assembly (Gustavo Marin):

One more important information in the context of PC Forums is that about the Maghreb Social Forum Preparatory Assembly on 27-29 Jan in Morocco. Several IC members also attended this Assembly. This was an important event especially given that at the time of the last IC meeting in 2005 it was not even that an event would be organised in Morocco. There was significant participation from Western Sahara, as well as from Mauritania, Tunisia, Nigeria, Palestine, Egypt, etc. and from Europe. A very positive outcome was the discussions on the Western Sahara issue that were conducted without acrimony. Another significant part of the Assembly were discussions on women's issues in the region. The Maghreb region is very important for Africa as well as the Mediterranean region. So the experience needs to be taken note of.

Discussion:

P.K.Murthy: Well done Bamako – with the succesful organisation of the Forum there one can say noe that preparations for WSF 2007 in Nairobi has started. The Idea of PC Forums was ambitious and challenging. Africa has seen waves of anti-imperialist struggles. Africa has been looted and plundered. There is a perception that no movements of significance exist in the region. This was proved entirely wrong as we saw in Bamako representation of movements from the entire African continent -- from all regions and sectors. Challenges and difficulties were of a higher order than faced in Porto Alegre or Mumbai. But Bamako took up the challenge. The event has inspired Kenyan and other African comrades – who went back ready to take up the challenge of organising WSF 2007.

Taofik: The solidarity of the IC in preparation for Bamako was missing – we should remember this as we prepare for Nairobi. Link with Bamako and Caracas was not adequate, unlike what was foreseen. Some forces tried to capture and monopolise the final political message from Bamako. This is not good for the process and affects the diversity of messages that should come from the WSF. There is a perception that the African WSF process is vulnerable and can be manipulated – the IC should take note of this and guard against such a tendency.

One major lesson for Nairobi is that the proposal for seeking support and solidarity should be ready as soon as possible, or we shall be face with a last minute rush, as happened in Bamako. Mobilisation should continue and improve from Bamako. Have initiated a process that involves national, sub-regional, and regional networks. Their involvement helped focus on major issues in Bamako, viz. on the issue of migration. It is necessary that in the African process sectoral coalitions are involved in a larger way.

It must be understood that the Bamako Forum was not a Forum for charity or a Forum for Africa – it was a WSF event in Bamako. In other words it was not a Forum where International Agencies were asked to come and solve the problems of Africa. This should be kept in mind for Nairobi.

There is a necessity for the IC to participate in the organising of the Forum in Nairobi. We propose a body for this purpose that comprises of the IC, the Brazilian and Indian Committees, the Africa Social Forum, and the PC Forum organising committees.

Gina: Agree that the Forum in Caracas was a success. The evaluation of the Forum needs to take in different perceptions. While it was not a Forum dominated by Chavez or his party, their presence was very visible. Also need to note that Chavez had strong opinions about the Forum that he articulated. This interferes with autonomy of the WSF. We need to make a distinction between Govt. (even if supportive of the Forum) and the Social Forum. If we do not do this the activities in the Forum would not reflect a diversity of views – it is important to maintain this diversity.

Happy about the positive report from Bamako, but worried about the “Bamako appeal” Should be made clear that it was an appeal from a specific meeting and not a document of the Bamako Forum. Cannot reduce Bamako Forum to one document.

Moema: Have been to both Bamako and Caracas and the evaluation here is based on personal perceptions. PCs had important role in the regions. The Bamako Forum helped deepen connection between African and European movements – addressed as issues of common concern and not in any spirit of charity. Significant among such issues was the issue of migration. It is a pity that participation from L.America and Asia was very poor in Bamako.

The Caracas Forum marked some important advances for the process in the regions, viz. the participation of grassroot groups from the US. But this too remained a regional event and not a WSF PC event as was visualised.

There are crucial problems that should not be pushed them under the carpet. Two that need to be emphasised:

- a) We need to learn from earlier mistakes and discuss specific protocols for relationship between the Social Forum, Governments, and funders. We have been ambiguous about this till now. For example while it may be true that heads of state like Chavez or Lula have not been present in Social Forums in their official capacity, that is not the way most people see it. We need to develop – like the Charter of Principles – principles to deal with such relationships.
- b) We also need clarity on what is the role of the IC and what are the expectations from it in the organising of WSF events. Not fair to just say that IC hasn't played a role until we understand its limitations. For example, it is crucial we make clear what the organising committee for the Nairobi WSF 2007 can expect from the Resources Commission.

Gustavo: The Bamako Forum was a very important process, most important part being the opportunity it provided for the African Social forum process to be visible. Some of the significant advances included the major role of women in mobilisation (same was true in Caracas) and the highlighting of the issue of migration. Of the participants, 50–60% participation were local, 20% were from the region, and the rest from other countries. It is obvious that the type of participation also determines the kind of debates that are conducted – focusing more on local and regional issues.

While agreeing with the earlier evaluation of Caracas, also important to take note of the success of the Forum on in providing visibility of L.American movements – to a greater extent even if compared to Porto Alegre. The Forum saw concrete debates about LA movements and their future course.

The Social Forum process is entering a new stage, even if we do not realise this fully. We can certainly see progress in the form of debates being more concretely rooted in local situations. The challenge for us is to bring in other regions, viz. China.

Candido: Need to concretely evaluate the experience of PC events. There was a certain lack of harmony in the vents and the impact was local rather than global. Both the Caracas and the Bamako Forums had their specific needs and these were not easy to address as far as the Social Forum process is concerned.

Have proposed since the Barcelona IC that there is a need to involve in the different debates regarding the responses to globalisation, as well as a need to debate with political actors. We need, by this process, to bring out a transformation in different actors, failing which we will stagnate.

The inadequate Press coverage that we are receiving shows that we are now losing space in the media. This is happening not just because of the PC character of the Social Forum process this year. We need to work on the media so that they carry the complex messages that come out of the Social Forums.

We also need to take note that the problems related to translation are not technical but political problems. We need to constitute a separate working group to work on the problems related to translation.

Perez: We would like to evaluate the PC Forums from our experience in working in the area of Human Rights. We have been trying to ensure ownership of the issue of human rights by the social forum process. We are able to work with the process to establish a network on the issue, though we observe that progress has taken place in a similar endeavour on the issue of fair trade. Need to address the role of MNCs and their role in creating misery, and how to develop a network on this.

The Forum process needs to bring in new players and not just talk to the convinced. An evaluation of the PC experience needs to ask if we need to say that we shouldn't disperse our resources but rather concentrate on a single event in a year.

Intervention: A composite evaluation of the PC Forums will allow us to decide if we should proceed with this innovation or plan to not take it any further. A final evaluation will have to wait for the Karachi Forum to take place.

Social Forums should be designed to have impact on peoples' daily lives. The process needs better representation from different sectors, viz. peasants. The Bamako Forum came as a pleasant surprise – especially the diversity, and the innovations on view. The movement for Another World needs to be vigilant that some forces do not subvert it.

Carola: The proposals being made here should be compiled to allow us to plan around them.

The Bamako and Caracas Forums were successful far beyond expectations. The PC Forum process, in order to be dynamic, needs to redefine how common elements are to be highlighted and what structures can facilitate this.

IC procedures need to be streamlined so that reports on WSF events have a written format – this allows building of a consensus around proposals and in evaluation. Such formats should have a common structure – viz. success, outreach, strengths, weaknesses.

The absence of representatives from the OCs from Venezuela and Pakistan in this meeting is worrying.. Pakistan one can understand as the event is to take place soon, but why is there no representation from Venezuela?

Many have commented on the lack of support to PC events – viz. there was very little support provided to the Forum in Karachi. We need to redefine the role of the IC. One proposal would be to develop a protocol that defines the support that the IC would provide to Social Forums.

We also need to discuss how to increase participation in meetings through solidarity support, and if there are problems in raising such support they should be discussed.

The WSF has taken a political strategic decision to take the Forum to Africa. It will have strong regional dimensions and the challenge would be to harmonise regional and global issues and concerns.

It was sad to have IC members signing the Bamako Declaration. The intention was good, but it took away the strength of the voiceless instead of giving them voice. This shouldn't happen again – not from platform of events.

Beverly: Caracas Forum was a success. We need to evaluate organisational problems related to the PC Forums, especially related to whether the Forums have been global or local in character. We should work out how to ensure a balance in such Forums where a global flavour goes hand in hand with local and regional characteristics. We also should invent dynamics that are more effective in mobilising and methodology to organise debates so that they are more meaningful and effective.

Amit: It is clear that there is a mismatch between the expectations of the IC and its ability to provide support in the organisation of Social Forums. The IC lacks a mechanism to co-ordinate and implement decisions it takes, in between two IC meetings. The Secretariat in Brazil that supports the process is comprised of just 3-4 people – and to expect that to service all the expectations is unrealistic.

This was particularly apparent after the IC meeting in Barcelona when we were unable to decide upon a mechanism to co-ordinate and take forward the PC Forum processes. We need to ensure that we have such a mechanism after this meeting that leads up to the WSF 2007 in Nairobi.

Jose Correa: IC is only a co-ordinating body and has limitations in the support it can provide. OCs of Social Forums are autonomous – most aspects of organising social forums must be taken care of by the OCs. Need to discuss what help the IC can provide.

After 2003 it became clear that we, on our own, cannot change the balance of power. With increased offensive from neoliberal forces – movements are not in a position to counter effectively. It may appear to us as a dead end and raises the question regarding how the WSF should react.

We need to question whether initiatives such as the Bamako declaration, or even positions of Left L.American Govts. can they change the balance. We need to integrate in the methodology ways face this challenge – cannot return to earlier ways of working

Some initiatives that we may take forward can include:

- a) Emphasis on actions;
- b) Learn from PC experience and overcome fragmentation;
- c) Find way in which relation with political actors can be more integrated in Forum, address expectation of political synthesis;
- d) The process of accumulating experience and knowledge in the forum process needs to be maintained so that there is a continuity and we do not start from the beginning every year. Today we do not have even the minimum structure to do this and we need to work on this.

Camila: Happy to hear about success of Bamako Forum. If we evaluate the process, politics, logistics – on balance -- Caracas was a success. The issue of impact of Chavez on the Forum needs to be evaluated. The principal success of the Caracas Forum lay in the wide mobilisation of movements from Latin America.

The experiment with PC Forums has been a failure as the basic understanding was not represented in Bamako or Caracas. They have been local or regional events without a global flavour.

Need to concentrate on specific issues, viz. WTO, militarisation and from this would emerge the foci of our struggles. We should consider setting up dynamic groups of movements, globally, on such issues.

Vinod: IC is paralysed by schizophrenia – while on one hand it wants to open more and more spaces, on the other hand it doesn't have a way of handling these new spaces. IC has been expanding the WSF space – for example, through PC Forums, but at the same time the IC feels that it shouldn't intervene too much. While co-ordinating mechanisms may help, they do not solve this problem.

The IC wasn't capable of handling space opened by PC forums. Can IC intervene when the new spaces that are opened up do not conform to the spirit of an "open space"? It is possible time to think about a role for the IC in intervening on such occasions. In India, for example, there are a number of provincial Forums being organised. With the WSF having attained a "Brand image" there is the danger that some of the Forums may not conform to the spirit of "open space" and may be narrow initiatives aimed at cashing in on the goodwill that the WSF has accumulated. While guarding against the tendency to become hierarchical, it is necessary to have a set of rules – possibly also think of this as the function of one of the existing Commissions.

We also need collective assessment of the last 5 years of the WSF, for us to plan the way forward.

Hassan: We have the experience in Africa of moving towards collective functioning, thereby addressing an earlier concern that the process is controlled by a few. Similarly in the global process, need to introduce collective functioning and the WSF Sectt. in Brazil can be guided by opinions from other regions.

An evaluation of the WSF process in the last five years is needed, with a view to understanding what can be done better to transform the conditions of living. The deliberations in Davos are used to chart the course of neoliberal policies across the globe. We are being too modest by declaring that we cannot take positions. Our opposition or positions need courage of conviction and should be pronounced clearly. If we want to change, we have to have courage to act on behalf of the majority -- or else we would become irrelevant

Oded: It is time for us to reflect on our organisation and its ability to face new challenges. The WSF process is something that people should enjoy being part of, and at the same time should be easy for people to relate to.

If we want to Another World, WSF should highlight what is our approach and give credit when we perform. If we are united they cannot fight us. No single organisation is more important than others, we need to bring down the walls that divide us. When we evaluate, we should assess the different contributions, while keeping in mind that the WSF is a complex process.

One proposal could be to conduct a survey of perceptions about the WSF, among people who participate. Such an evaluation by ordinary participants will provide a real view, allow for better feedback and also validate our own views.

JJ: Need to clarify a misunderstanding about the Bamako declaration. The declaration did not emerge from deliberations in the Forum, but from a meeting held before the Forum.

We had not visualised the Bamako the Bamako Forum as a regional event, but as an intercontinental forum. Our evaluation shows that we were able to achieve this.

We were also careful to avoid any political interference. No political figures from Mali were invited and the interaction with the Government was limited to facilitating logistics, viz. visa on arrival for participants.

Paul: The Bamako Forum was participatory and carried the spirit of PA. It also showed that it is possible to organise Social Forums with limited resources.

The International character of the Forum was visible through debates on global issues such as migration, WTO, farmers' struggles, etc.

Evaluation of Forums should not be limited to bureaucratic surveys but should try to give us an understanding of the character of the Forum. Such an evaluation should also include perceptions of those who were not present at the Forum. The reporting by the alternate media can provide us help in evaluating perceptions and impact.

We should clarify the relation between political forces and Social Forums. Social Forums are meant to provide space for diverse views and opinions. While we could think of a parallel space to engage with political players, we should remember that the space for diversity is contradictory to increasing presence of political figures. This may hamper the legitimacy of the WSF process.

Chris: The US movements are thankful to the organisers in Caracas and Mali for providing them space to participate. It is heartening to note that people distinguish correctly between the American Government and the people in America.

The US Social Forum is scheduled to be held on June 14-17, 2007, in Atlanta. The process includes regional initiatives, and 30 organisations. 8 Working Groups are planning different aspects of the Forum. Funding remains a major constraint as funding partners are reluctant to support activities in the US.

Anexo 4 – Informe sobre preparación y organización del FSM 2007 (por Oduor Ongwen)

The organisation of WSF 2007 is being co-ordinated by the Kenya Social Forum and Eastern African group. The process of Eastern African co-ordination was advanced when Africa was chosen as the place where WSF 2007 would be held, even before Nairobi was chosen as a venue. Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya (joined later by Somalia and Ethiopia) put forward a joint proposal to host WSF 2007.

It is important to underline that we view WSF 2007 as WSF that has come to Africa – not just a regional event. It is not a “charitable” Social Forum to provide help on African issues. We plan a WSF with strong African imprint, without being dominated by African issues.

Till now the organisational structures are largely drawn from people in Kenya and the region. After the Bamako event, others are in the process of being involved. A meeting is planned for April 22nd for expansion and formation of Working Committees. 6 committees are planned, including content, mobilisation, resources, communications, and logistics.

Infrastructure: This is being planned on the basis of experiences of previous Social Forums – viz. try to ensure that the venue is not too scattered. The Youth Forum venue is being planned keeping in mind the concern that they should be able to interact with the Forum.

Venue: Main venues will be the Kenyatta conference centre and Ohuru (central) park. Negotiations to also utilise the University premises are ongoing, and in case this is available this could be the venue for the Youth Camp. The hostels can then be used to accommodate participants in the Youth Camp.

The Kenyatta conference centre is managed by the central Government, and the Central Park by the city council. Both are on board now in the process now. The venue has been provisionally booked between January 10th -25th.

Expanding involvement: Involvement of African movements in previous Social Forums have not been very high. Efforts are underway to involve large numbers of Social Movements. Southern African movements are planning to travel in a caravan to Nairobi at the time of the Forum. Movements from Somalia are planning a caravan of camels, a Peace March from Mogadishu to Nairobi is being planned. Different processes for involving different sectors and networks are being initiated.

Accommodation: Survey of commercially available and solidarity accommodation is being done. When the website is functional this information will be made available and care would be taken that a variety of possible accommodation with a wide range of costs are displayed.

Website: Colleagues from Tunisia are helping in setting up the website. Testing of the website being used for the European Social Forum is underway to assess the possibility of using a similar structure.

There are also plans to organise a “Local Authorities Forum” and a “Parliamentarians Forum”. These will be organised outside the WSF territory.

The Africa Social Forum will, in co-ordination with the East Africa Committee, support the organisation of the Forum and undertake specific responsibilities.

Discussion to fix the dates of WSF 2007

Dates for WSF 2007 decided to be: 20th January to 25th January

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Opening: | 20 th January |
| Activities: | 21 st January –24 th January |
| Closing: | 25 th January |

Summary of Discussion on WSF 2007

- Affirm that WSF 2007 is being organised as a Forum in Africa with an African imprint and international flavour, and not as a Forum of charity for Africa
- While maintaining autonomy of the organising process, it is important for the accumulated experience of previous Forums be reflected.
- Need for the IC to build close linkages with Forum organisers and to understand better issues related to mobilisation, etc.
- Suggestion that Opening and Closing days be observed globally
- Need also to look at issues of security during the Forum

Nairobi (Kenya), March 16-18, 2006

DRAFT

I) INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT OF THE NAIROBI FORUM

In January 2007, for the first time, Africa will be hosting the World Social Forum (WSF) in Nairobi (Kenya). This will happen at a time when neoliberal globalization is going through a deep crisis of legitimacy, largely as a result of the challenges of social movements and progressive political forces around the world. This explains, among other things, the growing militarization of the world economy reflected in the aggressive posture of the US imperialism, illustrated by the illegitimate and illegal invasion of Iraq, threats against other sovereign states and nations, in the name of the so-called "War on Terror". The US is now bogged down in long and bloody war, which it cannot win, according to many experts. The strength of the Iraqi resistance has foiled the evil plans of the Bush administration. At the political level, the US and western influence is dwindling around the world as progressive political forces are gaining more ground in several developing countries, especially in Latin America

Likewise, the institutions of global governance of global capitalism, namely the IMF, the World Bank and the WTO, are losing their credibility and being challenged by both national governments and social forces in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Indeed, the entire neoliberal system is on the defensive. The resurgence of South-South cooperation and solidarity and the intensified resistance of social movements will deepen the crisis of global capitalism.

Therefore, Nairobi must seek to extend and diversify the frontiers of resistance, deepen the methodological dimensions of anti-imperialist struggles and lay the ground for building an offensive capacity against global capitalism in its current terrorist phase, marked by wars of aggressions, or threats of wars. By remaining a space of reflection, encounter and debate, a space for sharing ideas, proposals and experiences, the WSF in Nairobi must bring the unique concerns of the African agenda and history of resistance against imperialist domination to bear on the articulation of global strategies and appropriate modes of struggles on different planes and fronts, particularly in respect of those concerns that are shared with other peoples of the world.

II) THE WORLD SOCIAL FORUM IN AFRICA

Porto Alegre and Mumbai stand out as unmistakable beacons in the momentous history of the WSF process. Nairobi 2007 should learn from and build on these complementary experiences. So, African social movements must take this great opportunity to imprint their mark on the WSF process by shaping its content at three levels: political, social, economic and cultural.

The political dimension

Africa being the greatest victim of neoliberal globalization, especially in its current terrorist phase, the WSF 2007 should be an opportunity to mobilize African social and political forces at an unprecedented scale to bring a response to the challenge posed by the Empire and its relays on the continent. So, one of the most important tasks is to shape the message to the African people and to the rest of the world. That message must be powerful and offensive: Africa is standing up and fighting back the forces of domination and exploitation.

Indeed, the message should convey to the world the image of an Africa ready to meet the challenges of the 21st century. The WSF will be used as a unique opportunity to show the world the changes taking place on the continent, especially the multiple struggles aimed at shaking off the dominant ideology, deconstructing its perspectives and challenging the values of global capitalism with the view to promoting new concepts and values that put life before profit, solidarity over competition and mutual respect over domination. The message should, in particular, highlight the role of the African youth and women in that struggle to build a New Africa.

In short, the WSF must show an Africa that is resisting corporate-led globalization, a proud Africa that is struggling to recover its sovereign right to determine its own path to development. The WSF should be an opportunity to intensify the struggle against neoliberal policies, such as trade and investment liberalization, privatization of strategic public enterprises and basic social services. These policies are mostly responsible for the abject poverty affecting Africa, for the multiplication of internal and border wars and for the weakening of many states. These policies have been implemented with the complicity of corrupt and inept leaders and policy makers who have sold their souls to global capitalism.

Indeed, after more than a quarter of a century of IMF and World Bank intervention, Africa illustrates one of the most tragic failures of global capitalism, in its neoliberal phase. More importantly, this failure has

underlined the need to move toward a genuine, sustainable and people-centered development. In fact, while challenging the legitimacy of the institutions of global economic governance, African social movements must focus on promoting their alternative development agenda.

The Social dimension

The increased tempo of social democratic struggles of the African people in the last few years has stimulated a great deal of political discussion among those in the very front line of an upsurge that is characterized by the richness and diversity of social movements that gild the African political landscape. These continue to provide powerful tailwinds to the robust growth of social-reconstructive energies among ordinary peoples. Peasants in the countryside, slum dwellers, factory workers, hawkers, militant youth in the townships, mass and underground activists, radical intellectuals, students and women at all levels are impatiently groping for effective instruments of change. With unflagging determination they seek answers to the pressing strategic and organizational questions as to how to scale up popular resistance against neoliberal capitalism which they, more than ever before, associate with their increasing disillusionment with the way the world economy is ordered.

Therefore, the WSF in Nairobi must be an opportunity to mobilize and give voice to all these movements fighting the forces of domination, oppression, discrimination and exploitation and striving to promote new values of solidarity, human dignity for all, peace and justice, mutual respect among the diverse cultures of the world. Therefore, the 2007 WSF should be conceived of as the largest expression of African social movements resisting foreign and local domination and working to lay the foundations of a New Africa.

The Cultural dimension

Culture is one of the areas where Africa should leave its mark on the WSF. Indeed, Nairobi should be a tremendous opportunity to show the vibrant African culture in all its shapes. The 2007 WSF should show the world that African culture has been able to resist the onslaught of 'Mc Culture' and kept its vitality and creativity, despite all the aggressions of corporate-led globalization. We should highlight the African culture as a weapon against domination, discrimination and oppression as well as a source of inspiration in building the New Africa. From that perspective, we should aim to mobilize some of the best musicians and young talents, painters, artists, filmmakers, handicrafts, designers and dancers on the continent and in the Diaspora. Overall, the WSF should be one of the greatest festivals of African culture and creativity.

In conclusion, the WSF in Nairobi should be an opportunity to project a bold vision of the New Africa already in the making.

III) GLOBAL OBJECTIVES OF THE 2007 WSF

Considering that the WSF will be taking place on the African continent for the first time, it will be important that the choice of the themes intended for the common spaces reflect the broader concerns of the global community and its collective disillusionment with the way a significant section of its population is being mis-integrated into the global economic dispensation. The entailed activities should aim at giving the required visibility to the methods of presenting the debates along with the treatment that the themes in question have so far received on the basis of the historical process and accumulation of political experience by the World Social Forum across the globe. The organized themes should set the tone of the forum for as many participants as can be attracted to Nairobi

Accordingly, building on the experience of previous WSF and recent polycentric Forums, the Nairobi Forum should be viewed as an open, inclusive and democratic space for the expression of peoples' struggles and resistance around the world. The organized themes should provide the intellectual platform on which sponsored and self-organized activities should synergize, reinforce and consolidate the campaigns and guarantee a plurality of political perspectives to bear on a concerted offensive against neoliberal capitalism.

But more importantly, sponsored and self-organized activities should contain a visible dimension of dialogue between the WSF process and the social transformation concerns of African social movements. The formulation of a thematic as well as political framework for the Nairobi Forum, if it is to remain creatively faithful to the great ideas and principles of the WSF and if it has to extend to strategic frontiers of global resistance against neoliberal capitalism, it must not only speak to the worldwide challenges facing the victims of corporate-led globalization, but also bring on board concerns that address the social transformation needs and tasks of the African societies. Even more importantly, such a framework must seek to harness the social mobilization challenges and capacities of African social movements in solidarity with counterparts from the rest of the world.

Such challenges will need to build on, and of necessity, reflect the unique opportunity for, and strategic capacities of, the African social movements to:

- Articulate and elaborate the hot-button challenges and delineate long-term perspectives in respect to the pressing challenges facing the continent and its people,

- Listen to and exchange experiences with other social movements from the rest of the world through communication kiosks, leafleteering, workshops, cultural drama, informal interactions etc.,
- Learn from and seek solidarity with activists who subscribe to the WSF charter in its broadest implication
- Enhance their strategic capacities in constructing alternative social development paradigms that are capable of guaranteeing justice, equity and prosperity for all by exploring and entering the twilight zone of social visioning around the outlines of a new dispensation, and
- Develop strategic and political capacity to animate widespread citizen action against neo-liberalism.
- *Cut to the chase* the principle areas of contradiction with the neo-liberal capitalism in the areas of trade, debt, aid and all manner of counterproductive bilateral, multilateral and plurilateral patterns of relationship that continue to tie Third World economies to the latching engines of neo-liberalism
- Agglutinate and build viable solidarity around common issues and agenda, and
- Prepare to engage with political-economic adversities arising from the dominance of neo-liberalism

It is in pursuit of the underlying objectives that the African Council proposes the following thematic areas and political spaces during the WSF in Nairobi.

AXIS 1- For the 2007 WSF to be a real instrument of social transformation, one should formulate an agenda for discussions that closely relate to peoples' concerns, especially African concerns.

- A- **Promote the involvement of marginalized groups.** The excluded and minority groups must be at the center of the Forum. This constitutes for the Forum an important element of coherence with regard to the Charter of Principles. In this regard, a particular effort should be made to mobilize and involve popular actors, particularly in Africa, such as minorities, shantytown dwellers, HIV/AIDS infected people and so forth. The Forum will be for these groups an opportunity to make known their existence and publicize their struggles. To achieve this objective, their involvement should begin during the preparatory phase of the Forum.
- B- **Fighting against the logic of violence and for peace.** The question of peace remains essential for social movements around the world and in Africa
- C- **Restoring people's sovereignty over their resources and democratizing their access** (access to land, exploitation and control of resources, management of water resources...)
- D- **Reconstructing ethics and spirituality:** in a context characterized by the preeminence economic and financial issues, the destruction of social relations and the appropriation of universal standards by multinational groups and dominant countries, the extremism of States and terrorist groups has imposed in a forceful (and often dramatic) way, social, cultural and spiritual standards. Reconstructing universal ethics, shared values and spirituality is a major challenge for all Humanity and for the African continent, in particular.
- E- **Rehabilitating and reconstructing politics:** the unlimited expansion of the power of multinational corporations and of international financial and trade institutions has unacceptably marginalized the voices of the citizens in the formulation of public policies. Politics as a means to organize collective life and institutions as a space to formulate common rules, have dramatically lost their weight with regard to the powers of economic institutions. This void leads to a chaos that benefits the privileged groups. Political power is no longer an instrument of regulation but a means to gain access to resources for privileged groups. The same chaos allows the wealthiest countries to impose political "turnkey" models which do not take into account the background and experiences of each society. This situation has diverse implications in the world. In Africa, it translates into institutions and political systems without real democratic content, most of all by exacerbated tensions and the use of violence as a means to access to power.

AXIS 2- The Forum should seek to deepen the critique of neoliberalism as well as construct democratic and people-centered alternatives based on shared values: diversity, rejection of hegemony and violence, justice and equality, democracy, people's sovereignty and solidarity. .

AXIS 3-The Nairobi Forum should be a forum of collective action and of reconstruction of convergences among social movements with the view to creating a maximum of impact against neoliberal policies, hegemony and for the implementation of alternatives and the deepening of solidarities for another world.

To this end, the Forum should give more visibility to social movements, such as:

- Labor movements
- Farmers' organizations
- Popular actors
- Youth movements
- Women's movements
- Movements of native/indigenous people
- The Diasporas
- Networks of communicators
- Researchers' organizations
- Cultural groups
- Advocacy networks

And translate into the formulation of convergences in the struggles and collective actions, of regional and worldwide campaigns.

Those convergences and actions should be led on a systematic and self-organized manner while respecting the Charter of Principles of the World Social Forum. The Council could be one of the places for information sharing and evaluation.

AXIS 4- SPACES OF DIALOGUES AND CONTROVERSIES:

- Local authorities
- Political parties
- Controversies with international actors : UN system, IFIs, WEF (Davos)
- Controversies with official Africa : NEPAD, African Union, Regional economic communities, Economic institutions (AfDB, ECA)
- Intellectual confrontations

The dimension and content of the 2007 Forum will be determined by the conjunction of these different axes.

Some new issues discussed in Bamako, such as migration, international cooperation, the Forum of communication should continue to exist within the Forum. Other innovative activities, with regard to the formulation and implementation of convergences and collective actions should have more time and space in the 2007 Forum.

IV) METHODOLOGY

Pragmatic articulation of the above axes and themes into a multifarious cluster of activities and the eventual dovetailing of the same with other self-organized spaces will, no doubt, provide a unique opportunity for African social movements to build the necessary capacity for self-organization of citizens into powerful global social alliances and peoples' unity and engagement that recognize, respect and turn diversities of political and economic victimization into a formidable strategic asset in the long-drawn struggle against neoliberal globalization..

Nairobi 2007, in the tradition of the WSF process, must continue to provide plural and diverse spaces in which the diverse and heterogeneous struggles of resistance and articulation of strategic options are facilitated in a decentralized way and at the same time, translate into a broad based offensive against neo-liberal capitalism.

The bulk of activities should be self-organized by the following:

- 1) Thematic networks (agriculture; debt; trade; human rights, education; etc.)
- 2) Sub-regional forums
- 3) National forums
- 4) Research institutions
- 5) Social movements (landless; HIV/AIDS; street children;)

However, there should be sponsored events in some of the following areas:

- 1) Resource (eg., water, environment etc.,) control, conflicts and security
- 2) African economic and political integration
- 3) Africa's external debt : from failed 'relief' to repudiation

- 4) Trade and development in Africa
- 5) Food sovereignty and agricultural policies
- 6) Role of the State in development
- 7) Culture and education
- 8) Climate change

Spaces between social movements, on one side, local authorities and political parties on the other, could be organized as bridges to promote a dialogue on important issues, but which cannot be held within the Forum's space

Likewise, spaces of controversy could be organized between social movements and actors which cannot participate in the Forum, but whose political weight in the world is very important.

Culture and communication should be treated as crosscutting issues, but should also have their own space of discussions, for instance in axis 2.

Finally, the WSF in Nairobi should bring back testimonies, by the following:

- 1) Former or current African leaders
- 2) African writers/cultural actors
- 3) Youth & women's organizations
- 4) Experiences of struggles eg., the Mau Mau
- 5) Alternative policies & practices

V) CONCLUSION

Over the last few years, the World Social Forum has come to represent the most formidable bulwark of popular resistance against neo-liberal globalization; thanks to the illustrious display of ideological focus and organizational capacity among Latin American social movements and their allies worldwide. It has given and continues to give hope to the peoples of the South that the neo-liberal world order must give way to a better world organized around the imperatives of justice, subsidiarity, equity and social solidarity. And that, given the high concentration of its victims in this part of the world, Africa could very well turn out to be the graveyard of some of its most oppressive policy diktats and even of global capitalism itself.

Anexo 6 - Apuntes sobre la metodología del FSM 2007 (propuesta de miembros del Colectivo Brasileño responsable por la oficina del FSM)

O Fórum Social Mundial realizará, em janeiro de 2007, sua sétima edição. Depois das quatro edições em Porto Alegre, de Mumbai e da experiência policêntrica deste ano (Caracas, Bamako e Karachi), teremos, em Nairobi, no Quênia, o desafio de recolher um vasto leque de temáticas, experiências e alternativas do continente africano e integrá-las de forma mais sólida no patrimônio do processo FSM e no movimento em luta por "outro mundo".

Os pontos sumários abaixo buscam contribuir, da ótica da experiência acumulada pelo Conselho Internacional e em especial das organizações brasileiras, para um "Concept paper" a ser redigido pelas instâncias responsáveis na África pela organização e gestão do FSM 2007. Estes pontos focam apenas a metodologia para a organização das atividades de Nairobi 2007.

1. Acumulamos, nas edições anteriores do FSM, alguns "princípios" ou "pressupostos" que devem orientar a metodologia participativa para a construção do programa do FSM 2007.

a. O processo FSM construiu um acúmulo coletivo nos últimos anos ao debater e reformular, diversas vezes, os métodos e formas de organização propostos para os eventos. É portanto importante partir da recuperação crítica deste acúmulo e avançar em relação as iniciativas anteriores, incorporando a experiência específica dos atores africanos do processo.

b. É urgente romper com o "falso dilema" que contrapõe uma concepção do Fórum como espaço aberto de encontro, articulação e expressão da diversidade da sociedade civil planetária e outra que enfatiza o Fórum como catalisador de novas lutas globais. Nosso desafio comum é o de encontrar caminhos que nos tirem desta falsa disjuntiva, garantido o máximo de expressão da diversidade de forças, perspectivas e propostas vindas da sociedade civil e contribuindo simultaneamente para o fortalecimento das lutas contra-hegemônicas, nas diferentes formas que assume e nos diversos lugares onde se expressa. Isto pode ser feito garantindo simultaneamente o espírito de celebração e de luta, como expressão da diversidade e da força das resistências, como movimento de enfrentamento ao neoliberalismo e de transformação.

c. Este FSM ocorre na África e isto não significa apenas uma localização no espaço. A África e da África devem vir os temas principais em torno dos quais debateremos, compreendidos como questões que se apresentam para a humanidade inteira. Eles nos trazem os desafios comuns de superação do neoliberalismo, da guerra e dos fundamentalismos e as bases para a construção de "outro mundo possível". Na África, o evento FSM permite a expansão do processo não apenas em termos da incorporação de novos atores sociais e políticos, mas também da apresentação e expressão de novos temas, de perspectivas e pontos de vista diversos tanto na análise quanto na formulação de propostas de ação concreta. A África, em sua singularidade e universalidade, deve ter lugar central no desenho de todo o trabalho metodológico de preparação, realização e desdobramentos do próximo FSM.

d. As ações concretas de enfrentamento ao neoliberalismo e/ou de construção de propostas e alternativas, que já estão em curso ou estão sendo planejadas por movimentos sociais, redes, campanhas e entidades da sociedade civil, devem ser o ponto de partida e a referência fundamental para organizar o Fórum. Trata-se de *dar visibilidade às ações que desejam se expressar em Nairóbi*, como parte do processo FSM e das lutas emancipatórias em diferentes partes do mundo. É preciso estarmos atentos/as, no entanto, para que esta visibilização se faça de forma a garantir a expressão da diversidade de propostas e ações presentes no Fórum, que foram fortalecidas a partir deste espaço ou desejam nele se manifestar.

e. É necessário retomar e aprofundar a experiência da metodologia do FSM 2005 no que concerne a um papel pró-ativo de facilitação de convergências, aglutinações e expressões de ação conjunta. O processo de consulta deve estar articulado desde o início com a perspectiva de facilitação por parte das entidades e redes que se envolvem no processo ativo e participativo de construção do programa do FSM.

2. Assim, a proposta de metodologia para preparação do programa do FSM 2007 pode incluir três momentos básicos.

a. Realizar um mapeamento participativo, inclusivo e amplo das *iniciativas e ações concretas* que já estão em curso ou estão sendo planejadas no enfrentamento ao neoliberalismo e a guerra em suas múltiplas dimensões e formas, e que desejam se expressar e ganhar visibilidade em Nairobi. Buscaremos identificar as propostas de nível internacional e nacional; mas também localizaremos as propostas de âmbito local que desejarem se expressar em Nairobi e estejam vinculadas a redes e campanhas de dimensão supra-local. Este levantamento será realizado através de dois mecanismos básicos. O primeiro será um processo amplo de consultas, dirigido ao conjunto de redes, campanhas, entidades e movimentos que já participaram do

processo FSM e pretendem estar presentes em Nairobi. Utilizaremos para isto um *site* apropriado, seguindo e aprimorando em linhas gerais os parâmetros adotados na consulta temática de 2005. Como naquele ano, este mapeamento será feito a partir de resposta oferecidas pelas próprias organizações interessadas em participar do FSM 2007. O segundo, será o reforço desta consulta com o auxílio dos centros de pesquisa e investigação que vêm trabalhando em torno do processo FSM, aproveitando os mapeamentos já realizados ou em curso. É fundamental não perdermos o foco desta atividade que se volta expressamente para mapear e registrar de forma clara informações sobre ações concretas da sociedade civil, que estejam em processo ou em planejamento, e que pretendem estar presentes em Nairobi, 2007.

b. Sistematizar as respostas recebidas nesta etapa de consultas (que provavelmente deveria se estender até o meio do ano). Sugerimos que seus resultados sejam organizados em "constelações" ou "rizomas", que agreguem e possam facilitar a visibilidade destas iniciativas, a convergência de ações e a organização de atividades em Nairobi. Não se trata, aqui, de listas temáticas ou explorar sua aglutinação em eixos, como vimos fazendo em cada evento do FSM, mas de registrar possíveis vínculos entre as *ações que vem sendo desenvolvidas*. Se esta for a opção política adotada, ferramentas deverão ser definidas para viabilizar esta metodologia.

Estas "constelações" ou "rizomas" deverão, nesta proposta, ser a base para a organização do programa do FSM 2007. Porém, mais do que isso, devem adquirir um sentido mais duradouro, para além de Nairobi 2007. Trata-se de estabelecer *um mapeamento de referência* que estimule, na seqüência dos eventos do processo FSM (e entre eles), a criação de conexões que permitam uma maior vinculação entre os processos de luta dos movimentos sociais e entidades da sociedade civil. *Cumulativa*, não se perdendo entre os eventos do processo FSM, mas sendo enriquecida a cada momento, esta *conexão rizomática (ou entre constelações)* têm o sentido de facilitar a expressão pública das lutas e o diálogo entre os componentes da sociedade civil planetária em suas diferentes expressões e níveis de organização: internacional, regional e nacional, principalmente, em um primeiro momento; depois local na medida em que o processo cresça em densidade. Temos, aqui, uma inovação metodológica que pode – e nossa proposta é esta – estabelecer um vínculo duradouro entre Nairobi 2007 e os eventos posteriores do processo FSM. Estamos propondo que o FSM supere, de conjunto, a falsa disjuntiva entre espaço e articulação de lutas, que preserve seu caráter de espaço aberto e estimule de forma mais eficiente a articulação das iniciativas de resistência e por alternativas – sem que isso tome uma forma diretiva, mas se dê pela adesão autônoma, voluntária e consciente dos sujeitos do processo.

c. Desenhadas "constelações" ou "rizomas" – que não esgotarão o campo de possibilidades e de lutas anti-neoliberais existentes no planeta – será aberto o processo de inscrição de atividades, para o FSM 2007. Estas deverão (excluído, na medida do possível,) ser totalmente autogestionadas, garantindo um programa construído de forma coletiva e ampla, expressão da diversidade e vinculado organicamente às lutas sociais anti-hegemônicas e de formulação de alternativas efetivas ao neoliberalismo.

d. A aposta num FSM "100% auto-gestionado" visa evitar que se estabeleça hierarquia entre as atividades, e se retroceda à divisão, presente entre 2001 e 2004, entre atividades "dos organizadores" e "auto-gestionadas". Tal opção não significa, contudo, que deixaremos de examinar eventuais lacunas na programação, ou que permaneceremos indiferentes, quando certos temas estiverem sub-representados. A diferença é que correção não ficará a cargo do Conselho Internacional ou de facilitadores "oficiais", com poderes para tal. Adotamos o conceito da multi-facilitação. Todas as organizações dispostas a participar do FSM-2007 poderão examinar as "constelações" de nosso mapeamento e as inscrições; identificar lacunas; e tomar a iniciativa de corrigi-las, por meio de contatos que estimulem novas inscrições de atividades.

3. O aprendizado que realizamos, como FSM, destaca a necessidade de uma maior formalização na relação entre os eventos que organizamos (e seus participantes) e os demais atores políticos presentes no cenário internacional e nacional.

a. Propomos que o Conselho Internacional avance no sentido de estabelecer protocolos mais claros para a relação do FSM com governos, partidos políticos e organizações internacionais (sistema ONU, agências de cooperação, etc), de modo que diálogos e controvérsias possam ser estabelecidos de maneira frutífera, mas a formalização das responsabilidades e dos limites políticos dos atores fique mais visível.

b. Este é um ponto estratégico para nosso futuro, na medida que remete para problemas de autonomia financeira e política do processo FSM e de seus eventos, a visibilização ou não de determinados atores políticos, a impressão de marcas políticas fortes em cada evento, etc. Não se trata de tolher a diversidade do processo e a necessária flexibilidade na organização dos eventos em ambientes políticos distintos, mas de tornar mais transparentes para o conjunto as gestões empreendidas em cada caso.

(São Paulo, 14 de março de 2006)

Anexo 7 - Informe de la Comisión de Contenidos y Metodología (Taoufik)

Brief presentation of synthesis of two papers (one from Brazil Sectt. one from Kenyan Sectt. -- document based on discussion in Africa Council – 16-18 March) and discussions in M&C Commission. The two papers attached as Anexoure I and II.

Summary of Discussions on Report

Thematic Axes in WSF 2007

- Struggle against fundamentalism needs to be in proposal (as was done in Mumbai WSF 2004) – including the kind of fundamentalism that is represented by George Bush
- A focus on Racism is important in the programme
- The theme of diversity cannot include everything, need patriarchy to be a separate thematic axis
- Also need focus on alternatives and survival strategies to face onslaught of neoliberal policies
- Need to ensure regional and thematic balance

Consultation on Mapping

- Consultation needs to start early and should not be limited to the internet, so that those without internet access can also participate
- Consultation process should be made easy so that larger numbers can participate has to be made easy for people
- Consultation also needs to learn from experience of WSF 2005, when the process was not very successful and inclusive
- An active facilitation of the consultation process is necessary
- Consultation needs to be linked with mobilisation work.
- Consultation should focus on thematic proposals and identifying struggles
- Programme should be launched by Sept. /October

Other Issues

- Need to have a view on whether there should be some WSF sponsored events
- African reality should emerge from the content of the programme
- More emphasis on actions and struggles, than debates; campaigns need to link with each other in the Forum and not remain fragmented
- Mapping of suppliers should be done to promote solidarity economy
- We need to identify marginalised groups from different regions who need visibility
- Need to start planning for 2008 from 2007 experience
- What do we do on issue of dialogue with political actors

Consensus on M&C Report adopted by IC

Consultation for Mapping

- To Start by April, 2006
- There is to be a working group to plan the consultation for mapping
- The methodology while including internet based consultation, should not be limited only to this
- The process should take help of dofferent networks in the WSF process, regional processes and social movements
- Should include mapping of struggles and potential collective actions, campaigns and convergences

Mapping of Themes

- Based on the consultation, this could be done by September 2006

Working Meeting to finalise Work Plan

- To be held in June, 2006 – participants would include the International Council of WSF, Commission of Methodology and Content, Africa Council of WSF, Organising Committees of Polycentic WSF 2006, Brazilian Committee, India Working Committee

Working Committee

- A Working Committee to be formed to facilitate the process leading up to WSF 2007 in Nairobi – to be comprised of nominees from Africa Council of WSF, Organising Committees of Polycentic WSF 2006, Brazilian Committee and India Working Committee.

Visibility of Marginal Groups

- Africa Council of WSF and East Africa Committee to jointly circulate a proposal by April that addresses the methodology for ensuring the participation and visibility of marginal groups in the WSF process till WSF 2007 and in WSF 2007 itself.

WSF Sponsored events in WSF 2007

- A few events would be organised as WSF sponsored events in Nairobi during WSF 2007, which would focus on crucial issues that need to be highlighted – based on gaps in the proposals of events for WSF 2007.

Anexo 7a – Relatoría sobre el proceso de consulta para el FSM 2007, Nairobi (por Prabir Purkayastha)

The process of consultation for the World Social Forum 2007 must not only address the issues around which a consultation should be organised but also a process of mobilisation for the forum. It should not be limited to a web-based or electronic consultation but must involve a variety of tools: post, community radio networks, peoples' caravans, meetings in different parts of the world in which organisations come together for the consultative process. The processes through which the consultation is organised will not only feed into the WSF2007 forum but also help in publicising the event and help in drawing in a world community of groups and movements for creating a different world built on equity and free of imperialist domination and war.

It must be understood that mapping does not mean a process independent of the consultation but the process of consultation itself. We have broken down the tasks of consultation in following sections:

- 1) Content of Consultation
- 2) Processes and modalities of consultation
- 3) A time table for the above

Content of Consultation

What should the issues around which consultation should be organised? One key departure from the earlier WSF events and WSF 2007 event in Nairobi is the centre staging of campaigns and actions that are taking place against imperialist globalisation. Therefore, apart from thematic axis of the events in terms of broad issues, we also need to bring into the forum process a mapping of the struggles and campaigns that flowing out of the WSF events and also survey existing local, national or regional forums. The struggles should include those that are linked to the objectives of WSF and also those flowing out of the forum events. The consultation process should also include what the participants want in terms of the event format and structure and also address the views amongst participants on what is missing in the forum they would like to include in Nairobi 2007.

Therefore, we need to construct a map of such struggles that are taking place around the world against the neo-liberal agenda and then work out what are the focal points of such struggles today. This then should inform the thematic axis of the WSF 2007 event and provide the continuity of action for the next year. The detailed content of consultation is contained in the two notes, one by the Africa Social Forum and the other by the Brazilian committee. The African Social Forum note gives the proposed themes of the Nairobi event and the Brazilian note covers the need to bring the struggles and campaigns taking place in the world today into the construction of the event.

Processes and Modalities of Consultation

WSF should not only be seen as an event but also as a process. Therefore, the consultation for the WSF 2007 event should be also seen as part of the larger WSF process. The process of consultation should therefore use methods such as electronic tools, community radios, good old post, meetings and caravans. The challenge remains on how to operationalize these methods. We have some of these elements outlined below.

- **Website:** The electronic tools are important in the globalised world of today as already, we have 5,000 organisations who registered for the WSF 2006 polycentric event and out of which 2,000 organised activities in the three centres of the event. The consultation would use the actual documents of WSF 2007 as finalised during the IC meeting in Nairobi 20-22 March, 2006 and use this to structure the consultation on the

website. The Working Group set up by the IC for WSF 2007 or a small sub-committee of the Working Group should do this task.

The other websites within WSF – e.g., the Forum Social Mundial website, various ESF websites, WSF India website – which could all be used to develop the mapping described above. It will mean these websites would link to the WSF 2007 website or provide a common structure for these websites so that their individual mapping of struggles feed into the WSF 2007 consultation process.

- **Use of Post:** it is clear that a number of movements and groups in Asia and Africa still do not use electronic methods for their activities. Therefore, the aforementioned consultation and mapping would also be replicated in paper form and posted to major nodes of the WSF community: WSF country and regional committees, major networks and also those in our existing database who do not have email. The country/regional committees and networks will replicate these forms and use their mailing address to reach as many groups as possible.

- **Meetings and caravans:** One of the most effective processes of mobilising a larger set of groups and networks would be to engage them in meetings and caravans as proposed by the African Social Forum/Nairobi organising committee. This is particularly important in Africa as this will not only help in developing a more participative consultation process, but also involve such groups and movements in organising the WSF event in Nairobi. This will help in a much greater ownership of the Nairobi event in Africa.

- **Community Radios:** In large parts of the world, community radios have an outreach which is much larger than that covered by electronic methods and posts. Such community radio stations can also be approached to inform interested groups to join the mapping and the consultative process.

Time-Line of the Consultation

At the end of the consultation, we should have some ideas how to define the axis of the themes, campaigns and action programs that will form the core of the Nairobi Forum. The consultation process should need to finish by June-end or mid July. This will allow the Content and Methodology Commission in conjunction with Africa Social Forum/Nairobi Organising Committee to define this axis taking into account the inputs and information coming out of the consultation process.

The questionnaire will be developed in draft form by a group consisting of:

Chico Whitaker
Demba Bembele
Nicolas Haeringer
Prabir Purkayastha
Raffaella Bolini
Vinod Raina

They will circulate it within 2 weeks to the consultation working group. The working group will finalize this within another 2 weeks. The consultation process will then be launched using the methodologies above, as quickly as possible. The methodology of the consultation with a more detailed time-line will be worked out by a group consisting of:

Camille Chalmers : camillecha@yahoo.fr
Chico Whitaker : intercom@cidadania.org.br
Prabir Purkayastha : prabirp@gmail.com
Demba M Dembale : forumafriain@yahoo.fr
Brian Ashley : brian@aidc.org.za
Jen Cox : jenkwru@yahoo.com
Fanny Gomez : fannygb@gmail.com
Raffaella Bolini : bolini@arci.it
Salissou Oubandoma : osalissou@yahoo.fr
Philipp Thigo : philip.thigo@gmail.com
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Vinod Raina : vinod.raina@vsnl.com
Joel Suarez : joel@cmlk.co.cu
Nicolas Haeringer : nicolas@mapeadores.net

Anexo 8 – Informe de la Comisión de Comunicación (por Roberto Savio)

Report of Commission presented and following consensus adopted after discussions on the proposal:

Methodology

- Several plans on communication have been discussed but none have been implemented. Cost was a factor, but there are other factors, viz. no resource persons identified, lack of legitimacy in terms who executes such a plan
- This plan is based on 3 principles: 1) zero cost; 2) using professional resources already committed to the WSF; 3) providing to the media committee the necessary legitimacy.
- Plan is based on fact that the coverage received by the PC events has been 2% of the first WSF
- Communication is a process, it should start now and should involve everybody involved in the process.

Information

- Creation of database of African journalists and media to be constructed through the African network
- Production of one story per week on issues of the WSF. Can be disseminated by existing organisations like IPS, Femnet, etc.
- Creation of a liaison committee of the commission with said organisations and AMARC and other distribution networks
- Distribution of the said material through the database of media and journalists from previous WSF events
- Campaign to get coverage, especially of TV, for the caravans and the peace march.
- Use of the Library Movement
- Plan and utilise Press Conferences

Communication

- Section of the WSF Newsletter to be called "The Road to Nairobi"
- Data Bank of organisations, beginning from IC, from all regions, including also Parliamentarians
- Policy to approach UN and other international institutions and donor community
- Creation of a website
- Creation of an appeal by the committee

Anexo 9 - Informe de Babels sobre sistema de traducción a ser utilizado durante el FSM 2007 (por Thanos Chrysos)

1. Would use the FM based system
2. Should attempt to cover 30 rooms, with 4-5 languages – would cover about 300-350 events
3. Volunteer interpreters from BABELS can be utilised – of which 80% would be from africa
4. Total number required would be about 500 interpreters is 60 technicians
5. Total projected cost would be about 300,000 Euros – of which 80% of cost is for travel of interpreters
6. Equipment: Will build transmitters in for ESF in Athens (30 x 5 = 150). These can be used in WSF 2007. The cost of transmitters is 120-150,000 euros (for ESF). IC can get this by paying 1/3 or 1/2 of this from ESF. If there is no deficit in the ESF, they can be procured free from ESF.
7. Babels interpreters are volunteers – as market cost for professional interpreters is high, it is not recommended that professional paid interpreters work along with volunteer interpreters from BEBEL

Summary of Discussion on Translation for WSF 2007 :

- Should have a working group to work on the issue of translation
- 20% of translators from outside Africa is too high
- Radio quality was bad in Mumbai and PA – need to address this
- IC has been negligent on the issue of translation.
- Need to learn from mistakes in Mumbai and PA.
- Couldn't build BABELS in India before the Mumbai Forum – need to start early in Africa to do so. Should not contract out to BABELS – then we would replicate culture of dependence. Need to develop capability in Africa.
- Need to be sensitive to the issue of languages – have to be careful when choosing which languages will be available for translation

Consensus: The IC decides to set up a Working Group on translation

Anexo 10 – Informe de la Comisión de Recursos (por Nandita Shah)

Resources Commission discussions on March 19 and 20 focused on four main issues:

- The status of the deficit carried over WSF 2005
- A preliminary overview of the financial situation of the 2006 polycentric forums
- Developing long term stability in WSF resources and financial management
- More immediate ways to support resource development for Nairobi 2007

1) The status of the WSF 2005 deficit

Sergio and Candido provided an overview of the 2005 debt, which at the end of June 2005 stood at approximately US \$1.2 million. Through much hard work on the part of ABONG and IBASE in particular, with contributions from NOVIB, ICCO, EED and others, this deficit has now been reduced to approximately US \$250,000.

Discussions are continuing with other potential contributors (for example with ActionAid) to retire this deficit once and for all.

It is worth noting that the special appeal launched by the IC at the end of the Utrecht meeting last year raised only a small amount of funds from IC members and other forum participants.

2) Preliminary overview of the financial situation for 2006 polycentric forums

Although formal financial reports have not yet been finalized, it appears that both the Mali forum and the Caracas forum obtained sufficient resources to cover the costs of these events. In the case of Mali, funding support was provided to the Africa Social Forum office in Dakar in some cases and in others to the Malian organizing committee directly. A number of new funding sources were developed in support of the Mali forum, and some of these sources can be expected to support the Nairobi forum as well.

In the case of the upcoming Karachi forum, the situation is less encouraging. Forum organizers have launched a last minute appeal, and are estimating that they will have a \$100,000 shortfall. These financial problems seem to stem from a number of factors, most prominent one being that expected contributions from local sources went instead to disaster relief following the earthquake. In order to try and relieve the financial burden somewhat on local organizers, the India Social Forum has agreed to cover the costs of all speakers from India.

3) Resources development over the long term

At least since the time of the Miami IC meeting in June 2003, numerous creative fundraising ideas and recommendations have been advanced on how to improve the development and management of resources. The commission reviewed some of these ideas in our meeting, and explored a number of new possibilities as well. A basic desire shared by the group is to develop an agreed upon set of fundraising principles, in conjunction with some more operational financial management rules, to find over the medium and long term alternative and non-traditional ways of setting the WSF on a stronger and more sustainable footing.

Discussions around these ideas need to be deepened, but it is clear that neither the Resources Commission nor the secretariat in Brazil has had the capacity between meetings to move forward on the many interesting ideas and suggestions that have been made over the last few years.

In addition, something of an inherent tension exists between the utility of centralizing fundraising and financial management on the one hand, and the desire to ensure more horizontal structures and relations by maintaining decentralized fundraising and management responsibilities at local levels.

Finding a balanced middle ground, between leaving resource development and management totally up to local forum organizers, and for the sake of efficiency and clarity relying totally on centralized structures for management of resources, is a key need of the WSF.

With the support of a grant provided by NOVIB, it is now possible for the Resources Commission to undertake a more thorough analysis of various options for resource development and management, and to present them to the IC for consideration. Rolando Lopez, formerly with NOVIB, is now working through IBASE and IPS on a six-month project to assist the WSF in these areas. Over the coming months Rolando, assisted by a consultative group from within the IC, will oversee a process of systematically reviewing resource development and financial management experiences of the various forums to date, and with the

help of technical consultants as needed provide a series of recommendations for ways to ensure the long term viability of the WSF.

Among the many types of questions this project will address are what lessons can be learned from our experiences and what kinds of guidelines can be provided to organizers of future forums? What kinds of rules or principles can be developed and implemented in each case? How do we implement the various innovative strategies that have been discussed since Miami, from developing relations with airlines to obtain reduced airfares, to the development of Solidarity funding from individuals so as to lesson dependency on institutional and government sources...

This effort will be undertaken over the coming six months, culminating in a two day Resources Commission meeting to establish specific recommendations for the IC.

Supporting resource development for Nairobi 2007

Of more immediate concern, however, is providing support to organizers of the Nairobi Forum. A number of specific steps were agreed to during our discussions, summarized briefly here:

- By the end of March, a Memorandum of Understanding between the WSF 2007 Organizing Committee and the Africa Social Forum will clearly identify management responsibilities of each, including around issues of fundraising and financial management.
- A series of financial management questions coming out of the experience of the IOC has been developed by Nandita to help guide Kenya Social Forum organizers (for example What happens to remaining resources and capital goods once the event is over?).
- A list of all current and prospective funders will be developed by the end of this IC meeting
- A pre-announcement letter will be sent to all prospective funders by the end of March, indicating that they will be soon receiving a formal proposal request.
- The KSF will identify by the end of March mechanisms through which grants could be received from funders for the WSF
- By the end of March, a draft proposal for WSF 2007 will be sent to the resource commission and to the Secretariat for input
- Past experiences in organizing forums in India and Brazil will be developed in writing
- A formal grant proposal and application will be sent to funders by end of April
- The KSF will organize a donor meeting in Nairobi, and with the support of the Brazil Secretariat and funder allies on the IC donor meetings will be organized in Europe and in the US by June.
- While fundraising remains the primary responsibility of local forum organizers, Rolando Lopez working through IBASE/IPS in Brazil, and members of the resources commission, will do their best to "accompany" and assist as possible in resource development efforts over the coming months.

Anexo 11 – Informe de la Comisión de Expansión (por Amit Sen Gupta)

The agenda was agreed as follows:

- 1 Expansion of WSF in Africa
- 2 Review of the mapping of the IC following the questionnaire
- 3 Discussion on the future mapping of the IC#
- 4 Discussion of issues of application on which there are objections
- 5 Decision on recommendations to IC to consider new applications.
- 6 Membership of IC and of hemispheric/continental conferences.

Expansion of WSF in Africa: Presentation by Oldo and Odur on the expansion of the WSF in Africa. The expansion has already occurred as the KSF has now wide involvement in the whole region and indeed throughout Africa. Aim is to maximise the African involvement at the Nairobi WSF. A number of strategies being employed.

2 caravans one departing from Cape Town and the other from Bamako are being planned. Caravans will use stops to hold political sensitisation meetings so that even those who cannot attend can be involved. Ethiopia organising a Peace march. Peace and Conflict being key issue in the region. KSF organised two Kenya Social Forums with 6000 and 7500 attendance. Interesting initiative has been the starting of SF in Uruma, one of the slums of Nairobi which have now created self help groups. We don't have to wait for Nairobi for the discourse to start.

KSF has excellent support from the national and local government. National and Local government is supportive. Approaches are also being made to business concerns whose practices we can be in sympathy with, The Kenya Organising Committee is putting in place processes to ensure that poor people will be involved..

Difficulties: a) Need for coherence in fundraising and that people coming from outside are not subsidising the cost of transport for one country to another; b) Need to make sure that African trade unionists and activists can attend.

The participation of trade unionists in the Kenya has been difficult. Kotu, the Kenya confederation was initially involved but seems to have dropped out. Jose Olivio Oliveira countered that it was a process worth working for. Advance planning and communication are essential and need to talk with the Youth as they are planning big events for Nairobi and involve the Diaspora.

The Commission propose that a Working Group be set up to Work with the Expansion Commission IC. Volunteers to be sought to work in this WG.

Review of Mapping of International Council: This process was initiated after the Utrecht IC meeting in 2007, in order to facilitate the constitution of an IC that reflects the diversity that is present in the WSF process and to address the geographical, thematic and sectoral imbalances in the IC. Mapping of the IC is a first step towards this, to get a view of the present composition. It is being done through a questionnaire that all IC members are required to fill and through analysing the record of attendance in IC meetings.

Report on Attendance: 35 out of 129 organisations have either never attended or attended one meeting. A further 17 have attended only 2 meetings, though some are new organisations.

Questionnaires: 39 out of 129 have been received. Not a sufficient for a good overview. To recommend to the IC to write to organisations which have not responded.

Recommendations on attendance to the IC:

- 3) Write to organisations who have attended either one, two or no meeting suggesting to them that they may no longer want to be involved in the IC and to let us know if this is not so. (Excluding organisations who have recently joined)
- 4) Organisations who cease to be members will be treated as new members should they reapply for membership for membership at a later stage.

Recommendations on the Questionnaires:

- 1) Need to ensure consistency in the replies and the way they are recorded..
- 2) Organisations which have not responded to the Questionnaire one month before next IC will not be able attend the IC.

Road Map for Future Structure of IC: We agreed to go through a process which would allow us to have a view of the current composition of the IC with a view to making recommendations to balance the IC to represent the current shape of civil society and their involvement in the WSF process. The mapping now needs to be completed and analysed.

Recommendation on the Roadmap: Form a subcommittee to examine the documents which have already been prepared and make recommendations. The outcome of this would be a full architecture of how the governance of the WSF should look like. **A Working Group be set up to do this comprising of: Amit, Moema, Roberto, Teivo, Neil Coleman, Olivier.** These recommendations will need to be discussed by the Expansion Commission and then submitted to the IC.

However the issue of the nature and structure of the Secretariat is still outstanding and will need addressing at some point in the future.

Recommendations for new applications for membership in the IC:

Criteria used:

- Letters of support from two existing IC members,
- The organisation should have been in existence for at least two years,
- Filled questionnaire,
- Adhere to Charter of Principles,
- Should be from Africa, Asia, N.America, -- if from other regions, then should represent a constituency that is not or poorly represented in the IC

Information and forms Incomplete – NOT recommended for IC Membership

- 8) All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation(Amit)
- 9) Azziz Bella (Monica)
- 10) Commission Nacional Mujer Trabajadora (Moema)
- 11) Foro Mundial de Educacion (Moema)
- 12) Ibero American Human Rights Foundation
- 13) Social Movement Indaba (Beki)
- 14) MWENGO

(Names in brackets of those responsible in following up with these organisations)

Recommended by Commission for IC Membership

- 11) Action Aid International
- 12) International Alliance of Habitants.
- 13) Poor People Economic and Human Rights Campaign
- 14) Grassroots Global Justice
- 15) Sodnet (Kenya)
- 16) Vasudaiva Kutumbakam Network
- 17) Panos
- 18) Dawn (Africa)
- 19) Forim
- 20) Kenya Debt Network
- 21) Global Progressive Forum (*recommend admission, though a reservation was raised by Transform as Transform agreed not to go against a consensus*)

No Consensus in Commission – for IC to discuss

- 1) ASKAPENA presenting on behalf of Herriak Aske.
(All documents in order and supported by 5 organizations. However ICFTU representative in the Commission was opposed to its inclusion on the perception that the organisation does not comply with the Charter of Principles on)

Membership of IC Hemispheric /Continental Conferences: More work needed for this, not discussed. The discussion to be carried forward in the next meeting.

Solidarity Fund: There are many difficulties around this and it is important that some thought be given to this. It might be useful to plan three meetings in advance. We should also look at the funding of the Secretariat to ensure smooth facilitation of the WSF process across the globe. The venue for IC meetings

should be chosen keeping in mind logistics, participation, politics and budgets, in order to maximise participation.

Anexo 12 – Notas sobre el debate de expansión

En Expansión

1. Aceptar el ingreso de las organizaciones recomendadas, menos a DAWN TANZANIA, pues DAWN ya hace parte del CI.
2. Sobre la incorporación de Global Progressive Forum Initiative y Herriac, se discutirá mañana a las 8.30 AM. La Comisión hará una propuesta.
3. Enviar carta amistosa a las organizaciones miembros del CI con participación nula o limitada, preguntando razones de su no participación y dando un plazo límite para su respuesta. (La lista de organizaciones a quienes se enviará la carta debe ser bien revisada)
4. Excluir del CI a miembros que no respondan el cuestionario y a la convocatoria de participación en la próxima reunión del CI.
5. Crear un comité de trabajo para estudiar los cuestionarios y elaborar una propuesta de reestructuración del CI, además de avanzar en ideas acerca del rol del CI en el proceso de toma de decisiones. Queda conformado así: Moema, palestinos ¿? y José Serra.
6. Aceptar temporalmente como observadores de las reuniones a organizaciones de EE.UU. y África, .
7. Se propone fijar las fechas de las siguientes reuniones del CI para poder planificar el fondo solidario:
 - 1 este año
 - 1 después del foro de Nairobi
 - una en mayo 2007 aproximadamente

Día 22 de marzo

1. Propuesta de la Comisión de Expansión sobre las organizaciones con reservas para su ingreso

Chico. *Después de las dificultades hemos llegado a consensos. La regla fundamental del consenso es no imponer decisiones, para no dividirnos; es construir unidad sostenible, lo que supone esfuerzos de todos para comprender al otro y no separarnos. Debemos funcionar así. Somos capaces de trabajar juntos. Tenemos 7 organizaciones propuestas por la Comisión de Expansión para integrarse al CI y 2 organizaciones sobre las cuales hay reservas. En las reglas del consenso no hay la figura del veto. Nadie puede imponer vetos. Es algo contrario a nuestra lucha, si hay dificultades hay que trabajarlas. Reservas no significa veto. Entonces vamos a aceptar la primera organización. (Global Progressive Forum Initiative). El 2o. caso (Herriak Aske), tiene más dificultades y por el momento no podemos decidir la incorporación de este grupo, y ellos deben seguir trabajando para relacionarse con nosotros. Hagamos un esfuerzo hasta la próxima reunión del CI, para que quienes han emitido reservas dialoguen con los otros y busquemos unidad de criterios.*

Se pone en discusión la propuesta: Los proponentes de la Herriak, solicitan que se definan los mecanismos para continuar la discusión sobre la inclusión de esta organización y reglas claras en esta decisión. Aducen que ellos que las proponen han aportado pruebas de que están en un proceso de paz y con voluntad de resolver el conflicto.

Sugerencias para continuar el dialogo:

- Para impedir el acceso al CI, que surjan al menos 2 reservas.
- Que la Comisión de Expansión deje este problema para la próxima reunión y se defina quienes van a trabajar este tema.

Hay acuerdo con la propuesta de CHICO. La Comisión de Expansión planteara, estudiara y decidirá sobre esta aceptación. Quedan en la comisión: Las 4 organizaciones que han dado el apoyo: (Euralat, Vía Campesina, Mónica, Moisés) mas Joel, Gianpiero, Amit, Olivio..

Anexo 13 - Lista de movimientos sociales locales presentes en la reunión/atardecer cultural

1. 5Cs Theatre group
2. CHAPS puppeteers
3. Taffi Dance Troupe
4. Ndungi Githuku and Kikwetu (Spoken Word)
5. Kasmall (Spoken Word artiste)
6. Mbogua Kaba (documentary film maker and social justice activist)
7. WEPET (women's group)
8. NCEC (nation-wide organization fighting for democratic and constitutional reforms)
9. Release Political Prisoners
10. Bung'e la Mwananchi (outdoor grass roots "People's Parliament")
11. People for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (theatre/popular education group)
12. Huruma Social Forum (based in one of the Nairobi slums)
13. Mwamko wa Vijana (youth group)
14. former Nyeri MP, detainee and torture survivor Wanyiri Kihoro
15. former Planning and National Development minister Prof. Anyang' Nyong'o
16. Ngazi ya Chini
17. Kenya Debt Relief Network
18. Hip hop duo from Korogocho slums who did the "We are the Creditors" song

Anexo 14 - Debate sobre el pos-2007: propuestas y argumentos

1. POA por 4 razones:
Simbólica: Es la cuna del Foro y permite trabajar
Evitará buscar un punto de división
La población de POA ha hecho mucho por el foro en términos de solidaridad, acogida...
Permite hacer un balance de nuestros métodos y lo que hemos hecho.
2. Que 2008 sea una oportunidad para consolidar foros mundiales y regionales.
Estamos haciendo un gran evento, no convoquemos la historia del proceso, seamos más prácticos en la propuesta.
3. Decidir sobre: ¿Poli céntrico o único?
4. El contexto debe contar: sería interesante en la frontera Méjico y EU.
5. Debemos dar cuenta a los movimientos sociales presentes: se nos pide que destinemos recursos para dar sostenibilidad al Foro. Debemos considerar no hacer Foro 2008 y consolidar procesos regionales.
6. ¿Cuándo vamos a hacer el balance de la frecuencia de los Foros? Estamos en un momento del proceso saludable: internalización, expansión, enraizamiento....parece prematuro pensar el 2008. Debemos pensar en la gobernabilidad de este proceso ante la nueva situación.
7. Se necesita más tiempo, para conversar con los demás... con las organizaciones que participan en el Foro
Es necesario identificar las necesidades del Foro. Pensemos que el Foro no el del Sur, es mundial y nos pertenece a todos. La propuesta de realización en la frontera Méjico, Estados Unidos, puede ser considerada para llamar la atención de los Estados Unidos. También podría considerarse la Unión Europea.
8. El FSM debe hacer una vuelta al mundo. Podría hacerse cada 2 años alterno a los foros regionales. Podría pensarse 2009 y en Méjico, y 2008 foros regionales.
9. EL FSM debe ser anual, pues aquellos contra quienes luchamos (DAVOS) lo hacen cada año. Propongo uno en POA y luego poli céntricos.
10. Se propone tomar las decisiones por partes:
 - a) Si se hace en 2008 o no un FS.
 - b) Si POA es una posibilidad.
 - c) Si se hacen cada año

No debemos tener miedo de celebrar los Foros cada año. Podemos preguntarnos: ¿Es importante tomar la decisión hoy?.

11. Estas decisiones pueden pasar por consultas con las redes y organizaciones que representemos aquí. El objetivo es tener mas fuerza. También podemos tener marchas mundiales, por Ej., un día de los Derechos humanos, donde en cada continente se haga a su manera.

12. A pesar de la importancia simbólica de POA, Méjico también es muy atractivo, pero allí no hay raigambre local. ¿Cuanto tiempo necesitamos para decidir responsablemente sobre el Foro 2008? Es posible trabajarlo mas y decidirlo en la próxima reunión?

13. El Foro de África debe ser exitoso. Por otro parte 2008 tendrá elecciones en EE.UU.: y esto tiene impacto mundial. Necesitamos poner con fuerza el tema de la agenda política mundial. Los foros regionales y poli céntricos, aun no tienen el peso político de la agenda política mundial. 2008 debe ser una gran movilización mundial. Debemos ser más creativos frente al cambio de la política global.

14. En nuestra discusión sobre poli céntricos o mundiales ya se discutió sobre si el proceso será anual. En vez de los Foros poli céntricos podemos pensar en Marchas mundiales o acontecimientos con gran cobertura de Massmedia para tener mayor impacto.

15. No se trata de policentrismo y luego mundiales, podemos innovar el proceso. Hemos dado pasos de ensanchamiento, es la hora de dar pasos cualitativos. Por ejemplo hacer el Foro sobre el Foro, para evaluar y cualificar el proceso, combinado con un balance mundial.

16. Si queremos mantener periodicidad anual, busquemos que Nairobi sea el mejor Foro de todos y mostremos que somos capaces de mantener el ritmo anual. Dejemos que los foros regionales tengan su propia vida y démosle fuerza al Foro desde abajo, los poli céntricos fueron un fracaso. Ideas como la del Foro en la frontera con Estados Unidos y una movilización mundial contra el neoliberalismo deben considerarse.

17. No hay razón de tener un espacio abierto en una ciudad o una región. Podría tenerse en 2008 algo en Noruega por ejemplo y hacer esfuerzos de visibilizacion en Europa. Si no hay 2008, los medios pensarán que DAVOS es el único Foro.

18. Debemos hacer balance del Foro policentrismo y consolidar dinámicas nacionales, y regionales. Se propone un año sobre tres POA, luego el continental y no Foro Mundial y luego semanas de acción y jornada para que las organizaciones visibilicen este proceso y refuercen la dinámica que estamos construyendo.

19. Hay complementariedad y no exclusión entre los mundiales y regionales. Es difícil porque estamos en un proceso de gestión de la complejidad. Hay acuerdo en analizar lo que pasa en Nairobi para ver como continuamos, convencido que Nairobi funcionara MUY BIEN. El elemento simbólico es importante, pero tenemos que ver las visiones de la gente que viene a los Foros. La mayoría va a pedir que haya foro cada año. Y no es necesario que todas las organizaciones vengan cada año. Si el problema es de recursos intentemos ver si es necesario que sea de 5 días y no más bien, de 2 días.

Síntesis:

El debate es un proceso continuo, influenciado por los desarrollos políticos y debates políticos. Hay que evaluar que ha pasado desde 2001. Es claro que no pasa un año sin alguna actividad del Foro o el Foro mismo. El Foro debe rotar a diferentes partes del mundo, no solo el sur.

Se sugiere nombrar una comisión que haga una propuesta para la próxima reunión, que vea información sobre las posibles alternativas, en POA, o frontera México-USA, o en cualquier otra alternativa.

Se sugiere decidir en 2007 el Foro de 2009.

Debemos decidir sobre:

1. Periodicidad del foro. Considerar riesgos de dejar vacíos políticos.
2. Territorialidad del foro. No es patrimonio del sur.
3. Comisión de propuestas (ESTRATEGIAS) para próxima reunión del CI, no se puede esperar Nairobi para decidir 2008. Considerar posibilidad de 2008 en la frontera Méjico Estados Unidos, que tiene aceptación de muchos.

La Comisión de Estrategias guiara la discusión hasta el próximo CI. Tendrán un Open Space en Internet.

Anexo 15 – Propuesta sobre las próximas reuniones del CI

CONSIDERACIONES: Reunión antes del Foro, de Comisiones el 26 y luego 27 y 28. El 25 será el cierre del Foro y se propone reunión de comisiones el 25 por la tarde. Luego reunión de comisión el 26 y 27. El CI realizado después del Foro tienen un carácter evaluativo, mas político, Si no hay lugar para las comisiones debemos privilegiar esto. Que las comisiones arreglen un día para encontrarse. La reunión de comisiones debe preceder reunión del CI. Puede darse un día y medio para comisiones y día y medio para plenarios de evaluación.

Propuestas:

1. Comisiones y luego CI.
2. Solo CI

ACUERDO: reunión 26 y 27 del CI, sin comisiones.

Propuestas sobre fechas de próxima reunión:

1. 1ª quincena de octubre. Necesitamos acumular mas fuerzas para Nairobi. Nairobi puede pensar cuando será el momento mas adecuado para fortalecer la ayuda al 2007. Habrá un Foro en Bangkok en octubre y podemos preguntarnos si será adecuado hacerla allá, o en India. En Nairobi en octubre. En Italia habrá eventos en Noviembre. Es importante reforzar el proceso africano.

2. Se necesita fortalecer la relación con India y Brasil. Se sugieren estos lugares. 2 días de seminario, 2 días de CI:

3. Juntar comisiones de contenidos-metodología y comunicación con la reunión del CI.

India tiene que hacer un gran esfuerzo para organizar un fondo de solidaridad. Se propone que los europeos paguen el plus para que los del sur puedan ir... se necesita construir un fondo de solidaridad

Hay que tomar decisiones sobre asuntos pospuestos. Debemos ser prácticos y tener un comité de seguimiento a las decisiones para asegurarnos de que el trabajo sigue haciéndose.

Acuerdos:

- Próximo CI: 6 al 9 de octubre en India.
- Nandita coordina el trabajo del Fondo de solidaridad.
- Habrá encuentro de comisiones días 6 y 7 para realizar sus tareas.
- Días 8 y 9 serán de sesión plenaria, Puede ser en Mumbai o Delhi.
- Se propone Italia para la reunión de Abril 2007 en las mismas condiciones de Lassiniiano.

Comité de Trabajo para hacer seguimiento a estas decisiones de aquí la próximo CI: Gina, Nicolás, Gianpiero, Mónica, Njoki, Beverly, Prabir, Moema, Celita, Nilza, Vinod, Taoufik.

Anexo 16 - Información sobre: foros de Autoridades Locales, Parlamentario Mundial y FSM en Bangkok

Foro de Autoridades Locales-FAL: El FAL se hará dentro del territorio del FSM en Nairobi. La consulta al CI es sobre las posibles fechas dentro del calendario del Foro. Es parte de las estrategias entre FAL y FSM. Es posible pensar en concretar la idea de Foros sociales locales para llevar al foro a gente que no puede participar, donde los alcaldes apoyen este proceso. Es una tarea política importante. El calendario de organización del FAL se decide en 15 ciudades. En mayo en Francia, y luego en Nairobi, para divulgar tanto el FAL como el FSM. El FAL no requiere aprobación del CI, pueden participar mientras respeten la Carta de Principios. Pero son ellos mismos los que lo hacen. No se trata de lo mismo que hace la sociedad civil. Tenemos que aclararlo y manejarlo bien. La propuesta es respaldar los foros locales por la sociedad civil, además de los alcaldes locales. Es importante discutir como tema general las políticas locales alternativas en forma abierta.

El FAL es interesante porque dialogan alcaldes entre sí.. Salieron propuestas como de una carta entre la sociedad civil y alcaldes. Lo fundamental de esta decisión es que las FAL dialoguen con el Foro. Es importante que se cumplan los protocolos que junten los valores y principios del Foro. Debemos decidir como son las relaciones entre FAL y FSM para que no se corra el riesgo de la alcaldización de los foros. Debemos decidir si somos protagonistas de diálogos políticos

Foro de parlamentarios: Antes de crear una red de parlamentarios necesitamos saber las fechas. Será bueno realizar esta reunión en pleno foro y hablar de la OMC, Derechos humanos etc... Debemos retomar el FAL e impulsar que los parlamentarios se reúnan en el marco del Foro.

Hay iniciativa de **FSM en Tailandia**, que será en **Bangkok**, hacia el 21 de octubre, pero esta iniciativa no adhiere a la Carta del Foro, pues no hay consenso y el mecanismo de decisión es por voto. El CI necesita tener un consejo asiático para asegurar que este foro respeta la Carta y que no sea algo aparte. Se sugiere dar mandato al Comité indio para que asegure el seguimiento de Bangkok en nombre del CI. El Foro Social asiático será informado. Se sugiere reactivar un consejo asiático y el único organismo que debe encargarse es el foro social asiático. En la iniciativa de Tailandia no hay una carta de principios en relación con la comunicación.