

# ANNUAL REPORT 1993



# **IWGIA**

## **ANNUAL REPORT 1993**

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FOR INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS**

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# ANNUAL REPORT

## INTRODUCTION

1993 was the UN International Year of Indigenous Peoples. All the glittering words that were uttered in this context now have to be condensed into real politics and a genuine willingness to cooperate and change attitudes.

More than a decade of experience from the UN Working Group of Indigenous Populations and the approaching UN Decade of Indigenous Peoples have proved that indigenous peoples have a common ground and common interests to fight for ; despite differences in living standards, in spite of highly varying life expectancies and in spite of the fact that they have to communicate in the languages of the colonisers.

All in all, the immediate results of the UN International Year of Indigenous Peoples might be few, but there is reason to believe that, seen in the rear-view mirror, 1993 was the beginning of the end of the international society's disregard for indigenous peoples.

Some European governments and the European Community seem to respond positively to the appeal put forward by indigenous peoples. They have seen that at least a minimum of recognition of indigenous peoples' rights is fair. In 1993 some African governments also showed strong signs of accepting a dialogue with indigenous peoples.

Governments continue to envisage the globe as divided in a north-south perspective. Development aid continues to flow from north to countries in the south. This worldview is being transplanted onto indigenous peoples - in spite of their newly won common ground.

IWGIA has started a campaign to encourage governments to abandon such criteria as Gross domestic Product when giving support to indigenous peoples. This and other criteria operate from geographical and political entities of no relevance to daily life among indigenous peoples, because they have never enjoyed the benefits when states were established. Indigenous peoples are *peoples* and should be treated as such. The collective rights, to land, culture and self-government, insisted upon by indigenous peoples, be they citizens of a developed or less developed country, should be recognised as universal human rights.

These considerations have had their impact on IWGIA's strategy to have European governments support development projects among indigenous peoples. Very promising is an unanimous decision taken by the Danish parliament, suggested by the Greenlandic MP Hans Pavia Rosing, to develop a strategy on dealing with indigenous peoples.

IWGIA is receiving a substantial number of proposals for development projects. In raising funding for these, specific emphasis has been given to projects aiming at self-organisation and securing indigenous rights to land.

Economic restraints made it necessary for us in 1993 to postpone the printing of some publications. We managed to publish the Newsletter/Boletín as planned, but the Documents/Documentos have been delayed. However, we expect to have caught up on this in early 1994.

## THE STRUCTURE OF IWGIA

The main structure of IWGIA is made up of three bodies: the International Board, the National Groups and the International Secretariat in Copenhagen. The two regular board meetings were held from 28-29 May and from 28-30 October, both meetings in Copenhagen. An advisory board of five persons was appointed in 1993.

*The members of the International Board are:*

Georg Henriksen (Norway), chairman; René Fuerst (Switzerland), Vice Chairman; Espen Wæhle (Norway); Aud Talle (Sweden); Kaj Århem (Sweden); Andrew Gray (Britain); Finn Lyng (Denmark); Karen B. Andersen (Int. Sec.); Teresa Aparicio (Int. Sec.); Jens Dahl (Int. Sec.); Arne Thomassen (Nat.Gr. Norway); Carina Bramstång (Nat.Gr. Sweden); Mette Duekilde (Nat.Gr. Denmark); Guy Thomas (Nat.Gr. Switzerland); Alexander Pika (Nat.Gr. Russia).

*The members of the Advisory Board are:*

Gudmundur Alfredson; Howard Berman; Julian Berger; Peter Jull; Sharon Venne.

*Working in the International Secretariat in 1993 were:*

Jens Dahl (director).

Karen B. Andersen (administrator).

Lola García-Alix (secretary).

Alejandro Parellada (projects and publications).

Mario Di Lucci (publications).

Teresa Aparicio and Andrew Gray (researchers).

Jorge Monrás (graphics).

Part-time and temporary staff: Jørgen Abelsen, Sheila Aikman, Jette Howalt, Jørgen Manero Hald, Richard Korpak, Lonny Anette Nielsen, Rasmus Nielsen, Mary O'Hara, Karin Sonne-Jensen.

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

## FINANCES

For 1993 IWGIA's accounts showed a negative balance. The deficit was expected, and has been duly registered by the auditors. The main reason for this sad development was primarily, that a comparatively large general grant in the middle of the year was changed into an earmarked grant. Added to this fact is, that there is a tendency from all donors to give earmarked project money only, and only very reluctantly grant

money for running costs and infrastructure. The increasing difficulties we are having in persuading donors to grant money for running the international secretariat are giving us great concern, as we cannot work on our activities with indigenous peoples unless the secretariat functions well.

Among the positive aspects of the finances was that IWGIA has continued its work with development projects for indigenous peoples, and received funding for several important projects.

As in previous years the main donors of IWGIA are the Nordic Foreign Ministries, from whom we get a continuous core-funding, a funding which is indispensable for the existence of IWGIA.

## **IWGIA's NATIONAL GROUPS**

### **Oslo**

The national group in Norway has been through a process of reorganisation, and a new branch has been established at the Anthropology Department of the University of Oslo. The group is established with about ten active members, and has concentrated on logistics and building up a support-membership as financial platform for the work of the group.

The national group is now working on the production of a series of booklets on indigenous questions. The first will be on indigenous groups in Africa and themes related to indigenous peoples on that continent. The series is intended mainly for high-schools and colleges and for public and government personnel.

A film project on Native America was initiated in 1993, funded by a grant from NORAD. The national group is working in cooperation with Salish/Kootenai Media Center. The video is expected to be finished in mid-1994.

All through the year the public has been informed about indigenous issues and about the work done by IWGIA. Ready-made information packages on indigenous issues have been produced.

The national group cooperates with other Norwegian NGOs on environmental questions and specific focus has been given to the World Bank and its policy towards indigenous peoples.

### **Gothenburg**

Two members of IWGIA-Gothenburg participated in the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

The media group continues regularly to inform the public about indigenous affairs. Schools and classes at the University have been informed about indigenous peoples.

With Amnesty's local group a seminar was organised in Gothenburg with the theme "Indigenous Peoples' Year - only symbolic?" A filmweek showing documentaries and films of indigenous peoples' political struggle and current problems was organised together with other NGOs.

## Lund

Together with a network of grassroots organisations (SEED) seminars were organised dealing with the Saamis in Sweden, aspects of colonisation in the Arctic, uranium mining in Canada and other themes relating to the UN Year of Indigenous Populations.

Much effort was put into organising a major seminar on indigenous peoples, land rights and international law with participants from Sweden and Denmark.

The National Group has continued to have regular seminars on indigenous peoples and human rights. Among the foreign visitors was the president of COICA, Valerio Grefa.

Film evenings have been arranged, and films have been shown from the Saami, the Ashaninka, the Woodabee, indigenous peoples of Mali, etc.

## Copenhagen

On June 26th a demonstration was held in support of Leonard Peltier in front of the US embassy. A protest which was co-signed by Mellempfolkeligt Samvirkes Latinamerica-group, SFU (Socialistic Youth) and IWGIA was handed over.

On September 16th the national group and the international secretariat arranged a demonstration in response to the Yamomami massacre in front of the Brazilian embassy (part of an international action). The protest was co-signed by Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke's Latinamerica-group, Nepenthes (rainforest-group), the Socialist Peoples Party, the UN Association and Amnesty International.

A large number of speeches have been given in schools, high-schools, at universities etc. Among the visitors to the national group were 11 Saami school children and their hosts.

The radio work has continued, broadcasting feature productions once a month and half an hour news once a month. The news production was cancelled over summer, but was reorganized with new participants.

Due to serious problems with the funding, the plans for a youth conference, where arctic youth could discuss indigenous and environmental issues has been postponed till spring 1994.

An indigenous film festival was organised from 23 to 28 November in collaboration with the National Museum in Copenhagen. The festival had a wide audience.

The Arctic Group had two representatives participating in the Indigenous Survival International General Assembly in Sisimiut, Greenland. Two other members of the national group attended the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

The South America Group group has worked with the Yanomami-case following the massacre in August.

Two members of the Asia Group did networking in India during the Autumn. One member participated in the Indian Support Group Meeting in Trondheim. The Innu-case has been followed up at the Dutch, British and German parliament and contacts in Trondheim led to a renewed activity in the Mt Graham case from Arizona. Letters were written protesting the logging at Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island.

## **Moscow**

The National Group in Moscow has been strongly affected by the political situation in Russia. Among the effects has been problems with the publication of the IWGIA Yearbook in Russian. The national group has worked a lot on the editing and translation, but the publishing of the Yearbook has to be postponed until Spring 1994.

Members of the group did fieldwork in different indigenous regions of Siberia. Help was given to the Itelmen community of Kovran in obtaining funds for a computer and a copying machine in order for them to work on an Itelmen language grammar.

Archival support was given to reindeer herders on Kamchatka in order for them to obtain knowledge about the number of reindeers owned by the herders before the collectivisation.

In Chukotka a local Eskimo association was given help in establishing a public Eskimo council on tourism and indigenous peoples were given help in organising a trip to France.

The National Group took part in the Moscow International Conference on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The practical effects of this conference were swiftly pushed aside because of the political turmoil and no policy on indigenous issues was formulated for the rest of the year.

## **Zürich**

Two main activities have occupied the work of the National Group. One is the fundraising and the organising of a conference on Indigenous Peoples, Environment and Development to take place in 1994.

The other is the publishing of the first IWGIA publication in the German language. The publication is called 'Grenzenlos' and contains articles on indigenous questions in Africa, India and Australia, besides general introductions to themes relating to indigenous peoples.

In the first part of the year an Adivasi campaign was organised and a public event held in Zürich on 9 September.

Members of the group attended the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations and special meetings were organised with Philippine delegates.

## **HUMAN RIGHTS WORK**

### **United Nations**

IWGIA attended the 49th Meeting of the UN Commission on Human Rights. Oral presentations on behalf of IWGIA were made by Dr. Em Marta from Burma, Ron Lameman from the Treaty Six Indians (Canada) and by a spokesman for the interim government of Bougainville. One of the intentions of this years participation in the Commission meeting was to follow up on the drafting of the international declaration on indigenous peoples.

A large IWGIA delegation took part in the meetings of the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations. This years' activity was mainly focused on the final drafting of the international declaration.



### **The Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples**

The Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples (HRFIP) is formed by four European NGOs, including IWGIA. The main purpose of the HRFIP is to promote indigenous interests in an international context and to enable indigenous people to gain knowledge and experience of international bodies. The Fund's primary activity is to support indigenous peoples' participation at the annual sessions of the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

During the first years of the existence of the Fund the efforts were only concentrated at bringing indigenous peoples to the Working Group meeting in Geneva. For the last two years however, realising that the draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples could be finished in 1993, and thus the forum of the discussion would move on to the next step within the UN system, the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples has enlarged its activities supporting the indigenous participation at the higher UN bodies. This is becoming necessary as the drafting moves from the Working Group to the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and further to the Human Rights Commission. The final formal discussion on the drafting in the Working Group will take place in 1994.

In the 1993 meeting of the UN Commission on Human Rights the Fund covered the attendance of three indigenous representatives: Evaristo Nugkuak from Peru, representing COICA, Viktor Kaisiepo from West Papua, representing the West Papuan Peoples Folksfront, and Moana Jackson, Indigenous lawyer from the Wellington Maori Legal Service.

This year, and in connection with the celebration of the UN International Year for Indigenous Peoples, a Technical meeting was convened in Geneva, prior to the Working Group, where the International Year for the Indigenous Peoples was reviewed and a lot of decisions pertaining to the observation of the Decade of Indigenous People were made. The Fund supported the participation at this meeting of Luingham Luitui, Secretary General from the Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact and of Subodh Bikash from the Chittagong Hill Tracts Hill Peoples' Council, Bangladesh.

The Fund raised the support for 19 indigenous representatives to participate in the Working Group for Indigenous Populations. The delegates came from Bangladesh, West Papua, Alaska, Burma, Taiwan, Sudan, Panama, Venezuela, Chile, Nagaland, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Brazil, Peru, the Philippines and Mali.

The Fund is now widely known, and indigenous peoples are contacting the Fund in increasing numbers. The existence of the Fund is also known within the Working Group itself, and enjoys a very good reputation in the UN system.

The Fund supports indigenous participation in UN meetings, but is operating completely independently of the UN rules, which gives a large degree of flexibility. The fact that people behind the Fund are present at the meetings, and that the administration takes place in Geneva means a lot, and provides an opportunity to make quick and practical decisions when necessary. This means a lot for the indigenous participants, especially those who are there for the first time, and often feel a little insecure within the UN system. This has given the Fund a very fine reputation among the indigenous peoples themselves, and the Fund has also in many instances been able to assist indigenous peoples, otherwise supported by the official UN Voluntary Fund, who nevertheless have been caught in the UN bureaucracy.

## **European Alliance with Indigenous Peoples**

IWGIA is one of the founding members of the European Alliance with Indigenous Peoples together with Anti-Slavery International (UK), NCIV (Holland), KWIA (Belgium) and 12 October Manifesto (Holland). The Alliance established a secretariat in Brussels in 1992, and has since been working with indigenous peoples, when coming to Brussels and to lobby indigenous issues within the EU. . . . T h e coordinator of the Alliance, Nicolas Tavitian, resigned at the end of the year, and the new coordinator, Martha Mendez, will start in the beginning of January 1994. The Alliance held as in previous years 2 meetings where all the members were present. One was held in Brussels and one in London.

The alliance was granted financial assistance for a large project on " Indigenous Peoples' Participation in Sustainable Development implementing Agenda 21", which will as its main purpose, assist in the incorporation of Agenda 21 of the Rio Conference into EU development practices when handling projects.

The granting of the project meant that the alliance engaged Wendel Trio as the researcher to do the work with the project. Wendel Trio will be working together with the co-ordinator of the Alliance.

The Alliance has in 1993 worked on

- follow up of the intergroup on indigenous issues in Strassbourg,
- environment and indigenous peoples in Siberia,
- a statement on indigenous rights from EU member states,
- the Onesta report,
- the fur trade issues.

Furthermore, the Alliance has received visits from indigenous peoples from all over the world.

## **RESEARCH**

### **Research project**

In 1990 IWGIA initiated its first research project, "Indigenous Peoples: Self-determination, Identity and Development". The project involves the Amarakaeri in Peru, the Xavante in Brazil and the Alutiiq speaking Aleut in Alaska. The project includes both indigenous and non-indigenous researchers.

From IWGIA Andrew Gray was in Peru for two months and Teresa Aparicio was in Brazil for five months.

The research project includes an educational component which was initiated in Peru in 1992 and continued this year. Two indigenous internees stayed in the IWGIA secretariat for 2½ months, visited indigenous institutions in the Nordic countries and attended the UN Working Group on Indigenous Population meeting in Geneva.

### **The Resource Centre**

The resource centre is being used by a large number of people every year. In 1993 the library and the archive were in the care of a full-time member of staff on a long-term unemployed jobs creation scheme.

IWGIA's international secretariat, as well as members of IWGIA's national groups have organised seminars and lectures for university classes and state schools.

Because indigenous peoples came into focus during the International Year, 1993 was a busy year for the resource centre, and without being able to raise more funding a heavy burden was put on the national group and those persons working in the secretariat.

### **Networking**

In the 1993 International Year of Indigenous Peoples, IWGIA gave specific consideration to the situation of indigenous peoples in Africa. Over the last 25 years, Africa has only been dealt with sporadically, but nevertheless to an increasing extent over the last years. In our opinion, this reflects the reality, that the world has changed, that the indigenous issue has become of world-wide concern, and that the peoples of Africa themselves have entered the international scene of political decision-making.

The concept of indigenous peoples, as applied to the African setting, is a complicated and much debated one. Through networking trips to Africa IWGIA hoped to increase its contacts, knowledge and involvement with indigenous peoples of that continent.

Networking is an important way in which IWGIA obtains first-hand information on indigenous issues as well as strengthens its relations with indigenous groups and organisations. These trips also provide IWGIA with the necessary background information to deal with indigenous issues at different levels. The networking trips are also an important way of becoming acquainted with, and obtaining information on the situation of indigenous peoples upon which IWGIA's support-activities and development work is based.

Furthermore, direct contact with new organisations also helps IWGIA in facilitating indigenous peoples' introduction to and participation in international meetings, such as the UN.

IWGIA did networking in three parts of Africa in 1993. Gaute Hetland visited Mali and Niger, primarily in order to create contacts with Touareg organisations and to gather factual information about the situation after the conclusion of the treaty between the Touaregs and the Mali government.

In March and April Jens Dahl visited Bushman communities in Botswana and Namibia and new contacts were established with the two only indigenous organisations of the region and to the Bushmen living in the South African Republic.

In November-December Jens Dahl travelled to Tanzania and Kenya where contacts were confirmed and established with the Maasai, the Hadzabe, The Barabaig and the Dorobo.

Karin Sonne-Jensen and Lotte Læby Petersen travelled for four months in India, made contact with a substantial number of indigenous organisations and participated in conferences etc.,

In November Alejandro Parellada visited Guatemala and El Salvador in order to establish contact with a number of indigenous organisations.

Also in November Andrew Gray travelled in Mexico visiting indigenous groups in Chiapas and Oaxaca and had meetings with organisations and institutions in Mexico City.

## CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

A major event in 1993 was a conference on "The Question of Indigenous Peoples in Africa", organised by IWGIA in collaboration with the Centre for Development Research, Copenhagen.

53 invited delegates took part in the conference outside Copenhagen. These included indigenous representatives, researchers from Africa, Europe and America and government representatives from Namibia, Botswana and Scandinavia. The participants represented a wide variety of indigenous peoples from all over the continent. Besides the aims of the meeting, the conference in itself was part of an awareness raising process among indigenous peoples of Africa who in reality have very few chances of meeting and exchanging information and experiences. The proceedings from the conference were published as IWGIA Document 74 which is also published in Spanish as Documento 15.

Another major event in 1993 was a film festival organised by IWGIA-Denmark in celebration of the 1993 International Year of Indigenous Peoples.

Jens Dahl took part in the Nordic Arctic Research Forum meeting in Slette Strand, Denmark.

Claus Oreskov, Frank Sejersen and Jens Dahl represented IWGIA as observers at the Indigenous Survival International General Assembly in Sisimiut, Greenland.

Mats Ris was the IWGIA representative at the International Whaling Commission meeting in Osaka, Japan.

In Spain Alejandro Parellada visited the NGOs *Watu* and *Amigos de los Indios* in order to organise the distribution of IWGIA publications in Spain.

Peter Bille Larsen represented IWGIA at Saminuorra, the Swedish Saami Youth Council's general assembly in Saxnäs, Sweden.

The Second Regional Bushman Conference was convened in Gaborone, Botswana, in October with participating Bushman delegates from Namibia and Botswana. Jens Dahl participated as observer.

Andrew Gray visited Washington, USA, to have meetings with the Inter-American Development Bank, the Bank Information Center and the Guggenheim Foundation.

Alejandro Parellada participated as observer in the second meeting of the International Alliance of the Indigenous Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests in Iquitos, Peru.

Jens Dahl and Andrew Gray paid a visit to Indigenous Survival International and Anti-Slavery International in London, and to Oxfam in Oxford.

## DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

IWGIA has been putting more and more emphasis on our work with development projects. Especially in those areas where projects can be seen as an activity going hand in hand with other activities within IWGIA. IWGIA's basic policy with regards to projects is that the implementation has to be under the control of the indigenous organisations.

During 1993 we increased our support for various projects from indigenous organisations. The largest of these is an extensive land titling project in the central Peruvian jungle, under the auspices of AIDSESEP (Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon). It is envisaged that when the project is completed in 1995, it will have secured the demarcation and titling of over 100 native communities in the Ucayali region and the establishment of 7 Communal Reserves.

IWGIA is also supporting a programme to preserve the *Arakambut* culture in Madre de Dios, Peru, and an agro-ecological project is being financed for the *Mapuches* in Chile.

Furthermore, we are supporting the strengthening of the organisation of the *Bushmen* of Botswana, known as the *First People of the Kalahari*. In the Philippines, the *Aeta* people, who were obliged to leave their traditional territory owing to the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in 1992, are receiving support to re-establish their work cooperatives and health and education centres.

As in the case of previous years, our staff shortage has meant that we cannot take into consideration all the projects which arrive in our office. This has had negative repercussions mainly on small-scale projects, and consequently, with DANIDA's support, IWGIA decided to set up a programme in May 1994 for small projects. We are thus expecting that as from next year, we will be able to also deal with smaller indigenous projects.

## PUBLICATIONS

Since 1991, IWGIA has had as one of its main priorities to get the publications out regularly, and to publish 4 Newsletters, 4 Boletines, 2- 3 documents, 1-2 documentos, 1 Yearbook and 1 Anuario per year.

The Newsletter/Boletín are compiled, edited and processed by the IWGIA Secretariat, whereas the Documents/Documentos are written specially for IWGIA, and edited and processed by IWGIA.

According to plan, the Newsletters/Boletines were published in 1993. However, we were forced to delay by a few weeks the publication of Number 4 owing to IWGIA financial difficulties.

**Newsletter/Boletín** no.1 highlighted indigenous perspectives on environment and development, with main emphasis on indigenous peoples from Asia. Newsletter no. 2 was dedicated totally to the question of indigenous peoples in Africa, and no.3 and 4 had sections on the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations. This year we have endeavoured to improve the quality of the graphic design in all our publications. We find it an improvement ourselves, and the many positive reactions from

our subscribers have been very supportive. The Newsletters now have a 6 page photographic article.

The Document programme had to be altered due to financial problems, but Document 73 '*Where T'boli bells toll: Political ecology voices behind the tasaday hoax*' by Levita Duhaylungsod and David Hyndman, was published during the summer. The Document discusses the *Tasaday* controversy in Philippines and the indigenous peoples' struggle for land in the face of the expanding frontier of peasant invaders, logging, cattle ranches, gold mining and 'development' projects into their homeland.

A major document, Document 74, '*Never drink from the same cup*', which was the result of the conference held in Copenhagen on African indigenous peoples was mailed to the subscribers and circulated in the network in April 94. This document is co-published with the Centre for Development Research, Copenhagen. The document's 326 pages includes all the presentations and statements given at the meeting. This Document has also been published in Spanish.

IWGIA's publications are sent free of charge to hundreds of indigenous organisations. The increasing number of organisations which request our publications have significantly raised distribution costs which we are trying to cover through the sale of subscriptions. We have, therefore, begun a campaign to increase the number of subscribers, especially among Spanish-speakers. So far, the campaign seems to be promising.

## VISITORS

In connection with the Conference on the Question of Indigenous Peoples in Africa a number of persons visited the international secretariat in Copenhagen.

From Africa was also Harmany Bobga-Mbuton who represents the *Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association* in Cameroun.

President of COICA, Valerio Grefa, visited IWGIA in Copenhagen and in Lund, Sweden. From South America was also Jorge Tejerina, lawyer and advisor to *Thaka Honat*, an indigenous organisation of Northwest Salta, Argentina.

Helen McLaughlin, Aboriginal officer from the *UN Centre for Human Rights, Geneva* was in Copenhagen in connection with an Aboriginal exhibition and visited the secretariat.

From Norway the secretariat was visited by Aud Kollberg and Alf Arne Ramslien from *Norad* and Haakon B. Hjelde from the *Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*.

Since the Xavante people in Brazil is included in an IWGIA research project a visit by David Maybury-Lewis, president of *Cultural Survival* was much welcomed.

A small delegation from the *Body Shop* visited IWGIA to discuss matters of mutual concern.

Vicent Carelli from the *Centro de Trabalho Indigenista (CTI)*, Brazil, visited the secretariat in order to present the CTI programme.

Celina Medrano from the *Comisión de Derechos Humanos de El Salvador (CDHES)*. The commission is keeping the most extensive documentation on human rights violations in El Salvador.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

In 1993 many people became interested in indigenous issues because of the declared UN International Year for Indigenous Peoples.

As in 1992 a National Collection Day was organised in Denmark 12 October.

To put focus on indigenous peoples' hunting and trapping rights, a competition was announced in Denmark and Greenland for High School students to write about "Indigenous peoples and the right to development". The event was organised together with Thule municipality in Greenland, the Greenlandic Home Rule and the Greenlanders House in Copenhagen.

Land titling among indigenous communities in the Ucayali department in Peru is the largest IWGIA-supported development project. To spread information about the project a video production will be ready for distribution in 1994. Meanwhile, a short video has already been produced in order to focus upon land titling and the effects of guerilla activities in the area. This 24 minutes video, *Ashaninka*, is available from the international secretariat.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IWGIA had the honour in 1993 to receive the "Nairobi Prize", donated by the Nairobi Club, which is an association of Danish journalists working on themes relating to developing countries. The prize was given to IWGIA because of "the efforts by IWGIA since 1968 to focus on indigenous peoples' problems as a way of furthering the rights of these peoples".

The prize was accompanied by 10,000 D.Kr. which was donated to First Peoples of the Kalahari when this first organisation of Bushmen in Botswana was officially incorporated on 11 October in Gaborone.

For 25 years, since its establishment in 1968, IWGIA was housed free of charge by the University of Copenhagen. This is no longer so, but a 10-years contract with the University has given IWGIA very favourable conditions. Since we in the autumn 93 got the opportunity to have an unemployed painter in the office for 7 months, we have started painting and redecorating the premises, which was long overdue.

For many years IWGIA has been supported mainly by the Foreign Ministries of the Nordic countries (in Denmark the Democracy Fund). It cannot be repeated often enough how important this funding is to the existence of IWGIA. Without this basic funding IWGIA could not run the secretariat.

In 1993 IWGIA also received basic grants from the Greenlandic Home Rule, the European Union and the Danish State Lottery Funds (Tipsmidlerne).

IWGIA raised earmarked funding from the Danish State Lottery Funds, The Norwegian Development Agency (NORAD) and the Danish Development Agency (DANIDA) to different programmes like the Africa Conference, international meetings etc.

As in previous years IWGIA has also raised grants for development projects for indigenous peoples, and in 1993 we received money from the Danish Development Agency (DANIDA) for several projects and to the Human Rights Fund

for Indigenous Peoples. Money was also raised from the Danish Church Aid, The Swedish Church Aid, Oxfam, Cafod, Christian Aid, EU, ICCO, The Solstice Foundation, Sticing, NOVIB, Sisters of Love and Vastenaktie.

## CONCLUSIONS AND WORK AHEAD

The rights of indigenous peoples were in many respects highlighted in 1993, the UN Year of Indigenous Peoples. But the year had the subtitle 'A new partnership'. The past year did not show many signs of a new partnership, so this will remain for the future to show. The decade beginning 1995 should be used to put pressure on governments to realise the intentions behind this 'new partnership'.

1993 might be a turning point for realising the rights of indigenous peoples, although, for those living in East Timor, Bougainville, Chittagong Hill Tracts or West Papua, the light is difficult to see. It is IWGIA's hope, that the lessons to be learned from those indigenous peoples who have succeeded in reaching constructive agreements with their respective states, can be of value to realise the aspirations of others now living under less fortunate conditions. Increasingly, attention is being given to human rights. The governments, specifically those in the rich countries, talk so much about human rights and the violation of human rights. The world now looks forward to when indigenous peoples will be given the benefits from this focus on violations of human rights.

In 1993 IWGIA made focus on Africa - in publications, through networking, etc. It is our intentions for 1994 to change geographical focus to Asia and the situation of indigenous peoples in this region, to be followed in 1995 by Oceania.

The first document in 1994 will be on Hawai'i, edited by Ulla Hasager and Jonathan Friedman. A long promised document on the indigenous peoples of Russia is expected to be ready for printing at the end of the summer. An analysis of the events in Chiapas, Mexico, is now being worked upon and a document is planned to be published in English and in Spanish in 1994. The first IWGIA document in Russian "Neo-traditionalism" will also be published in 1994.

In order for IWGIA to be able to carry out the planned activities for the coming years, to continue with our human rights initiatives, work on development issues and research, we are dependent on continuing support from our donors and funding agencies. Unfortunately, we saw in 1993 that, although it was the UN Year of Indigenous Peoples, our funding was being cut down with a negative effect on our activities. Specifically, we have to realise that it is becoming more and more difficult to raise funding for our work on indigenous issues in countries not traditionally recognised as Third World Countries. This is sad, unfair and shortsighted and we hope that our donors and supporters, whom we wish to thank for their financial support in 1993, will change attitude in this respect in the future. =