



IWGLIA

ANNUAL REPORT  
2000

## THE INTERNATIONAL WORK GROUP FOR INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS

IWGIA is an international, non-governmental, membership 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.

Since its foundation in 1968, IWGIA has followed the indigenous movement and continuously increased its activities and expanded its network with indigenous peoples worldwide. Today, IWGIA has an established global network of researchers and human rights activists concerned and engaged in indigenous peoples' affairs.

### THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The world's indigenous peoples account for more than 350 million individuals, divided into at least 5000 peoples.

Indigenous peoples are the disadvantaged descendants of those peoples that inhabited a territory prior to the formation of a state. The term indigenous may be defined as a characteristic relating the identity of a particular people to a particular area and distinguishing them culturally from other people or peoples. When, for example, immigrants from Europe settled in the Americas and Oceania, or when new states were created after colonialism was abolished in Africa and Asia, certain peoples became marginalised and discriminated against, because their language, their religion, their culture and their whole way of life were different and perceived by the dominant society as being inferior. Insisting on their right to self-determination is indigenous peoples' way of overcoming these obstacles.

Today many indigenous peoples are still excluded from society and often even deprived of their rights as equal citizens of a state. Nevertheless they are determined to preserve, develop and transmit to future generations their ancestral territories and their ethnic identity. Self-identification as an indigenous individual and acceptance as such by the group is an essential component of indigenous peoples' sense of identity. Their continued existence as peoples is closely connected to their possibility to influence their own fate and to live in accordance with their own cultural patterns, social institutions and legal systems.

Indigenous peoples face other serious difficulties such as the constant threat of territorial invasion and murder, the plundering of their resources, cultural and legal discrimination, as well as a lack of recognition suffered by indigenous institutions.

### 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 organising themselves and opens up channels for indigenous peoples' own organisations to claim their rights.

# IWGIA IN 2000

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# INTRODUCTION

In December 2000, the UN General Assembly decided to establish a “Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues” under the Economic and Social Council, ECOSOC. This was a historic decision and for the first time in history indigenous peoples will be directly represented in one of the UN bodies by their own experts. For some years IWGIA has intensely followed the preparatory work and invested many efforts and resources in facilitating indigenous peoples’ involvement in the process. This has happened in close cooperation with indigenous organisations and governments, primarily the Danish and the other Nordic governments. The establishment of the Permanent Forum is the most significant and concrete decision taken so far by the United Nations to address indigenous peoples’ issues. To what extent the new body will be able to address core issues remains to be seen, but IWGIA will continue its efforts to see that the Permanent Forum makes a difference to the world’s indigenous peoples.

IWGIA’s publications reach a wide range of persons and organisations all over the world. Main receivers are indigenous peoples but we also try to reach concerned and interested academics, and a pilot project to publish textbooks on indigenous peoples for children in Danish primary schools has gone on for more than a year looks very promising. A specific type of publications is handbooks to be of direct use for indigenous peoples to ensure and improve their rights. To an increasing extent our publishing is done together with indigenous groups in all parts of the world. Thus in 2000, we were involved in publications that were produced in South America, Asia and Africa. Although English and Spanish are our major publishing languages, last year we also published in French, Russian and Danish.

The progress and development of IWGIA’s website has continued in a manner that matches IWGIA’s work as well as the profile that characterises the organisation.

As can be seen in this annual report, IWGIA is involved in a large number of conferences, and a sizeable number of development projects are facilitated by funds raised by IWGIA. Most recently Asia has become a region of more intense focus where our major indigenous partners can be found in the Philippines, India, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. The main focus in the sphere of development projects is upon capacity raising in all of its forms, including land demarcation and land titling.

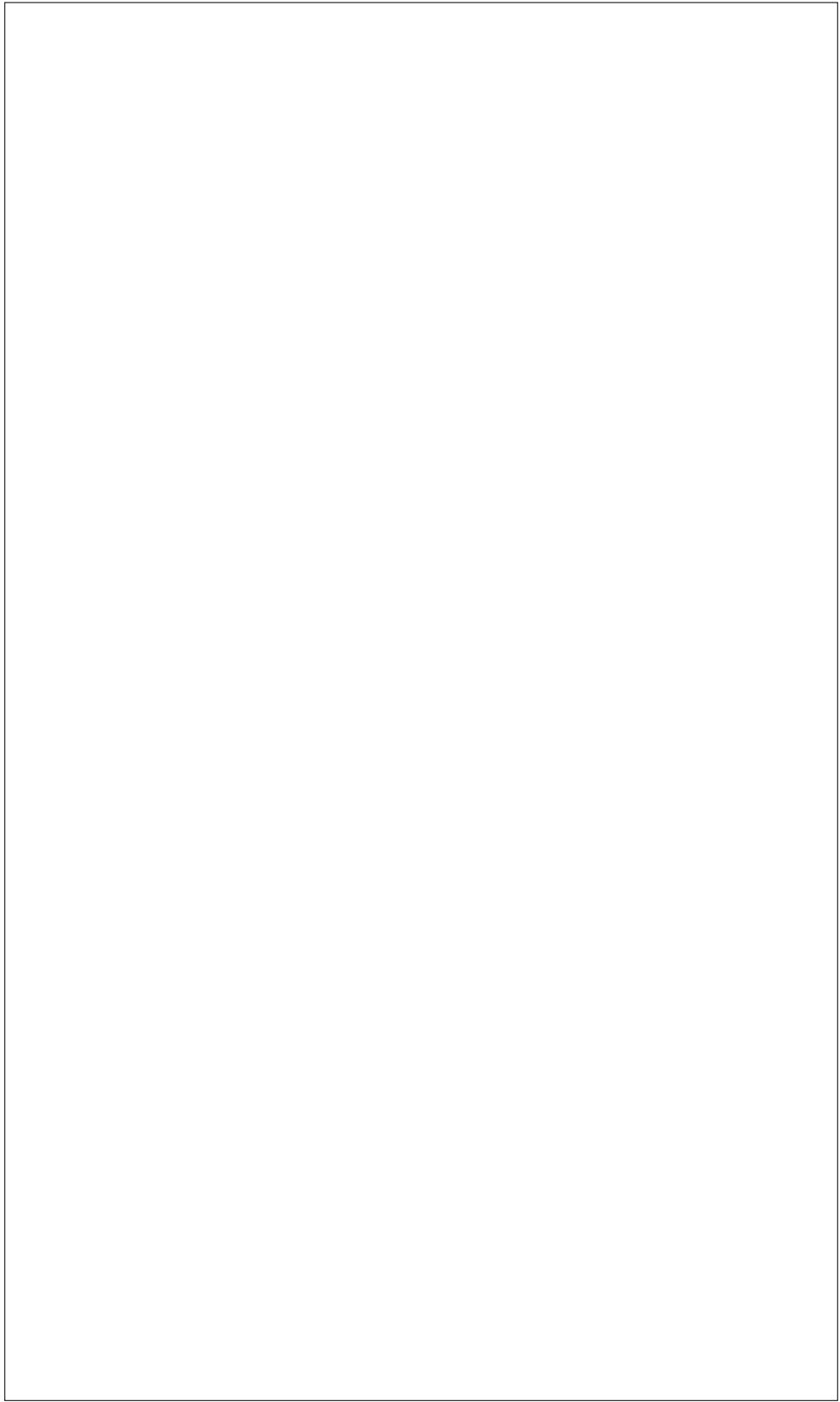
Internally, the major event in 2000 was that IWGIA became a member organisation. It is still too early to evaluate this change but it is our hope that in a longer perspective this will enable us to connect more closely all those persons within our network who, one way or another, are active on indigenous issues. As part of the re-organisation of IWGIA, last fall we organised the first of what is to be a yearly Forum meeting open to all members. A major theme of this first Forum meeting was the establishment of the Permanent Forum in the UN.

Long negotiations with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs ended in the establishment of a 4-year framework agreement that highly improves our ability to plan for some years ahead. Although it implies a further burden on our internal administration, we have estimated as essential the advantage of being able to do long-term planning. To this should be added that we have now also entered upon 3-year agreements with the Swedish and the Norwegian ministries of foreign affairs.

***Georg Henriksen and Jens Dahl***

*Chair of IWGIA board*

*Director*





# IWGIA'S ACTIVITIES

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# HUMAN RIGHTS

## United Nations

Throughout 2000, IWGIA continued to place particular priority on monitoring the discussion processes around indigenous rights within the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and within the working groups established by this body, in which specific issues related to the recognition of indigenous rights in the United Nations system are discussed.

Over the last 18 years, IWGIA has been one of the few non-indigenous NGOs that have continuously and systematically monitored this process.



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IWGIA's role in the process is:

- To promote and facilitate the participation of representatives from indigenous organisations in the United Nations' meetings that deal with issues affecting indigenous peoples.
- To distribute information on developments in the process through our publications and our network of contacts with indigenous organisations.
- To facilitate the necessary accreditation to a large number of indigenous representatives who wish to attend those meetings where consultative status with ECOSOC is necessary for participation.

In recent years, IWGIA has considerably increased the human and financial resources devoted to monitoring this process within the UN. IWGIA believes that there is no sense in talking about equality and fairness if broad and permanent participation on the part of indigenous representatives in the meetings that deal with issues directly affecting indigenous peoples does not exist.

## Human Rights Fund Indigenous Peoples (HRFIP)

In 1984, along with four other European NGOs, IWGIA established the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples (HRFIP), the aim of which is to raise funds to finance indigenous participation in these meetings. IWGIA is responsible for the technical secretariat of the HRFIP. IWGIA also facilitates the necessary accreditation to a large number of indigenous representatives who wish to attend those meetings where consultative status with ECOSOC is necessary for participation.

With the diversification of the discussion into different working groups, the funding requirements for indigenous participation have increased considerably. Both IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples have faced the challenge to respond to the increasing demand from indigenous representatives all over the world to follow the processes. At the same time the number of UN meetings dealing with indigenous issues is growing every year.

In 2000, both through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples and through other programme funds, IWGIA supported, either totally or partially, the participation of more than 100 indigenous representatives in the following meetings:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights on the Establishment of a Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples in the United Nations system. Geneva, February 2000
- 56<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Human Rights of the UN, Geneva, April 2000.
- 18<sup>th</sup> Session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, Geneva, July 2000.
- ECOSOC special Session, New York, July 2000.
- 6<sup>th</sup> Session of the Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights on the Draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Geneva, November 2000.

As in previous years, the discussion processes around the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the establishment of a Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples in the United Nations system continued being IWGIA's main focus of attention during 2000 with regard to work undertaken within the

United Nations.

### The Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples

The most significant progress this year occurred in the process of establishing a Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples within the UN system.

All throughout the year 2000, the highest bodies of the UN had the establishment of the Permanent Forum on their agendas, and decisions regarding its final establishment were taken.

In February 2000, the 2<sup>nd</sup> session of the Ad Hoc Working Group further discussed concrete issues regarding the establishment of the Permanent Forum. The report from the Working Group containing concrete recommendations was presented to the 56<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on Human Rights in April 2000. Based on those recommendations the Commission adopted a resolution to establish a Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples. Subsequently the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) made a historic decision on 28 July 2000, when the Council adopted a resolution to establish a “Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues”. Finally in December 2000 the General Assembly welcomed the decision taken by the ECOSOC to establish the Forum.

The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues will be a subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and will consist of 16 representatives. Eight members are to be nominated by governments and elected by the Council, and eight are to be appointed by the President of the Council following broad consultations with indigenous organisations and groups. The selection process is to take into account principles of representation and the diversity and geographical distribution of indigenous peoples. Organisations of indigenous people may participate in the Forum as observers, as may States, United Nations bodies and organs, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations.

The Establishment of the Permanent Forum is the most significant and concrete decision taken so far by the United Nations to address indigenous peoples’ issues. However to what extent this decision will cut an edge and make a difference to the world’s indigenous peoples still remains to be seen.

With the decision to establish the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues the United Nations has now come closer to realising one of the goals to be fulfilled within the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous Peoples. A prominent but outstanding goal is still the adoption of a universal decla-



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*Photos: Beatrice Weyrich*

ration of the rights of indigenous peoples.

During 2000, IWGIA not only supported indigenous participation in the official meetings dealing with the Permanent Forum, but also contributed with technical and economic resources necessary for the organisation of two international indigenous workshops held in Copenhagen in January and October 2000. The workshops were hosted by IWGIA and the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) respectively. The general objectives of both workshops were to review developments in the process of the establishment of the Forum, to share information and views, to discuss common strategies for further work and to prepare proposals to be further discussed and agreed upon in the indigenous caucuses held in Geneva.

The recommendations from the above mentioned indigenous workshops held in Copenhagen during 2000 were subsequently presented and agreed upon by the indigenous caucuses, held in Geneva, as working documents for further discussions on the topic.

### **18<sup>th</sup> Session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations**

As in previous years, IWGIA also participated in the 18<sup>th</sup> Session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, which is held in the last week of July every year. The Working Group on Indigenous Populations is the annual meeting that attracts the greatest number of indigenous participants from around the world, from NGOs and interested parties. More than 800 people attended the session in 2000, which had as its main theme "Indigenous Children and Youth". More than 120 statements from indigenous organisations all over the world were presented on this issue.

Another issue of particular importance at this year's session of the Working Group was the discussion on the elaboration of possible principles and guidelines concerning the relationship between indigenous peoples and natural resources, energy and mining companies.

Due to the relevance of the issue, the Working Group decided to consider it again next year; the chairperson-rapporteur Miguel Alfonso Martinez was mandated to prepare a working paper on this question to be discussed by the Working Group in its next session.

The Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples supported the participation of 19 indigenous representatives to this session.

### **6<sup>th</sup> Session of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to Discuss the Draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

In November the 6<sup>th</sup> Session of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights (CHRWG) to Discuss the Draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was held.

This session was attended by more than 70 indigenous representatives, and the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples granted financial support to 19 participants.

Unfortunately, the process for the adoption of the Declaration remains at a standstill, and although there have been no changes in the original text, it was not possible to obtain the adoption of any of the articles that were discussed during the 6<sup>th</sup> session.

Articles 1, 2, 12, 14, 44 and 45 were considered and widely discussed. Whilst the governments supported the principles contained within these articles, they did not consider the original drafting ac-



Photos: Beatrice Weyrich

ceptable and presented alternative texts, which elicited a strong response from the indigenous representatives who considered that these texts signified a considerable watering down of the original text. Indigenous peoples expressed their deep concern about the informal State drafting sessions, as they believe the latter to be a significant and unacceptable departure from the open dialog and consensual working methods agreed upon at the earliest sessions of the Working Group.

It is noteworthy that the number of active State participants has decreased since the first session of the CHRWG in 1995, with an increasing number of States registering as participants and remaining absent, silent or largely silent throughout the 6<sup>th</sup> session.

Unfortunately the polarisation of indigenous and State delegations has considerably increased during the last two sessions, and constructive dialogue seems to be far from being reached.

As in former years IWGIA will be publishing a detailed report on the development of this Working Group, to be written by the Australian Lawyer Sarah Pritchard, in the yearbook *The Indigenous World 2000-2001*.

## Regional Meetings

Amongst **indigenous activities held at regional level** regarding the process of the Draft Declaration, the Workshop on the “Underlying Principles of the United Nations Draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” held in Wellington, New Zealand, from 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> of September 2000 is worthy of mention. This seminar was jointly organised by the Kuna Youth Movement and the Maori legal Service with IWGIA’s financial support.

The aim of the seminar was to provide the opportunity for Indigenous Peoples to meet and discuss matters pertaining to their interests in and views on the Underlying Principles of the Draft Declaration.

During the workshop the participants exchanged opinions on international legal instruments that concern the rights of indigenous peoples and identified elements that support the importance of the Underlying Principles.

Moreover, the workshop contributed to the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group process by formulating proposals for actions for the 6<sup>th</sup> session of the Working Group on the Draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous People and elaborated concrete recommendations, which were discussed and agreed upon in the indigenous caucus held in Geneva prior to the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group in November 2000.

In 2000 IWGIA continued monitoring the discussions around the **UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** and supported indigenous peoples participation in order to ensure the recognition of the indigenous peoples rights and welfare within the CBD and its implementation.

IWGIA supported the participation of 12 indigenous representatives at the first meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Seville, Spain, on 27-31 March 2000. Over 300 participants, representing governments, indigenous peoples’ organisations, NGOs and academic experts attended the meeting.

The main purpose of this meeting was to establish consensus on a programme of work for article 8(j) and related provisions for approval by COP 5 (Conference of Parties) held in Nairobi in Kenya in May 2000. The Working Group considered and made recommendations on the following issues: participatory mechanisms for indigenous and local communities; equitable sharing of benefits; legal elements; status and trends in relation to Article 8(j) and related provisions; traditional cultural practices for conservation

and sustainable use; exchange and dissemination of information; and monitoring procedures.

Indigenous peoples' representatives succeeded in securing the official recognition of their participation within the debates of the Working Group, serving as co-chairs and being provided not only with space to intervene in the debates, but also in the work of the Bureau of the Working Group responsible for drafting agreed texts for the final report submitted to the COP. The session of the Working Group was carried out in a spirit of cooperation and with a general desire to advance understanding of these issues, and progress was made in addressing the agenda items and in drafting a set of recommendations for consideration by the COP. Subsequently, the COP V held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 15-26 May 2000 renewed the mandate of the *Ad-Hoc* Working Group, which will meet again before the next COP meeting.

### The World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (WCAR)

During 2000 IWGIA has supported the participation of indigenous representatives in the first preparatory meeting in Geneva (one person) and in the various regional preparatory meetings leading up to the Racism Conference, which is going to take place in South Africa in August/September 2001. The regional preparatory meetings have consisted of expert seminars, governmental regional meetings with prior NGO meetings and NGO networking meetings. The expert seminars have debated various important themes relating to racism and the governmental regional meetings have analysed the occurrence of racism in the various regions of the world. Both the expert seminars and the regional governmental meetings have elaborated declarations and recommendations as input to the Final Declaration and Programme of Action for the Racism Conference.

Racism towards indigenous peoples is a very important problem to be highlighted and addressed during the Racism Conference, and indigenous peoples in many parts of the world have been active in the preparatory activities. During the year 2000, IWGIA has funded indigenous participation (one person) in the Expert Seminar in Asia from 5-7 October dealing with the human rights of migrants and racial discrimination, and racism and trafficking in persons with particular reference to women and children. It was difficult to get racism towards the indigenous peoples in Asia on the agenda of the meeting, as many Asian governments oppose the issue and do not want to recognise that racial discrimination towards marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples takes place within their own countries and is not only a phenomenon of the colonial past or the Western world.

IWGIA also funded indigenous participation in the Expert Seminar for the Americas in Santiago de Chile from 24-27 October (2 persons) and in the Regional Governmental Meeting and the NGO Forum for the Americas which took place in Santiago de Chile from 3-7 December (3 persons). Due to a large and strong indigenous participation in the Regional Governmental Meeting and the prior NGO Forum, the indigenous representatives managed to influence the Declaration and Recommendations of the Governmental meeting to include a number of references and acceptable language on the situation of indigenous peoples in the Americas. Other regional preparatory meetings were held in 2001, but the report from the Regional Governmental Meeting of the Americas is the only one that addresses the situation of indigenous peoples with some substance.

# AFRICA

**D**uring 2000 IWGIA has continued our support to indigenous peoples in Africa - at local as well as at regional level.

## Support at regional level

At the regional level, we have supported a highly interesting process within the African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), a body under the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). In 1999 IWGIA, in cooperation with The Pastoralist Indigenous Non-Governmental Organisation's Forum (PINGO's Forum) in Tanzania, held a conference on the situation of indigenous peoples in Africa. This conference recommended that the African Commission be encouraged to address the human rights situation of indigenous peoples in Africa, which it had so far never done before. One of the members of the African Commission - commissioner Barney Pityana from South Africa - participated in the Tanzania conference. During the following session of the African Commission in Rwanda and Algeria respectively, he tried to persuade the Commission to take up the issue of the human rights situation of indigenous peoples. In the beginning, the African Commission reacted negatively, as they did not find the term Indigenous Peoples applicable to African conditions. The main argument was that all Africans are indigenous to Africa and that no particular groups can claim an indigenous status.

However, during the 28<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the African Commission, which took place in Benin in October 2000, the situation of indigenous peoples was still on the agenda. IWGIA has got observer status with the African Commission, and in Benin we participated for the first time. We had some informal meetings with commissioner Barney Pityana and some of the other commissioners, and gave a statement to support including the protection of the human rights of indigenous peoples in the work of the Commission. Commissioner Barney Pityana worked hard on the issue, and the 28<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session ended up adopting a "Resolution on the Rights of Indigenous People/Communities in Africa". The resolution resolves to set up a working group constituted of 2 members of the African Commission, one of whom should be designated as convener and 2 African experts in the field of human rights or indigenous issues. The working group has the following mandate:

- Examine the concept of indigenous peoples and communities in Africa;
- Study the implications of the African Charter on the human rights and well being of indigenous communities;
- Consider appropriate recommendations for the monitoring and protection of the rights of indigenous communities.

The understanding seems to be that it will be an ad hoc working group that will have to give recommendations to the African Commission, and it will be dissolved when the human rights situation of indigenous peoples has been institutionalised in the work of the African Commission.

During the rest of year 2000 IWGIA continued the dialogue with the African Commission on how best to continue and expand our support to the process.

## Support at local level

IWGIA has supported a number of local organisations run by indigenous peoples themselves.

### Botswana

IWGIA's support to the Bushman organisation "First People of the Kalahari" (FPK) was continued during 2000, and the project "Recognition of the Bushmen's Land Rights, Human Rights and Cultural Rights in Botswana" remains IWGIA's foremost involvement in Africa.

In January, a mid-term review of the project was conducted. Team leader was Dr. Robert K. Hitchcock, Director of International Studies and Coordinator of African Studies, University of Lincoln, Nebraska,



Nina Johnson

USA, and an internationally known expert on Bushman issues. The review team also included two resource persons from IWGIA.

Besides attending an evaluation workshop with FPK's board and staff and conducting separate interviews with staff members, the team also visited a few settlements and spent three days in the CKGR (Central Kalahari Game Reserve). This allowed the team to assess the situation in the CKGR communities and talk with the residents about their situation.

The review report found that although substantial progress had been made at board and staff level, FPK was still a weak organisation in many respects. Regarding the CKGR issue, important advances had been made with the registration of the residents being almost finished and the mapping process well on its way. The report gave a number of important recommendations, and in June, Dr. Hitchcock and one of the IWGIA team members revisited Ghanzi in order to further brief FPK about their findings and conclusions. This also provided the opportunity to monitor the project and note that several of the Review Report's recommendations had already been implemented.

In August, the Danish expatriate, who had been posted by IWGIA since late 1998, terminated his contract. As his position is now closed, and following one of the recommendations made by the Review, a monitoring team of four including Dr. Robert K. Hitchcock, Mr. Hamish Bowie, Consultant in administrative matters, and two IWGIA staff members, has been constituted. The four will in turn visit FPK in order to closely follow the project and provide technical assistance. Apart from the debriefing visit in June, two such monitoring trips took place in 2000.

During 2000 the registration of the CKGR residents was fulfilled. The mapping of the different communities within the CKGR was continued and was by the end of the year almost concluded. At the same time, there has been a significant breakthrough in FPK's relations with the Department of Wild Life and National Parks (DWNP). FPK representatives have participated in the community consultations undertaken by DWNP in relation to their Draft Management Plan for the reserve, and the dialogue with DWNP has been sustained during the whole period. Together with the CKGR Legal Team, which includes a board member and the Director of the Botswana Centre for Human Rights, Ditshwanelo and a South African lawyer from the law firm Chennells and Albertyn, representatives from FPK have had several meetings with DWNP officials in order to discuss traditional land use systems and community based natural resource management (CBNRM). FPK has also provided DWNP with copies of the CKGR maps that have been produced.

Throughout the year and in order to further strengthen the organisation, FPK's staff and board have received various forms of training either as workshops, courses or on-the-job training. FPK also organized a well-attended workshop in Ghanzi, where San issues were discussed with the local authorities, and is planning to arrange similar workshops in other parts of western Botswana as well. In November, the office moved to new and better premises.

The majority of the other projects, which we have been supporting during 2000, are run by pastoralist organisations in Kenya and Pygmy organisations in Central Africa; they mainly deal with organisational capacity building, land rights/human rights and dissemination of information.

## **Kenya**

In Kenya we supported the following organisations:

*Survival of Il-Laikipiak Maasai Group Initiatives (OSILIGI)* with a capacity building project to strengthen the work of the organisation. The support included core funding and transport facilities. The project has been going on as planned, the office of OSILIGI has been functioning well and actively, planned project activities have been carried out and planning and management skills in the organisation have been strengthened

*Survival of Il-Laikipiak Maasai Group Initiatives (OSILIGI)* in holding a major workshop on the consequences of military training activities in some of the Northern districts of Kenya where different pastoralist groups are living and whose lives and human rights are seriously affected by the military training activities. The workshop attracted quite a lot of attention, and various follow up activities have emerged from it.

*The Simba Maasai Outreach Organisation (SIMOO)* with a project to assist in developing ecotourism activities. The activities – including a local Maasai museum and a temporary campsite – have been carried through as planned.

*The Indigenous Information Network (IIN)* with the production of a journal entitled "Nomadic News". The journal informs about the situation of indigenous peoples in Kenya and in Africa as such, the main focus being on the situation of the pastoralists in Kenya. The journal informs the general public in Kenya and



elsewhere about the situation of indigenous peoples and offers the possibility to indigenous peoples themselves to express their views and explain their situation. The first issue was published in 2000 and received much positive response.

*The African Indigenous Women's Organisation (AIWO)* in holding a workshop on leadership training for African Indigenous Women. The workshop was attended by 40 female leaders from indigenous communities in Uganda, Tanzania, Sudan and Kenya and it deliberated a wide range of issues of concern to the women – especially the issue of how to take part in decision making processes at various levels in order to enhance the lives and rights of indigenous women.

*The Iloodoariak Community - Land and Development Programme (LCLP)* with a land rights project aiming at safeguarding the land rights of the Iloodoariak Maasai community and reclaiming land which has been illegally seized by other individuals and groups. LCLP has carried out a lobby campaign, awareness raising and legal aid. The project has successfully managed to attract attention to the land rights problems of the community and to facilitate active community participation. However, the issue is very sensitive and the organisation has faced considerable resistance from government officials and other influential groups who do not want the issue to be investigated and addressed.

In Central Africa we have supported the following organisations:

*Association pour le Développement Global des Batwa du Rwanda (ADBR)* in Rwanda with a capacity building project to enable the organisation to run an office and carry out its activities during a two-year period.

*Programme d'Integration et de Développement du Peuple Pygmée au Kivu (PIDP-KIVU)* in the Democratic Republic of Congo to hold two women's conferences: a local and a sub-regional one. In the local conference 50-60 Pygmy women from South Kivu, North Kivu and Maniema participated, and in the regional one 80 women from the Great Lakes Region and a number of other indigenous women from Eastern Africa participated. The main purpose of the conferences was to discuss the socio-economic situation of the Pygmy women and their role in development and in the peace process.



In 2000, IWGIA's activities in Asia focused on the four priority areas identified in its program approach for the region. These areas are: 1. Self-organisation, 2. Peace Processes and Constructive Agreements, 3. Self-determination, and 4. Land and Resource Rights.

Self-organising processes among indigenous peoples in Asia are severely constrained by scarcity of capacities and financial means. Naturally, supporting self-organisation therefore above all implies providing the necessary means for training, institution building and the every-day running of offices. The Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) in the Philippines and the regional Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), both long-term partner organisations of IWGIA, has again been given direct institutional support. A new project partnership has been established with the national level Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN) in Indonesia. One of the main goals of the project is to help found new and to strengthen existing indigenous organisations and their networks, mainly through training workshops. Strengthening of the national network is the aim of the internship program of the All India Coordinating Forum of the Adivasi/Indigenous Peoples (AICFAIP) in India. In Thailand, the country's first inter-provincial Karen organisation was established as part of a project supported by IWGIA since 1999. And one of the IWGIA supported projects in India, implemented by Mahila Samiti Chaibasa, focuses on empowerment and networking building among indigenous women.

In the Cordillera region of the Philippines, heavy militarisation has resulted in the dissolution of many indigenous people's organisations. The provincial chapter of the Cordillera Peoples Alliance in Kalinga has approached IWGIA to seek support for a project which ultimately has succeeded in revitalizing a number of its former member organisations. While self-organisation often means creating new organisational forms suited to address issues the indigenous communities are confronted with, traditional institutions in many cases still have an enormous potential to provide as good or even better solutions even in a rapidly changing context. The challenge indigenous communities are facing in this respect is to harmonise their traditional institutions with new organisational requirements. Therefore, revitalising and adapting traditional institutions has for many indigenous communities become a priority in their struggle to protect their rights. IWGIA sees this as an important part of its self-organisation program. Therefore, it was decided in late 2000 to support a project of the Binodnan Peoples Organisation, also based in Kalinga province in the Northern Philippines, which aims to revitalise, extend and adapt the traditional institution of the bodong (Peace Pact) in order to unify the various tribes in the defence of their territories against encroachment.

Under the program Peace Processes and Constructive Agreements in Northeast India and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, IWGIA has continued to support the work of its two Naga partner organisations: the Naga Women's Union of Manipur (NWUM), and the Naga Peoples' Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR). Both organisations aim at increasing the capacity of the Naga civil society – in the latter case especially of women – to participate actively in and contribute constructively to the ongoing peace process. Their activities included training in and workshops on Human Rights, mediation skills, conflict transformation, awareness raising and dialogue with the civil society of mainland Indian, as well as consultation meetings with Naga leaders of all levels and with other organisations of the Naga civil society.

The peace process in the Chittagong Hill Tracts was monitored during a networking trip in January 2000. Based on this trip and other sources, an update of the report of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission has been published. A number of major donor agencies that have been involved or are planning to undertake development programs in the CHT have been approached to draw attention to the still unstable situation and to the need for international pressure on the government to implement the Peace Accord. In connection with IWGIA's work on the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the book *Land Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh* has also been published in 2000.

The Naga people, like almost all the other indigenous peoples in Asia, still have a long way to go in order to achieve genuine self-determination. While some encouraging developments have taken place with regard to independence for East Timor or new legislation in the Philippines or in India, the struggle for self-determination will remain high on the agenda of Asia's indigenous peoples. In a new project started in 2000, IWGIA's partner in India, the Munda Development and Action Committee (MDAC), has

committed itself to help indigenous communities in Jharkhand to become aware of and to push for the implementation of the new legislation providing for the right to local self-rule in the tribal areas that fall under the so-called Fifth Schedule. In Nepal, IWGIA has supported a National Conference on Linguistic Rights, organised by the Nepal Federation of Nationalities (NEFEN). It was part of the initiatives taken up by indigenous peoples to reverse the Supreme Court order of 1999 stopping the official use of local languages in the local self-governmental bodies.

The question of to what extent electoral and party politics offer indigenous peoples feasible avenues for pursuing their aims has become increasingly relevant in the recent past. As part of a series of regional conferences on the issue, IWGIA and its local partner PACOS (Partners of Community Organisations) have organised the Asian conference "Indigenous Peoples' Experiences with Electoral and Party Politics" in July 2000. It took place in Poring, Sabah, Malaysia and was attended by 28 participants.

For most indigenous peoples in Asia, securing their right to land and natural resources is still the most pressing issue. Therefore, support to land titling and other forms of obtaining tenure security over land and natural resources has become top-priority in IWGIA's involvement in Asia. In India, a new project has been started with the Bindai Institute for Research, Study and Action (BIRSA). Under this project, a campaign has been launched on awareness raising and restoration of the indigenous peoples' forest rights in Jharkhand. With IWGIA support, the All India Coordinating Forum for Adivasi-Indigenous Peoples (AICFAIP) has started the preparation for a fact finding mission on the threatened indigenous peoples of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands scheduled to take place in 2001. Still ongoing was the Highland Natural Conservation Program of IMPECT in Thailand. Towards the end of 2000, IWGIA involved itself in a larger land-titling project in the Philippines. Its partners, the indigenous organisation Inter Peoples' Exchange and the support group AnthroWatch, are delineating, mapping and, if they so wish, helping indigenous communities in obtaining a communal title for their land, a so-called Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title. This is done in close co-ordination and co-operation with other NGOs engaged in land titling. The IWGIA supported project is focusing on Eastern Luzon, Mindanao, Negros and Panay islands.



IWGIA archive



# CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Nicolas Geller



In Central America, IWGIA supported a small institutional building project for Moskitia organizations in Honduras. In South America IWGIA has supported a total of 29 projects during 2000; 16 were funded by Danida under the new Frame Agreement, 13 were funded by the EU. Of these projects 17 were initiated during 2000. Peru remains the country where IWGIA has most activities (10).

In Peru, IWGIA has continued its institutional support to the Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDSESEP – the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Tropical Forest) office in Lima. A number of projects have been implemented through its regional member organizations, most activities being carried out in relation to AIDSESEP's programme for Territorial Land Planning and Defense.

In this connection, the year 2000 saw the creation of a new technical AIDSESEP unit – Centro de Información y Planificación Territorial AIDSESEP (CIPTA – Information and Land Planning Centre) – in Pucallpa. CIPTA will provide technical support to the mapping and land use management planning of indigenous territories. In Atalaya, community consultations were conducted in relation with the pilot phase of the Sustainable Forest Management Project, and a forest inventory was carried out in 5 communities.

The second phase of the Plan Karene – a Territorial Defense and Self-determination project in the Madre de Dios region – was initiated in 2000. It is implemented by the Federación Nativa del Rio Madre de Dios y Afluentes (FENAMAD – the Indigenous Federation of Madre de Dios and Tributaries) – and focuses on legal land rights and the defense of indigenous territories against the invasion of gold miners and logging companies. Such invasions have occurred several times during 2000, and the legal support provided by FENAMAD has been crucial for the involved communities. Another important component of the same project has dealt with the situation of the Indians living in voluntary isolation. In order to protect them from the intrusion and abuses of loggers and other illegal extractors FENAMAD has been actively working to document their situation and put pressure on the government to refrain from granting forestry concessions in the area in which they live. The ultimate aim is to demarcate that area and get it recognized as a Territorial Reserve.

IWGIA has likewise supported a number of AIDSESEP's regional and local organizations, notably the Coordinadora Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas San Lorenzo (CORPI – The Coordinating Body of the Indigenous Peoples of San Lorenzo), the Organización de Desarrollo de las Comunidades Fronterizas de el Cenepa (ODECOFROC – The organization for the Development of the Frontier Communities of El Cenepa) and the Organización Regional AIDSESEP Iquitos (ORAI – the Regional Organisation AIDSESEP Iquitos) with institutional building and land titling issues.

In Bolivia, the support to the Sirionó people in the Beni region has been continued and the process of the titling of their territory initiated. Other project components deal with Sustainable Forestry Management and Honey production.

A small scale land titling project was initiated late in 2000 with two community based Chiquitano organizations in the department of Santa Cruz, the Central Paikoneka and the Central Indígena de Concepción. Its objective is to secure their land claims and help to finalize the titling of the Monte Verde TCO (Tierra Comunitaria de Origen – Indigenous Communal Territory).

Given the importance of legal issues within the titling process, IWGIA is also supporting a legal NGO, Centro de Estudios Jurídicos e Investigación Social (CEJIS – Centre of Legal Studies and Social Investigation) in its work to provide legal assistance to indigenous organizations.

IWGIA furthermore supported the Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia (CIDOB – the Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia) and its Centre for Indigenous Land Planning (CPTI) in 2000 with the rehabilitation of a small office building in the city of Santa Cruz.

We have also visited several communities in the Bolivian Chaco as well as in the eastern and Amazon region of Bolivia in order to follow the land titling process of indigenous territories.

In addition to the projects in Peru and Bolivia, IWGIA has also supported a number of small scale projects within institutional building and land titling/land defense: in Chile with Mapuche organisations, in Argentina with both Mapuche and Wichi organisations, and in Paraguay with the Exnet people through the NGO Tierraviva. In Colombia IWGIA supports the regional organization of the indigenous peoples of the Pacific region. Finally in Brazil IWGIA has supported the Yanomami through the NGO

Comissão Pró Yanomami (CCPY – the Commission for the Yanomami) and the Enawene-Nawe through the NGO Operação Amazônia Nativa (OPAN – Operation for Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon).

Several meetings and conferences have been funded during 2000. Among others the Third Congress of the Regional Organisation of Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon region of Venezuela (ORPIA) in which some 500 indigenous representatives from 19 different ethnic groups participated. In Argentina funding was given for a seminar on Indigenous Peoples and the Organisation of the American States (OAS) that was organized by the Lhakat Honat organization.



## THE PACIFIC

The collaboration established in 1999 between the Pacific Concern Resource Centre (PCRC), Fiji, and IWGIA was continued in 2000.

As in 1999, IWGIA provided institutional support, which was used to co-fund the position of Assistant Director for the Decolonisation and Indigenous Rights desk.

In September 2000 PCRC and IWGIA jointly organised a three-day seminar on “Indigenous Peoples and Political Parties”. This seminar, which was part of IWGIA’s worldwide series of workshops on Political Parties and Indigenous Peoples, took place in Nadi, Fiji, and gathered some 12 participants from the Pacific region, representing 11 different island states or non-self-governing territories. The participants ranged from being persons that occupy important traditional positions to representatives from political parties, NGOs and members of resistance movements, and thus gave a picture of the diversity of situations and forces present in the Pacific.

Prior to the workshop, PCRC had produced a desk study that was used as background paper and inspiration for the discussions which took place during the seminar. Among the issues taken up by the agenda were “Political parties in non-self-governing territories”, “Traditional Chiefs and leaders”, “Good governance in the Pacific” and “Women in politics”. Minutes from the seminar were later incorporated into the desk study in order to produce a final paper that will be published in the IWGIA book titled *Political Parties and Indigenous Peoples* (April 2001).

Unfortunately, and due to the political crisis in Fiji, no PCRC representative was able to participate in the final and global seminar on “Political Parties and Indigenous Peoples” that was organised in Kenya in November.

In 2000 PCRC also helped IWGIA compile no.2/2000 of *Indigenous Affairs*, which was dedicated to Pacific issues and partly based on papers presented at the 8<sup>th</sup> Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Conference held in 1999 in Tahiti, Te Ao Maohi/French Polynesia. PCRC also contributed to *The Indigenous World 1999-2000* with the section on the Pacific.



Edward Greevy



Edward Greevy

# THE ARCTIC

In order once again to give more focus to the Arctic region, IWGIA has employed a new person from September 2000. The last years saw many developments in the Arctic. Different models of self-government came into existence (Nunavut), some are still in the developing phase (Nunavik) or are being reviewed (Greenland). There are many possible forms of involvement for IWGIA in the Arctic. One of them is certainly facilitating contacts and communication between regions. The discussions concerning forms of indigenous peoples' self-determination that evolve from the experiences in the Arctic can be of interest to indigenous peoples in other parts of the world. IWGIA can establish new contacts in order to facilitate exchange of experiences and of used strategies; IWGIA can also inform about developments in the North through its publications. In order to be able to follow important aspects of the international developments in the Arctic, IWGIA has applied for observer status to the Arctic Council.

In October 2000, IWGIA and Polynya Adventures and Coordination in Iqaluit, Nunavut, Canada, facilitated a workshop on indigenous peoples' experiences with political parties and elections. The participants of the workshop came from Nunavut as well as from Russia and the Philippines. This workshop was interesting in the light of Nunavut having been in existence for 1½ year by that time. There were some reflections on this fact in connection with possible future political strategies.

For many years, the IWGIA Moscow group has worked with indigenous peoples in the Russian North. The knowledge and commitment of this group should be supported and used more efficiently in the future.

IWGIA has initiated a project together with its members in Moscow and the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON). The aim of this project is to expand the capacity of indigenous peoples in the use of existing legal texts. The adoption of two new laws on indigenous rights by the State Duma of the Russian Federation has increased the possibilities for the indigenous peoples (or small-numbered peoples of the North, as they are called in Russia) to fight for their rights. Unfortunately very few indigenous people know about the existence of these laws and how they can be applied, for example in the courts. The project therefore should raise the awareness of indigenous peoples as to their legal rights and should increase their capacity to fight for these rights. The project is planned to last for 3 years. The project application was sent to the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs East Support, and money for the first year was granted at the beginning of the year 2001.



Jens Dahl



Jens Dahl

# PROMOTION

## Website

IWGIA's new website was opened in March 2000. The website provided the possibility to use the internet as a source of information about IWGIA's organisation and activities and to promote IWGIA's publications towards a worldwide audience.

## Promotion of IWGIA's publications

The process of promoting IWGIA's publications more widely was initiated in various ways. With the intention of making scholars and students more familiar with our books, IWGIA exhibited its publications at the EASA (European Association of Social Anthropologists) Conference in Krakow, Poland, in July; and at a smaller regional conference on *Hunter-Gatherers in Africa*, organised by the University of Edinburgh, in May. Furthermore, IWGIA successfully presented books at a Conference on Biodiversity in Seville in March.

Promotion material was produced in the form of folders on most new book releases. A Spanish and English publications catalogue was published in the spring of 2000, and e-mail ads were created and distributed as direct mail and in connection with conference participation.

## Reviews

The books that were published by IWGIA in 2000 have systematically been submitted to selected journals with the aim of getting them reviewed. The time span of getting reviews published is very long, and it remains to be seen in the coming year if the intensified effort to get people and journals to review our books will bear fruit.

## Distribution

IWGIA entered an agreement with two distributors – one in Malaysia who distributes locally in the region and one in the U.K. The aim of these activities is to distribute IWGIA's books to a broader academic audience and to ensure that IWGIA's books are available in specialised bookshops on an international scale. In addition, IWGIA's books can be ordered via the website.

## Educational material

In 2000 a number of booklets in the Danish language series on indigenous peoples were published and distributed throughout Denmark's 10 counties. Some of them have sold very well – especially the booklet on indigenous peoples in Australia was popular, perhaps a side effect of the focus on Australia in connection with the Olympic Games in 2000. It seems that the booklets in general have been well received and used in schools and by interested individuals.

## The Press and the University

An intensified effort was made to awaken the press' interest in writing about indigenous issues. Especially the decision to establish the UN Permanent Forum made an impression, and a number of articles appeared in different newspapers in this occasion.

*Danida Avisen* publicised IWGIA's framework agreement with Danida on financial support for a period of 4 years.

In an attempt to create closer relations to university students, IWGIA posted three projects in *Videnskabsbutikken*, which is a university-based "mediator" between students who need to do a thesis or a project related to their studies and organisations outside the university.

IWGIA also made two presentations in connection with a meeting organised by the Institute of Anthropology, University of Copenhagen. The purpose of the meeting was to give students, organisations and companies a chance to meet and inform about their work and possibilities for students to do project-related studies outside the university.

# PUBLICATIONS

Documentation concerning indigenous peoples is an essential part of IWGIA's work

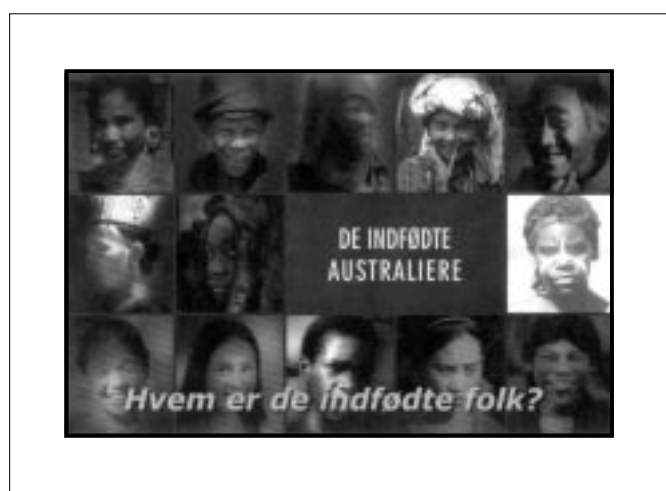
- IWGIA publishes books and periodicals about indigenous peoples. The publications are based on research carried out by persons from IWGIA's network.
- The contributors to IWGIA's publications are both indigenous and non-indigenous experts on culture and society, colonial history, international law and human rights.
- IWGIA's publications contain analyses and background articles on indigenous peoples' present situation. Information about crucial issues related to indigenous peoples' current situation is treated in books and articles.
- Indigenous peoples' affairs and relations to international fora, as for example the United Nations, are in focus in several publications from IWGIA.

## INFORMATION AND EDUCATION MATERIAL

A series of booklets in Danish. The aim of the booklets is to inform about indigenous peoples in general, using concrete examples etc.

Titles issued in 2000:

2. Van Gujjar – Et skovfolk i indisk Himalaya
3. De Indfødte Australiere
4. Buskmennesker
5. Indianer i Danmark – Shuar i Ecuador
6. Indianske Folk i Perus Andesbjerge



## PUBLICATIONS IN SPANISH

### PACTA SUNT SERVANDA

CAPITULACIONES, CONVENIOS Y TRATADOS CON INDÍGENAS EN PAMPA Y PATAGONIA  
(ARGENTINA 1742-1878)

Adoptando la recomendación de Naciones Unidas de efectuar una recopilación y análisis a escala mundial de tratados oportunamente firmados por pueblos indígenas con estados o poderes coloniales, este libro presenta diez y seis documentos subscriptos entre 1742 y 1878 en Argentina.

Se incluyen también dos comentarios escritos por la comunidad Tremketuayín del Pueblo Mapuche y la comunidad del Pueblo Rankülche y una carta presentada al rey de España Juan Carlos de Borbón demandando el reconocimiento de la responsabilidad de España en el sometimiento del Pueblo Mapuche.

IWGIA - 2000



Claudia Briones y  
Morita Carrasco

### LOS DERECHOS DE LOS PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS EN ARGENTINA

El libro incluye antecedentes legislativos respecto a los derechos indígenas desde 1853 a 1994, año en que se reformó la Constitución Nacional incorporando los derechos especiales para pueblos indígenas. Asimismo se incluyen los textos de las Constituciones Provinciales que reconocen los derechos indígenas y las leyes nacionales y provinciales especialmente creadas como política estatal con los pueblos indígenas. Se incluyen también las perspectivas indígenas sobre la materia. Documentos especialmente elaborados por organizaciones y comunidades indígenas de diferentes regiones del país. El libro se completa con un análisis de los fallos judiciales existentes en Argentina sobre derechos que afectan a indígenas.

IWGIA - 2000



Morita Carrasco

### PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS

Las Naciones Unidas denominaron hace algunos años a 1993 como el año de los pueblos indígenas. La ONU determinó también que el decenio que va de 1995 a 2005 fuera la década de los pueblos indígenas de todo el mundo. Pero ¿quiénes son los pueblos indígenas? ¿por qué nos interesan? ¿y cómo se diferencian los pueblos indígenas de otros pueblos? Este libro trata de responder a estos interrogantes.

La mayoría de nosotros nos sentimos seguramente nativos – peruanos o argentinos, por ejemplo. Podemos ser al mismo tiempo nativos peruanos o argentinos o nativos de Lima o Buenos Aires. Sin embargo, ni los peruanos ni los argentinos son pueblos indígenas en el sentido en que este concepto se utiliza. p.ej., en las Naciones Unidas; los asháninka y los mapuche, por el contrario, son pueblos indígenas dentro del Estado peruano y argentino.

IWGIA - 2000



Jens Dahl y  
Alejandro Parellada (eds.)

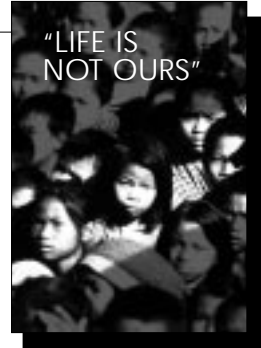
## PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH

### "LIFE IS NOT OURS"

LAND AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS, BANGLADESH, UPDATE REPORT 4

With a focus on the Peace Accord and the present situation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts the report makes conclusions and recommendations directed at the international community, the Jumma people and national NGOs in Bangladesh. The Update 4 is based on information from various Jumma and Bengali organisations, the government of Bangladesh, reports in the Bangladesh press and personal communications

IWGIA and the Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission - 2000



### HEADING TOWARDS EXTINCTION?

INDIGENOUS RIGHTS IN AFRICA: THE CASE OF THE TWA OF THE KAHUZI-BIEGA NATIONAL PARK, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO"

The particular case of the Twa, so-called "pygmy" people, of Kahuzi-Biega is presented in the African context as well as in the context of emerging and established international norms and principles of indigenous peoples' rights. *Heading Towards Extinction?* is a plea for recognition of the legal rights that the Twa are entitled to as an indigenous people. The book calls for the reform of the assimilationist approach taken by the Congolese government as well as the agencies involved in managing the Kahuzi-Biega National Park.

IWGIA and Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) - 2000



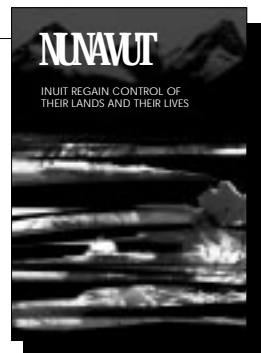
Alberto Kwokwo Barume

### NUNAVUT

INUIT REGAIN CONTROL OF THEIR LANDS AND THEIR LIVES

Stressing the political dynamics at the beginning of Nunavut's autonomous life, the authors provide a clear and accurate account of a remarkable political process. "The analytical integrity is remarkable in this collection of solid and clearly written articles by authors from four continents." Frances Abele, in the *Journal Arctic*.

IWGIA - 2000



Jens Dahl, Jack Hicks and Peter Jull (eds.)

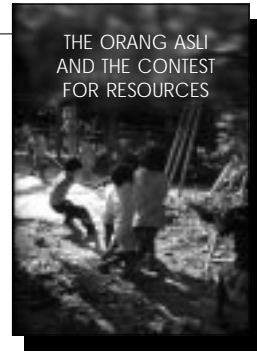


## THE ORANG ASLI AND THE CONTEST FOR RESOURCES

INDIGENOUS POLITICS, DEVELOPMENT AND IDENTITY IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

The book traces the history of the indigenous peoples of Peninsular Malaysia from early times to the present; from when the Orang Asli were an independent and autonomous people, to a situation where others are seeking to control their lives today. *The Orang Asli and the Contest for Resources* describes how this common experience helped develop an Orang Asli political consciousness beyond the local level so that a new Orang Asli indigenusness emerged as a political strategy for more effective affirmation of their rights. The book examines how the Malaysian state continues to effectively control the Orang Asli as a people and, consequently, exercise control over their traditional territories and traditional resources as well.

IWGIA and Centre for Orang Asli Concerns - 2000



Colin Nicholas

## INDIGENOUS AUTONOMY IN MEXICO

This volume is an important collection of essays and may be seen as compulsory reading for those who wish to have a better understanding of the dynamic processes of change in Mexico and its indigenous peoples at the end of the millennium. With an introduction by Rodolfo Stavenhagen the book relates different experiences and proposals relative to the issue of indigenous autonomy. International and constitutional aspects of autonomy are analysed. A feminine view is provided. Significant cases of local autonomy and the struggle of indigenous peoples for their resources and environment in the face of a mistaken, badly planned government policy for infrastructural development are presented. With analyses, cases and proposals, *Indigenous Autonomy* makes a worthy contribution to anyone interested in the Mexican debate on indigenous autonomy.

IWGIA - 2000



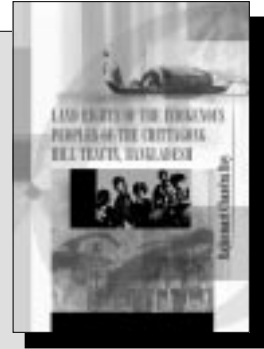
Aracely Burquete Cal y Mayor (Ed.)

## LAND RIGHTS OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS, BANGLADESH

The book describes the struggle of the indigenous peoples of the Chittagong Hill Tracts region in Southeastern Bangladesh to regain control over their ancestral land and resource rights.

From sovereign nations to the limited autonomy of today, the book details the legal basis of the land rights of the indigenous peoples and the different tools employed by successive administrations to exploit their resources and divest them of their ancestral lands and territories. An update of the development since the signing of the peace accord between the government of Bangladesh and the Jana Sanghati Samiti (JSS) in 1997 is included in the book.

IWGIA - 2000



Rajkumari Chandra Roy

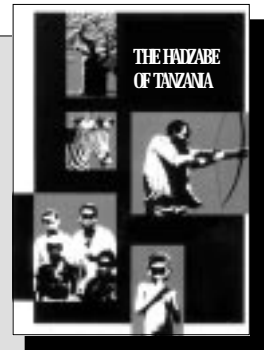
## THE HADZABE OF TANZANIA

### LAND AND HUMAN RIGHTS FOR A HUNTER-GATHERER COMMUNITY

In recent years the situation of the Hadzabe has become a cause of concern for a number of human rights organisations, and development agents who have observed the ongoing marginalisation and erosion of land rights of this group of African hunter-gatherers.

The document provides background information and outlines the experiences of the Hadzabe with government and development agents, relations with neighbouring communities, churches and NGO-organizations.

IWGIA - 2000



Andrew Madsen

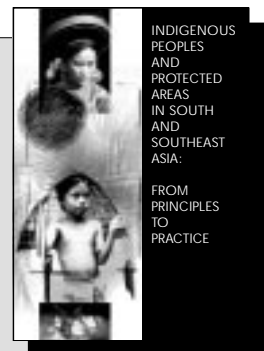
## INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND PROTECTED AREAS IN SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

### FROM PRINCIPLES TO PRACTICE

The book examines current biodiversity conservation practices in South and Southeast Asia as they relate to indigenous peoples' rights. The 12 case studies from India, Pakistan, Nepal, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines are based on presentations made at a conference in Malaysia in 1998.

Each of the contributions is followed by a summary of the main issues addressed during the subsequent discussions, and the book ends with three articles analysing the state-of-affairs of biodiversity conservation in the region in light of the "new approach" taken by the conservation organisations. Conclusions and recommendations are made.

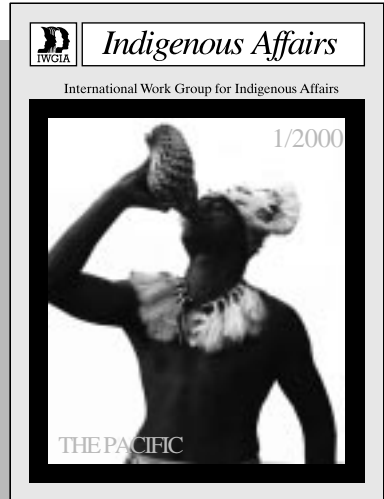
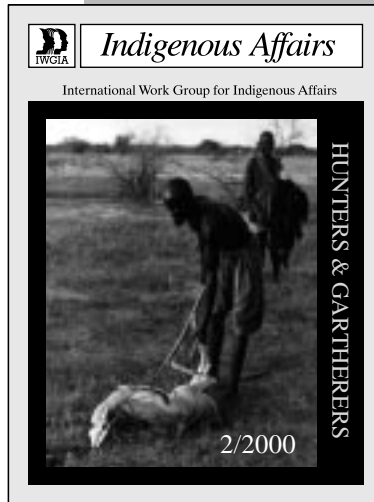
IWGIA and Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) - 2000



Marcus Colchester and  
Christian Erni (eds.)

# INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS

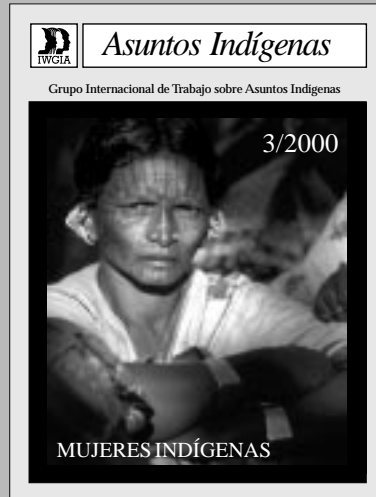
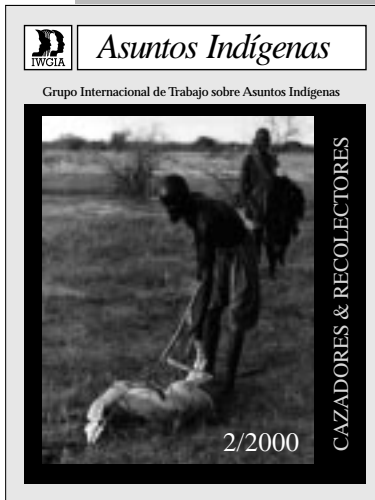
IWGIA's quarterly journal thematically focussing on issues of relevance to indigenous peoples



## THEMES 2000

- 1/2000 The Pacific
- 2/2000 Hunters & Gatherers
- 3/2000 Indigenous Women
- 4/2000 Indochina

# ASUNTOS INDÍGENAS



## TEMAS 2000

- 1/2000 Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Venezuela, el Pacífico
- 2/2000 Cazadores y Recolectores
- 3/2000 Mujeres Indígenas
- 4/2000 Indochina

## YEARBOOK - ANUARIO

IWGIA's Yearbook – is an update on the state of affairs of indigenous peoples of the world. Issued annually in June.

With contributions from indigenous and non-indigenous scholars and activists *The Indigenous World 1999/2000* provides an overview of the present situation and crucial developments in 1999 and early 2000 among indigenous peoples of the world. A special focus is on the situation of women. Includes reports from the work of the Open-ended Working Group on the UN Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and on the process of the establishment of a Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples in the UN system.

IWGIA - 2000

### THE INDIGENOUS WORLD 1999/2000



### EL MUNDO INDÍGENA 1999/2000



# IWGIA PUBLICATIONS 2000

## In English

**No. 102:** **Jens Dahl, Jack Hicks, Peter Jull (eds.):** *Nunavut: Inuit Regain Control of their Lands and their Lives* (2000) 223 pages, US \$ 16.00; GBP 11.20; DKK 120,00

**No. 101:** **Alberto Kwokwo Barume:** *"Heading Towards Extinction? Indigenous Rights in Africa: The Case of the TWA of the Kahuzi-Biega National Park, Democratic Republic of Congo"* (2000) 142 pages, US\$ 14.00; GBP 9.80; DKK 105,00

**Report** *"Life is not ours" Land and Human Rights in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh, Update 4* (2000) 101 pages, US\$ 10.00, GBP 7.00; DKK 75,00

**No. 99:** **Rajkumari Chandra Roy:** *Land Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh* (2000) 231 pages, US\$ 16.00; GBP 11.20; DKK 120,00

**No. 98:** **Andrew Madsen:** *The Hadzabe of Tanzania. Land and Human Rights for a Hunter-Gatherer Community* (2000) 96 pages, US\$ 11.00; GBP 7.70; DKK 90,00

**No. 97:** **Marcus Colchester and Christian Erni:** *Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas in South and Southeast Asia: From Principles to Practice* (2000) 334 pages, US\$ 20.00; GBP 14.00; DKK 150,00

## In Spanish

**Jens Dahl & Alejandro Parellada:** *Pueblos Indigenas* (2000) 125 pages, US\$ 15.00, GBP 10.50; DKK 115,00

**No. 36:** **Morita Carrasco:** *Los Derechos de los pueblos indigenas en Argentina* (2000) 354 pages, US\$18.00; GBP 12.60; DKK 135,00

**No. 29:** **Claudia Briones, Morita Carrasco:** *Pacta sunt Servanda. Capitulaciones, Convenios y Tratados con Indigenas en Pampa y Patagonia, Argentina* (2000) 211 pages, US\$ 13.00; GBP 9.10; DKK 97,00

## In Danish

### *Hvem er de indfødte folk?*

2. *Van Gujjar – Et skovfolk i indisk Himalaya, Sille Stidsen & IWGIA*

3. *De Indfødte Australiere, Hanne Miriam Larsen & IWGIA*

4. *Buskmennesker, Arthur Krasilnikoff & IWGIA*

5. *Indianer i Danmark – Shuar i Ecuador, Birgitte Feiring & IWGIA*

6. *Indianske folk i Perus Andesbjergene, Karsten Pærregaard & IWGIA*

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# IWGIA - ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2000

## The Management's endorsement of the annual accounts

The following annual accounts for 2000 which present a surplus of DKK 201,278 to be carried forward to 2001 after which the equity capital of the organisation amounts to DKK 1,764,271 have been submitted for the endorsement of the Board of Management.

Copenhagen May 2, 2001



Director



Karen B. Andersen  
Administrator

## Auditor's Report

I, the undersigned, have audited the Annual Accounts for 2000 of IWGIA for the period 1 January 2000 - 31 December 2000 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 May 2, 2001



STATE-AUTHORIZED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT



## **Applied Accounting Principles**

### **Receipts**

General grants and subsidies for IWGIA's activities are credited to income in the year of receipt.

### **Projects and programs**

Grants directly associated with concrete activities are entered in the project notes pertaining to the projects and programs concerned.

Receipts and expenditure relating to activities that have not been completed by the end of the accounting year shall have no bearing on the result, as the total result of such receipts and expenditure is entered under liabilities in the item "Current Activities".

The account section "Specifications of Projects and Programs" contains a comprehensive survey of activities and the notes below said section specify the individual projects and programs in detail.

### **Completed projects and programs**

Completed activities not fully financed by grants received are charged to the Profit and Loss Account with the balance upon completion of the project or program. The total grants and expenditure are stated in the Profit and Loss Account.

### **Internal transfer between projects and IWGIA**

In accordance with agreements pertaining to project applications part of IWGIA's project implementation expenditure shall be covered by transfer from the various projects. Administration funds for IWGIA are also included in project expenditure. These funds are entered in the Profit and Loss Account under the item "Implementation Funds from Projects and Programs".



# IWGIA - ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2000

## Profit and Loss Account 2000

note

	2000	1999
<b>Receipts</b>		
1 General subsidies .....	4,459,113	2,898,464
2 Other income .....	495,786	364,065
	<b>4,954,899</b>	<b>3,262,529</b>
<b>Completed Projects and Programs</b>		
<b>Activities funded by DANIDA</b>		
Total grants .....	16,562,522	
Expenditure .....	(16,563,408)	(886)
		(4,170)
<b>Activities funded by others</b>		
Total grants .....	4,016,057	
Expenditure .....	(4,109,769)	(93,712)
Expenditure, current activities .....		(8,584)
	<b>4,851,717</b>	<b>2,974,528</b>
<b>Publications</b>		
Publication expenditure .....	(2,135,034)	(1,105,197)
Paid by projects and programs .....	1,244,278	(890,756)
		<b>884,393</b>
	<b>3,960,961</b>	<b>2,753,724</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Meetings and conferences .....	(191,238)	(185,336)
Staff expenditure .....	(5,112,458)	(4,446,051)
Secretariat expenditure .....	(1,464,062)	(1,304,318)
Implementation funds from projects and programs .....	3,008,075	(3,759,683)
	<b>201,278</b>	<b>438,767</b>
<b>Carried forward to next year .....</b>		

## Balance Sheet 31 December 2000

<b>Assets</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>		
Deposits .....	91,293	91,293
Shares, Sydbank .....	1,375	1,375
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b> .....	<b>92,668</b>	<b>92,668</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>		
<b>Outstanding Accounts</b>		
Outstanding amounts from subscription sales, etc. ....	77,035	96,999
Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund .....	23,614	0
Account between IWGIA and DANIDA projects .....	440,171	0
VAT outstanding .....	0	122,280
Other amounts outstanding .....	13,216	106,582
<b>Total Outstanding Accounts</b> .....	<b>554,036</b>	<b>325,861</b>
<b>Liquid Assets</b>		
Cash at hand and currency .....	12,293	66,249
Giro bank deposits .....	41,498	18,632
Bank deposits .....	953,423	340,634
Andrew's Fund .....	224,218	43,919
	<b>1,231,432</b>	<b>469,434</b>
Deposits at project accounts .....	1,313,043	4,709,495
Ongoing activities .....	354,969	0
<b>Total Liquid Assets</b> .....	<b>2,899,444</b>	<b>5,178,929</b>
<b>Total Current Assets</b> .....	<b>3,453,480</b>	<b>5,504,790</b>
<b>Total Assets</b> .....	<b>3,546,148</b>	<b>5,597,458</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity Capital</b>		
Capital account as at January 1, 2000 .....	1,562,993	1,124,226
Carried forward from Profit and Loss Account .....	201,278	438,767
<b>Equity Capital as at 31 December 2000</b> .....	<b>1,764,271</b>	<b>1,562,993</b>
<b>Debt</b>		
Accrued expenses .....	274,398	349,830
Holiday pay .....	369,000	344,000
Prepaid, NORAD 2001 .....	913,570	0
Accruals and deferred income .....	0	23,530
Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund .....	0	166,315
Andrew's Fund .....	224,909	43,869
	<b>1,781,877</b>	<b>927,544</b>
Current activities .....	0	3,106,921
<b>Total Debt</b> .....	<b>1,781,877</b>	<b>4,034,465</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b> .....	<b>3,546,148</b>	<b>5,597,458</b>

## Notes to the Annual Accounts

### Note 1

#### General Contributions

	2000	1999
The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs .....	2,489,808	1,350,000
The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs .....	917,500	658,327
The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs .....	797,136	621,088
The Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs .....	125,019	124,573
National numbers game contributions (Lotto)	79,650	94,476
Home Rule of Greenland	50,000	50,000
<b>Total General Contributions .....</b>	<b>4,459,113</b>	<b>2,898,464</b>

### Note 2

#### Other Receipts

Subscriptions and sale to non-subscribers .....	356,789	297,564
National fund raising .....	1,316	675
Private contributions .....	23,293	2,038
Miscellaneous receipts	29,387	25,681
Interest accrued .....	85,001	38,107
<b>Total Other Receipts .....</b>	<b>495,786</b>	<b>364,065</b>

## Project and Program Survey

	2000	1999
<b>Project and Program Grants Received in 2000</b>		
DANIDA .....	13,245,671	10,185,286
NORAD .....	1,651,470	902,970
EU .....	4,837,924	2,509,185
NORDECO .....	603,832	0
The Danish Ministry of education .....	117,500	240,000
SNCS .....	0	99,147
National pools contributions .....	0	300,000
DANCED .....	0	147,253
<b>Total Grants .....</b>	<b>20,456,397</b>	<b>14,383,841</b>

### Comprehensive Survey of Activities

	Completed Projects and Programs		Current Projects and Programs		Total
	DANIDA	Other	DANIDA	Other	
<b>Grants</b>					
Carried forward					
from last year .....	16,660,057	3,998,294	16,801,782	2,416,321	39,876,454
Received in 2000 .....	47,592	0	13,198,079	7,210,726	20,456,397
Co-financed .....	0	0	50,000	0	50,000
Accrued interest .....	3,218	17,763	40,706	5,125	66,812
<b>Total grants .....</b>	<b>16,710,867</b>	<b>4,016,057</b>	<b>30,090,567</b>	<b>9,632,172</b>	<b>60,449,663</b>
<b>Expenditure for projects and programs</b>					
Paid earlier years .....	(16,083,427)	(3,368,367)	(13,958,096)	(3,411,795)	(36,821,685)
Paid 2000 .....	(479,981)	(741,402)	(16,045,347)	(6,671,054)	(23,937,784)
<b>Total expenditure .....</b>	<b>(16,563,408)</b>	<b>(4,109,769)</b>	<b>(30,003,443)</b>	<b>(10,082,849)</b>	<b>(60,759,469)</b>
<b>Paid by IWGIA .....</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>93,712</b>	<b>8,584</b>		<b>103,182</b>
<b>Transferred to DANIDA .....</b>	<b>(148,345)</b>				<b>(148,345)</b>
<b>Carried forward to 2001 .....</b>			<b>95,708</b>	<b>(450,677)</b>	<b>(354,969)</b>

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## FUTURE ACTIVITIES

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**M**ore than half way into the "International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" we have noted that some progress has been made concerning the rights of indigenous peoples. Most notable on the international arena is the ECOSOC decision to establish a "Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues" expected to start functioning from 2002. With this circumstance, one of the aims of the Decade has been fulfilled. Concerning one of the other aims we note that in spite of the apparent deadlock in the negotiations in the drafting of an "International Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" there are other trends that give at least some reason for optimism. The Organisation of American States' discussion of a proposal for an "American Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" raises hope for a different process involving indigenous peoples to an extent hitherto unknown in the UN, and also for a more realistic discussion of the inherent rights of indigenous peoples.

The implications for these considerations upon IWGIA's future activities are several. In the UN we will continue to work actively on the establishment of the Permanent Forum, first of all by facilitating and supporting indigenous regional and preparatory processes in the preparation for the selection of indigenous experts to the Forum.

At its meeting in April 2000, the UN Commission on Human Rights decided to appoint a special rapporteur on indigenous issues. At the moment of writing it is not known who the rapporteur will be, but the work of the rapporteur will be followed by IWGIA in all ways possible.

Leading up to the World Conference against Racism to be held in South Africa in August 2001, IWGIA has facilitated regional indigenous meetings and indigenous participation in the preparatory process. Ahead of the conference the issue of the conference will be dealt with in IWGIA's publications, and we will take an active part in the meeting as such.

IWGIA was present when the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights met in Libya in April 2001 in a very promising session, and we also facilitated the participation of five indigenous persons. The process of discussing indigenous issues in Africa, which has been initiated by that Commission, has great potentials for the future and it will have a very high priority in our future work.

Parallel with this priority will be activities that focus upon the specific relationships between indigenous peoples and states and state institutions, including constructive agreements. Various initiatives will be taken in this respect, including further deliberations on the role of political parties and indigenous involvement in local and regional governments. Over the next years we also expect to be able to pay special attention to a comparison of types of indigenous self-government in order to facilitate the exchange of experiences between indigenous peoples. A process of making country studies that focus on existing legal and constitutional rights will continue, first of all in Latin America.

IWGIA's support for development projects has its primary focus upon capacity raising among indigenous peoples in all of its aspects. This will continue, as will a priority to work with indigenous organisations upon demarcation and titling of indigenous lands and territories.

Recently, IWGIA published its first publication in a non-European language, Philippine Tagalog. So far we are in a preparatory phase, but in the process are publications in Thai, Indonesian Bahasa and Swahili. In all these cases - as in others - publishing is done in direct cooperation with local indigenous institutions or organisations. When the experiences from these initial publications have been analysed, we will hopefully be in a position to establish a firm policy in this respect.

**Jens Dahl**  
*Director*

# IWGIA



*Cover: Turkana man, Kenya  
Photo: Frans Welman/WIP*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

**IWGIA** would like to thank our donors for the financial support without which our work would not be possible to carry out. We would like to thank our main donors over the years, the Nordic Foreign Ministries and the European Commission. In the summer 2000 we got a 4-year framework agreement with Danida, which substantially improves our possibility to plan further ahead. The grants are invaluable to 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 that have contributed to our publications with articles and photos.

