

ANNUAL REPORT 1994



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by Inger Sjørnslev and the IWGIA Secretariat

1.- INTRODUCTION

In 1994 IWGIA completed its strategy paper *IWGIA and Indigenous Peoples*, after many and fruitful discussions among the board members. It was printed in *The Indigenous World 1993-1994* together with a policy paper on indigenous peoples' use of living renewable resources. In June the Danish government adopted a strategy plan for development projects with indigenous peoples - a paper which to a considerable extent conformed to the ideas and attitudes put forward in the IWGIA paper. Thus the IWGIA campaign, launched in 1993 to encourage governments to abandon criteria like Gross National Product in the respective countries as a basis for support or non-support to indigenous groups, had an effect on the Danish Government's strategy plan.

The work on the Draft Declaration on indigenous peoples' rights has continued in the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations. This year the Draft Declaration was adopted in the Subcommission and passed on to the Human Rights Commission. IWGIA has followed the work on the Declaration closely and participated both at the technical meeting and the meeting in the Working Group in July.

Indigenous peoples' special situation in the world of today was brought to the world's attention through the UN International Year of Indigenous Peoples in 1993, and in 1994 the UN continued putting emphasis on indigenous issues by proclaiming an International Decade of the world's Indigenous People. It began on the 10th of December, and IWGIA celebrated the inauguration in cooperation with other Danish NGOs and the Greenland Home Rule in a small demonstration in Copenhagen. The beginning of the Decade was also marked by IWGIA's contributions to the Danish press.

Expectations for the Decade vary from optimism that the goals of self determination and acceptance of the Declaration on indigenous peoples' rights will be reached, to pessimism that the lack of funds for realising some of the objectives, and the resistance of the states to open up for self-determination and negotiations concerning forms of autonomy for indigenous peoples, will inhibit any form of progress. There is no doubt, however, that the process which has now been going on for 12 years has had and will still have a considerable effect on indigenous peoples' role on

the international scene and on their ability to learn from each other and cooperate across state boundaries and continents. IWGIA has been very much engaged in following this process, and with the South-South communication program, the aims of which are to facilitate contacts between indigenous peoples across continents, we have acquired the ability to support this process in other fora. In 1994 no conferences were held within the frame work of the South-South program, but the work on Africa which began in 1993 was continued, and the planning of the next stage of the South-South program, namely an initiative on Asia, began.

An anthropologist was hired to follow up on the Africa work, and through her work, IWGIA's network in Africa has been maintained and strengthened. In 1994 IWGIA got an observer status before the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

Altogether, 1994 was a year of changes in IWGIA's own world. There was a change of personnel at the secretariat. Teresa Aparicio, who was with IWGIA from 1979 on, and contributed extensively to the building up of the organisation through the many years she was here, left IWGIA at the end of April to work as a senior anthropologist in a private company. The executive director Jens Dahl left his position on September first, in order to return to his research and teaching job at the Department of Eskimology at Copenhagen University. At the board meeting in October, Jens Dahl was elected member of the board, and he continues his work for IWGIA as an active board member. He was succeeded at the secretariat by Inger Sjørnslev, an anthropologist who has previously taught at Copenhagen University and worked as a curator at the Danish National Museum.

Other changes in personnel took place in the area of project coordination, where Alejandro Parellada had for some time been responsible for all projects. The task is now divided between him and Marianne Jensen, who took over the coordination of projects outside Latin America by the end of 1994. Marianne Jensen came from a large Danish NGO, where she has been employed as a project coordinator.

IWGIA joined the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in 1994. IWGIA has for the past 25 years been working actively to link human rights and environmental issues. Because of the fact that the IUCN is one of the most important and serious international organisations and that indigenous peoples are being threatened increasingly by environmental destruction as well as national and international environmental policies, IWGIA applied and was accepted to join the IUCN. As a member IWGIA hopes to be a springboard which can convey information from indigenous peoples to IUCN and the other way round.

A considerable part of the time has been taken up by project work. The Peru project in cooperation with the Peruvian indigenous organisation AIDSESEP has been followed closely, and the large project with the First People of Kalahari in Botswana has taken shape. Many applications for project support through the so-called miniframe - the DANIDA-funded program for support to smaller projects - have been received. IWGIA has continuously aimed at combining its activities in project work,

publications and support to indigenous organisations' human rights work and self-organisation, as well as the strengthening of indigenous organisations.

Publications have come out regularly, and several documents for future publication have been under preparation. All in all, 1994 has internally been a year of stabilisation and some restructuring at the secretariat. Externally ties with indigenous organisations have been strengthened through visits to the secretariat and abroad, and IWGIA has been an active partner with other indigenous and non-indigenous NGOs on the international scene in expanding communications and opening up for negotiations between indigenous communities and states.

2.- 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 26th to 28th of May and from 27th to 29th of October, both meetings in Copenhagen.

The members of the International Board are:

Georg Henriksen (Norway), chairman; René Fuerst (Switzerland), Vice Chairman; Espen Wæhle (Norway); Dan Rosengren (Sweden); Andrew Gray (Britain); Finn Lynge (Denmark) Jens Dahl (Denmark); Karen B. Andersen (Int. Sec.); Inger Sjørsløv (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 1994 were:

Jens Dahl (director).
Inger Sjørsløv (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: Claus Oreskov, Jørgen Abelsen, Sheila Aikman, Maribel Blasco, Jørgen Manero Jørgensen, Rasmus Nielsen, Lisbeth Jepsen, David Ssezibwa, Neil Stanford, Birgit Stephenson.

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

3.- FINANCES

In 1994 IWGIA came out with a small *surplus*, which was a positive turn of events, having the deficit from last year in mind. However, the surplus is partly based on old debts from subscribers and other buyers of IWGIAs publications, and this money is not easy to collect. Another reason for managing comparatively well is that in 1994 IWGIA signed a contract with DANIDA, the so-called *miniframework* agreement, which gives IWGIA a certain amount of money for projects, information, network, co-ordination etc. This means that IWGIA is now capable of taking decisions on small scale projects, without DANIDA's permission. Naturally IWGIA has to follow the stipulations set out in the contract, but it has given freedom in the selection of small projects, and has also provided us with a certain flexibility financially within IWGIA. Furthermore, IWGIA made a *3 year programme* contract with NORAD, which has been very valuable, as - for the first time ever- we have been able to plan ahead on funding for specific activities.

The main problem, financially, is the difficulty in obtaining *core-funding*. Not funding core activities has been the tendency for the last couple of years, and unfortunately this tendency seems to have become an established prerequisite of the donors. The problems with core-funding means that IWGIA has been forced to use unproportionally much time on *fund-raising*. We are now forced to apply for funding for every specific activity we undertake. Not only is fund-raising a very time-consuming task, but the administration of ear-marked funds for all activities is also time-absorbing.

IWGIA received special funding from EU for activities in connection with the *UN Social Summit*.

As in previous years, IWGIA has worked with development projects, and in 1994 several were completed.

We have tried to find new core-funding countries and have applied to several European countries, but so far without luck. Our core-funding in 1994 was, as earlier, supplied by the Nordic Foreign Ministries, a support which is invaluable to us.

4.- IWGIA's NATIONAL GROUPS

Oslo: The process of reorganisation which was begun in 1993 ended with the constitution of a new group in January 1994. The group has its base in the Anthropology Department of the University of Oslo and there are about 10 active members, who are divided in two smaller subgroups responsible for seminars and publications respectively.

The aim of the seminar/lecture group is both to arrange internal seminars for the group members as well as to arrange open debates. During 1994 several internal meetings were arranged and a panel discussion titled "Can indigenous people survive inside the nation state" was organized. This event was attended by 130 people.

The publication group has published the first of a series of pamphlets regarding the problems of indigenous peoples in Africa. This series is intended mainly for school (high-school and college levels) and for public service and government officials. All in all the Norwegian group has consolidated a good core-group during 1994 and as goals for the near future they hope to get better office-space and secure more funding for the group.

Gothenburg: Two main activities occupied the work of the National group. One was the organising of public lectures and the other was centred on information activities in order to recruit students interested in indigenous issues. Several meetings were arranged and students were informed about IWGIA and about the group local work in Gothenburg. Among foreign visitors were representatives from the CONIC from Guatemala and the representatives of a women handicraft association from Chiapas, Mexico.

Lund: The group has succeeded in the consolidation of an active and stable core-group which has organized many relevant activities during the year. They started the year with a seminar on self-determination with the participation of the IWGIA national groups of Lund, Copenhagen and Gothenburg.

Much effort was put into informing about IWGIA and indigenous peoples' issues, and members of the group have been interviewed on the local radio and TV. Among their information activities was an agreement with a radio station that certain times during the day mentioned IWGIA and a telephone number to which people could call up and get more information about indigenous people. A pamphlet informing about IWGIA was also made and widely distributed.

The group has continued to have regular seminars and lectures about indigenous issues. Special meetings were arranged in connection with the visits of indigenous representatives. They have also continued arranging film evenings where films from Hawaii, Panama and USA have been shown.

Also at international levels the group had an active year. A member of the group participated at the Congress of Americanists in Stockholm and Uppsala in July and one member participated at the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

The group closed the year with the organisation of a major event in a theatre in Lund to celebrate the opening of the UN Decade of Indigenous Peoples. The happening included music, poetry, dance and lectures on indigenous peoples and had a remarkable public success.

Copenhagen: IWGIA - Denmark sponsored a six day film festival on the subject of indigenous peoples in cooperation with the Danish National Museum. The festival received good press coverage and was well attended.

On May first, IWGIA-Denmark collected signatures to protest against the construction of a military test firing range in Bihar, India.

Further protest campaigns were organized in benefit of: Leonard Peltier, the Lubicon Lake Cree, the Western Shoshone Nation, the Innu, Sami hunting rights in Sweden, and arctic hunter-trappers' rights to hunting and trapping.

Throughout the whole year IWGIA-Denmark supplied instruction and guidance to students on the subject of indigenous peoples in North America, Samiland, Siberia and Greenland and gave a number of lectures on indigenous issues in various parts of Denmark. Furthermore, IWGIA-Denmark has done consultant work for the Thule Research Center, which consists of a new museum and research center located in Hundested, Denmark and Thule, Greenland.

Every other week IWGIA-Denmark broadcasts a program centered on a specific indigenous theme from a local radio station covering greater Copenhagen.

IWGIA-Denmark is doing continuous research into the lives and conditions of arctic hunter-trappers. Other areas of special interest are the social, political and ecological complications connected with the Lubicon Lake Cree and the Innu in Labrador; as well as the legal human rights aspects touching on the case of Leonard Peltier, political prisoner in the US.

IWGIA-Denmark has hosted visits from Hawai'i, Indonesia, India, the UN and the arctic. (For details on the Circumpolar Youth-conference, please see elsewhere in this report.)

Moscow: In 1994, the Moscow group continued to disseminate information on the rights of indigenous peoples in Moscow and in towns and native villages of the Russian North, Siberia and the Far East.

Members of the group did fieldwork in Kamchatka and had contacts with the local administration regarding indigenous rights.

In the end of May the ILO representative to the UN was in Moscow. Two members of the IWGIA group were invited by the Russian Ministry of Nationalities to assist him in his mission. He met with Russian officials and representatives of indigenous peoples to discuss the ILO Convention 169 and its implications.

During the year the group had several contacts with officials in Moscow. One of the members' report on Kamchadal and Itelem problems was sent to the Russian Parliament and to the Russian Government. By the request of the administration of the Khanty-Mansisk Autonomous Region a member of the group made a revision for the two drafts of the federal reports legislation concerning the "status of native villages and communities".

Publications has been the most important work of the Moscow group in 1994. The publications *Neotraditionalism in the Russian North* and the *IWGIA Yearbook 1992* in Russian, were published and widely distributed in Moscow and among native communities.

Zurich: Most of the group's work and time during the whole of 1994 was occupied by the planned conference on *Indigenous Peoples Environment & Development*, and by fundraising activities mainly within Switzerland. Due to lack of finances in the beginning of the year the Conference was postponed and scheduled to be held in May 1995. Contacts were established with two other NGOs, Incomindios and the Society for Threatened Peoples, and they will co-organize the conference, working mainly as consultants. Fortunately, during the later part of the year, they got

confirmation for financial support by different agencies and organisations. A lot of work was done contacting and inviting indigenous representatives as well as other resource persons and speakers.

The second major activity of the group has been the publishing of the two first issues of a publication in German, called in its first issue "Grenzenlos" and renamed afterwards in its second issue as "Brennpunkt Indigen". The name was changed in order to be understood at first sight, which they thought to be important for readers. The idea of the first issue was to give an overview on the indigenous world for readers who do not feel familiar with indigenous issues. The second one was focused in the themes of indigenous peoples' rights, development and involuntary resettlement.

Both issues have been sent to a great number of organisations and individuals and reactions had been very positive and stimulating and the Zurich group has already got some subscribers. A third number is planned and it might be linked with the Conference in May 1995.

Christian Erni, member of the national group was hired by IWGIA secretariat to do networking in South East Asia (Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam).

The sub-local group in Basel, established in November 1993, started very actively and motivated. Mainly, they have promoted indigenous issues and IWGIA in the University of Basel. Furthermore, they started with a school project: twice they had the opportunity to arrange classes half a day on the indigenous peoples issue. Cooperation between Zurich and Basel has been improved and in connection with the planned Conference they expect to have a close cooperation between the two groups.

5.- HUMAN RIGHTS WORK

United Nations

Georg Henriksen (chairman of the IWGIA's International board) attended the 50th meeting in the UN Commission on Human Rights in February-March. Through the Human Rights Fund IWGIA had raised money to fund two indigenous participants at the meeting: Aucan Huilcaman from the Mapuche Organisation Consejo de Todas las Tierras (Chile), Victor Kaisiëpo from the organisation West Papuan Peoples Front and Mario Mohango from the South African San Peoples. Statements on behalf of IWGIA were made by the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee and the Interim Government of Bougainville.

Three representatives of the IWGIA board and secretariat took part in the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations in July, and money had been raised by the Human Rights Fund to finance 19 indigenous representatives. Also the secretary of The Human Rights Fund, Lola Garcia-Alix attended the meeting.

The discussions were concentrated on the Draft Declaration, which was adopted in the Working Group and passed on to the Subcommission.

The Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples:

Established in 1984, the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples (HRFIP) is a federated body consisting of four European NGOs, including IWGIA, working on indigenous issues. 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 last few years, realising that the forum of the discussion on the Draft Declaration will move on to the next step within the UN, the HRFIP has expanded its activities to support indigenous participation at the United Nations Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities and the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

At the 1994 meeting of the UN Commission on Human Rights, the Fund covered the attendance of three indigenous representatives: *Victor Kaisiëpo* from West Papua, representing the West Papuan Peoples Front, *Aucan Huilcaman*, representative of the Mapuche organisation "Consejo de Todas las Tierras" and *Mario Mohango*, representative of the IXU group of Bushmen from South Africa.

This year, in order to discuss the results of the International Year and the forthcoming International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, the United Nations summoned governments, indigenous representatives and NGOs to a technical meeting which took place in Geneva the week prior to the Working Group meeting, from Wednesday the 20th to Friday the 22nd of July. This year and due to the fact that the discussion of the Draft was finished last year, the United Nations summoned the 12th session of the Working Group for Indigenous Populations for only one week, from the 25th to the 29th of July.

In 1994 the Fund raised the necessary support for 19 indigenous representatives. Of these, nine received support to attend both the Technical meeting and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, and eight attended only the session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

The indigenous representatives were from Alaska, Hawai'i, Sudan, from the West Papua Aotearoa, Ecuador, Brazil, Botswana, Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Surinam, Kenya, Algeria. Moreover the Fund supported *Louis Vorster* a South-African anthropologist who translated for the Bushmen delegation of South Africa. This year emergency support was also given to *Charles Uwiragiye*, representative of the organisation Association for the Promotion of Batwa from Rwanda.

The Human Rights Fund is the only fund working in the UN with no rules set up by the UN system. The fact that the people from the organisation behind the Fund are present and that the administration takes place in Geneva, means a lot for the indigenous representatives, especially for those who are there for the first time and who feel insecure in the big settings of the UN. The Fund held a meeting for the

indigenous representatives; the purpose of this meeting was to introduce the UN system

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

As the situation is now it is essential that indigenous peoples continue receiving the necessary financial support to follow the discussion of indigenous issues within the UN System. The Fund will continue attempting to secure funding for the indigenous representatives' participation in the sessions of the Working Group, as well as in the sessions of those UN bodies in which the indigenous issue is going to be discussed, in order to monitor the process and to develop strategies to support indigenous peoples' rights.

The European Alliance with Indigenous Peoples (EAIP)

As in previous year required by the membership of the Alliance, 2 meetings, both of which in 1994 were held in Belgium (Brussels and Antwerp respectively). When in Brussels for the meetings anyway, IWGIA normally uses the opportunity to do work with officials within the EU.

In 1994 the Alliance was extended to include 3 new member organisations: Tribal Act from France, Gesellschaft für Bedrohte Völker in Germany, and the Saami Council. The new members are very enthusiastic to work on European level, but started with a lot of financial problems within the alliance. The alliance is now on its final year of the big project "Indigenous Peoples' Participation in Sustainable Development Implementing Agenda 21", funded by the EU commission, and the budget is extremely tight, so a lot of energy has been put into finding a solution to the economic problems in order to make the alliance work more efficiently on indigenous issues within the Commission and the Parliament. The majority of the work in the alliance for the past year has been on this project.

The lobbying work done by the EAIP in 1994 has been :

- to work on indigenous peoples in Siberia
- to lobby the fur issue in the Parliament
- to publish a small newsletter on indigenous peoples' problems with the framework of the EU
- to help indigenous peoples visiting Brussels find their way in the Commission

5.- RESEARCH

In 1994 the Peru and the Brazil components of the IWGIA research project "Indigenous Peoples: Self-determination, Identity and Development" were completed

and the final reports submitted to Danida. As a part of the research project Dennis Gray, a native student from Alaska, spent one month at the IWGIA secretariat as an intern. The Alaska component is in still in process. On the first of the two field trips to Alaska Jens Dahl and Sharon Anderson visited native communities in Prince William Sound. In 1995 this will be followed by visits to native Alutiiq communities on Kodiak Island, the Kenai Peninsula and the Alaska Peninsula.

The Resource Center

The resource and documentation center is still being used by a large number of people, both students, researchers and activists. In 1994 we have been fortunate to have a skilled temporary staff member to take care of the documentation center, but even so it is becoming increasingly clear that IWGIA is in great need of funding to organise and computerise the extensive information gathered through its 27 years of work. This is a unique collection of material, which probably does not exist anywhere else in the world, and IWGIA has in 1994 put some effort into writing applications for funds to expand and organise the resource material.

Networking

The networking trips provide an important way for IWGIA to obtain first-hand information on indigenous issues as well as to strengthen its relations with indigenous groups and organisations.

Most of IWGIA's networking in 1994 took place in relation to visits to projects in Latin America. During December 1994, Alejandro Parellada visited several indigenous groups and organisations in Paraguay, Bolivia and Argentina.

In Paraguay he was in the Paraguayan Chaco and visited the Enxet communities.

In Bolivia he visited the Coordinating body of Indigenous Peoples from Western Bolivia (CIDOB): He also visited the project we have with the Guarani Indians in Santa Cruz.

In Argentina the main visit was to the organisation Thaka Honat of the Salta province.

The Africa work which was begun in 1993 was continued via letters and through the reception of visitors at the secretariat, and preparations were made for expanding the network. Preparations have also been made for the network-building in Asia, which will take place in the coming years.

The expansion of IWGIA's network is to an increasing extent taking place through the contacts made on the international scene, like the UN-fora and conferences. It is, however, of fundamental importance that IWGIA is able to seek out new contacts in areas where indigenous peoples are not yet involved in international organisational work.

In 1994, an IWGIA-hired member of the Zurich National Group, Christian Erni, has conducted a very successful networking trip in South East Asia (Thailand,

Malaysia and Vietnam). This is a first step in the second component of the South-South Communication Program, which focuses on Asia.

Conferences and Meetings

In February, Mette Duekilde from the National Group represented IWGIA at the *annual meeting of the Alliance of the Northern People for Environment and Development (ANPED)* which took place in Cracow (Poland).

In March, Jens Dahl and Alejandro Parellada participated at a meeting in Rovaniemi, Finland, on *Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' Rights*. The meeting was organised by the Lapland University and it focused on reflections upon the achievements of the International Year for Indigenous Peoples.

Indigenous Circumpolar Youth Conference. Fifty young people from the Circumpolar region gathered in Horsholm near Copenhagen for a three day conference from the 7th to the 9th of April 1994. The initiative for the conference came from IWGIA-Denmark and the Saami Council and it was organised by IWGIA-Denmark, Greenlandic Students in Denmark (DKIK) and the Swedish Saami Youth Organisation Saminuorra.

The general theme of the conference was the environment but this was broadly defined to include aspects of the social and cultural environment. The participants discussed a range of topics grouped under the headings of Resources, Culture and Rights and from these discussions adopted three resolutions which reflect the range of the debate within each of the headings. In the final plenum of the conference a formal network was established, the Indigenous Circumpolar Youth Network, to widen contacts with local youth organisations and non-organised indigenous youth. The network will be used to organise future Circumpolar youth conferences and is thus intended to be a source of information and support for local youth who have hitherto been cut off from international indigenous networking.

The Bank Information Center (BIC) in Washington invited Jens Dahl to participate in a meeting to discuss the BIC's Indigenous Peoples' Project. The BIC is an independent institution which prepares and circulates information about the multilateral development banks (MDB) and facilitates contacts between environmental and indigenous organisations and the MDB.

The meeting took place at Harper Ferry outside Washington in May and a small group of persons were invited. The aim of the meeting was to exchange information and to advise the BIC in their further planning of the Indigenous Programme.

In Denmark, a seminar was held in October in cooperation between The Institute of Anthropology at Copenhagen University, the Ethnographical Department at the National Museum and IWGIA. The title was *Indigenous Peoples in the Globalised World*, and it was visited by a large number of students and NGO-professionals and activists. Also DANIDA's representatives were invited, and the

seminar provided an opportunity for making a bridge between the university world and the NGO-world. The proceedings of the seminar will be published in a Danish anthropological periodical, and some papers will be published in *Indigenous Affairs*. Another outcome of the seminar will be the publication of a special issue of *Jordens Folk*, a Danish periodical with an educational focus and widely read by schoolchildren, students and the general public. The Danish Minister for Development Cooperation has contributed to the issue, and his paper will also be published in *Indigenous Affairs*.

Inger Sjørlev and Frank Sejersen took part in a meeting with Chief Pykati-re of the Brazilian Kayapo invited by the Body-Shop. The only purpose of the meeting was to inform about the Body Shop's activities with regard to indigenous peoples as part of the company's image building.

Inger Sjørlev and Jens Dahl participated in the 10th Nordic Symposium on Human Rights in Copenhagen, arranged by the Danish Center for Human Rights.

6. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

IWGIA has been putting more emphasis on its work with development projects. The largest is the *land titling project* in the Peruvian rainforest, under the auspices of the *Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon* (AIDSESP). The project will secure the demarcation and titling of over 100 native communities and the establishment of 7 communal reserves.

The project covers four main areas: inscribing unregistered communities so that they legally exist; titling these communities and extending the titles of other communities so that the areas reflect the needs of the people and protect them from encroachment; the valorization and payment of compensation to colonists who live in the areas being titled and who do not wish to be incorporated into the community; the creation of communal reserves in areas used by the indigenous peoples to protect the environment and provide them with a consistent supply of game and subsistence resources. This project is a continuation of a very similar project successfully ended in 1992. This project will end in mid 1996, and are progressing according to the scheduled plans.

IWGIA is also supporting the strengthening of the *First People of the Kalahari*, an indigenous bushmen organisation in Botswana which works for the rights and empowerment of the bushmen people. The project provides the logistical frames for the organisation to be able to operate. The main activity during 1994 has been to run an awareness raising programme among the dispersed bushmen people: a large number of bushmen settlements /communities have been visited by the project. The communities have hereby been able to discuss the rather hopeless situation within which they find themselves, and new active members have joined the First People of Kalahari organisation. The project has in cooperation with the Botswana Christian Council undertaken 3 regional workshops and another 2 are planned for in 1995. The project has also been engaged in documenting the widespread human rights abuses against the bushmen. The project started in the beginning of 1994 and ends in 1997.

Furthermore IWGIA applied for support to a *printing centre for COICA*, (Coordinadora de Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazonica) in Quito in Ecuador. The project will be started in the beginning of 1995.

IWGIA signed in May 1994 the so-called *Miniframe agreement with DANIDA*, which gives IWGIA possibility of supporting small scale projects without going through DANIDAs application procedures first. This has been a very practical and helpful tool for IWGIA when receiving small projects. IWGIA supported via this miniframe agreement nine projects in 1994, 3 in Peru, and one in Venezuela, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, the Philippines and Rwanda. Most of the projects are still from Latin-america, but the number of projects received from Asia and Africa are increasing. The projects are very different and differs from very practical projects to more logistical support to newly established organisations.

7.- PUBLICATIONS

An important change in our publications has been that the English *Newsletter* and the Spanish *Boletín* have been renamed. Since the 1st issue 1994, the former Newsletter is called *Indigenous Affairs* and the former Boletín is called *Asuntos Indígenas*. The names of the English *Yearbook* and the Spanish *Anuario* have been changed as well. What were formerly the *Yearbook* and *Anuario* are from 1994 called *The Indigenous World* and *El Mundo Indígena* respectively. Furthermore, IWGIA's Annual Report is no longer published in the *Indigenous World* or in *el Mundo Indígena*.

IWGIA's publications are sent free of charge to hundreds of indigenous organisations all over the world. The increasing number of organisations which request our publications have considerably raised the distribution costs, which we try to cover through the sale of subscriptions. IWGIA also has exchange agreements with a large number of NGO's and support organisations all over the world.

The Indigenous Affairs/Asuntos Indígenas are compiled, edited and processed by the IWGIA's secretariat, whereas the *Documents/Documentos* are written especially for IWGIA, and edited and processed by IWGIA.

Indigenous Affairs/Asuntos Indígenas no. 1 1994 highlighted the indigenous rebellion in Chiapas (Mexico) publishing two main articles about the conflict. *Indigenous Affairs* no. 2 was focused on the issue of development and indigenous peoples. This issue was published in connection with the miniframe work agreement with DANIDA. *Indigenous Affairs* no. 3 was dedicated totally to the question of indigenous peoples in Asia. Issue no. 4 was focused on the issue of Indigenous peoples' land-rights and was published with the economical support of NORAD.

Unfortunately, the Document programme had to be reduced due to financial problems.

Document no. 75 *Hawai'i Return to Nationhood* edited by Ulla Hasager and Jonathan Friedman, is a compilation of articles about the indigenous peoples of Hawai'i, and covers in depth the history of Hawai'i, the general situation of the indigenous Hawaiians today and a number of cases documenting some of the struggles taking place.

The publication of this Document has been partly funded through a grant from the Solstice Foundation, Denmark.

Document no.76 *Indigenous People's Experiences with Self-Government*, edited by W.J. Assies and A.J. Hoekema from the University of Amsterdam, came out at the end of the year. In this Document the proceedings of the seminar on arrangements for self-determination by indigenous peoples with national states, 10th and 11th of February 1994, at the Law Faculty of Amsterdam, are published.

8.- VISITORS

In 1994 IWGIA was pleased to host the visits of important indigenous leaders and of well known supporters of indigenous rights. Their visits gave IWGIA valuable and first hand information on the situation of indigenous peoples in their respective countries.

The Arctic: *Julie Kitka*, President of the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) visited the IWGIA office on April. She told us about the present situation in Alaska and about a number of AFN activities in the State Legislature.

Kevin Knight from UNAC and *Corinne Gray* from ICC, both from Canada, visited IWGIA. They presented their project to develop a program model for integrated aboriginal-to-aboriginal development work.

Australia: *Chris Gallus*, member of the Australian Parliament and Shadow Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, visited IWGIA's international secretariat in July. She was informed about IWGIA's publications and project work and also about recent developments concerning the rights of indigenous peoples. Australian politics were discussed, including the significance of the Mabo case and the most urgent problems.

Pacific: *Nalani Minton* and *Puhipau Ahmed* from Hawai'i were at IWGIA in the beginning of March. Puhipau Ahmed was at IWGIA to present Na Maka o ka 'Aina's video Act of War. Nalani Minton visited us to present the results from the Peoples' International Tribunal held in Hawai'i in 1993. Nalani Minton again visited the International Secretariat in August to participate in the presentation of IWGIA's document *Hawai'i Return to Nationhood*.

Central America: *Felipe Milton Lopez* from Chiapas came to Copenhagen invited by IWGIA, IBIS and the International Forum in February. An open meeting was

organised by the three organisations and Lopez reported on the indigenous uprising in Chiapas. The meeting was attended by many people.

Four representatives of the *Union de Artesanas de los Altos de Chiapas* (Union of Indigenous Craftswomen of Chiapas) paid a visit to IWGIA on their way to Mexico from Stockholm. They informed us about the women situation in Chiapas and their plans of setting up a women's handicraft house and their experience with small education projects for women.

From Guatemala we had a visit by the following delegation : *Francisco Cali*, from the organisation "Mayas" and he is adviser to Rigoberta Menchu. *Dr. Luis Bekker*, from the Union Revolucionaria Nacional de Guatemala (URNG) and leader of its delegation in the peace conversations with the Guatemalan Government. *Consuelo Lopez*, representative of the refugee committees. IWGIA held a press conference and NGO meeting, where the visitors reported about the current situation in Guatemala, about the peace conversations and the process of returning of the refugees.

Rigoberta Menchu was in Copenhagen on her way to Mexico from Oslo where she has participated at the Guatemala peace negotiations. Inger Sjørlev and Alejandro Parellada were invited by the Greenland Home Rule to participate at their lunch meeting with Rigoberta. IWGIA was requested by Rigoberta's office to arrange a meeting with the Danish NGOs. The meeting was held at IWGIA's headquarters and more than 30 people representing NGO's participated at the meeting. Rigoberta informed the Danish NGO's about the situation regarding the Guatemala peace negotiations and concerning indigenous matters, she presented the Indigenous Initiative for Peace.

South-America: In April representatives of the Coordinating Committee of Indigenous Organisations from the Amazon Basin (COICA) namely *Evaristo Nugkuag* and *Cristobal Tapuy* visited IWGIA's office. Coica's delegation was in Europe to participate in a seminar in Germany on the Clime Alliance between European cities and Amazon indians.

Evaristo Nugkuag, former president of COICA, informed us about the current work and the future plans of the Clime Alliance, of which he is the chairman. Cristobal Tapuy informed us about the current situation in the Amazon, specifically in Ecuador.

We were happy also to meet *Valerio Grefa*, president of COICA in Copenhagen. The collaboration with indigenous development projects and the possibility of DANIDA's support of COICA's print center was discussed during his visit.

Jaime Stiglich, Ambassador of Peru in the Nordic countries, visited IWGIA in June. The ambassador was interested on the work of IWGIA in general and about the land titling project in Peru in particular. IWGIA made a thorough presentation of the project, its purpose, its successes, its problems and its present state. The ambassador expressed his interest in the project and assured us that steps would be taken to resolve some of the project's problems. He also offered the support of the Embassy at future visits to the project.

Aucan Huilcaman from Chile, leader of the Mapuche indian organisation Consejo de Todas las Tierras (Council of the Lands), paid a visit to IWGIA during his stay in Copenhagen in May. Aucan Huilcaman informed IWGIA about their opposition to the Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), fearing that NAFTA will increase the exploitation of their territories and the violation of their Human Rights.

Never Tuesta from Peru. During his visit we discussed the bilingual education project in Peru,

Chris Wallis (anthropologist) and *Francisco Perez* (Wichi indian), representatives of the Taka- Honat organisation from North-West Salta (Argentina), were in Copenhagen after their participation in the UN Working Group for Indigenous Populations in Geneva. They informed us about their situation and about the land rights problems they have. Furthermore we discussed the radio/communication project implemented in the North- West Salta with IWGIA's financial support.

Africa: In August, IWGIA was visited by *Charles Uwiragiye* of the Association for the Promotion of Batwa in Rwanda. The purpose of his visit was to set up a project with the objective of identifying survivors of the Batwa in accessible refugee camps in Rwanda and bordering countries, and through this to take the initial steps to reestablish the Batwa organisation.

Europe: From Norway IWGIA had the pleasure again to have a fruitful meeting with *Haakon B. Hjelde*, ambassador at the Human Rights Dept. of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who visited IWGIA. At the meeting IWGIA's suggestion to the Danish Parliament for a strategy plan regarding indigenous peoples was discussed.

9.- OTHER ACTIVITIES

With Qaanaaq (Thule) town council and the Greenlanders' House in Copenhagen IWGIA co-organised a *composition contest* among high school pupils in Denmark and in Greenland. The theme of the composition was Indigenous Peoples and the Right to Development. The winners were Karoline Skjerov and Hanne Sloth from Denmark and both won a trip to Qaanaak (Thule) in March /April 1994.

The **video** "The Ashaninka people between the shining path and the army" made by Alejandro Parellada and Henrik Lund as a visual element of our land titling project in the Ucayali region (Peru), was awarded with *The Golden Reel*, the first prize of the International Television Association video contest in Denmark.

As in former years, on the 12 th of October IWGIA had a *National Collection Day*. This year IWGIA's campaign focused on the indigenous situation in Chiapas. A pamphlet in Danish was produced and distributed widely.

Claus Oreskov from IWGIA-Denmark was hired In November 1994 for a period of four months to coordinate IWGIA's activities in connection with the *World Summit for Social Development* to be held in Copenhagen, March 1995.

10.- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In 1994 as in the last many years, IWGIA received most of its core funding from the Nordic Foreign Ministries, a support which has and still is of invaluable importance to our work. IWGIA is completely dependant on receiving core funding for the secretariat, and we are very grateful for this continuous support which we receive from the Nordic Foreign Ministries.

In 1994 we also received a small amount from the Danish Lotto, an amount we hope to be receiving also in the coming years. These grants are distributed to humanitarian organisations in Denmark in accordance with some specific rules relating to these organisations' turnover and financial status.

Earmarked funding was raised from the Danish State Lottery Funds (tipsmidlerne), the European Union (EU), The Norwegian Development Agency (NORAD), Solhvervsfonden, The Danish Development Agency (DANIDA) to different programs carried out by IWGIA, such as international meetings, UN work etc.

For development projects IWGIA continues to work with DANIDA on projects in Peru, Chile, the Philippines, Botswana and with smaller projects within the miniframe agreement in Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil, the Philippines and Rwanda.

For the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples, IWGIA in cooperation with Anti-Slavery International, KWIA and NCIV, raised money from The Norwegian Foreign Ministry, Solhvervsfonden, Fredsfonden, The Norwegian Church Aid, The Danish Church Aid, The Swedish Church Aid, The Danish Foreign Ministry, CAFOD and Christian Aid.

11.- CONCLUSION AND WORK AHEAD

The world is in a period of time when the rights of indigenous peoples are not only an urgent issue as such, but when the questions of avoiding and dealing with potential ethnic conflicts are some of the most pressing problems for the world's survival in human and socially well organised forms.

World emphasis will and must be on indigenous issues in the coming years, both as a direct outcome of the UN Decade, and as a consequence of the global attention to cultural pluralism and forms of autonomy and self determination within states. Finding new models for self-determination, while still preserving the security

and basis provided by the state structure seems to be one of the most urgent problems in the world today.

An issue which is becoming more and more obvious in relation to communication between indigenous peoples themselves, between NGOs like IWGIA and indigenous organisations, and in relation to the dissemination of information on indigenous issues, is the rapid development in communication and information technology. Already, many indigenous groups are using modern technology in their communication. Internet, fax-machines, e-mail, these technical inventions have a substantial influence upon the possibilities for establishing networks and exchanging experiences and information among indigenous peoples, and for awareness-raising among the general public.

IWGIA has not had the economic possibilities for getting on the advanced communication train yet, but we are aware of the development and shall in the coming years try to seek funding for a modernisation of our own communications system.

In the coming year IWGIA shall continue its work within the current programs: The South-South Communication program and the empowerment and promotion of indigenous people human rights program. We shall continue the combined work of publication, project support and human rights and political activist work with a view to strengthening indigenous peoples' possibilities for conducting their own affairs and create a solid basis for the work towards self-determination.

Without the continuous help of our financial supporters our work would be impossible, and indigenous peoples would be much worse off. We thank all of our supporters and hope to be able to count on them for further activities.