

IWGIA

ANNUAL REPORT
2001

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 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.

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 2001

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INTRODUCTION

In May 2002, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues met for the first time in New York and Ole Henrik Magga, former president of the Saami Parliament in Norway, was elected as the first chairman of the Forum. IWGIA has put a substantial amount of resources, time and energy into the process that led to the establishment of the Forum, and we are happy to see that our efforts have not been in vain. It was decided at this first meeting of the Forum that its secretariat would be in New York and that ECOSOC would contribute financially to its running costs.

Another milestone was reached in August 2001, when the African Human Rights Commission decided to establish a special working group on indigenous issues, and asked IWGIA to be represented on that group. This is particularly noteworthy, not only because of our labours to gain recognition of IWGIA's perspectives on some of the problems facing Africa but also because of the criticism that has been directed against our view that many of the severe problems we see in Africa today resemble state-indigenous issues in other parts of the world.

Crucial to the strengthening of the indigenous voice in national and international fora is, of course, access to relevant information. Hence, IWGIA prioritises its role as a conveyor of information relevant to indigenous issues. The aim is, of course, to strengthen indigenous rights and self-organization. This is done in a number of ways, one of which is to bring indigenous people together. In 2001, IWGIA supported, through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples, more than 100 indigenous representatives to attend four important UN meetings in Geneva and New York. IWGIA granted technical and financial support to five regional meetings so that representatives from these indigenous regions of the world could each elect a person to attend the first Forum meeting in New York. Likewise, IWGIA participated in, and supported indigenous participation in, the preparatory meetings the World Conference Against Racism (WCAR), as well as in the conference itself. In the same manner, we are supporting indigenous participation in the preparatory meetings of the Rio + 10 conference, to be held in Johannesburg in September 2002.

A good example of information handling is the project 'Capacity Building and Promotion of Human Rights and Legal Mechanisms concerning Indigenous Peoples in the Russian Federation', which was initiated in 2001 by IWGIA/the IWGIA Moscow group and the Russian Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON). This project was instrumental in convening a workshop on legal education for a large number of indigenous participants from various regions in April 2001, and covered the expenses of legal consultations in order to lobby more successfully for indigenous peoples' rights at the State Duma. The project has planned several workshops to be conducted in different indigenous regions in 2002-2003. Pending necessary funding, these workshops will provide an opportunity for indigenous peoples from the vast area of northern Siberia to continue learning how to use the existing national laws in defence of their rights. High on IWGIA's agenda is the question of self-determination and constructive agreements with the state. We are concerned both with theoretical explorations of these issues as well as with compiling and comparing the practical experiences undergone so far by various indigenous peoples and states. As part of this endeavour, a workshop was organized in Sabah, Malaysia, in which indigenous representatives and non-indigenous experts from the Arctic region and north-east India participated.

In addition to the issues mentioned above, IWGIA has supported a number of local and regional initiatives in the Pacific, Asia, Africa and South and Central America aimed at strengthening indigenous institutions and indigenous civil society.

IWGIA has quite a large number of projects under its administrative wings, in different regions of the world. During 2001, we intensified our engagement in Africa and Asia. Building on IWGIA's successful land titling projects in Peru, IWGIA participated in and organized several workshops in Asia and South America dealing with various aspects of land demarcation and land titling.

In South America, a great deal of our work is concentrated on land titling issues and, in 2001, in partnership with AIDESEP, a new Centre for Territorial Information and Planning (CIPTA) was established in Iquitos. This Centre undertakes mapping activities in collaboration with several of AIDESEP's Regional Federations with the aim of providing precise information on the land under indigenous control, both in terms of borders (in order to prevent illegal encroachments) and in terms of land use planning. Similar mapping activities are also being supported in Argentina and a collaboration between the two projects as well as with CIPTI – a centre in Bolivia that has also been supported by IWGIA – has been initiated.

In order for IWGIA to be informed and keep abreast of significant events, our organization was represented at a number of fora in 2001, such as various UN fora, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Arctic Council. Staff members have also undertaken a number of networking trips in order to update our information and to network in the different regions.

During the year, IWGIA's publications received significantly more attention, including in the academic world, where they are getting good reviews. In order to strengthen this development, a discussion was initiated at the IWGIA board meeting in September as to how to strengthen the profile of our publications and target them more towards the different categories of readers.

Last but not least, we should stress the importance of the work undertaken by the IWGIA local groups and individual members of IWGIA's global network. A good example is the Film Festival organized by the groups in Basel and Zürich, Switzerland, an event that brought indigenous issues to the attention of a wider audience.

Georg Henriksen
Chair of IWGIA Board



IWGIA'S ACTIVITIES

HUMAN RIGHTS

AFRICA

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

THE PACIFIC

ASIA

THE ARCTIC

PROMOTION & PUBLICATIONS

ACCOUNTS

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

THE UNITED NATIONS

Over the last two decades, one of IWGIA's main activities has been the promotion of indigenous peoples' rights in inter-governmental meetings.

During 2001, IWGIA continued to place particular priority on monitoring the discussion processes concerning the rights of indigenous peoples within the United Nations system. As in previous years, IWGIA's main focus of attention with regard to the work undertaken by the United Nations continued to be the discussions on processes related to the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the establishment of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

IWGIA is one of the few non-indigenous NGOs that have continuously and systematically monitored and documented the discussions that have taken place in the different bodies of the UN dealing with indigenous peoples' rights and has, over the years, considerably increased the human and financial resources devoted to promoting the participation of indigenous peoples in the UN processes.



Jens Dahl

IWGIA's role in advancing the rights of indigenous peoples in the UN system has been:

- To promote and facilitate the participation of representatives from indigenous organisations in the United Nations meetings that deal with issues affecting indigenous peoples;
- To facilitate official accreditation;
- To distribute information on developments in the process through our publications and our network of contacts with indigenous organisations;
- To support indigenous peoples' own initiatives at local, regional and international level that aim to share information and develop indigenous strategies in order to promote their interests within the UN system.

The Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples: a fund to support indigenous participation in UN meetings

An essential part of IWGIA's human rights activities is the **Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples**. The Fund provides a unique opportunity to support indigenous peoples from all over the world to attend those UN meetings in which indigenous rights are on the agenda.

The Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples receives its funding from several international institutions and national agencies, and IWGIA is accountable as secretariat of the HRFIP. IWGIA also facilitates the necessary accreditation to a large number of indigenous representatives who wish to attend those meetings in which consultative status with ECOSOC is necessary for participation.

In 2001, both through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples and through other programmes financed by the European Commission and Danida, IWGIA supported, either totally or partially, the participation of more than 100 indigenous representatives in the following meetings:

- 57th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, April 2001).
- 19th session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (Geneva, July 2001).
- UN Seminar on the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues organised by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in New York during the celebration of the International Day for Indigenous Peoples (August 2001).
- 7th session of the UN Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (this session should have taken place in November 2001 but was postponed and took place in January 2002).



The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Over the last five years, the discussion process on the establishment of the Permanent Forum has been IWGIA's main activity within the area of human rights and the UN system.

IWGIA's activities in 2001 with regard to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

One of the most important challenges facing indigenous peoples in 2001 with regard to the establishment of the Permanent Forum was control over the nomination of the indigenous members of the Permanent Forum.

During the negotiation process that led up to the establishment of the Permanent Forum, and even more so after its establishment, indigenous peoples strongly demanded that the indigenous candidates who were to be members of the Permanent Forum should come from their own consultations, and they stated that regional conferences and consultations were the best way of "ensuring broad consultation of indigenous organisations" as established in the resolution on the Permanent Forum.

IWGIA shared such views with indigenous organisations and, throughout 2001, special priority was given to supporting indigenous peoples' own initiatives aimed at:

- Lobbying their position regarding the nomination of the indigenous members;
- Promoting the establishment of an independent secretariat for the Permanent Forum;
- Disseminating information among indigenous organisations about the establishment of the Permanent Forum;
- Organising regional conferences to discuss the nomination of candidates and agree on the indigenous expert from each region to be recommended to the President of ECOSOC for appointment as indigenous members of the Permanent Forum.

In line with the above, in 2001 IWGIA granted technical and financial support to the following activities, meetings and regional conferences:

a. National consultations to disseminate information on the establishment of the Permanent Forum:

Indigenous National Consultation on the Establishment of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues held in Panama.

1st workshop on the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues held in Quillasuyu (Bolivia).



b. Indigenous lobbying activities:

IWGIA granted financial support for the participation of four indigenous representatives in a meeting with the Vice President of ECOSOC that took place in New York in May 2001. The objective of the meeting was to exchange information and views with the Vice President of ECOSOC regarding two major issues: the nomination of indigenous candidates and the need for an independent secretariat for the Permanent Forum.

c. International Indigenous Regional Conferences to identify the indigenous candidates to be recommended as indigenous members of the Permanent Forum:

- The Regional meeting of the South America - Amazon region on the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Quito (Ecuador) on 3rd and 4th May 2001
- The Asian Regional Conference to elect the Asian indigenous representative for the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Dhulikhel, Nepal, 18th -19th August 2001
- The African Regional Conference to elect an independent expert to the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Pietermaritzburg (South Africa), 1st and 2nd September 2001
- The Inter-Regional Indigenous Consultation: Andean and Southern Cone regions for the election of an indigenous candidate to the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia), 26th to 28th September 2001
- The Central America Consultation to elect an indigenous candidate for the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Panama City, 26th - 29th September 2001.

The processes by which these consultations were achieved were often arduous and, in some cases, a source of controversy but they represent the first really significant effort of the indigenous organisations to reach a consensus in terms of nominating their own “experts” and legitimising the 8 indigenous members of the Permanent Forum. There is no doubt that these processes will have to be improved and perfected on future occasions but the experience has established a highly constructive precedent for the election and legitimisation of indigenous “experts”.

Unfortunately, the ECOSOC president did not appoint all the candidates elected through the regional consultations but it is a significant recognition of the indigenous peoples’ own processes that, of the eight indigenous experts nominated as members of the Forum, six came from the nominations made by the regional consultations.



THE WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE (WCAR)

During 2001, IWGIA was actively involved in the preparations for the WCAR as well as the WCAR itself in Durban, South Africa. The regional preparatory meetings 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.

IWGIA's support to the WCAR process consisted partly of supporting indigenous participation and partly of producing documentation. Priority was given to supporting indigenous participation in the various preparatory meetings and we focused our support on a limited number of representatives who were given the possibility of following the processes in depth and making substantial contributions.

Financial support to indigenous people's participation

In 2001, IWGIA supported indigenous participation in the following meetings:

- The Asian Regional Inter-Governmental Meeting, Teheran, Iran, 17-21 February 2001
- The Inter-Sessional Open-Ended Working Group Meeting for the World Conference Against Racism, Geneva, 6-9 March 2001
- The Second Preparatory Committee Meeting, Geneva, 21 May – 1 June 2001
- The Third Preparatory Committee Meeting, Geneva, 30 July – 10 August 2001
- The WCAR, Durban, South Africa, 28 August – 7 September 2001

IWGIA participated in all the preparatory meetings in Geneva and in the WCAR in Durban. IWGIA was also represented in the ATSIC-organized *Regional Meeting of Indigenous Peoples of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Hawaii and the United States on the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance*, Sydney, Australia, 20-22 February 2001.

IWGIA supported a community consultation meeting entitled "*First Community Consultation Meeting on Racial Discrimination and Development Discrimination Involving Indigenous and Minority Communities of East Central Africa*". This consultation meeting was organized by the "African Indigenous and Minority Peoples Organization" (AIMPO), based in Rwanda, and it took place in Kampala, Uganda from 30 April to 3 May 2001.

Production of documentation

IWGIA produced two publications in relation to the WCAR process. One was a special thematic issue of *Indigenous Affairs* (no. 1 2001). The other was a document entitled "*Racism Against Indigenous Peoples*" edited by Suhas Chakma and Marianne Jensen.



Espen Røgsamb

The *Indigenous Affairs* issue on Racism towards indigenous peoples was published before the Second Preparatory Committee meeting in Geneva in May 2001 where it was distributed, and it proved to be a useful way of gaining the attention of NGOs and some of the governments on the issue of racism against indigenous peoples.

The book "*Racism Against Indigenous Peoples*" was published prior to the WCAR in Durban, and was launched during the NGO Forum in Durban in collaboration with ATSIC, who had likewise produced a book on racism towards indigenous peoples. During the NGO Forum in Durban, IWGIA also had a booth together with ATSIC, where our publications were displayed.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND THE ORGANISATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

Over the last couple of years, IWGIA has also monitored and documented the discussion process within the Organization of American States regarding the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The OAS Declaration and the United Nations Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples are the two most important international legal exercises currently underway in terms of addressing the human rights of indigenous peoples.

The adoption of a strong OAS declaration on indigenous rights would officially recognize indigenous peoples' rights in the American continent and will require all governments to reform discriminatory laws and practices.

In March 2001, the 2nd session of the OAS Working Group was held in the OAS headquarters in Washington. The mandate of this Working Group is to discuss and agree a Declaration on Indigenous Peoples' Rights in the Americas. More than 50 indigenous organizations from the continent participated in the discussions and demanded important changes in the text of this legal document in order to secure the recognition of their fundamental rights.

IWGIA attended this meeting and supported the participation of four indigenous representatives from Central and South America.

The results of this meeting were encouraging, and indigenous peoples' representatives succeeded in securing their right to participate in the debates. But the major achievement of this second session was the acceptance of the use of the word "peoples" in the title and throughout the text of the Declaration.

THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (WSSD)

In the winter of 2001, IWGIA commissioned Joji Cariño from the Tebtebba Foundation, Philippines, to draft a report on international environmental processes since the Rio conference in 1992 and developments leading up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in South Africa in 2002. The report included recommendations for IWGIA's work in environmental processes and was discussed at a board meeting in spring 2001. Following this meeting, it was decided that the thematic day of IWGIA's Annual forum meeting, which was to take place in November 2001 in Basel, should be reserved for a discussion on IWGIA's involvement in the process leading up to the WSSD. Four experts working on different environmental issues were invited in order to advise IWGIA and to make presentations on different aspects of environmental processes and indigenous peoples. Several recommendations emerged from this meeting, including the importance of supporting experts to participate in the very technical environmental meeting, and looking at follow-up activities after the Summit.

At the first meeting of the Working Group on Access and Benefit sharing in Bonn in October 2001, indigenous participants asked IWGIA to facilitate a workshop with the following purposes: to share information and plans of indigenous organisations and communities relating to the WSSD; to share information on indigenous peoples' assessment of implementation of the Rio agreements; to plan and coordinate around issues such as information dissemination and communication, fund-raising, suggested activities for the year, publications and public awareness; to make concrete recommendations regarding the resources needed to build indigenous organisations' and communities' capacity in relation to the WSSD. Concretely, the workshop was to produce input for a first draft of the assessment that indigenous peoples are expected to present to the preparatory meeting (Prepcom) in January, leading up to the WSSD. The workshop took place in Tisvildeleje in November 2001 with participants of indigenous organisations from Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Arctic and representatives of support organisations. The workshop decided on a co-ordinating committee for the preparatory process leading up to the WSSD and made a first draft assessment of developments since the Rio conference. The workshop turned out to be helpful for the future coordination of indigenous participation in the WSSD preparatory process. □

Krishna M. Kshar/ Anti-Slavery International



Support at regional level

IWGIA has, during 2001, continued its support of the ongoing process within the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) concerning promotion and protection of the human rights of indigenous peoples and communities in Africa.

IWGIA funded the participation of 5 indigenous representatives in the 29th Ordinary Session of the African Commission, which took place in Tripoli, Libya from 23 April – 7 May 2001. IWGIA also participated in this session. The indigenous participation in this session of the African Commission in Libya was important as it was the first time that indigenous people had the possibility of presenting their cases directly to the African Commission.

During the private session of the 29th Session, the *Working Group on the Rights of Indigenous People/Communities in Africa* was established by the African Commission. The establishment of this Working Group was provided for in the *Resolution on the Rights of Indigenous People/Communities in Africa* adopted during the 28th Ordinary Session of the African Commission in Benin, November 2000.

The members nominated by the African Commission to serve on the Working Group are:

- Commissioner Barney Pityana (chairman) (from South Africa)
- Commissioner and chairman of the African Commission Kamel Rezag Bara (from Algeria)
- Commissioner Andrew Chigovera (from Zimbabwe)
- Naomi Kipuri (indigenous expert – Maasai, Kenya)
- Zéphyrin Kalimba (indigenous expert – Batwa, Rwanda)
- Mohamed Khattali (indigenous expert – Tuareg, Mali)
- Marianne Jensen (IWGIA, independent expert)

The Working Group had its first meeting in the Gambia on 12 October 2001 prior to the start of the 30th Session of the African Commission, which took place from 13 – 27 October 2001. IWGIA participated and funded the participation of the three indigenous experts of the Working Group. It was agreed that the first task of the Working Group would be to develop a Conceptual Framework Paper. This Conceptual Framework Paper will be the first step in the formulation of a report, to be submitted to the African Commission. It was decided that a one-day round-table meeting should be held before the 31st Session of the African Commission in April 2002 to discuss the draft Conceptual Framework Paper.

It was furthermore agreed that, provided funding can be obtained, a wider consultative seminar should be held with African indigenous representatives prior to the 32nd Session of the African Commission in October 2002.

The members of the Working Group had started drawing up the Conceptual Framework Paper by the end of 2001, and this work has continued into 2002. The cooperation with the African Commission was very good and constructive during 2001, and IWGIA is hopeful that this will continue and develop further in 2002.

Support at local level

During 2001, IWGIA has supported a number of projects in Africa, mainly within the areas of land rights and capacity building:

Survival of Il-Laikipiak Maasai Group Initiatives (OSILIGI) in Kenya with a capacity-building project to strengthen the work of the organisation. The support included core funding and transport facilities. The project has been progressing 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. The project was completed in 2001.

The Indigenous Information Network (IIN) in Kenya, with the production of a journal entitled "Nomadic News". The journal provides information on the situation of indigenous peoples in Kenya and Africa as a whole, 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 indigenous peoples the possibility of expressing their views and explaining their situation themselves. So far, 3 issues of Nomadic News have been produced and have received a highly positive response.

The Iloodoariak Community - Land and Development Programme (LCLP) in Kenya, with a land rights project aimed at safeguarding the land rights of the Iloodoariak Maasai community and reclaiming land that has been illegally seized by other individuals and groups. LCLP has carried out a lobbying campaign, awareness-raising and legal aid. The project has successfully managed to focus attention on 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. The project was completed in 2001.

The Ogiek Welfare Council (OWC) in Kenya, with a project to organise human rights training for the Ogiek people. The purpose of the project was to assist the Ogiek people in gaining an understanding of the best legal options by which to safeguard their territorial rights – be it at national, regional or international level. The project was completed in 2001.

Community Research and Development Services (CORDS) in Tanzania, with funding to enable Maa-speaking participants from Tanzania to participate in the Reto Maa Cultural Festivals in Nairobi in December 2001. The project was completed in 2001.

Communauté des Autochtones Rwandais (CAURWA) in Rwanda, with a networking project with the Hadzabe people in Tanzania. The purpose was to establish links between the Batwa/Pygmy people of Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Hadzabe people of Tanzania. The project came to an end in 2001.

Communauté des Autochtones Rwandais (CAURWA) in Rwanda, with a small project of institutional support to enable the organization to carry on its activities for a 6-month period. The project was completed in 2001.

Communauté des Autochtones Rwandais (CAURWA) in Rwanda, with a project aimed at undertaking advocacy work to strengthen the rights of the Batwa people and their inclusion into policies and development programmes in Rwanda.

Programme d'Intégration et de Développement du Peuple Pygmée au Kivu (PIDP-KIVU) in the Democratic Republic of Congo, with support to celebrate the UN International Day of Indigenous Peoples and to hold a "Week of the Pygmies" to raise awareness about the situation of the Pygmies. The project was completed in 2001.

Programme d'Intégration et de Développement du Peuple Pygmée au Kivu (PIDP-KIVU) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), with an institutional support project. The purpose of the project is to enhance the capacity of the organization to more effectively reach out to the Pygmy communities and address their problems and to increase its cooperation with local and international organizations.

BOTSWANA



The third phase of the IWGIA/First People of the Kalahari (FPK) project "Recognition of the Bushmen's land rights, human rights and cultural rights in Botswana" came as planned to a close in December 2001.

The year 2001 started with high expectations. The case of the 13 hunters from New Xade accused of poaching was finally settled in January with the charges against the men being dismissed. In February, FPK organized a well-attended mobilization workshop in Ngamiland district. New substantial progresses were also made regarding the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR) and the possibility for the resident San and Bakgalagadi to continue living within the Reserve. In early February, the results of the ongoing mapping of the CKGR communities as well as supporting documentation on traditional land use was presented by FPK to the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP). In subsequent

meetings, representatives from FPK and the CKGR Negotiating Team met with DWNP officials to discuss the Third Draft Management Plan for the CKGR and it was agreed in principle that the DWNP Management Plan for the CKGR would include recognition of 'communal use zones' for the communities within the Reserve. At a meeting with the Negotiating Team in May, the DWNP discussed the boundaries of the communal use zones as well as the other provisions made regarding the rights of the residents. In general, the Negotiating Team was very satisfied with this meeting as most of its suggestions regarding the areas to be included in the communal use zones had been integrated in the Draft.

In June, a second mobilization workshop was convened in Kgalagadi district and in July a number of settlements in Central and Ngamiland district were visited in preparation for a HIV/AIDS workshop in Maun which eventually was held in collaboration with the HIV/AIDS Unit of the United Congregation Church of Southern Africa.

During summer, however, threats to end the provision of water and health services in the reserve were made by government representatives, and in October, President Festus Mogae announced in his State of the Nation Address that services would be terminated by 31 January 2002. During November and December, FPK and the Negotiating Team had a number of meetings with Botswana Government officials, including Vice President Ian Khama among others. By the close of the year, the situation looked rather hopeless, and according to CKGR residents, service deliveries had by then already *de facto* stopped.

At the administrative level, FPK's local San coordinator left for an internship in Geneva in April, and was replaced by another San coordinator. Unfortunately, in September-October, FPK experienced a severe leadership crisis, and had to dismiss its coordinator. For the last months of the year, a so-called Management Team took over. On this basis, it was decided to have a three months bridging period starting in January 2002 where only a minimum staff would be retained and the levels of activities reduced accordingly so that a new project proposal could be elaborated together with IWGIA. □

Diana Vinding



CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

In Central America, IWGIA carried out two networking trips during 2001 in order to strengthen our relationships with indigenous organisations and share information. One trip was to Guatemala and Honduras, with visits to several indigenous communities. Another networking trip was to Mexico where indigenous organisations and communities were visited in the states of Michoacán, Guerrero and Chihuahua.

In South America, IWGIA has been represented by Alejandro Parellada during most of 2001. Working from his office in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, he has coordinated IWGIA's South American programme as well as made numerous networking trips throughout the region.



Nicolas Geiler

In Peru, we have provided institutional support to the national indigenous organisation, AIDSESP, whose head offices are in Lima. As part of AIDSESP's territorial defence strategy, the Centre for Information and Territorial Planning for the Amazon, CIPTA, is being strengthened with funding from IWGIA. Based in the town of Iquitos, it provides technical assistance to the different regional organisations of the Peruvian Amazon. One of these organisations, Fenamad, with which IWGIA has a long-standing collaboration, has made significant progress in terms of consolidating communal land rights in the Madre de Dios region through legal titling and by organising a fierce resistance against the land invasions being perpetrated by mining and logging companies onto indigenous territories.

In Madre de Dios, IWGIA has further funded a study on the indigenous peoples who have lived in voluntary isolation since the beginning of the last century when they fled into the interior of the Amazon in order to escape from the rubber "boom" and the cruel exploitation they were being submitted to by the rubber "barons". Today, these people are once more threatened, now by the advance of the oil and logging companies, which puts their very existence in danger. This study, to be published in 2002, has been used as the basis for Fenamad's demands for the creation of a protected area for these peoples.

Similar support for securing territorial rights has also been provided to the regional organisations of CORPI in the Alto Amazonas, and ORPIAN in Marañón. Financial support has also been given to help initiate a dialogue process between the indigenous organisations of the Peruvian lowlands and the government. Under the leadership of the regional organisation, ARPI-CEA, from the Central Forest region, these organisations took advantage of the democratic opening in Peru following the fall of Fujimori to launch the idea of a dialogue that has eventually led to the formation of a national commission to deal with the needs of indigenous peoples.

In Bolivia, IWGIA has maintained close relations with CIDOB, particularly through the Centre for Indigenous Territorial Planning, CPTI, in Santa Cruz. Here, an interesting workshop was organised in which the different strategies for land titling being put forward in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia were discussed. In addition to institutional support to indigenous organisations, IWGIA has also supported the Centre for Legal and Juridical Studies, CEJIS, which plays an important role in advising indigenous organisations on their territorial demands. In the case of Monteverde, support has been given both for ensuring legal assistance from CEJIS and for strengthening the *chiquitanas* organisations, the Central Indígena Paikoneka de San Javier (CIP-SJ) and the Central Indígena de Comunidades de Concepción (CICC), who are helping their members establish new communities in order to physically occupy the territory they are demanding and which they had been promised a long time ago. In the region of Beni, IWGIA has continued its support to the Sirionó people by securing technical assistance from the local NGO Ciddebeni, Trinidad. The work of georeferencing the boundaries of the Sirionó territory has now been concluded and an intensive programme of territorial management is being pursued, with particular emphasis on sustainable timber exploitation and honey production.

In Argentina, we continue to support Lhaka Honat's land claims in the province of Salta. One important objective is to train a group of indigenous youth to use georeferential information to

produce a map that will record the areas of use of the Wichí and Chorote peoples who inhabit this area, thereby substantiating their territorial demands.

Lhaka Honat is part of the recently created coordinating body of organisations of the Argentinian Chaco, COPIRECHA, which has received funding from IWGIA to participate in the second meeting of peoples of the Chaco (Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia) in Paraguay.

In Venezuela, through the Amazonian organisation, ORPIA, and the Vicariate of Puerto Ayacucho, IWGIA has supported a series of workshops aimed at defining the demarcation and titling policy for indigenous territories. IWGIA has also funded a number of smaller projects in Brazil, Colombia, Chile and Paraguay.

In line with our policy of supporting indigenous women's initiatives, we have funded training workshops for Guaraní women in Bolivia through the organisation, CIMCI (Central Intercomunal de Mujeres de la Capitanía del Izozog), the beginnings of a process of exchange between Ayoreo craftswomen from Paraguay and Bolivia and the training centre for indigenous women in La Paz, Bolivia, OMAK. In Peru, we supported Chirapaq's involvement in the local and national processes leading up to the World Conference Against Racism. □

Pablo Lasansky



THE PACIFIC

The Pacific Concern Resource Centre (PCRC), Fiji, and IWGIA continued their collaboration in 2001, with IWGIA co-funding the position of Assistant Director for the Decolonisation and Indigenous Rights desk.

The desk is responsible for informing about and advocating issues of decolonisation in the Non-Self Governing Territories (NSGT) of the Pacific region which include among others West Papua (Indonesia), Bougainville (Papua New Guinea), Guam and Ka Pae'aina/Hawai'i (USA), New Caledonia and Tahiti (France), Rapa Nui (Easter Island, Chile), and Tokelau (New Zealand).



Owen Jeppie

Set as the priority campaign, West Papua dominated the Decolonisation Desk agenda in 2001, and a major highlight was the hosting of the delegation of the Papua Presidium Council in Suva, where consultations with the Fiji interim-government and the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat were held.

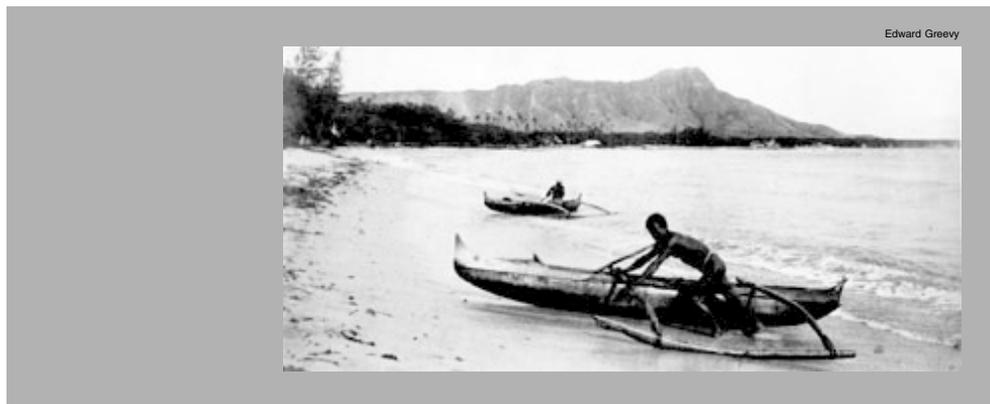
The convening of Decolonisation seminars and workshops in Non-Self Governing Territories (NSGTs) of the Pacific remained an on-going project, as it requires time to gain the adherence of identified partners, local and abroad. Given the sensitivity of issues to be discussed, local partners and funding sources have proved reluctant to engage in the project and commit funding to such initiatives that undoubtedly may cause frictions within territories where stability remains fragile.

The question of decolonisation in the NSGTs was also highlighted through the PCRC monthly publication, *Pacific News Bulletin*, as well as other media outlets. In addition to the annual meeting of the Pacific Islands Forum, the Summit of the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) also provided the opportunity for PCRC to raise once again the question of decolonisation in the Pacific.

Regarding indigenous peoples' rights, PCRC advanced its agenda at regional and international level through consultations and publications. The Desk edited the PCRC's contribution on the Pacific Region to *The Indigenous World 2000-2001*. The report from the Pacific Regional Workshop on *Indigenous Peoples and Political Parties* co-organised with IWGIA and hosted by PCRC in September 2000 was included in the IWGIA Document *Challenging Politics: Indigenous Peoples' Experiences with Political Parties and Elections*.

At regional level, PCRC attended consultations on the draft *sui generis* law on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs).

In 2001 an IWGIA representative visited East Timor to gather first hand information on the transition to independence. □



Edward Greevy

The year 2001 brought a further increase in IWGIA's activities in Asia. The number of projects supported by IWGIA in Asia has, in fact, more than doubled over the past five years. The expansion of project support in general was largely possible due to increasing support from the Danish Foreign Ministry.

IWGIA's regional priorities within Asia remained more or less the same. The countries that IWGIA focuses on are the Philippines, Malaysia (Sabah), Thailand, Bangladesh (Chittagong Hill Tracts) and India (Jharkhand and Northeast India). While some cooperation with indigenous organisations in Indonesia has been ongoing over the past years, it was decided to step up IWGIA's involvement in Indonesia and establish long-term partnerships with indigenous organisations. Two major projects were started: A capacity building project with the national-level Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN), and a mapping project with the Institut Dayakologi in West-Kalimantan. In 2001, three exploratory projects were initiated in the Indochina region. Although the three countries of Indochina (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam) have not been identified as priority countries, it was decided to enter into limited project partnership. For IWGIA, this will help gain a better understanding of the general situation as well as of the particularities of working in these countries.

Since IWGIA has given priority to establishing long-term partnerships with some key indigenous organisations in the regions, it has continued to support some of its old partners, such as the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) in the Philippines, the All India Coordinating Forum of the Adivasi/Indigenous Peoples (AICFAIP) in India and the regional Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP). A new partnership has been established with the Karen Network for Culture and Environment (KNCE) in Thailand. The project partnerships with these organisations are aimed primarily at capacity and institution building, or at helping to maintain basic administrative operations. This kind of support is in line with IWGIA's general project policy for Asia, which has identified support to self-organisation as one of the four key areas of project work.

Land and resource rights is the second priority area of project work in Asia, and a new, major project started in late 2000: the Ancestral Domain Support Program in the Philippines. In a tri-party cooperation with the indigenous organisation, Inter Peoples Exchange (IPEX), and the support organisation, Anthrowatch, the project supports indigenous communities in self-delineation of their Ancestral Domains, to draw up a comprehensive management plan and to undertake the surveys and documentation necessary for submission of an application for a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title to the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples. In India, a new project commenced with the Bindai Institute for Research, Study and Action (BIRSA) at the end of 2000. It is aimed at restoring the indigenous peoples' forest rights in Jharkhand through awareness raising, campaigning and supporting networking among the forest protection committees of indigenous communities. This latter has actually resulted in the formation of the Jharkhand Save the Forest Movement.

Support to the peace processes in Northeast India has continued through project cooperation with Naga civil society organisations and a dialogue workshop between the Naga resistance movement and the Naga civil society organisations. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh, however, the heavy restrictions on international project partnership imposed by the State made it impossible for IWGIA to lend much-needed support to indigenous civil society organisations.

Another major activity under the program Furthering Peace Processes and Constructive Agreements with the State, was the workshop "Indigenous Peoples' Self-Determination and Constructive Agreements with the State: An Exchange of Experiences" to which indigenous representatives and non-indigenous experts from the Arctic Region and Northeast India were invited. It took place in December 2001 in Sabah, Malaysia.

In 2001, IWGIA published a book in Asian languages for the first time. In cooperation with project partners in the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand, the general introductory book "Indigenous Peoples" was translated into Tagalog, Bahasa Indonesia and Thai, and printed locally. It is also being distributed by the same local partners: Anthrowatch in the Philippines, Institut Diakologi in Indonesia and IMPECT in Thailand. □



THE ARCTIC

In 2001, IWGIA started the first phase of a three-year project in Russia, which was initiated by its former board member, Olga Murashko, IWGIA Moscow and the Russian indigenous umbrella organisation, RAIPON. The project supports RAIPON's and IWGIA Moscow's work in the Russian Duma and government concerning indigenous legal rights and is financed by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A new law "On traditional natural resource use of indigenous numerically small peoples of the North" has been adopted by the Russian parliament and came into force in June 2001. In April 2001, a seminar in Moscow introduced indigenous leaders from all parts of the Russian Federation to the existing federal legislation on indigenous peoples and to the draft law on traditional territories. It also discussed the constitutional rights of indigenous peoples in Russia. This seminar was an initial activity, intended to lead to several more workshops in the regions over the coming years. IWGIA participated in the 4th Congress of indigenous peoples of the Russian North, Siberia and Far East, which took place in April. IWGIA received observer status within RAIPON, allowing the organisation to follow the election of Sergey Haruchi as president of the Association very closely.



IWGIA has participated as an ad-hoc observer in several meetings of the Arctic Council, including the meetings of the Senior Arctic Officials (SAOs) in July and October, the meeting of the Working Group on Sustainable Development in October and a workshop on Capacity Building. The involvement of the organisation in this inter-governmental Council strengthens IWGIA's contacts in the Arctic and provides the possibility of informing other indigenous peoples about the model and work of this forum.

IWGIA participated in a meeting of the Greenland Commission on Self-government on "Greenland in the security context", held in Nuuk in March 2001.

A networking trip to the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territories in northern Canada was undertaken in September 2001. The aim of this trip was to strengthen contacts in northern Canada and to learn more about current issues in the region. Several organisations and communities were visited and some partnership commitments reached. The strengthening of contacts in the regions supports IWGIA's aim of facilitating contacts between its partners, as is also mentioned in the report on Asia. The focus on constructive agreements between governments and indigenous peoples and on self-government initiatives is an important part of IWGIA's work in the Arctic.

IWGIA participated in a workshop organised by the Arctic Peoples' Alert organisation in the Netherlands, when researchers from Europe and North America and indigenous peoples from the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and the Murmansk Oblast met to share experiences and information. A recurring issue in this context was the discussion on protected areas. Unfortunately, a planned project on protected areas in Russia could not be started in 2001 but will be further developed in 2002. □



PROMOTION

Reviews of IWGIA's publications

The long process of having IWGIA's publications reviewed finally bore fruit. In 2001, a number of IWGIA's more recent books were reviewed or announced in different scientific journals and magazines.

Among them were:

- Nunavut: Inuit regain Control over their Lands and their Lives;
- Heading Towards Extinction?
Indigenous Rights in Africa: The Case of the Twa of Kahuzi-Biega National Park;
- Land Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh;
- The Indigenous World and a number of booklets in the series of Danish Educational Materials.

Promotion at conferences and meetings

IWGIA exhibited its publications at the following major conferences and meetings:

- The annual meeting of the Association for American Anthropologists (AAA) in Washington D.C., US.
- The Association of Social Anthropologists, (ASA) at the University of Sussex, UK.
- The international symposium on Indigenous Identities organised by UNESCO, Paris
- The conference: Re-thinking Indigenous Self-determination at the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia.
- The World Conference against Racism in Durban, South Africa.
- The International Expert Seminar hosted by the University of Andalucía, Seville, Spain.
- The International Workshop on Biodiversity and Indigenous Peoples, Hundested, Denmark.

Distribution

In 2001, a North American distributor was approached. In 2002, IWGIA entered into a distribution agreement with Transaction Publishers, New Jersey, U.S. IWGIA's publications will now be officially distributed in North America.

New layout for IWGIA's journal

IWGIA's quarterly journal *Indigenous Affairs/Asuntos Indigenas* was published in a new and more modern layout.

The Press

In 2001, a number of Danish journals and newspapers ran articles on the situation of indigenous peoples. A number of these articles were submitted by IWGIA whereas a few others were written by journalists interested in the issue.

PUBLICATIONS

Documentation concerning indigenous peoples is an essential part of IWGIA's work. IWGIA publishes a yearbook, *The Indigenous World*, and a quarterly journal, *Indigenous Affairs*. Furthermore a number of books thematically focusing on indigenous issues are published each year. IWGIA's publications are published on a non-profit basis. The aim is to reflect the most crucial issues of concern to indigenous peoples.

The contributors to IWGIA's books and journals are indigenous and non-indigenous experts, who focus in their articles on culture, society, colonial history, international law and human rights. IWGIA's publications are mainly in English and Spanish. A few books and booklets are in other languages like French, Swahili, Tagalog, Bahasa Indonesian and Danish.

All publications are available by subscription or are for sale on an individual basis via the website, e-mail or fax through the secretariat.

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 2001:

7. NAGA - Et folk mellem Indien og Burma

Af Shimreichon Luithui

Oversættelse fra engelsk: Birgit Stephenson

Red. Kåthe Jepsen; IWGIA 2000, 32 s. (ill.)

8. NOMADER I MONGOLIET

Af Ann Fenger Benwell

Red. Kåthe Jepsen; IWGIA 2001, 44 s. (ill.)

9. MAPUCHE - Et indiansk folk i Argentina og Chile

Af Morita Carrasco

Oversættelse fra spansk: Cæcilie Mikkelsen

Red. Kåthe Jepsen; IWGIA 2001, 40 s. (ill.)



PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH

CHALLENGING POLITICS: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' EXPERIENCES WITH POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTIONS

Indigenous peoples all over the world find themselves "part" of political systems that are not their own but created and defined by governments with alien rules and led by politicians. Over the last centuries, indigenous peoples have gained experience in dealing with these imposed systems of politics and with hitherto unknown social structures. The experiences are very diverse and the reactions to political systems and strategies vary.

This book gives an impression of and some ideas and inspiration on the issue of involvement of indigenous peoples in national politics. It may be seen as the beginning of a process that will hopefully lead to further discussions and co-operation within the regions but also at an interregional level.

The book is a compilation of contributions from a number of workshops (and regional studies) on Indigenous Peoples and Political Parties. The workshops took place between 1999-2001 in different regions of the world.

IWGIA - 2001



Kathrin Wessendorf (ed.)

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIGENOUS PEOPLES WORLDWIDE

PRESENT FORMS OF RACISM IN THE AMERICAS, NORTHERN EUROPE, PACIFIC, ASIA AND AFRICA

The book "Racial Discrimination against Indigenous Peoples Worldwide" documents and analyses the many forms of racism, which indigenous peoples all over the world are still facing at the beginning of a new millennium, and it brings forth recommendations on how to change this situation. It is a major responsibility of the international community to address the extreme discrimination and marginalisation faced by indigenous peoples all over the world and to safeguard their human rights. The book is made in connection with the UN World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in South Africa, 2001. The aim of the publication is to direct attention to the situation and demands of indigenous peoples globally.

IWGIA - 2001



Suhas Chakma &
Marianne Jensen (eds.)

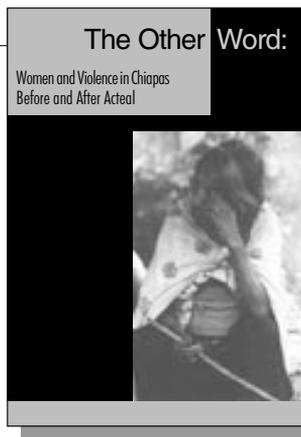
THE OTHER WORD

WOMEN AND VIOLENCE IN CHIAPAS BEFORE AND AFTER ACTEAL

Documentation of the Acteal Massacre in Chiapas, Mexico

In December 1997, 32 women and 13 men in the Los Naranjos encampment for displaced people in the community of Acteal, Chiapas, Mexico, were assassinated by heavily armed men. Various human rights organizations wrote detailed reports of the massacre and different media organizations produced their analyses as well. The voices and feelings of women that were lost among the numbers, chronologies, and political analyses of this mass of information are given space in this book. The authors of the essays and compilers of testimonies have for more than ten years worked to repair the profound effects of such violent acts occurring in Chiapas.

IWGIA - 2001



IWGIA (ed.)

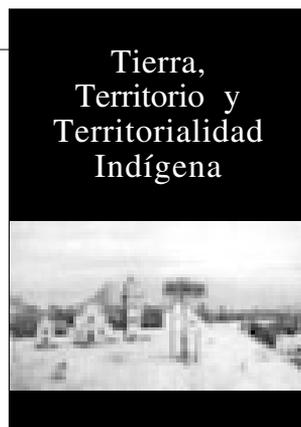
PUBLICATION IN SPANISH

TIERRA, TERRITORIO Y TERRITORIALIDAD INDÍGENA

Un estudio antropológico sobre la evolución en las formas de ocupación del espacio del pueblo indígena chiquitano de la ex-reducción jesuita de San José.

En 1996 diferentes pueblos indígenas de las tierras bajas de Bolivia plantearon al gobierno boliviano 16 demandas territoriales, totalizando 22.244.922 hectáreas. A más de 4 años de este acontecimiento solo se tituló de manera definitiva 3,8% de esta superficie. El texto de Roberto Balza se propone encontrar respuestas a la postergación de la consolidación de los derechos territoriales indígenas. Mediante el estudio del pueblo indígena chiquitano de San José, demuestra que las formas de ocupación del espacio varían a través del tiempo, según la relación tecnología-medio ambiente – cantidad poblacional y afirma que por este motivo, la definición de los límites territoriales de cada pueblo indígena deben fijarse a partir de la comprensión de la forma en que cada uno de ellos maneja y ocupa su espacio en la realidad. Esta postura abre una nueva perspectiva que, de ser tomada en cuenta, contribuiría a la resolución de la necesidad de los indígenas para contar con un territorio propio al interior del Estado Boliviano.

IWGIA - 2000



Roberto Balza Alarcón

PUBLICATION IN OTHER LANGUAGES

In French

VOIX AFRICAINES

The book is a compilation of contributions from the conference on hunter-gatherers and pastoralists in Arusha, Tanzania in 1999. This conference was an occasion for many pastoralists and hunter-gatherers on the African continent to meet and exchange experiences and viewpoints. In this book the voices of women and men, hunter-gatherers and pastoralists express their common problems and discuss their visions of their future. Discrimination, marginalisation and human rights abuses are experienced by pastoralists and hunter-gatherers throughout Africa. How this is dealt with and how to improve the situation in future is reflected in the articles compiled in this book.

First published in *Indigenous Affairs* 2/99.

IWGIA and Survival International, France 2001

In Swahili

WENYEJI ASILIA KATIKA AFRIKA MASHARIKI, KATI NA KUSINI

Greta M. Maganga (Swahili translation)

The book is a compilation of contributions from the conference on hunter-gatherers and pastoralists in Arusha, Tanzania in 1999. First published in *Indigenous Affairs* 2/99. Translated from English. Contents as *Voix Africaines*.

IWGIA - 2001

Voix africaines



Jean-Patrick Razon (ed.)

WENYEJI ASILIA KATIKA AFRIKA MASHARIKI, KATI NA KUSINI



Marianne Jensen (ed.)

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Jens Dahl and
Alejandro Parellada (eds.)

The following books are translations of: Jens Dahl and Alejandro Parellada (eds.) *Pueblos Indígenas*. The books aim at answering questions such as "Who are the indigenous peoples?" "How do indigenous peoples differ from other peoples?", and contribute to a basic understanding of indigenous issues during the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

In Bahasa Indonesian

MASYARAKAT ADAT DI DUNIA EKSISTENSI DAN PERJUANGANNYA

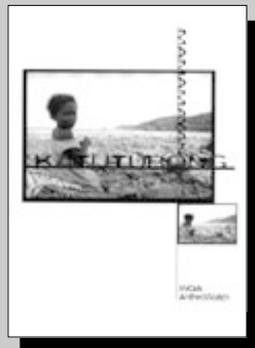
Translated from English by Zainab Geiger
IWGIA and Institut Dayakologi - 2001



In Tagalog

KATUTUBONG MAMAMAYAN

Translated from English by Sabino S. Padilla
IWGIA and Anthro Watch - 2001



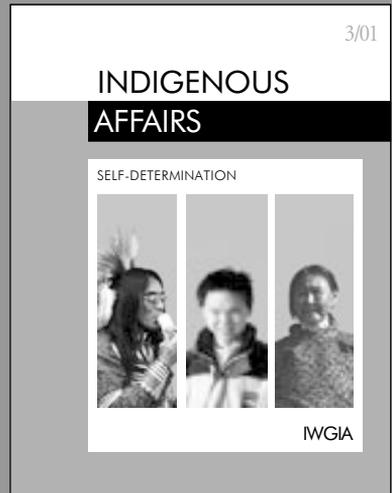
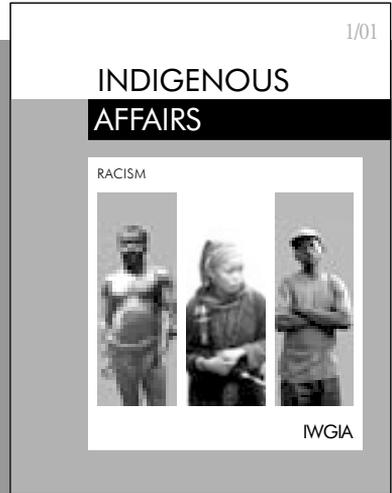
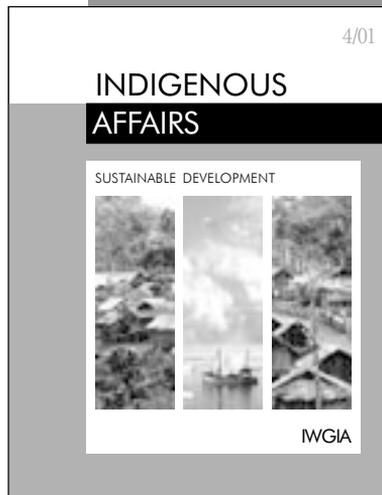
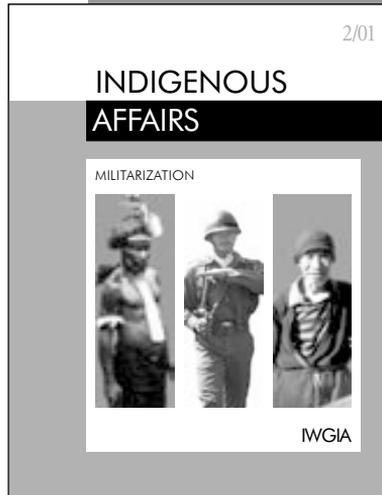
In Thai

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Translated by IMPECT
IWGIA and IMPECT - 2001



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



THEMES 2001

- 1/2001 Racism
- 2/2001 Militarization
- 3/2001 Self-Determination
- 4/2001 Sustainable Development

ASUNTOS INDIGENAS

1/01

ASUNTOS INDIGENAS

RACISMO



IWGIA

2/01

ASUNTOS INDIGENAS

MILITARIZACION



IWGIA

3/01

ASUNTOS INDIGENAS

AUTODETERMINACION



IWGIA

4/01

ASUNTOS INDIGENAS

DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE



IWGIA

TEMAS 2001

- 1/2001 Racismo
- 2/2001 Militarización
- 3/2001 Autodeterminación
- 4/2001 Desarrollo sostenible

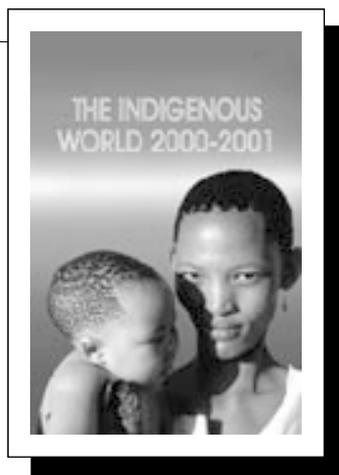
YEARBOOK - ANUARIO

IWGIA's yearbook, is issued every year in June. The yearbook covers recent developments and events in the indigenous world and provides an overview of the present situation. It contains articles by indigenous and non-indigenous activists and scholars.

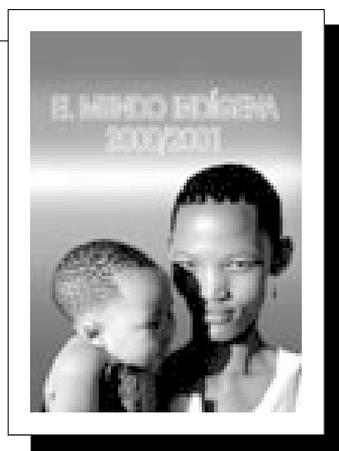
The following topics are central to the book:

- progress and setbacks in indigenous peoples' fight for self-determination
- recent developments in indigenous communities in most parts of the world
- updated information on international human rights work concerning indigenous peoples
- movements and changes in the indigenous organisational landscape

THE INDIGENOUS WORLD 2000/2001



EL MUNDO INDÍGENA 2000/2001



IWGIA PUBLICATIONS 2001

In English

103

Rosalva Aída Hernández Castillo (ed.): *The Other Word: Women and Violence in Chiapas Before and After Acteal*; IWGIA 2001, 151 pages (ill.). US\$ 13.50; GBP 9.20; DKK 108.00

104

Kathrin Wessendorf (ed.): *Challenging Politics: Indigenous Peoples' Experiences with Political Parties and Elections*; IWGIA 2001, 291 pages. US\$ 19.00; GBP 13.00; DKK 150.00

105

Suhas Chakma & Marianne Jensen (eds.): *Racism against Indigenous Peoples*; Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network & IWGIA 2001, 336 pages. US\$ 16.00; GBP 11.20; DKK 120.00

In Spanish

Uso de Mapas Cartográficos y GPS. Guía Práctica; Centro de Planificación Territorial Indígena & IWGIA 2001, 30 páginas (ill.).

Una Historia Para el Futuro. Territorios y Pueblos Indígenas en Alto Amazonas; CORPI 2001 (con la colaboración de: Pedro García Hierro, Alberto Chirif Tirado & Alexandre Surrallés Calonge).

Roberto Balza Alarcón: *Tierra, Territorio y Territorialidad Indígena. Un Estudio Antropológico sobre la Evolución en las Formas de Ocupación del Espacio del Pueblo Indígena Chiquitano de la Ex-Reducción Jesuita de San José*; APCOB, SNV & IWGIA 2001, 356 páginas (ilustrado).

In Danish

Hvem er de indfødte folk?

7

Shimreichon Luithui: *NAGA – Et folk mellem Indien og Burma*, Red. Kåthe Jepsen; IWGIA 2000, 32 s. (ill.). DKK 25.00

8

Ann Fenger Benwell: *NOMADER I MONGOLIET*, Red. Kåthe Jepsen; IWGIA 2001, 44 s. (ill.). DKK 25.00

9

Morita Carrasco: *MAPUCHE – Et indiansk folk i Argentina og Chile*, Red. Kåthe Jepsen; IWGIA 2001, 40 s. (ill.). DKK 25.00

In other Languages

french

Voix Africaines : Pasteurs Nomades et Chasseurs-Cueilleurs en Afrique Sub-Saharienne; Survival International & IWGIA 2001, *Ethnies* 27, 121 pages (ill.), French. US\$10.50; FF 75.00; DKK 85,00

swahili

Marianne Jensen and Greta M. Maganga (eds.): *Wenyeji Asilia Katika Afrika Mashariki, Kati Na Kusini* (Translation of *Indigenous Affairs* no. 2/99 on Hunter-Gatherers and Pastoralists in Africa); IWGIA 2001, 148 pages, Swahili. US\$ 10.50; GBP 7.30; DKK 85,00

tagalog

Katutubong Mamamayan (Translation of *Pueblos Indígenas*); Anthro Watch & IWGIA 2001, 131 pages, Tagalog (Philippines).

bahasa

Masyarakat Adat di Dunia. Eksistensi Dan Perjuangannya (Translation of *Pueblos Indígenas*); Institut Dayakologi & IWGIA 2001, 139 pages, Bahasa (Indonesia).

thai

Indigenous Peoples (Translation of *Pueblos Indígenas*); Impect & IWGIA 2001, 127 pages, Thai (Thailand).

IWGIA - ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2001

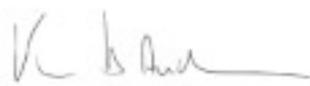
The Management's endorsement of the annual accounts

The following annual accounts for 2001 which present a deficit of DKK 266,791 to be carried forward to 2002 after which the equity capital of the organisation amounts to DKK 1,497,480 have been submitted for the endorsement of the Management.

Copenhagen May 21, 2002



Jens Dahl
Director



Karen B. Andersen
Administrator

Auditor's Report

I, the undersigned, have audited the Annual Accounts for 2001 of IWGIA for the period of 1 January 2001 - 31 December 2001 as prepared by the Management.

Audit performance

I planned and performed my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards as applied in Denmark - as well as in accordance with the directives of the Danish Foreign Ministry as outlined in "Guidelines for NGOs with a frame agreement spanning several years" - 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 21, 2002



Niels B. Jensen
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 the frame agreement with DANIDA and agreements pertaining to project support from other donors, part of IWGIA's project implementation expenditure shall be covered by hour-reimbursement transfer from the various projects. Administration funds for IWGIA are also included in certain project expenditure. These funds are entered in the Profit and Loss Account under the item "Implementation Funds from Projects and Programs".

IWGIA - ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2001

Profit and Loss Account 2001

note

		2001	2000
	Receipts		
1	General subsidies	4,506,048	4,459,113
2	Other income	368,869	495,786
	Total Receipts	4,874,917	4,954,899
	Completed Projects and Programs		
	Expenditure, Arctic projects etc.	(160,544)	(8,584)
	DANIDA-funded activities and projects		
	Total grants	15,557,819	
	Expenditure	(15,566,131)	(886)
	Activities and projects funded by others		
	Total grants	9,901,698	
	Expenditure	(9,901,762)	(93,712)
		4,705,997	4,851,717
	Publications		
	Publication expenditure	(1,786,400)	(2,135,034)
	Paid by projects and programs	1,208,150	1,244,278
		4,127,747	3,960,961
	Expenditure		
	Meetings and conferences	(222,461)	(191,238)
	Staff expenditure	(5,854,063)	(5,112,458)
	Secretariat expenditure	(1,751,527)	(1,464,062)
	Implementation funds from projects and programs	3,433,513	3,008,075
	Carried forward to next year	(266,791)	201,278

Balance Sheet 31 December 2001

Assets	2001	2000
Fixed Assets		
Deposits	91,293	91,293
Shares, Sydbank	1,375	1,375
Total Fixed Assets	92,668	92,668
Current Assets		
Outstanding Accounts		
Outstanding amounts from subscription sales, etc.	18,006	77,035
Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund	10,206	23,614
Account between IWGIA and DANIDA projects	0	440,171
Other amounts outstanding	279,487	13,216
Total Outstanding Accounts	307,699	554,036
Liquid Assets		
Cash at hand and currency	7,962	12,293
Giro bank deposits	6,598	41,498
Bank deposits	1,427,516	953,423
Andrew's Fund	234,918	224,218
	1,676,994	1,231,432
Deposits at project accounts	718,795	1,313,043
Total Liquid Assets	2,395,789	2,544,475
Ongoing activities	676,213	354,969
Total Current Assets	3,379,701	3,453,480
Total Assets	3,472,369	3,546,148
Liabilities		
Equity Capital		
Capital account as at January 1, 2001	1,764,271	1,562,993
Carried forward from Profit and Loss Account	(266,791)	201,278
Equity Capital as at 31 December 2001	1,497,480	1,764,271
Debt		
Account between IWGIA and DANIDA	848,371	0
Accrued expenses	385,600	274,398
Holiday pay	506,000	369,000
Prepaid, NORAD 2000	0	913,570
Andrew's Fund	234,918	224,909
Total Debt	1,974,889	1,781,877
Total Liabilities	3,472,369	3,546,148

Notes to the Annual Accounts

Note 1

General Contributions

	2001	2000
The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2,655,219	2,489,808
The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,034,000	917,500
The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	677,426	797,136
The Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	0	125,019
National numbers game contributions (Lotto)	89,403	79,650
Home Rule of Greenland	50,000	50,000
	4,506,048	4,459,113

Note 2

Other Receipts

Subscriptions and sale to non-subscribers	272,806	356,789
National fund raising	0	1,316
Private contributions	27,943	23,293
Miscellaneous receipts	9,752	29,387
Interest accrued	58,368	85,001
	368,869	495,786

Project and Program Survey

	2001	2000
Project and Program Grants Received in 2001		
DANIDA	14,022,550	13,245,671
NORAD	1,762,150	1,651,470
EU	989,494	4,837,924
NORDECO	542,404	603,832
The Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	312,384	0
The Danish Ministry of Education	175,000	117,500
World Wildlife Fund	183,361	0
Total Grants	17,987,343	20,456,397

Comprehensive Survey of Activities

	Completed Activities		Current Activities	Activities Total
	DANIDA	Other	Other	
Grants				
Carried forward from last year	14,943,878	7,859,467	1,772,705	24,576,050
Co-financing	50,000	14,588	0	64,588
Covered by Frame	661,082	0	0	661,082
Received in 2001	0	2,027,643	1,937,150	3,964,793
Accrued interest 2001	8,628	0	7,086	15,714
Total grants	15,663,588	9,901,698	3,716,941	29,282,227
Expenditure for projects and programs				
Paid earlier years	(15,606,102)	(8,555,778)	(1,527,071)	(25,688,951)
Paid 2001	39,971	(1,345,984)	(2,455,823)	(3,761,836)
Total expenditure	(15,566,131)	(9,901,762)	(3,982,894)	(29,450,787)
Paid by IWGIA	8,312			8,312
Transferred to DANIDA	(105,769)			(105,769)
Carried forward to 2002		(64)	(265,953)	(266,017)
DANIDA, Frame grant - Note 13-15				
		2000	2001	Total
Grants				
Grants received		13,150,450	14,022,550	27,173,000
Project and program expense				
Completed projects (note 13)		(1,896,227)	(906,153)	(2,802,380)
Completed projects (note 14)		(7,092,476)	(7,934,005)	(15,026,481)
Ongoing activities (note 15)		(4,160,843)	(5,593,492)	(9,754,335)
Total Expenditure		(13,149,546)	(14,433,650)	(27,583,096)
Carried forward to 2002		(904)	(411,100)	(410,196)

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

When the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples' Issues opens its first meeting in May 2002, this should be seen as a major step forward for the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' interests and rights. The Forum is far from being perfect but it opens a new path for indigenous peoples to walk along. It will not be without conflicts and set-backs but IWGIA considers its establishment to be a unique opportunity for indigenous peoples to make an impact in spheres that are important to them, including health, economy, culture, development and human rights. For around three years, the process leading to the establishment of the Permanent Forum has been IWGIA's main activity in the sphere of human rights and we expect this to continue to be the case in the years ahead. This includes support for indigenous peoples' participation in the relevant meetings, organising of conferences and workshops and publishing.

Another priority is the process initiated by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to discuss indigenous issues in Africa. This initiative has great potential for the future and a planned round table discussion in Pretoria, South Africa, in spring 2002 will hopefully add to the openness that has been shown by the Commission. This process will have a high priority in our future work.

These developments should not hide the fact that many indigenous groups are faced with gross violations of their human rights. The eviction of the Bushmen from the Central Kalahari Game Reserve in Botswana is a strong indication that such violations cannot be dealt with in Geneva or New York unless the indigenous peoples are organised at home. To promote this, IWGIA will continue to facilitate projects that aim at empowering indigenous groups and organisations.

The Rio summit in 1992 opened the path for new indigenous initiatives in relation to environmental matters. It is not expected that the Rio + 10 meeting in Johannesburg in September 2002 will have the same effect but IWGIA will facilitate preparatory processes, including indigenous planning meetings.

Indigenous peoples are most often at odds with the states. Nevertheless, their aim is not the disintegration of states and they are necessarily forced to come to an understanding with the same institutions that show very little respect for their rights. To deal with this, IWGIA has started to facilitate projects that focus on indigenous peoples' legal rights, in Russia among other countries. Funded by the EU, IWGIA will initiate a new 2-year programme that will focus on indigenous peoples in local governments, such as municipal and county councils. This will include research as well as local and regional meetings. The focus countries will be Malaysia, the Philippines, Venezuela and Peru.

In the years ahead, one of our ambitions is to focus far more greatly on a direct exchange between indigenous peoples in different countries. We plan to support interns within indigenous organisations and facilitate exchanges of people involved in similar activities within different regions.

A new publication policy was adopted by the IWGIA Board in 2001. The most important change will be that, in the future, more efforts will be made to publish handbooks for immediate use by indigenous peoples. The first of these will be a guide to indigenous peoples' rights in the Inter-American human rights system.

IWGIA activities are largely funded through support from the Nordic ministries of foreign affairs. A change in government in Denmark in late 2001 has led to a dramatic change in Danish foreign policy, including its policy towards indigenous peoples. In spite of massive protests from indigenous organisations all over the world, Denmark has downscaled its support to indigenous peoples. Without warning, IWGIA's funding from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs was cut as of January 2002. This may affect the scale of activities in the years ahead but will have no implications on IWGIA's policy and priorities. So far, we can only regret that a firm supporter of indigenous rights among governments has changed direction but we see it as one of IWGIA's responsibilities to make an impact on the Danish government.

Jens Dahl
Director



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