



**INTERNATIONAL WORK
GROUP FOR INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS**
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IWGIA



**ANNUAL REPORT
1998**

IWGIA



THE INTERNATIONAL WORK GROUP FOR INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS

IWGIA is an international, non-governmental organisation, which supports indigenous peoples world wide in their struggle for self-determination. IWGIA's activities focus on human rights work, research, documentation and dissemination of information, and project work in co-operation with indigenous organisations and communities.

THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Indigenous peoples are the disadvantaged descendants of those peoples that inhabited a country prior to the formation of a state. When immigrants from Europe settled in the Americas and Oceania, and when new states were created after colonialism was abolished in Africa and Asia, certain peoples became marginalised. These are the indigenous peoples of the world. Today, they form a category of people that must be recognised on the basis of their human rights as peoples. Indigenous peoples are victims of colonisation. Nowadays, they face serious difficulties such as the constant threat of territorial invasion and murder, the plundering of their resources, cultural and legal discrimination, as well as lack of recognition suffered by the indigenous institutions. All this endangers the very cultural diversity of the planet.

In 1998 the world's indigenous peoples account for more than 300 million individuals, divided into at least 5000 peoples. Indigenous peoples emphasize their rights as collectivities by calling themselves a people or nation.

AIMS

IWGIA co-operates with indigenous peoples all over the world and supports their fight for human rights, self-determination, their right to territory, control of land and resources, cultural integrity, and the right to development.

Through publications, human rights work, networking, conferences, campaigns and projects, IWGIA aims to support indigenous peoples in their struggle to improve general life conditions, to improve relationships with the nation states of which they are part, and to increase control of the global economic and political forces that affect their lives.

IWGIA aims to give indigenous peoples the possibility of organizing themselves and opens up channels for indigenous peoples' own organisations to claim their rights.

HISTORY

Since its foundation, IWGIA has followed the indigenous movement and continuously increased its activities and expanded its network with indigenous peoples worldwide.

The initiative to establish a network of researchers and human rights activists concerned about indigenous peoples' affairs came when, in 1968, news came out in the international press of the genocide of Indians in the Amazon. The first links established were with Brazilian and Paraguayan activists. Soon, North American Indian activists and people from Oceania, the Arctic and Asia joined the work.

Today, IWGIA works in all parts of the world where indigenous peoples live. Only recently have the indigenous peoples of Russia and Africa become involved in the global network.

IWGIA IN 1998

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INTRODUCTION

It was in 1968 that IWGIA was founded as a reaction to the many reports on gross human rights violations against the Amazon Indians. The aim of the newly founded organisation was, first of all, to document on ethnocide and genocide against indigenous peoples all over the world. In the first years of its existence, much emphasis was on the situation in Latin America. This changed in the early 1970s when indigenous peoples from the Arctic, Australia, New Zealand, Scandinavia and North America joined with the Indians of Latin America to establish regional and international indigenous organisations.

In 1998, when IWGIAs celebrated its 30th anniversary, the proliferation of activities compared to the initial agenda is very conspicuous. On the documentation side we published in 1998 five Books in English and four Books in Spanish. The IWGIA magazine is now regularly published four times a year in an English and a Spanish version. A few years ago, the board of IWGIA decided to put full emphasis to our work within the United Nations' system dealing with indigenous issues. This implied that we took part in several indigenous human rights meetings and that funds were raised for about 50 Indigenous representatives themselves to present their case to the United Nations. To this should be added that IWGIA, in 1998, made many efforts to support indigenous organisations to organise regional meetings to discuss the possible establishment of a Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples. Such meetings were convened in Kuna Yala, Panama and in Indore, India. To this should be added that a conference on protected areas was organised in Sabah and two major indigenous womens' conferences were convened in India and Thailand.

In 1998, IWGIAs largest development project was finalised. For 10 years, IWGIA has worked with indigenous peoples of the Peruvian Amazon to have their lands and territories demarcated, inscribed and titled. In Ucayali region and under this project, 209 communities have had their titles approved to which should be added 3 territorial reserves and 4 communal reserves. The experiences gained from this project have been used in other land titling project in Peru and will be applied in other countries. The titling of land is a pre-condition for the indigenous peoples of the Amazon region to further develop their communities, but is no firm guarantee against intrusions of outsiders. On the initiative of the local indigenous organisations, IWGIA therefore seek means to ensure further development options in regions already being titled.

Besides the mentioned project in the Ucayali region, IWGIA is involved in two other major projects in Peru, a community development project in Bolivia and a capacity raising project among the Bushmen in Botswana. Furthermore, IWGIA is involved in a substantial amount of small projects, first of all in support of indigenous capacity building on all continents.

For two years, IWGIA will focus on indigenous issues in Oceania. This is a long-term programme in which we for two years (1994-95) looked specifically into indigenous issues in Africa, later to focus on Asia and now on indigenous peoples in Oceania. This initiative is composed of networking, conferences and publications with the idea to investigate into IWGIA's future role and work in this region.

From being a small organisation run by volunteers, the IWGIA secretariat in Copenhagen now has a staff of about 12 persons. To cope with this situation, an internal evaluation was carried out in 1998, and an external capacity analysis has been initiated by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be finalised in the Spring 1999. To further this process, a small seminar was convened to look into aspects, problems and possibilities of IWGIA supporting indigenous organisations and facilitating indigenous development projects.

Jens Dahl



IWGIAS' WORK IN 1998

CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA

ASIA

AFRICA

INDIGENOUS WOMEN

HUMAN RIGHTS

THE NATIONAL GROUPS

LATIN AMERICA

1998 has been a year of intense activity for the indigenous movement in Central and South America. In virtually every country of the continent, local and national organisations have been drawing up fighting strategies which have, in many cases, required external support.

It has been impossible for IWGIA to support every one of these initiatives but we have nevertheless tried to deepen our work, both in the area of dissemination and in concrete support to projects, and to facilitate the participation of indigenous leaders in international fora.

We endeavoured to accompany the process in Chiapas, Mexico, with a visit at the beginning of the year which enabled us to strengthen our contacts with the region's indigenous organisations. In this respect, financial support was provided for training workshops organised by the Pluriethnic Autonomous Regions (Regiones Autónomas Pluriétnicas) and for the participation of indigenous leaders within the United Nations headquarters in Geneva. Through our publications we are also trying to provide information on the peace negotiations between the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) and the Mexican government.

Support has also been given to the communications media of different local organisations, such as the 'El Regional' newspaper in Guatemala. In 1998, our three year funding of this Mayan newspaper's bilingual supplements came to an end.

The indigenous organisations have established that territorial defence is their main demand. In this respect, IWGIA continues to support different initiatives in order, first of all, to gain the demarcation and titling of native communities. Our experience has focused on the Peruvian Amazon where we have been working alongside AIDSESP, an Amazonian organisation which incorporates some 40 indigenous federations. In the regions of Madre de Dios, Ucayali and Alto Amazonas, work has continued on the legalisation of indigenous territories. The projects in these three regions came to an end this year, with very positive results. It is our hope to be able to continue the work in this area, taking on the defence of land already titled, through production and marketing of its products. This type of project is a new challenge, which IWGIA is prepared to face up to.

In Bolivia we continue our modest funding of the La Paz office of the national organisation, CIDOB. At the same time we continue to support the Sirionó people



of the region of Beni, together with the NGO Ciddebeni. The project is providing the community with training in the management of their natural resources and income generation through the sale of honey and firewood.

In the area of publications, we have published the papers and discussion of the meeting on protected areas and indigenous peoples, held in Pucallpa, Peru during 1997. The book is called, "*Liberation through Land Rights in the Peruvian Amazon*". Continuing the environmental theme, we published "*Sólo queremos vivir en paz*" (All we want is to live in peace), a paper by the lawyer Lily La Torre on oil company activities within indigenous territories in the Peruvian rainforest. Lastly, we endeavoured to document and analyse the land titling process in Peru in the book "*Liberation through Land Rights in the Peruvian Amazon*" by the lawyer Pedro García and the anthropologists, Søren Hvalkof and Andrew Gray.



ASIA

In 1998 IWGIA consolidated its work in those countries in Asia, where we have been active since years and have established close relationships with indigenous peoples' organisations. This was mainly done through funding and co-organising conferences in India, Thailand and Malaysia and by continuing supporting projects in India, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. Through networking trips to Cambodia and Vietnam, IWGIA has begun expanding its activities to the Indochina sub-region.



The conferences were part of larger cross-regional programmes and connected to IWGIA's overarching policy of addressing issues identified and prioritised by indigenous peoples themselves. IWGIA has funded and participated in two conferences on indigenous women's issues: The "Second Asia Indigenous Women's Conference" in Kanchanaburi, Thailand, and the "Conference on Indian Tribal/Indigenous Women" in Dehra Dun, India. The issue of biodiversity conservation and indigenous rights was addressed by the "Conference on Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas in South and Southeast Asia" which took place in Kudasan, Sabah, Malaysia. Whereas the former two conferences were entirely organised by local and regional organisations, the latter was jointly organised by PACOS (Partners of Community Organisations), a local indigenous partner of IWGIA, the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), the Forest Peoples Programme and IWGIA. This conference was the second of four conferences on the same issue planned to be organised in the different regions of the world.

Project support also reflects IWGIA's policy which is based on priorities set by indigenous peoples in the region. The issue of land rights is the focus of the project "Addressing the Question of Tribal Land" implemented by GRAVIS in Bihar, India. The project was in its third year of implementation. A new project co-operation focusing on land rights was started with Inter Peoples Exchange, Inc. (IPEX) in the Philippines. The project "Promoting Indigenous Peoples' Rights to their Ancestral Domains and Self-Determination" mainly aims at empowering indigenous organisations to assert and defend their right to their ancestral domains.

In Thailand, the land right question of indigenous communities is inseparably linked to conservation issues due to a strong environmentalist lobby pressuring for an uncompromising watershed and biodiversity conservation policy. The Highland Natural Conservation Programme of IMPECT in Thailand has been supported by IWGIA since 1997. It supports indigenous communities in Chomthong District of Chiang Mai Province, where pressure by radical environmentalists on indigenous communities is heaviest and has increased in 1998.

Similarly, RLEK's Community Forest Management Project in Uttar Pradesh, India supported the indigenous Van Gujjar communities in having the right to manage Rajaji National Park, their ancestral domain recognised by the government. And a small support was granted for following up on the promises of the government of Sri Lanka to allow the Wanniyala-Aeto to return to their ancestral land from where they have been expelled when Maduru Oya Nationalpark was created.

The loss of culture and identity especially among the indigenous youth is an issue of major concern to indigenous organisations in Asia. The Cordillera Peoples' Alliance (CPA) in the Philippines is addressing the problem through its Cultural Renewal Programme. IWGIA has supported the programme since 1996.

Supporting the peace process in Northeast India and the Chittagong Hill Tracts of neighbouring Bangladesh has been made a priority programme in IWGIA's work in South Asia. In recognition of the crucial role women play in conflict resolution and in bringing about lasting peace, we have started this new initiative with supporting the "Naga Women's Peace Conference cum Seminar" organised by the Naga Women's Union of Manipur and by granting a small sum for improving the infrastructure of the Naga Mother's Association in Nagaland State.

With networking trips to Vietnam and Cambodia IWGIA has gained a better understanding of the situation of the indigenous peoples in the Indochina sub-region. Indochina is home to an astonishingly large number of indigenous peoples with an incredibly rich cultural heritage. Their rights are however not sufficiently protected and many groups face severe economic hardship and are under severe assimilation pressure. The two networking trips, followed by a trip to Laos in 1999, are to provide the basis for IWGIA's future strategy for Indochina.



AFRICA

SUPPORT TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The major activity of IWGIA in Africa is the support to the Bushmen in Botswana, and this work was continued and tended in 1998. Since 1994 IWGIA has been supporting a Bushman organisation "First People of the Kalahari" (FPK). The aim of FPK is to enhance the human rights situation of Bushmen in Botswana. Though Botswana in general has a good human rights record, the Bushmen are still severely discriminated against and the great majority live a miserable life in re-settlement communities or as farm workers on big cattle farms.



In 1998 IWGIA started supporting a second project phase with FPK entitled "Recognition of the Bushmen's land rights, human rights and cultural rights in Botswana". This is a considerably enlarged project, and the focus is to strengthen the institutional capacity of FPK and to support their work on land rights and human rights issues. At the request of FPK, a Danish advisor has been employed to assist the organisation during a two year period. This is not usual IWGIA policy, but IWGIA responded positively to the request as the institutional capacity of FPK is still very weak and as they urgently need assistance to continue the development of the organisation and its work. The advisor started working with FPK in October. The major activity in the project during 1998 has been to work on the land rights issue in Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR). This is one of the last remaining traditional lands of the Bushmen in Botswana, and the government of Botswana has tried by all means to evict the inhabitants from the area in order to use it for other development purposes. FPK has together with other NGOs tried to get into a dialogue with the government to stop the evictions and try to negotiate a solution whereby the land rights of the Bushmen to the area are respected. The government has responded negatively, and FPK is now preparing how to proceed with the issue.

In 1998 IWGIA has strengthened its network with indigenous organisations in Kenya and Tanzania. Some pastoralist organisations have been visited in Kenya, and pilot project support has been given to the organisation "Loodoariak Community Land & Development Programme" (LCLP). The aim of the project is to do lobby activities on land rights issues. Further funding might be given to this and other indigenous organisations in Kenya within areas of land rights and organisational capacity building. An assessment trip to Kenya addressing these issues will be carried out in 1999 by an IWGIA consultant.

In 1998 a Conference on Indigenous Peoples of Eastern, Central and Southern Africa was prepared. The conference took place in Tanzania by the end of January 1999. The conference was organised in co-operation with The Pastoralist Indigenous NGO's Forum (PINGO's Forum) in Tanzania. The preparations for the conference were extensive and required considerable resources at the IWGIA secretariat. More than 80 peoples attended the conference and during the preparations there was extensive communication with representatives from hunter gatherer and pastoralist communities in Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. Likewise there was communication with African experts and human rights activists as well as representatives from international institutions like the African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the European Commission who were invited to the conference as resource persons.

INDIGENOUS WOMEN

INDIGENOUS WOMEN'S ISSUES

In 1998 IWGIA started putting more emphasis on indigenous women's issues. This should be seen partly as the result of a general trend which has been building up for several years and was greatly enhanced by the process leading up to the Fourth International Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995, making indigenous women more vocal and assertive of their rights. But it also had to do with an increasing awareness within IWGIA itself that as a Human Rights Organisation, IWGIA had the obligation of taking on board indigenous women's rights as well.



Thus IWGIA supported two important indigenous women's conferences: The Conference of Indian Tribal/Indigenous Women held in Dehra Dun (U.P., India) from 15 to 17 March and organised by Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra (RLEK), which gathered seventy three tribal women from all over India; and The Second Asian Indigenous Women's Conference held in Kanchanaburi (Thailand) from 25 to 29 March and organised by the Asia Indigenous Peoples' Pact (AIPP), the Asian Indigenous Women's Network (AIWN) and IWGIA, which gathered thirty women from eight different Asian countries.

Both conferences highlighted the very difficult situation most indigenous women live under as a consequence of external factors (land alienation, conflict situations, capitalistic development, etc.) and oppressive patriarchal practices within their own societies. A common recommendation was that indigenous women should organise at grass roots level as well as at national and regional level in order to gain access to and fully participate in the decision making processes.

IWGIA furthermore supported several local/regional conferences with small grants.

Another important effort was the publication of Document 88 Indigenous Women: The Right to a Voice, a collection of articles and interviews focusing on the situation of indigenous women today. With a few exceptions, the articles have been written by indigenous female grass roots activists and academics from the Americas, Africa, Asia and Oceania. The Document which gives - from an indigenous woman's perspective - a vivid picture of the many different realities and problems indigenous women are facing, was very well received both by indigenous organisations and by non-indigenous readers.

As a new and permanent feature of The Indigenous World, it was decided to introduce a section on Indigenous Women's Issues.

Finally, the Board took steps to get a Gender Strategy Paper elaborated. A first preliminary draft was discussed at the Board Meeting in October 1998, and a final draft is expected to be presented at the forthcoming Board Meeting.

HUMAN RIGHTS

In 1998, IWGIA continued to place special emphasis on following discussions on the rights of indigenous peoples in the United Nations system, and participated in the 54th Session of the Commission on Human Rights (March - April 1998), the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (July 1998) and the Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to discuss the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (December 1998).



The main objectives of IWGIA in these processes were:

- to distribute information on the development of these processes by way of publications;
- to facilitate the participation of the representatives of indigenous organizations in the United Nations meetings where indigenous rights are being discussed. As in previous years, IWGIA publications regularly provided information on the development of the discussions either by way of its own reports, or the publication of relevant indigenous declarations presented at United Nations fora.

With respect to indigenous participation at the United Nations fora, IWGIA, as a member of the **Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples** that has ensured the participation of over 300 indigenous representatives since 1984, continued in 1998 to contribute in a substantive way by acquiring the economic resources that made it possible to support the participation of a total of 49 indigenous representatives from throughout the world in the different working groups, and in the Commission on Human Rights. The Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples was the financial body that supported the greatest number of indigenous representatives this year. Moreover, IWGIA facilitated the accreditation necessary for a great number of indigenous representatives by way of its ECOSOC Consultative Status, that is required in order to be able to participate in these meetings.

In 1998, IWGIA gave special priority to following and supporting the discussions on the two fundamental objectives of the Decade for the World's Indigenous Peoples, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the establishment of a Permanent Forum for indigenous peoples within the UN system. With respect to this latter process, IWGIA not only supported indigenous participation in the official UN meetings where this issue was discussed, but also contributed the technical and economic resources necessary for the organization of two regional indigenous conferences: one held in Kuna Yala (Panama) in March, and another in Indore (India) in September. Both conferences were organized by indigenous organizations with the technical and financial support of IWGIA. The purpose of these regional conferences was first and foremost to provide information and launch a debate among indigenous organizations that would allow the possibility of elaborating concrete strategies and proposals regionally on this issue.

The conference held in Kuna Yala (Panama), as well as the one held in Indore (India) both made a call for the rapid establishment of a Permanent Forum for indigenous peoples within the UN system, at the highest possible level within the system, with a wide mandate and equal membership between governments and peoples. The resulting declarations

of both conferences were sent to the UN and have been included in the official documentation of the UN on this topic.

In December 1998, the fourth session of the Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was held. Indigenous representatives continued to maintain their position that the Draft Declaration should be adopted as soon as possible in its current text, including the concept of self-determination as a fundamental pillar of all the articles contained in the Declaration. Yet another year, the indigenous caucus managed to maintain the current text of the Declaration intact, but also expressed their disappointment that no article was adopted this year. As usual, IWGIA will be publishing in "Indigenous World 98-99" a detailed report on the development of this working group, to be written by Andrew Gray.

In 1998, IWGIA also followed and supported the participation of indigenous representatives at the Fourth Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-4), held in Bratislava in May 1998. This session of the COP was of particular relevance due to its discussions on the need to establish an intersessional working group on Article 8 (j) and related articles to consider the role of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous communities, including traditional lifestyles of special relevance to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Despite the strong opposition of certain governments, indigenous organizations, with the support of numerous NGOs managed to achieve the approval of a resolution on the establishment of an intersessional working group on the implementation of Article 8 (j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, that will hold its first meeting in January 2000 in Montreal (Canada). The book "Indigenous Heritage and Self-Determination" written by Anthony Simpson was published by IWGIA in 1998. This document was widely used at the Bratislava meeting, and was distributed among indigenous organizations, experts and government representatives participating at the meeting.



THE NATIONAL GROUPS

The National Groups consist of a wide range of different people, mostly students and graduates, who work on a voluntarily basis. The National Groups are responsible for obtaining the necessary funding to sustain their various activities.

The work of IWGIA's National Groups consists primarily in disseminating information that may contribute to a broader understanding of the, often precarious, situation of indigenous peoples. This includes publication of newsletters, campaigns, conferences, letters of protest, etc.

Generally, the National Groups are concerned with land disputes, resource management in indigenous areas, self-determination and other causes of conflict between indigenous peoples and local or state authorities, which often result in violations of the basic rights of the indigenous population.



At the moment there are National Groups in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland and Russia. Following is a brief summary of some of their main activities:

SWEDEN

In Sweden the National Group consists of two Local Groups, situated in Lund and Gothenburg respectively.

Lund:

In addition to the publication of a newsletter on a regular basis, the Group has started a series of seminars on "Multiculturalism, Ethnicity and Indigenous Peoples". This year the annual Film Festival was held in March and featured 25 films about indigenous peoples from different parts of the world, and in September a small Film Festival with contributions from Micronesia, North America and Australia was held.

In October the Group had a Latin American Conference with participants from Peru, Chile, Ecuador and Guatemala and in October there was a Saami Seminar on reindeer herding and land ownership, finally in November another conference was held, this time on Africa, with participants from Niger, Namibia, Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Lund Group has started a school presentation project in order to raise the general awareness on indigenous issues, which is scheduled to continue in 1999. This is also the case for the Guatemala project, which aims at disseminating the Peace Talks, a project for which funding has finally been obtained.

Gothenburg:

The Group has held a series of lectures. Among others, Danilo Beltran from the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace was invited to talk about human rights in the Philippines, and Claes Corlin from the Department of Anthropology in Lund talked about a project on land rights in Vietnam.

The Group in Gothenburg has started to publish a series of booklets on indigenous issues called "Studier om Ursprungsfolk", each to contain 3-4 articles.

DENMARK

Copenhagen:

The Danish National Group has now established weekly office hours on a permanent basis every Monday from 11.00 to 13.00 in order to make the handling of urgent cases and public relations more efficient.

The most significant event in the National Group this year has been the Second Indigenous Circumpolar Youth Conference, which took place in Hundested, Denmark in November. The participants were youth representatives from various indigenous organisations around the Arctic and the direct result was a number of resolutions on issues of indigenous concern.

NORWAY

Tromsø:

The National Group in Norway is co-operating with the Center for Saami Studies, Norway, the San Carlos University in Guatemala and the University of Botswana in order to promote issues of relevance to indigenous peoples.

The Group has held a handful of informal meetings in which general information on IWGIA's activities and publications was given to staff and students at the University of Tromsø.

SWITZERLAND

Basel:

The Group has finished the teaching material on indigenous peoples, which is to be used in schools. The material has 5 geographical subjects: Saami, Oceania, North America, Guatemala and India and deals with issues such as bio-diversity, tourism, resources, land rights and self-determination.

The courses given in high schools have been very successful and it has been decided to double the number next year.

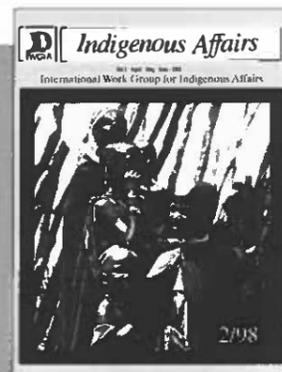
The network of Swiss NGO's (SIUG, Co-ordination of the Indigenous Peoples Swiss Support Groups) continued the process of lobbying the Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation in order to influence a guiding paper on indigenous peoples and development.

Further more, six members from the Swiss National Group participated in the "Working Group on Indigenous Peoples", which took place in Geneva in July.

PUBLICATIONS IN 1998

Issued four times a year, illustrated, published in English and Spanish.

- Articles on current affairs of concern to indigenous peoples, and on indigenous peoples' relations to the states.
- Analysis and commentaries
- Historical background
- Development and human rights work
- Short News
- Calendar on indigenous peoples and the United Nations



INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS

ASUNTOS INDÍGENAS

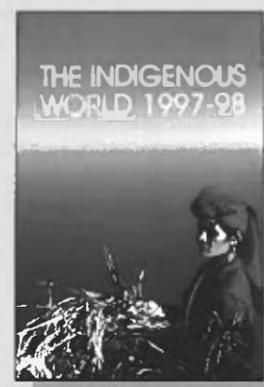


THE INDIGENOUS WORLD

The IWGIA yearbook is issued every year in June. Aprox. 200 pages.

The yearbook covers:

- progresses and setbacks in indigenous peoples' fight for selfdetermination
- recent developments in indigenous communities all over the world
- updated information on international human rights work concerning indigenous peoples



EL MUNDO INDÍGENA

- movements and changes in the indigenous organisational landscape

The IWGIA yearbook is based on information received by indigenous and no-indigenous experts, human rights activists and researchers.



FROM PRINCIPLES TO PRACTICE
**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION
IN LATIN AMERICA**



The book is the result of a conference which took place in Pucallpa, Peru in 1997 where indigenous delegates and conservationists came up with an analysis of some practical examples of indigenous peoples living in protected areas in Latin America. The book presents case studies from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela. Edited by IWGIA, AIDSESP (the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon) and FPP (Forest Peoples Programme).

**LIBERATION THROUGH LAND RIGHTS IN
THE PERUVIAN AMAZON**



The book is an attempt to reflect the process of implementing an ambitious project of territorial planning in the Ucayali region for the demarcation and titling of indigenous communities.

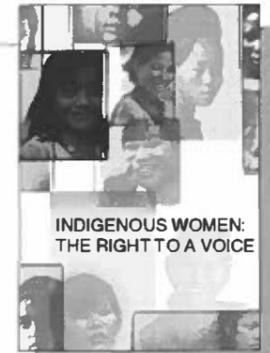
The first section of the book is written by the lawyer, Pedro García Hierro, on the background of the project, describing the conditions of slavery to which the indigenous people of Ucayali were subjected. In the second article the Danish anthropologist S. Hvalkof, covers the history of Atalaya and Gran Pajonal region based on his personal experience. The third part is written by the anthropologist Andrew Gray and describes the implementation of the project.

**INDIGENOUS WOMEN:
THE RIGHT TO A VOICE**

Edited by Diana Vinding

Is a collection of articles and interviews focusing on the situation of indigenous women today. With a few exceptions, the articles have been written by indigenous female grass roots activists and academics from the Americas, Africa, Asia and Oceania.

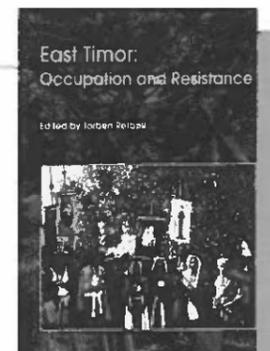
The Document gives a vivid picture of the many different realities and problems indigenous women are facing.



**EAST TIMOR:
OCCUPATION AND RESISTANCE**

Edited by Torben Retbøll

The book is a sequel to *East Timor, Indonesia and the Western Democracies*, which was published in 1980 as IWGIA Document no. 40, and *East Timor: The Struggle Continues*, which was published four years later as IWGIA Document no. 50. The earlier reports covered the conflict from the Indonesian invasion in 1975 until 1984, whereas this new report concentrates largely on developments since then.



ISÓLO QUEREMOS VIVIR EN PAZI

Experiencias petroleras en territorios
indígenas en la Amazonía peruana

The book is one of the results of the research work carried out by Lily de la Torre on the oil exploitation experiences in the indigenous territories in Peruvian Amazon.

The author is a Peruvian lawyer from the NGO Racimos de Ungurahui who has during many years been the legal adviser of many local and national indigenous federations in Peru. Edited only in Spanish.



FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Experience has taught us that in order to fully use the opportunities of the international human rights instruments, indigenous organisations must have a strong local and regional base. In accordance with this, IWGIA will continue to support indigenous capacity building, including facilitating regional human rights meetings. In late 1998, a conference was planned to be convened in January 1999 in Arusha, Tanzania, with indigenous peoples from Eastern-, Central- and southern Africa. With support from IWGIA, an Oceania-wide gathering is planned to be held in Tahiti in the Autumn of 1999 and a follow-up conference on the Permanent Forum is planned for indigenous peoples of Latin America.

Late 1998, the Commission of the European Union adopted a policy paper on support to indigenous peoples in developing countries and this was followed by a European Council resolution. Associated with this new EU policy, IWGIA applied for and was given the means for initiating a capacity programme which will make it possible to further put emphasis on capacity raising efforts in indigenous communities. The planning of this programme will take place in connection with programmes to be carried out by the Sámi Council and the Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests.

To further strengthen IWGIA's own ability to deal with development issues, a seminar will be organised with the focus on capacitation of local, regional and international indigenous NGOs.

One topic which seems to become still more urgent to indigenous peoples is the opportunity to establish constructive agreements with the states. Agreements which are entered upon with the full consent of indigenous peoples and based on equitability and following the true notion of partnership. To investigate into this, IWGIA will take a number of initiatives. One is to organise or facilitate meetings among indigenous peoples who have experience with national political parties in order to learn from each others' experiences. A further initiative will be to have focus on the so-called peace processes now taking place in Northeastern India (Nagaland) and in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh.

Finally, it should be mentioned that IWGIA in early 1999 will adopt a document which will have focus on suggested strategies for initiatives to be pursued in the second half of the UN Decade on indigenous peoples.



NB revision
STATSAUTORISERET REVISOR

Audit Report

I, the undersigned, have audited the Annual Accounts for 1998 of IWGIA for the period 1 January 1998 - 31 December 1998 as prepared by the Management.

Audit performance

I planned and performed my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards as applied in Denmark so as to obtain reasonable assurance that the accounts are free from material errors and omissions. During my audit I assessed the materiality and risk in order to verify the basis and documentation of the amounts and other information disclosed in the annual accounts. Further, I considered the accounting policies and estimates applied by the management, and I evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the annual accounts.

My audit did not give rise to qualification of opinion.

Conclusion

In my opinion the annual accounts have been presented in accordance with the accounting provisions of Danish legislation and give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities of the organisation, the financial position and result for the year.

Frederiksberg April 16, 1999

Niels B. Jensen
State-Authorized Public Accountant

IWGIA - ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 1998

The Management's endorsement of the annual accounts

The following annual accounts for 1998 which present a surplus of DKK 491,808 to be carried forward to 1999 after which the equity capital of the organisation amounts to DKK 1,124,226 have been submitted for the endorsement of the Board of Management.

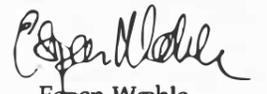
Copenhagen April 16, 1999

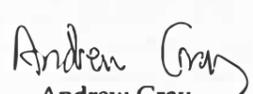

Jens Dahl
Director


Karen B. Andersen
Administrator

Approved and endorsed by the board meeting April 16, 1999


Georg Henriksen


Espen Wæhle


Andrew Gray


Sidsel Saugestad

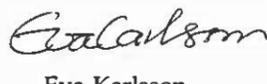

Dan Rosengren

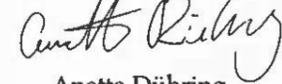

Alejandro Parellada

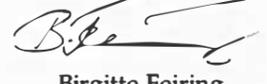

Lola García-Alix


Tanja Berger


Olga Murashko


Eva Karlsson


Anette Dühring


Birgitte Feiring

IWGIA - ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 1998

Profit and Loss Account 1998

note		1998	1997
	Receipts		
1	General subsidies	2,658,672	2,420,924
2	Other income	427,324	311,550
	Total Receipts	3,085,996	2,732,474
	Completed Projects and Programs DANIDA-funded activities		
	Total grants	9,996,149	
	Expenditure	(10,032,043)	(12,794)
	Other activities		
	Total grants	1,884,313	
	Expenditure	(2,025,151)	(105,231)
		2,909,264	2,614,449
	Publication		
	Publication expenditure	(1,255,136)	(1,595,328)
	Grants for publication	37,470	
	Paid by projects and programs	1,013,071	1,319,267
		2,704,669	2,338,388
	Expenditure		
3	Meetings and conferences	(347,578)	(165,083)
4	Staff expenditure	(4,032,463)	(3,468,024)
5	Secretariat expenditure	(848,944)	(623,705)
6	Implementation funds from projects and programs	3,016,124	2,176,050
	Carried forward to next year	491,808	257,626

Balance Sheet 31 December 1998

note	Assets	1998	1997
	Fixed Assets		
	Deposits	6,293	
	Shares, Sydbank	1,375	
	Total Fixed Assets	7,668	
	Current Assets		
	Outstanding Accounts		
	Outstanding amounts from subscription sales, etc	79,043	98,388
	Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund	2,753	104,354
	VAT outstanding	79,497	62,854
7	Other amounts outstanding	85,133	70,602
	Prepaid expenses	25,170	0
	Total Outstanding Accounts	271,596	336,198
	Liquid Assets		
	Cash at hand and currency	24,271	13,099
	Giro bank deposits	5,658	118,765
	Bank deposits	923,625	527,416
		953,554	659,280
8	Deposits at project accounts	5,732,155	5,906,910
	Total Liquid Assets	6,685,709	6,566,190
	Total Current Assets	6,957,305	6,902,388
	Total Assets	6,964,973	6,902,388
	Liabilities		
	Equity Capital		
	Capital account as at January 1, 1998	632,418	374,792
	Carried forward from Profit and Loss Account	491,808	257,626
	Equity Capital as at 31 December 1998	1,124,226	632,418
	Debt		
9	Accrued expenses	443,773	467,833
	Holiday pay	326,000	193,500
	Current activities, cf page 10	5,070,974	5,608,637
	Total Debt	5,840,747	6,269,970
	Total Liabilities	6,964,973	6,902,388

Notes to the Annual Accounts

	1998	1997
Note 1		
General Contributions		
The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,300,000	1,300,000
The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	641,709	461,390
The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	604,108	425,683
The Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	125,851
National numbers game contributions (Lotto)	112,855	98,000
Home Rule of Greenland	-	10,000
Total General Contributions	2,658,672	2,420,924
Note 2		
Other Receipts		
Subscriptions and sale to non-subscribers	290,830	274,894
National fund raising	2,008	3,466
Private contributions	65,136	1,419
Miscellaneous receipts	58,193	31,415
Interest accrued	11,157	356
Total Other Receipts	427,324	311,550
Note 3		
Meetings and Conferences, etc.		
Management and executive meetings	(88,031)	(73,824)
Travel expenses	(544)	(10,719)
Visits, indigenous Peoples	(14,250)	(28,853)
Meetings and seminars	(62,250)	(28,033)
Work with EATP	(16,973)	(23,654)
PR expenditure	(43,188)	-
Public hearing at IWGIA's 30th Anniversary	(122,342)	-
Total Meetings and Conferences, etc.	(347,578)	(165,083)
Note 4		
Staff Expenditure		
Salaries and fees	(3,489,934)	(3,149,667)
Pensions	(353,136)	(314,728)
Social benefits	(49,269)	(33,666)
Staff expenditure	(7,624)	(4,463)
Regulation of holiday payments	(132,500)	34,500
Total Staff Expenditure	(4,032,463)	(3,468,024)
Note 5		
Secretariat Expenditure		
Rent	(76,531)	(76,531)
Telephone and fax	(326,948)	(166,369)
Internet	(20,722)	(14,215)
Stamps and postage	(99,854)	(83,562)
Computer expenditure	(97,376)	(87,930)
Petty expenses	(4,698)	(0)
Office expenses	(24,863)	(26,367)
Photocopying	(38,274)	(29,635)
Charges and computerised wages transfer	(18,830)	(18,630)
Books, etc.	(14,095)	(14,047)
Insurance and membership fees	(39,791)	(39,782)
Audit and accounting assistance	(41,250)	(19,375)

Interest and exchange-rate spread	29,786	(14,641)
Loss on debtors	(50,103)	(0)
Miscellaneous expenditure	(25,395)	(32,621)
Total Secretariat Expenditure	(848,944)	(623,705)

Note 6 Implementation Funds from Projects and Programs

Total administration funds	1,087,468	535,270
Consultant fees, wages, etc.	1,928,656	1,640,780
Total Implementation Funds	3,016,124	2,176,050

Note 7 Other Debtors

Travelling disbursements, etc.	17,671	22,779
Grants Human Rights Fund	0	45,341
Travelling disbursements, Greenland	65,049	-
Other debtors	2,413	2,482
Total Other Debtors	85,133	70,602

Note 8 Deposits in Project Accounts

Sydbank 1094497, EU, UN & IP	201,034	
Sydbank 1094539, UN program DANIDA	164,179	
Sydbank 1094547, Bolivia, Siriono	733,816	
Sydbank 1094604, Plan Karene Harak.	635,253	
Sydbank 1094562, National pools contrib. Ministry of Education	150,306	
Sydbank 1094638, NORAD 1997	67,502	
Sydbank 1094588, CIDOB	50,777	
Sydbank 1094679, Miniframe II	820,973	
Sydbank 1094505, Ucayali, Peru	265,500	
Sydbank 1094521, Botswana, Phase II	1,425,383	
Sydbank 1094471, Oceania South-South	661,942	
Sydbank 1094646, South-South Asia	80,153	
Sydbank 1094570, NORAD 1998	468,328	
Sydbank 1094461, Chayahuita, Peru	5,145	
Sydbank deposits, completed projects	1,864	
Total Deposits in Project Accounts	5,732,155	

Note 9 Accrued Expenses

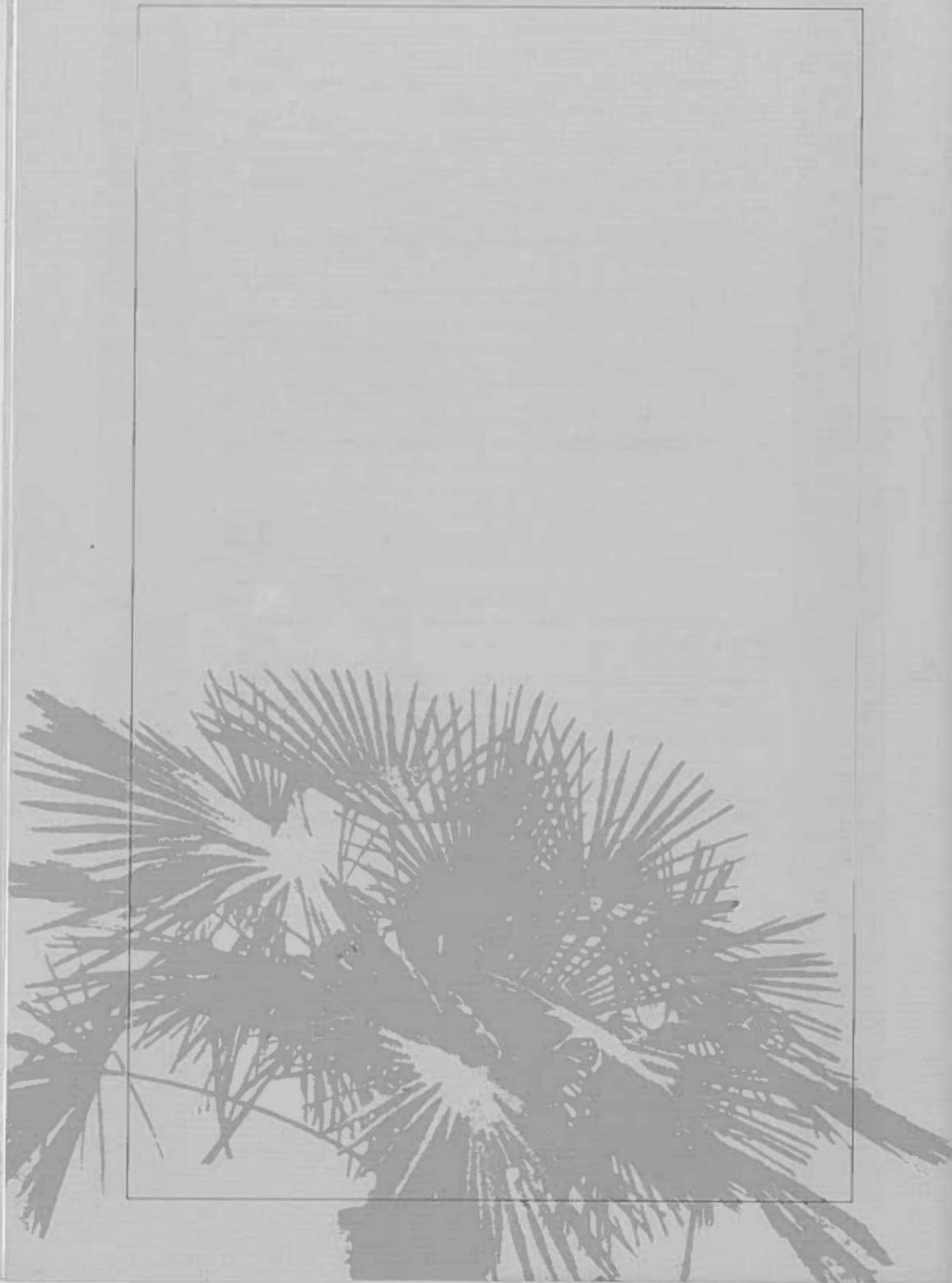
Direct tax, etc.	119,302	153,254
Social benefits	8,126	7,530
Holiday pay	10,228	33,344
Audit	38,750	23,125
Project expenses	0	6,976
Accrued expense to Human Rights Fund 1997	0	154,693
Accrued expense to DANIDA re. UN program	165,682	0
Other accrued expense	101,685	88,911
Total Accrued Expenses	443,773	467,833

Project and Program Survey

	1998	1997
Project and Program Grants Received in 1998		
DANIDA	10,519,350	8,116,480
National pools contributions	450,000	50,000
NORAD	1,070,250	72,244
EU	233,786	611,573
SIDA	-	99,322
Mini Frame	-	60,000
The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	(119,600)	119,600
Total Grants	12,153,786	9,129,219

Comprehensive Survey of Activities

	Completed Projects and Programs		Current Projects and Programs		Total
	DANIDA	Other	DANIDA	Other	
Carried forward Previous Years					
Grants	8,991,690	1,330,704	16,182,981	1,466,117	7,971,492
Expenditure	(8,501,982)	(1,385,101)	(11,937,680)	(538,092)	(22,362,855)
Total Carried Forward	489,708	(54,397)	4,245,301	928,025	5,608,637
Grants received 1998	1,002,338	553,609	9,397,412	1,236,387	12,189,746
Accrued interest	2,121	0	18,817	2,774	23,712
Expenditure for projects and programs	(1,530,061)	(640,050)	(9,561,556)	(1,196,186)	(12,927,853)
Paid by IWGIA	35,894	140,838			176,732
Carried forward to 1999			4,099,974	971,000	5,070,974



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

IWGIA has throughout its 30 years of existence been dependent on grants and contributions to carry out our activities, and we are grateful that so many donors continuously have been supporting our work.

The main contributions have over the years been the Nordic Foreign Ministries, and this has also been the case in 1998. This support is the cornerstone for our planning and activities, and we are grateful for the ongoing support.

Many persons and organisations contribute over the year to **IWGIA's** work by donating their time and skills to **IWGIA**, and we wish to thank all these people.

We will also thank those persons and organisations, who have contributed to our publications with articles and photos.

