

neoliberal macro-economics. In this context, some private sector interests may, in fact, oppose or slow down the implementation of accords aimed at benefitting previously marginalized sectors of civil society. Guatemalans should be watchful for similar contradictions in the role and policies of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank especially as they affect land issues and the implementation of the peace accords.

The recognition of indigenous land rights could ultimately be undermined by the nullifying impact of market forces. Mexico is a case in point: many indigenous Mexicans, with little or no access to credit and other productive inputs, have been forced to sell land previously worked under communal ownership. The conversion of a social registry of land to an ownership registry is accelerating the privatization and the "globalization" of land ownership. Returning to the case of El Salvador, the private property rights of certain sectors have been attended to faster than accords which favoured marginalized sectors. These mistakes should not be replicated in Guatemala.

El Salvador's experience is also instructive regarding the importance of establishing the rule of law through a total reform of the judicial system including the establishment of a professional civilian police force was underlined. In El Salvador, instead of a democratization based on the rule of law there has been a "democratization of impunity" as everyone gets away with flouting the law. This has created a lack of confidence in the system and undermines prospects for long term peace.

III. PEACE-BUILDING AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

The Roundtable explored the **key issues** in the accords on the **resettlement of the uprooted populations** and the **identity and rights of indigenous people**.

III.1 The Uprooted Population Accord encompasses people who are returned refugees, refugees, and internally displaced people, including the Popular Resistance Communities (CPRs), living in geographic areas which are the primary poverty zones in Guatemala. These people have lived in a permanent state of emergency. Their needs include physical resettlement, social and cultural reinsertion and economic productivity. However, NGOs and other civil society actors are now encountering some difficulty in the transition from dealing with humanitarian emergencies to addressing development issues. The international community can play an important role to strengthen the technical and administrative capacity of these actors.

The **Uprooted Population Accord** functions with a Technical Commission