

ANNUAL REPORT 1991



IWGIA ANNUAL REPORT 1991

**BY
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INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS**

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
1. THE STRUCTURE OF IWGIA	1
2. FINANCES	2
3. IWGIA'S NATIONAL GROUPS	2
4. HUMAN RIGHTS WORK	3-7
A. United Nations	
B. The Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples	
C. The UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)	
D. The European Economic Community	
E. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)	
F. The International Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission	
G. Arctic Leaders Summit	
H. Protests and Concerns	
5. RESEARCH	7-8
A. The Resource Center	
B. Research Project	
C. Networking	
D. Conferences and Meetings	
6. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	8
7. PUBLICATIONS	9-10
8. VISITORS	11
9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	12
10. CONCLUSIONS AND THE WORK AHEAD	13

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Introduction

IWGIA has been diversifying its activities considerably for a number of years . Publishing on indigenous affairs is still one of the main activities, but in recent years there has been a growing tendency to use the IWGIA publications as a means of support for other activities and vice versa. Decisions such as these made a significant impact on IWGIA's work in 1991.

The increased global power and influence of the European Community (EC) has sparked close cooperation between IWGIA and other organizations within Europe. In federation with four other European organizations, IWGIA has established a 'European Alliance on Indigenous Peoples'. The aim is to further the interests of indigenous peoples in the European Parliament and the EC Commission. The establishment of a new European alliance in 1991 is expected to be effective as of summer 1992.

The transformation and disintegration of the Soviet Union gave indigenous people of that country a historical chance. From the earliest stages of this process, IWGIA has been doing its best to follow the development in Russia and to support the efforts of the indigenous people in order to make their case known internationally. As a result the founding of an IWGIA National Group in Moscow was announced in the autumn.

In order to strengthen the dissemination of information between indigenous groups, and between continents, the board of IWGIA decided to publish our Newsletter/Boletín in both English and Spanish on fixed dates. At the same time the Newsletter/Boletín was published in a new magazine format.

The first IWGIA research project was launched in 1990/91. This comparative project involves indigenous groups in Peru, Brazil and Alaska (USA).

1. THE STRUCTURE OF IWGIA

The main structure of IWGIA comprises three bodies: The International Board, the International Secretariat in Copenhagen and the National Groups. Two regular board meetings were held from 2-4 May and from 31 October to 2 November.

The members of the **International Board** are:
René Fuerst (Switzerland), President; Georg Henriksen (Norway), Vice President; Aud Talle (Sweden); Andrew Gray (England); Espen Wæhle (Norway); Karen B. Andersen (International

Secretariat); Teresa Aparicio (International Secretariat); Jens Dahl (International Secretariat); Arne Thomassen (Nat.gr.,Oslo); Olle Haggmann (Nat.gr., Gothenburg); Jørgen Abelsen (Nat.gr., Copenhagen); Danilo Geiger (Nat.gr., Zürich); Lasse Ravnskov (Nat. gr., Lund).

Working at the **International Secretariat** in 1991 were:

Directors: Jens Dahl and Teresa Aparicio (on leave from 1 June).

Administrator: Karen B. Andersen.

Secretary: Lola García-Alix.

Publications: Mario Di Lucci, Filomenita Mongaya Høgsholm.

Advisor (Latin America): Alejandro Parellada.

Researchers: Andrew Gray, Teresa Aparicio.

Part-time and temporary staff: Jørgen Abelsen, Jørgen Bach, Peter Bengtsson, Jaime Bouadid, Leena Christensen, Karen Degnbol, Maria Glad, Peter Forsing, Nina Iversen, Solveig Lindenstrøm, Claus Oreskov, Cecilia Rose, Karina Reither Sørensen.

There are **national groups** in Oslo (Norway), Gothenburg and Lund (Sweden), Copenhagen (Denmark) and Zürich (Switzerland).

2. FINANCES

IWGIA's 1991 accounts show a small surplus. A positive development in the latter part of the year was the granting by the Danish customs authorities of a reimbursement to IWGIA, in its capacity as an NGO, of the usual 22% value-added tax on publications distributed outside Denmark.

However, this veils the fact that IWGIA has increasing difficulties in covering all publication costs. Among other things, this has led to a decision to look more critically at the recipients of free IWGIA publications. A special effort will be made to increase the number of subscribers to the Spanish editions.

As in 1990, several of IWGIA's funds were earmarked for specific activities. Obviously, if we increase IWGIA's earmarked activities, more pressure will be put on the infrastructure of the International Secretariat - which is mainly financed by basic funding and non-earmarked donations. We expect this to be our chief economic problem in the years ahead. However, our financial situation in 1991 left no room for new investments in order to make publishing and communication more efficient.

3. IWGIA'S NATIONAL GROUPS

Oslo. The main activity has been focused on activities related to the 'Columbus' year. The national group has participated in the organization of "The Coordinating group: 500 Years of Resistance". Activities relating to the UNCED conference have been planned with other Norwegian NGOs. An active IWGIA subscription campaign has been in motion throughout the year.

Gothenburg. The group has arranged four major seminars: in March a seminar was conducted with the participation of two visiting Shipibo Indians and in April, a seminar on the situation of the Saami in Sweden was organised. At the time of the launching of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Report in London, a Chakma refugee was invited to Gothenburg. Finally, in connection with 500-year activities, a seminar with a Mapuche Indian was arranged. An IWGIA introductory seminar was held in October and late in the year money was raised for a computer for a Mapuche organisation in Chile.

Lund. In the spring the new IWGIA group in Lund held activities in support of Leonard Peltier and his Defence Committee. Activities on South East Asia were organized in cooperation with other organizations.

Copenhagen. Every other week about 20 local radio stations in Denmark transmit news produced by IWGIA-Denmark about indigenous peoples. Some of these news items have been reprinted in journals and newspapers. Regular lectures are given in schools. IWGIA-Denmark has led several activities in the protection of the rights of Arctic Peoples, specifically their hunting and trapping rights. In these cases the group has worked in close cooperation with the Inuit Circumpolar Conference and Indigenous Survival International. Other support activities included the Yanomami, the Daishova Indians in Canada and the Lubicon Lake Cree. Politicians and the media in Scandinavia have been kept regularly informed of these activities. At the Roskilde music festival a campaign in support of the Yanomami park was staged. The group has worked with other Danish NGOs to organise activities in connection with the UNCED process: one of the main issues has been the inclusion of the rights of indigenous peoples in the environmental debate.

Zürich. This group has been especially involved in the work of indigenous peoples of the Philippines.

4. HUMAN RIGHTS WORK

A. United Nations

IWGIA attended the 47th meeting of the UN Commission on Human Rights in February. A representative of the indigenous peoples of Burma made a presentation on behalf of IWGIA.

A larger IWGIA delegation participated in the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations in July-August in Geneva. This year particular efforts were made to further the international pressure on the Bangladeshi government to improve the human rights conditions in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. IWGIA made a statement to the Working Group and this was followed by a statement to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities comprised of the Nordic Saami Council, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Anti-Slavery International and IWGIA.

B. The Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples

The Human Rights Fund is made up of four European NGOs, including IWGIA. Its main task is to raise funds to enable the participation of indigenous people at the annual sessions of the UN Working Group in Geneva. IWGIA's International Secretariat serves as the administrator of the Fund. As part of the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples, IWGIA raised enough funds to bring 16 indigenous people to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and 3 representatives to the Human Rights Commission. These delegates represented indigenous peoples from Bangladesh, Taiwan, Burma, USSR, the Philippines, West Papua, Bougainville, Tanzania, Alaska (USA), Peru, Brazil, Ecuador and Chile.

C. The United Nation's Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)

The UNCED Process, which will reach its peak in June 1992, has already fostered hundreds of parallel meetings and activities throughout the world in order to discuss the future relationship between environment and development. IWGIA has focused mainly on the *Alliance of Northern People for Environment and Development* which was established in October 1991. More than 700 organizations in Europe, North America and the former Soviet Union are linked to this alliance. It is an open network which challenges the present social structures and the course of development. The alliance will establish joint actions to build maximum political pressure for changes at the UNCED meeting in June and thereafter. During meetings in Copenhagen (Denmark), Strasbourg (France) and San Sebastian (Spain) IWGIA worked actively in the elaboration of the political framework of the alliance. This framework clearly states the alliance's position on indigenous peoples:

- the breaking down of all colonial and neocolonial structures.
- a new economic world order, based on equality, solidarity, reciprocity, self-reliance and self-determination.
- the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights to life, land, culture, self-determination and sovereignty. This also includes the right to the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in a sustainable way for social, cultural and economic purposes.
- democratic participation, decentralisation and cultural diversity.
- fair reward to local populations for all benefits, including ongoing royalties, derived from their knowledge and resources.

Due to the holistic approach adopted by the alliance, the additional ideas in the political framework, will have a positive effect on indigenous peoples. IWGIA also attends several working groups sponsored by the alliance in order to ensure that the perspectives of the indigenous people are incorporated.

D. The European Economic Community

IWGIA has established a European Alliance for Indigenous Peoples (EAIP) with the Anti-Slavery International in London, WIP and the 12 October Manifesto from Holland and KWIA from Belgium. The secretariat of EAIP will be established in Brussels, Belgium. Meetings were held in Amsterdam in June and in Brussels in September and December. The office in Brussels will give support to indigenous peoples visiting the EC institutions and serve the member organisations in their EC-related endeavour to promote the indigenous course.

IWGIA-Denmark has been continuing its efforts to stop the European and North American campaign against indigenous hunting and trapping activities which has unfortunately led to an EC-ban against furs caught in traps.

E. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, CSCE

The last of a series of conferences on the human dimension (CHD) under the CSCE-process was held in Moscow in September-October. Within the framework of the conference parallel activities were organised by a large number of NGOs. A special session on indigenous peoples was convened by the Association of Small Peoples of the Russian North and attended by the Nordic Saami Council, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, IWGIA and a large number of representatives from indigenous people of Russia.

Jens Dahl of IWGIA made a presentation on "Autonomy and Self-government in the Circumpolar Region" and Frank Sejersen spoke on "An Arctic Resource Policy and the Human Dimension". A final statement was signed by the indigenous organisations (see IWGIA Newsletter 2/91).

F. The International Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission

After four years of co-ordinated effort, an International Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission was established in 1989. Funding for the Commission was received from The Danish Church Aid and the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. IWGIA has participated in the work of the Commission and assisted the Commission during its trip to CHT in December 1990. The report of the findings of the Commission, called "Land is not ours" was launched in the House of Lords, London on May 23. The report was presented by Commissioner Wilfried Telkämper, a vice-president of the European Parliament.

The report was widely distributed throughout the world but unfortunately, about 900 copies of the report were confiscated by the police in Dhaka, Bangladesh in spite of the fact that it was legally produced and distributed.

The findings of the Commission have been followed by IWGIA-supported interventions at the United Nations' meetings.

G. Arctic Leaders Summit

From June 17-20 indigenous leaders from Alaska (USA), Canada, Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Finland and USSR met in Hørsholm, Denmark for the first Arctic Leaders Summit. IWGIA attended the meeting in observer status.

The Summit adopted a "Declaration of the Arctic Indigenous Leaders", a "Statement on Renewable Resource Harvesting" and a "Statement on Subsistence, the Traditional and Direct Dependence on Renewable Resources" (see IWGIA Newsletter 1/91).

H. Protests and Concerns

In November the Indonesian military shot a large number of innocent civilians in Dili, the capital of *East Timor*. IWGIA wrote letters to the Nordic governments asking them to strongly condemn the serious human rights violations. This was also done in other parts of the world, and for the first time in years the Indonesian government was forced at least to react.

In May 1990 the island of *Bougainville* declared itself independent from Papua New Guinea. For years the Panguna copper mine had destroyed the land of the Bougainvilleans without any compensation given to them. In frustration the islanders, who are culturally related to the inhabitants of the nearby Solomon Islands, closed the mine and even later declared the island independent. The New Guinea Government has since established a physical blockade of the island and brought tremendous suffering upon the islanders. IWGIA has tried to raise the case in the Scandinavian media and has supported representatives of the Interim Government of Bougainville in other ways.

IWGIA has raised serious concerns over the plans established by the Japanese corporation Daishova to illegally fell timber on land belonging to the *Lubicon Cree Indians* in northern Alberta, Canada. Governments as well as the media were informed about the situation.

See p. 3
Copenhagen

After years of pressure and lobbying the Brazilian president Collor accepted that the land of the *Yanomami* Indians be demarcated. The Yanomami have been under serious pressure from gold prospectors, garimpeiros, who have invaded their land in tens of thousands. To this must be added the fact that infectious diseases have caused the death of about 1500 Yanomami during the last 3 years. Before the Brazilian president accepted the demarcation, protests against the carving up of the Yanomami territory were raised all over the world. These protests were also supported by IWGIA.

The Kurds. IWGIA made protests to the Foreign Ministries in Scandinavia against the Irakian persecution of the Kurds after the end of the Golf war.

The Innu of Labrador, Canada, were awarded the annual peace prize by the Danish Peace Foundation. Their territory is being used by the military to test low-flying jets. For some years NATO had plans to increase the flights considerably and this was strongly opposed by the Innu Indians. Their economy depends on the hunting of caribous and the

hunters have seen themselves how the lowflying jets have disturbed the grazing capabilities of the animals. An extension of the flight plans would only have made the economic situation of the Innu even worse. They received the Danish Peace Prize for their opposition to these military activities.

5. RESEARCH

The Resource Center. IWGIA's resource centre has now been in operation for a number of years. The research material is classified and books, periodicals, newsletters, newspaper clippings and articles are available to the public. IWGIA has facilities for the use of workspace in the resource centre and researchers and other interested parties regularly visit the centre to study specific issues. In 1991 it was possible to have a full-time, long-term unemployed person to take care of the library and the resource centre.

IWGIA's international secretariat, as well as members of IWGIA's national groups, organize seminars and lectures in universities and public schools in order to increase understanding on indigenous affairs.

Research project. In 1990 IWGIA initiated its first research project, "Indigenous Peoples' Self-determination, Identity and Development". The project involves the Amaraekeri in Peru, the Xavante in Brazil and the Alutiiq speaking Aleut in Alaska. The project includes both indigenous and non-indigenous research. Teresa Aparicio of IWGIA has been in Brazil since June, Andrew Gray has been in Peru since August and Jens Dahl was in Alaska in November-December.

As part of the project indigenous representatives took part in the UN Working Group session in Geneva in July-August and meetings were held at the international secretariat in Copenhagen.

The research project also includes an educational component which is planned to be initiated in 1992.

Networking. An important way in which IWGIA obtains first-hand information on indigenous issues as well as strengthens its relations with indigenous groups and organisations, is through networking trips. These trips provide IWGIA with the necessary background information to deal with indigenous issues at various levels. An increasing part of IWGIA's documentation is being written by indigenous leaders from all over the world - and through networking new groups become aware of IWGIA's work and publications.

The networking trips are also useful in getting acquainted with, and in obtaining information on, the situation of indigenous peoples upon which IWGIA's support activities and development work are based.

Finally, the direct contact with new organisations also has the effect that IWGIA can facilitate indigenous peoples' introduction to and participation in international meetings, for instance in the UN.

In 1991 several minor networking trips were made in connection with other IWGIA activities. Teresa Aparicio and Andrew Gray both visited indigenous organizations in Peru and Teresa Aparicio travelled in Brazil.

In March Jens Dahl made a visit to the first organization of pastoral people in East Africa, the Korongoro Integrated People Oriented to Conservation (KIPOC) in Tanzania. KIPOC is based in Ngorongoro District and one of its prime aims is to promote the integration of pastoral production with wildlife conservation. Representatives of KIPOC were also invited by the Human Rights Fund to attend the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations. In Alaska Jens Dahl also visited several indigenous organisations based in Anchorage and south-central Alaska.

Espen Wæhle was in Eritrea and Sudan. In Eritrea he was in contact with the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front and other NGOs such as, for example, the Eritrean Relief Association and in Sudan he also visited various organizations.

Conferences and meetings. Aud Talle took part in the first Maasai Conference on Culture and Development organised by the Maasai in Arusha, Tanzania in December. This conference was originally scheduled a year earlier, but cancelled by the authorities at the last moment after most of the participants had arrived. Maasai from Kenya were not allowed to participate although they were invited when the first conference was convened.

Alejandro Parellada attended a meeting in Paris convened by the Interamerican Development Bank. The idea behind the meeting was to inform European NGOs about the activities of the Bank at the level of micro-enterprises. Furthermore, the bank wanted to call the attention of NGOs to the possibilities for them to take part in the planning and development of projects financed by the IDB.

Jens Dahl was invited by the Nordic Council of Ministers for a lecture tour on "Northern Aboriginal Peoples and the Challenge of Environmental Change". He gave speeches at McGill University, Montreal, University of Alberta, Edmonton, University of Victoria, University of Windsor and Memorial University, St. Johns.

Teresa Aparicio participated in a seminar 'On the Recognition and Demarcation of Indigenous Territories in the Amazon Region' in Brasilia in December.

Teresa Aparicio, Jens Dahl, Andrew Gray and Georg Henriksen attended a seminar on the Chittagong Hill Tracts in London in May. The seminar was organised as a follow up to the launching of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Report. The participants in the seminar were Hill Tracts people now living outside Bangladesh, researchers, journalists and others.

6. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

From 1987 to 1990, IWGIA had a contract of cooperation with the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), as advisers on indigenous issues and development projects. This work was based on NORAD's aid programme to indigenous peoples which, up to now, is the only governmental programme specifically aimed at indigenous peoples

throughout the Nordic countries. At the end of 1991 the operational part of this programme was handed over from NORAD to FAFO, The Norwegian Trade Union Center for Social Science and Research, but IWGIA has continued its advisory role to NORAD.

As in previous years, a large number of indigenous projects have reached IWGIA from indigenous organisations all over the world. Unfortunately, with very few exceptions, we have not been able to channel them further.

Since 1989 IWGIA had been directly involved in one major development project. This project deals with the land-titling of indigenous communities in the central Peruvian jungle. The project is wholly financed by the Danish International Development Agency, DANIDA. It is a three-year project which is co-ordinated jointly by the Inter Ethnic Development Association of the Peruvian jungle, AIDSESEP and IWGIA.

The project is being implemented in a heavily militarized border region with active para-military groups, and an increasing traffic in narcotics. However, the main threats to the project come from the local economic elite with strong economic interests in the region.

At the end of 1991 more than 100 communities had been demarcated and several of these had received titles to their land. During the demarcation process new communities had to be included and others had to be enlarged according to traditional use and occupancy. The project is monitored and reviewed by IWGIA. In 1991 the project was visited by Karen B. Andersen, Teresa Aparicio, Andrew Gray and Søren Hvalkoff.

Despite the large range of problems, the project should be viewed within the framework of a pioneering work. For the first time an indigenous organisation in Latin America has succeeded in co-ordinating a land-titling project of this magnitude.

7. PUBLICATIONS

All IWGIA publications are sent free of charge to indigenous groups and organisations worldwide. This programme is most effective in Latin America, but we have continued our efforts to include more indigenous groups in Africa, Asia and Oceania. Exchange agreements have been established with a large number of indigenous and non-indigenous NGOs in many countries. At the end of the year we launched a campaign to increase the number of subscribers to the Spanish publications.

The English **Newsletters** and the Spanish **Boletines** are compiled, edited and processed at the IWGIA secretariat, whereas the **Documents** and **Documentos** are written especially for IWGIA.

A main achievement in 1991 was the launching of a new format of the Newsletters and Boletines, which from now on will be published more regularly and in identical Spanish and English versions. Already in 1990 we published the first issue of the IWGIA Yearbook in Spanish, **Anuario**. These changes in the publication policy have thus enhanced an essential part of our activities.

The overall policy is to raise the number of indigenous peoples contributing to IWGIA's publications and their writings are considered an essential part of IWGIA's documentation work.

The publications are the backbone of IWGIA's work and as such, all efforts are directed towards strengthening our research and documentation activities, as well as the production process, which are at the basis of all our publications. Despite the above-mentioned changes IWGIA was able to keep up the scheduled English publications in 1991 although Newsletters/Boletines were delayed. The planned publications of Spanish documents, however have been delayed.

The **Yearbook/Anuario** contained, as usual, a main section on the developments in the indigenous world, a section on indigenous rights and a section on indigenous meetings. A special section of the Yearbook/Anuario was dedicated to indigenous people and environmental issues.

As planned, three issues of the **Newsletter/Boletín** were published in 1991. This year statements from the Working Group on Indigenous Populations were published in a particular section in Newsletter/Boletín vol.2.

Document No. 68 "Critical Issues in Native North America - Volume 2" edited by Ward Churchill is the second of two volumes (vol.1 published in 1989 as IWGIA Document no.62) of articles concerning the problems and issues confronting indigenous nations of North America: the loss of lands and resources at the hands of contemporary nation-states such as the U.S. and Canada, as well as cultural "assimilation" policies undertaken by these states, have placed Native North America in grave peril. Both the nature of these threats and the forms of native resistance are examined in this collection of essays.

"Arctic Environment: Indigenous Perspectives" is the title of **Document no. 69** which was co-published with the Inuit Circumpolar Conference. The document is a presentation and an analysis of the conflict of interests between the anti-hunting movement and the indigenous peoples of the Arctic. A focal issue is the right of indigenous peoples to subsistence and economic development based on the harvesting of renewable resources.

Andrew Gray has written **Document no.70** "Between the spice of life and the melting pot: Biodiversity conservation and its impact on Indigenous Peoples". The biodiversity strategies currently under discussion seek to advertise the benefits of indigenous peoples' knowledge. Yet past experience shows that this knowledge almost invariably disappears into the hands of industrial and agricultural concerns. The author argues that until indigenous peoples are at the centre of environmental conservation there will be neither biological nor cultural diversity in the world.

The report of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission, "**Life is not ours**" was published by IWGIA and the Organising Committee Chittagong Hill Tracts Campaign in Amsterdam. The report gives a political and legal history of the Chittagong Hill Tracts region and the background to the conflict between the Hill Tribes and the Bangladesh government. Special focus is on land and the human rights situation including the findings of the visit by the International Commission to the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the refugee camps in Tripura, India.

8. VISITORS

In 1991 IWGIA hosted a number of persons for shorter or longer visits. Several persons from **The Arctic** visited the office in connection with IWGIA arrangements. Among these were *Arqaluk Lyngé* and *Hjalmar Dahl* from the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, ICC. *Dalee Sambo* who is in charge of the International Union for Circumpolar Health office in Anchorage visited IWGIA in the autumn. *Gordon R. Pullar* from The North Pacific Rim, an indigenous organization of the Prince William Sound region, Alaska and *Katherine Ideus*, University of Alaska took part in meetings on the IWGIA research project on indigenous self-determination. *Alan R. Marcus*, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England is now editing a book on the relocation of Inuit communities in Canada, and he was in IWGIA in early summer.

The Americas. In connection with the IWGIA research project the International Secretariat had four visitors from Latin America. From Brazil came *Serebura Xavante* and *Paulo Supretapra* and from Peru came *Hector Suyo* and *Miguel Pasha*. *Ariel Araújo* from Centro Mocoví in Argentina visited IWGIA three times. He portrayed the situation of indigenous people in Argentina in general, and the Mocovís and Guaranís in particular (see IWGIA Newsletter 2/91). The situation of indigenous people in Argentina differs from that of the rest of Latin America. The possibility of proposing a land demarcation project was discussed. *José Mirtenbaum* from Bolivia was in Copenhagen for a two-weeks stay. He made an account of the role of cultivation of coca to the Andean peasants (see also IWGIA Newsletter 3/91). Seminars on the Bolivian Amazon was organised in Copenhagen and in Lund, Sweden. *Jaquelin Butrón* from Servicio Paz y Justicia in Bolivia visited IWGIA in order to exchange information between the two organizations. SERPAJ is a support and coordination service composed of grassroots action groups and Christian based communities in Latin America. They are considering establishing a European branch. From the Shuar Federation in Ecuador *Ernesto Tseremp Juanka* visited the International Secretariat and so did *Benedito Machado*, *M. Barella* and *J. Peter* from the Tukano in Brazil. *Mauro Leonel* who is editing a document on the building of roads in the Amazon also visited IWGIA.

Asia. Professor Kisku from Indian Council of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples was in Copenhagen to raise support for the next general assembly in the World Council on Indigenous Peoples and he spent some days working at the International Secretariat. *José M. Bernardo* from the Philippine Educational Theatre Association was travelling in Europe to inform people on the work they are doing and to present projects for various cultural activities. In addition, he gave an account of the situation in the Philipinnes in general and about the Cordillera people in particular. The first president of the 'Association of the Small Peoples of the Soviet North', *Vladimir Sangi* visited IWGIA. IWGIA has continued its support for the participation of the Association in meetings in United Nations, and in many other respects contacts and cooperation have been established with the indigenous people of Russia. *Sanjib Chakma* from the Chittagong Hill Tracts is organising a European network of people from that region and used IWGIA's facilities in these efforts.

Africa. Saruni Ole Ngulay is one of the coordinators of the first Maasai cultural conference, which should have been held in Arusha, Tanzania earlier this year. He visited IWGIA in May and a trip to Norway and Sweden was organised for him. Later on, other Maasai visited IWGIA in connection with a large cultural event held in Copenhagen.

Europe. Two researchers on the situation of the Saami, *Leif Rantala* and *Frank Horn*, have been visiting the office. In connection with the publication of a book in Danish on indigenous peoples *Julian Burger from the UN Human Rights Centre* in Geneva visited Copenhagen and meetings were organised by IWGIA and Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Since the establishment of IWGIA in 1968 we have been supported and housed by the University of Copenhagen. Fortunately, this relationship has now been confirmed by a decision to move IWGIA to new premises at the end of 1992.

As in previous years the basic funding of IWGIA's activities came from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Danish International Development Agency, the European Economic Community, the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Greenlandic Home Rule Government, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Danish State Football Pools' Fund.

Earmarked fundings and funding for indigenous development projects have been donated by: CAFOD, Carlsen-Langes Legatstiftelse, the Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland, the Danish Church Aid, the Danish International Development Agency, the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Diakonia, Dronning Margrethe og Prins Henriks Fond, the European Human Rights Foundation, the Finnish International Development Agency, Hermod Lannungs Fond, Lutherhjælpen, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the ONaWay Trust, Oxfam and the World Council of Churches.

9. CONCLUSIONS AND THE WORK AHEAD

IWGIA's Human Rights Programme has continually been expanded over the last couple of years. This reflects a tendency by indigenous peoples to put more stress on the work in international fora, especially the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations. As the drafting of an international declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples comes to an end, higher levels of decision-making within the UN have become of greater concern to indigenous peoples.

The UNCED process, the '500-year', the decision to make 1993 into the UN Year of Indigenous Peoples and the UN Human Rights Conference to be held in 1993 all emphasize the significance of supporting indigenous people to have their cases brought on to the international scene.

These main events need inputs and efforts which makes it necessary for IWGIA to cooperate closely with indigenous and non-indigenous NGOs. In two cases IWGIA has join with other organizations in order to promote specific issues. The results were the establishment of the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples and the recent European Alliance on Indigenous Peoples. To work as effectively as possible on the 1993 issue, a Scandinavian ad-hoc group is now being organized.

Two major projects have occupied substantial resources in 1991, the research project on Indigenous Peoples' Self-determination, Identity and Development and the Land Titling project in Peru. The latter is expected to be finalised in 1992 and the former in 1993.

For years IWGIA has worked on what we have called a south-south project. The idea of the project is to combine research, publication, human rights work and development projects in one programme. We have had very positive experiences with such 'package' programmes in Latin America and during the last two years we have tried to establish such a programme in other parts of the world. These efforts will be continued in 1992.

The introduction of a new magazine format of our Newsletter/Boletin created a heavy work load for the small International Secretariat. However we expect to publish Documents/Documentos as planned in 1992. The first English document in 1992 will deal with the relocation of Inuits to the Canadian High Arctic. A document on the consequences of road building in the Brazilian Amazons will be published in Spanish in early 1992 and later in the year in English. In the autumn we expect to publish a compiled document on indigenous peoples in Russia. All articles are now being translated from Russian into English.

In order for IWGIA to be able to carry out the activities programmed for the next years and to continue with our human rights initiatives, our work on development issues, and our research programme, we depend on the funding agencies' continued support to IWGIA. We wish to thank all our financial supporters for the help granted in previous years and we hope that IWGIA's commitment to the indigenous cause will continue to have the necessary economic resources so as to make our work possible.