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ANNUAL REPORT
2002

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 2002

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Marianne Jensen

Danish publications:

Käthe Jepsen

Translation and language editing:

Mario Di Lucci (*Spanish*)

Elaine Bolton & Birgit Stephenson (*English*)

Graphics, layout and typesetting:

Jorge Monrás

Student help:

Niels N. Petersen

Intern:

Anne Salmi

INTRODUCTION

For IWGIA as for many other NGOs based in Denmark and relying on funding from the Danish government, 2002 meant cutback of activities. We had to face that our funding from Danida was reduced by 15 per cent. This might not sound of much but the reduction was announced without any significant warning. Besides, since also many of our activities are co-funded with support from more than one donor, the unplanned reduction was difficult to put into practice without violating the funding from other donors. Fortunately, IWGIA is in the position that we also have significant contributions from the other Nordic Ministries of Foreign Affairs, which in such a case is very important. For the future we can note a significant increase in our funding from Sweden, and for the first time we have now received a grant from the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

One of the ways that IWGIA works with indigenous organisations is to support a wide range of projects, primarily in order to empower indigenous organisations and to ensure their rights to lands and territories. In 2002 IWGIA was involved in more than 30 projects in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific. Among the major projects are land titling initiatives in Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, Botswana and in the Philippines, legal support projects in East Africa, Asia and Latin America, and empowerment projects in India, Indonesia, Thailand and a number of other countries. For about 1-2 years it has been IWGIA's policy to limit the number of areas in which we are working and to concentrate efforts on fewer thematic issues.

In 2002, IWGIA was able to start supporting indigenous capacity building projects among indigenous peoples in Russia. We were already involved in working with the indigenous umbrella organisation RAIPON, investigating and lobbying for indigenous rights to be included and respected in the work of the Russian parliament, the Duma. However, for a long time we have wished to engage ourselves directly with regional and local organisations in Russia and thus extending our activities with indigenous peoples in Russia that now also includes project support.

Within the human rights activities the most important event in 2002 was the establishment of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. IWGIA has worked consistently on this issue for years in the UN system by being an active participant in all relevant meetings, by organising or facilitating meetings, and by funding indigenous peoples' own participation in the process – in the latter instance as partner in the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples, a consortium of five European NGOs.

Another major human rights activity is IWGIA's participation in a working group under the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. A meeting in this working group to discuss a 'Framework paper' on indigenous peoples in Africa was postponed from October 2002 to February 2003. It is expected that the Commission will consider the report from this working group and the framework paper at its meeting in May 2003.

At an early stage IWGIA started to work with indigenous organisations in order to prepare for the World Summit for Sustainable Development that took place in South Africa in August-September. IWGIA was an active partner in the Indigenous Peoples' Summit and on the establishment of an indigenous-government partnership on indigenous rights.

Every year IWGIA organises a conference that focuses on a theme central to indigenous peoples. In 2002 the focus was on indigenous peoples and poverty. IWGIA's general approach to work with indigenous peoples and issues is through a rights-based approach. This strategy is often challenged by the fact that many indigenous peoples live in deep poverty and we have often felt a need to confront

our own approach with a poverty approach. The conference was convened in southern Sweden in November and presentations from it constituted the basis of an issue of IWGIA's journal, *Indigenous Affairs* 1/2003.

Every year IWGIA staff members visit selected regions on networking trips. In 2002 these included Nicaragua, Panama and Costa Rica, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam, and Aotearoa/New Zealand.

By the end of the year 2002 IWGIA had published altogether 13 schoolbooks in Danish about indigenous peoples. With the publication in 2002 of three books about the Pacific and one about the Maasai in Tanzania, the IWGIA schoolbook series about indigenous peoples has been finalised.

In 2001 the IWGIA Board made a review of our publications and it was decided to start a new series of Handbooks/Manuals in English and Spanish. The first was published in 2002 as "A Guide to Indigenous Peoples' Rights in the Inter-American Human Rights System". The IWGIA journal, *Indigenous Affairs*, came out with thematic issues dealing with international processes, indigenous peoples living in urban areas, and one issue focusing on indigenous peoples in Bolivia.

Under IWGIA's South-South programme we initiated the first exchange project. Two persons working with land titling in the Philippines visited similar projects in Bolivia and Peru. This part of the South-South programme is a pilot project and so far remains in its very incipient phase.

IWGIA has now succeeded in obtaining observer status to the Arctic Council, which fulfils a wish we have had for many years. We consider this as a significant opportunity for improving our Arctic work. IWGIA will participate as an active partner in the creation of an Arctic Human Development Report, and IWGIA will also play an active role in the meetings of the Arctic Council Working Group on Sustainable Development.

Georg Henriksen
Chair of IWGIA's Board

IWGIA'S ACTIVITIES

HUMAN RIGHTS

AFRICA

ARCTIC

ASIA

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

PACIFIC

SEMINAR ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND POVERTY

PUBLICATIONS AND PROMOTION

FACTS & FIGURES 2002

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

HUMAN RIGHTS

An essential part of IWGIA's activities related to UN processes dealing with indigenous peoples issues is the **Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples**.

The Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples (HRFIP) was established in 1984 and its main purpose is to give indigenous peoples financial support to attend the UN meetings where indigenous issues are discussed.

In 2002 IWGIA, both through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples and other programmes, either totally or partially supported the participation of more than 100 indigenous representatives in the following meetings:

- 7th session of the UN Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Geneva, January 2002. (This session should have taken place in November 2001 but was postponed and took place in January 2002)
- 58th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, April 2002)
- 1st session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (New York, 13th –24th May 2002)
- 20th session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (Geneva, July 2002)
- 8th session of UN Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Geneva, December 2002)

IWGIA's main focus of attention with regard to the work undertaken by the United Nations in 2002 continued to be:

- **The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**
- **The Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**
- **The Special Rapporteur on the Situation of the Human Rights and fundamental freedoms of Indigenous People**

Main UN meetings dealing with Indigenous peoples in 2002:

The 1st session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

The first session of the Permanent Forum held in New York in May 2002 was of special significance for IWGIA as we have been the only NGO that, since the very beginning of the process that led to the establishment of the Forum, has ex-

pressed its commitment to the establishment of this distinctive UN organ. In addition, throughout the years IWGIA has also devoted a lot of financial and technical resources to supporting indigenous endeav-

ours to promote and advocate the establishment of a Forum that corresponded to their demands.

Through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples (HRFIP), IWGIA funded the participation of 19 indigenous representatives to attend this historic first session. Moreover, the HRFIP covered interpretation expenses for the meetings of the indigenous caucus during the two-week session.

The session took place at the United Nations headquarters in New York from 13 to 24 May 2002. More than 600 persons, among them more than 300 indigenous representatives, States delegations, UN bodies and agencies, Non-Governmental organisations and interested experts, gathered in New York to participate in this historic event.

In the UN context, the Permanent Forum is a unique phenomenon. The establishment of this UN body was a breakthrough achievement in the decades-long struggle of indigenous peoples to gain standing within the international community. The Forum is a step forward towards the full and equal participation of indigenous peoples within the United Nations as it formally integrates indigenous peoples and their representatives into the structure of the United Nations; it marks the first time in history that representatives of states and non-state actors have been accorded parity in a high level body within the United Nations.

In the 1st session of the Permanent Forum, its members elected Mr Ole Henrik Magga (Saami from Norway) as Chairperson for the first year.

The two major items on its agenda were: **General Statements and Review of the Activities of the United Nations System**. The latter focused on the following issues: economic and social development; environment; health; education and culture; human rights.

The Forum's lack of financial resources, both for activities and for a servicing secretariat, made



it quite difficult for this 1st session to develop a real work plan.

However, some of the top priority working issues that were identified by the Permanent Forum in its 1st session were:

- The need for an adequately funded and resourced Secretariat directly attached to the ECOSOC secretariat.
- The need to gather information from the United Nations system to promote coordination.
- The need to strengthen communications with other bodies in the UN system.
- Data collection about indigenous organizations. In this regard the PF reports recommend evolving a United Nations publication once every three years on the status of the world's indigenous peoples.
- The need for indigenous children's issues to be a separate and permanent focus in the agenda and work plan of the PF.

Indigenous rights in the areas of health, intellectual property, human rights, genetic resources, among others, were also given special consideration by the Permanent Forum. Access to educational systems and language learning were also a prime consideration, as well as the preservation of the environment upon which the lives of indigenous peoples depended. The Forum also urged countries to ratify certain international instruments, such as the International Labour Organization Convention (ILO), and encourages states to adopt the UN Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples before the end of the Decade.

After two weeks of deliberations the 1st session of the Permanent meeting ended with a state-

ment from the UN Secretary General. In his speech, Mr Annan started by welcoming indigenous peoples to the "United Nations family" and said to all the world's indigenous peoples: "You have a home at the United Nations". Indigenous peoples, he said, had hopes, rights and aspirations that could and must be addressed by the Organization, as well as knowledge and skills that could help the international community in its goals of development and peace.

The UN working Group on Indigenous Peoples

As in previous years, IWGIA also participated in the **20th 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 600 people attended the 2002 meeting, which had the following main themes:

- "The Working Group and indigenous peoples: achievements in the United Nations system and a vision for the future";
- "Indigenous peoples and their right to development including participation in development affecting them";
- "The future working relationship between the Permanent Forum on indigenous Issues, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations".



Twelve indigenous representatives received financial support from the Human rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples to participate in the 2002 session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

The UN commission on Human Rights Working Group on the Draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Another important focus of attention in 2002 has been the discussion of the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Working Group established by the Commission on Human Rights

This is a long and complex process, which IWGIA has followed intensely during the past many years. IWGIA has over the years consistently promoted the adoption of a Draft Declaration that recognise indigenous peoples fundamental rights as distinct peoples.

Eighteen years after the Working Group on Indigenous Populations started its work on a Declaration on Indigenous Rights, the member states of the UN are still far from consensus with regard to the content of the draft. Till today only two of the 45 articles have been adopted by the Working Group on the Draft Declaration established by the Commission on Human Rights.

During 2002 the working group held two sessions: the 7th session in January 2002 and the 8th session in December 2002.

The 8th meeting of the Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (WGDD) held in December 2002 was of great importance because its work plan included the core articles of the draft Declaration – a cluster dealing with the right of self-determination (articles 3, 31, and 36), and the cluster dealing with land and resource rights (articles 25-30). The agenda also included a third group of articles relating to the right of indigenous peoples to cultural integrity and to the protection from ethnocide and cultural genocide (article 7), the right of indigenous peoples to identify as indigenous and to be recognized as such (article 8), and the right to protection in times of conflict (article 11). Though slight shifts can be detected with regard to the first cluster of articles in that governments are increasingly prepared to use the term “indigenous peoples” and acknowledge collective rights, the discussion on indigenous land and resource rights revealed that state and indigenous positions remain incommensurable.

A large part of the discussions at the 8th session of the WGDD occurred in light of an informal governmental meeting held 3 months earlier in September 2002, where Norway had proposed amendments to the Declaration text that, for the

first time in the history of the WGDD, was considered a possible basis for discussion by a sizeable group of governments and some indigenous delegations. At the same time, pressure on the WGDD to adopt the Declaration, or at least show some progress by the end of the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous Peoples in 2004, is high and its future uncertain.

The UN Commission on Human Rights

Since 1995 the Commission on Human Rights has had a specific item on its agenda: to discuss “Indigenous issues”. Under this item reports from the Commission subsidiary organs dealing with indigenous peoples’ rights, such as the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, the Working Group on the Draft Declaration, and the reports from the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental Rights of indigenous peoples, are presented and discussed.

Through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples, IWGIA supported three indigenous representatives to attend the discussions on the Commission’s item 15 “Indigenous issues” that took place on the 15th of April 2002 in Geneva.

The Special Rapporteur on the situation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples

In 2001, the UN Commission on Human Rights decided to appoint a Rapporteur on the Situation of the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples. Later that same year, the Chair of the Commission on Human Rights appointed Dr. Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Mexican lecturer, researcher, and specialist on indigenous rights, as Special Rapporteur for a three-year period.

The appointment of a Special Rapporteur is another historic achievement of indigenous peoples in their on-going pursuit for the protection and recognition of their fundamental rights by the United Nations.

In 2002 Dr. Stavenhagen presented his **1st report on the situation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms on indigenous people**: In this report, he presented a general outline of the main human rights issues facing indigenous peoples and set out a work agenda for his future activities.

At the invitation and as a guest of the government of the Philippines, Dr Stavenhagen visited the country on December 2 – 11, 2002. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur, was “to gather, request, receive and exchange information and communications from all relevant



sources, including governments, indigenous people themselves and their communities and organizations, on violations of their human rights and fundamental freedoms". Following this mandate the main purpose of his mission was to investigate the impacts of development projects on indigenous peoples, specifically the impacts on the control and management over their lands and resources, on their participation in these development projects, on livelihood, on environment, and on human rights violations as a consequence of these development projects.

The findings of his mission to the Philippines were included in the rapport that he presented to the UN Commission on Human Rights in April 2003.

IWGIA granted financial support to the Tebteba Foundation in the Philippines to organize the following activities during the Special Rapporteur's visit:

The organization of two regional dialogues, which were conducted in the Cordilleras in northern Philippines and in Mindanao in the south. Cases and documents were presented by indigenous peoples' organizations in dialogue with the UN Special Rapporteur.

The organization of a national dialogue between indigenous peoples, government and corporations was held to present the initial findings of the regional dialogue. Moreover, at the national meeting other cases of impacts of development projects on indigenous peoples in areas that were not covered by the regional dialogues were also presented, as well as the demands of indigenous peoples.

A national press conference was held after the national dialogue. □

IWGIA's work in Africa is partly focussed at lobby work at a regional wide level and partly at project support at local level

Support at regional level

During 2002 IWGIA 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 has supported indigenous participation in the 2 ordinary sessions of the African Commission taking place in South Africa in April 2002 and in the Gambia in October 2002, whereby more African indigenous people have got the possibility of presenting their human rights concerns to the African Commission.

IWGIA also continued to participate in the work of the *Working Group on the Rights of Indigenous People/Communities in Africa* that was established by the African Commission in 2001. A report to be submitted to the African Commission was developed during 2002 and the first draft was discussed with a number of experts at a roundtable meeting in South Africa prior to the 31st session of the African Commission in April 2002. Based on those discussions the report was further edited by the Working Group and a second draft was discussed at a consultative meeting with African indigenous representatives in Nairobi in January 2003. It is hoped that the final report will be submitted to the African Commission in 2003.

Support at local level

The project support in Africa mainly falls within the areas of land rights, human and legal rights in general and capacity building of indigenous organizations. The project support has in 2002 been concentrated in Botswana and Kenya and with some limited support in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Botswana

During 2002 IWGIA has continued support for the San in Botswana. 2002 has been an extremely difficult year for the San of Botswana. As announced by President Festus Mogae in October 2001, all basic and essential service deliveries to the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR) residents were terminated by end of January. Through-

out January and February, *First Peoples of the Kalahari (FPK)* and the CKGR Negotiating Team tried to get the Government to give up its

plans but by the end of February, existing boreholes had been sealed off; all water storage tanks and utensils emptied and destroyed; and the majority of the 686 residents moved in government trucks together with their belongings and small livestock (goats) to the settlements of New Xade and Kaudwane. A small number of families, however, chose to remain. For several weeks, FPK and the Negotiating Team tried with the help of IWGIA and other international funding agencies as well as local NGOs, to organise some emergency relief for these families, but were denied entry into the reserve.

Due to the emergency situation in the CKGR, FPK did not manage to prepare a new project proposal before the IWGIA funded three-months bridging project came to an end. As the Management Team established in 2001 also had ceased functioning, IWGIA decided to keep a possible new commitment with FPK on the hold for the time being. However, it was decided that IWGIA would go on supporting the CKGR Negotiating Team with legal assistance support.

In February, the residents of the CKGR together with the CKGR Negotiating Team took the Government to court, claiming that the termination of services by the Government to the CKGR is unlawful and unconstitutional. In April, the residents' urgent application was dismissed on technical grounds but the residents brought an appeal against this decision. This appeal is still pending. At the same time, the Negotiating Team continued its efforts towards a negotiated solution, taking contact to government officials and trying to reinstate a dialogue - so far unsuccessfully.

In October, a group of international donors including IWGIA, San representatives and local San supportive organisations decided to establish a joint coalition that will focus on the situation of the CKGR residents, both those who have been resettled and those who remained in the Reserve or have returned over the past few months.



(In October 2002, FPK representatives counted some 70 residents, and more were expected to come back at the start of the rainy season.) This coalition will meet again in early 2003 to discuss concrete proposals for a long-term support.

Another positive event occurred in December when the State Prosecutor withdrew all the charges against 15 hunters from Molapo (in the CKGR). They were arrested by the Botswana Wildlife and National Parks Anti-poaching unit in August 2000 for illegally hunting eland and giraffe, and at the time there were strong allegations that they had been severely tortured by the Anti-poaching officials. The case had already been postponed several times and was finally dismissed because the State, rather than disclosing the identity of its informer, chose to withdraw the case. Unfortunately this made it impossible to resolve the issue of assaults and torture since no cross-examination could be made.

Kenya

The focus of the project work in **Kenya** has, in 2002, been on constitutional reform and human rights advocacy. The **constitutional reform process** has been a major issue for indigenous peoples in Kenya in 2002 as it has opened up the possibility for indigenous peoples as well as all other civil society groups to voice their concerns and give their input for a new constitution, and IWGIA has supported indigenous participation in this process. Support has been given to the *Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization* (MPIDO), *Simba Maasai Outreach Organization* (SIMOO) and the *Ogiek Rural Integral Project* (ORIP) enabling those organizations to effectively mobilize their communities to participate in the constitutional reform process. Information and discussion meetings have been organized with local communities, written memoranda have been submitted to the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission (CKRC) and local community members have been represented in larger numbers during the consultations with the commission voicing their demands for a new constitution. A National Constitutional Conference is going to take place in 2003 and it is hoped that

a number of indigenous representatives will be nominated to take part in this conference. Within the field of **human rights advocacy** IWGIA has in 2002 continued to support the publication of the journal "Nomadic News" published by the *Indigenous Information Network* (IIN). The journal focuses on the situation of indigenous peoples in Kenya and elsewhere in Africa and is widely distributed to indigenous communities as well as national and local authorities.

Rwanda

In Rwanda a small project has been supported on **human rights advocacy** for the Twa people aimed at strengthening the rights of the Twa people and their inclusion into policies and development programmes in Rwanda. The project has been carried out by the organization *Communauté des Autochtones Rwandais* (CAURWA). Encouraging developments have taken place in Rwanda in 2002 as Batwa organisations have met with the Constitution Commission to press for their rights in the new constitution, calling for increased representation of Twa at all administrative levels in the country, inclusion of Twa in land distribution, recognition of Twa as a disadvantaged group needing particular attention, and support for Twa education. The draft constitution has allocated 2 senate places for representatives of people "disadvantaged by the historical process". Twa could therefore be eligible for these seats.

The Democratic Republic of Congo

In the Democratic Republic of Congo IWGIA has supported a small capacity building project with the organization Programme d'Intégration et de Développement du peuple Pygmée au Kivu (PIDP-KIVU). The aim of the project has been to contribute to enhancing the capacity of the organization to more effectively reach out to the Pygmy communities. The work of PIDP-KIVU has been seriously hampered by the ongoing conflict and the extreme human rights violations taking place. □



Cristian Erni

Support to capacity building, legal rights & awareness raising

IWGIA's project work in Russia continued in 2002. The first phase of a project on capacity building and legal rights of indigenous peoples in Russia was successfully concluded in the spring of 2002. As final result, a joint publication of IWGIA and the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON), *Towards a New Millennium: Ten Years of the Indigenous Movement in Russia*, was published in June 2002. The book includes articles by indigenous leaders and others and is a translation of the original Russian version.

A new project document with three components was approved by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in August 2002. The project continues to concentrate on legal rights and capacity building through support to the lobby work and awareness raising activities of RAIPON and IWGIA Moscow, but it also looks into the possibilities for the establishment of an indigenous advisory body to the Russian government. On a more regional level, the project has approved 5 applications by indigenous associations in Russia, aiming at strengthening the rights of indigenous peoples and the capacity of regional organisations and communities. This project continues into 2003.

IWGIA obtained observer status to the Arctic Council

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 May and October, the meeting of the Working Group on

Sustainable Development in May, the Taking Wings Conference on Gender Equality and Women in the Arctic in August, and the Ministerial Meeting in October. All meetings took place in Finland as the host country of the Arctic Council. In the Ministerial meeting, IWGIA was granted full observer status to the Arctic Council. The Ministers also approved a new project, the Arctic Human Development Report, which will be carried out under the Sustainable Development Working Group and is one of the priorities of the Icelandic chairmanship of the Arctic Council from 2002-2004. IWGIA has nominated its director Jens Dahl to the Steering Group of the Arctic Human Development Report; its first meeting took place in December 2002 in Iceland. IWGIA hopes to play a more active role in the Arctic Council in the future and to contribute with its own experiences with Arctic issues, as well as on a global and human rights level. □



In March 2002 the Danish Foreign Ministry conducted a review of IWGIA's project work in Asia. The conclusions and recommendations by the review team proved to be very valuable inputs to the ongoing revision of IWGIA's general strategy as well as the regional strategies. A draft of IWGIA's new strategy for the Asia programme has been one of the first concrete results of the revision.

Top priority to the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, India and Bangladesh

The new Asia strategy identifies different priority levels for the geographic areas IWGIA has been involved in. IWGIA has so far not worked and will in the foreseeable future not work in Western and Central Asia, and its involvement will remain very limited with respect to East Asia (China and Taiwan), i.e. remain confined to coverage in publications. Top priority for project work has been given to the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, India and Bangladesh, **second priority to Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam**. Work in the latter four countries is still in an explorative stage. IWGIA has also decided to focus its project work to certain geographical areas within the priority countries. No direct project involvement is foreseen in other countries.

Program components

The thematic priorities for the Asia program have been translated into four specific program components:

- A. Supporting Indigenous Peoples' Self-determination, Peace Processes and Constructive Agreements with the State.** The geographic focus of this component is on Northeast India and the neighbouring Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh. In 2002, two projects were ongoing in Northeast India: Support to the Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights and to the Naga Women's Union of Manipur. Lying outside the geographical focus was another project aimed at supporting peace processes: the "Campaign against Tribal War" in partnership with the Binodngan Peoples Organisation in the Cordilleras in the Philippines.
- B. Supporting Indigenous Peoples' Self-organizing and Empowerment.** There is no specific geographical focus for this component, and in 2002 project partnerships existed with orga-

nisations in Cambodia (with the Natural Resource Management Network in Rattanakiri Province), Indonesia (with the national-level



Jenneke Arens

association Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara), Philippines (with the Cordillera Peoples Alliance), India (with the All-India Coordinating Forum of Adivasi-Indigenous Peoples), and Thailand (Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand – IMPECT – and the Karen Network for Culture and Environment).

- C. Supporting Land Rights, Sustainable Resource Management and Conservation.** The concrete activities supported in 2002 included: 1) awareness raising and mobilization of communities and government agencies, combined with lobbying for legislative changes (in India through the project "Campaign for the Restoration of Forest Rights" in partnership with BIRSA, in Thailand through the Highland Natural Conservation Project in partnership with IMPECT, and in Malaysia through the Land Rights Campaign project in partnership with PACOS). 2) Trying to influence the ongoing legislative process (in Cambodia through the Advocacy Network project), or actual mapping and titling (in the Philippines in partnership with Inter-Peoples Exchange and AnthroWatch). The projects in the Philippines and Thailand have a strong natural resource management and conservation component.
- D. Awareness Raising and Advocacy: "Policy and Inter-Peoples' Dialogue".** Projects under this component were rather small and short-term, and they ranged from supporting the translation of Human Rights documents into a regional lingua franca (Ilokano, in the northern Philippines), the holding of awareness raising seminars (for example in Nepal) or national consultation meetings (the Philippines) to fact-finding missions (India) or awareness raising, information and capacity building projects with indigenous communities or government institutions (like in Laos).

Partnerships with indigenous organisations

As a result of the ongoing consolidation of its project work in Asia, the number of projects will be reduced in favour of a longer-term commitment. The establishing of strategic partnerships with a number of indigenous organisations is another important component in the new regional strategy. So far, the following indigenous organisations have been identified: the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) for the region, PACOS for Malaysia, IMPECT for Thailand, the Cordillera Peoples Alliance and IPEX for the Philippines, BIRSA for India and AMAN for Indonesia.

UN Special Rapporteur investigated Human Rights situation of indigenous peoples in the Philippines

A major event in IWGIA's involvement in the Philippines in 2002 was the "National Indigenous Peoples Workshop on the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) and Development" in Cagayan de Oro, Mindanao. There were more than 90 registered participants from all major indigenous networks and organisations in the Philippines. One of the concrete results of the

workshop was a petition submitted to the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) requesting the Philippine Government to send a formal invitation to UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, to visit the country and look into the Human Rights situation of its indigenous peoples. The NCIP responded positively, and the Special Rapporteur visited the Philippines from December 2 to 11, 2002. While IWGIA provided the funding, the visit was prepared and facilitated, in consultation with the Philippine Government, by the Tebtebba Foundation, a well-known and respected indigenous research organization.

In connection with IWGIA's continuing commitment to facilitating dialogue and constructive agreements with governments, a project on Indigenous Peoples and Local Governments was started in July 2002. The project is implemented simultaneously in four countries in two regions: Malaysia and the Philippines in Asia, Peru and Venezuela in South America. In Asia, case studies have already been conducted in 2002 in two areas each in both Malaysia and the Philippines. The results will be presented and discussed in a national-level workshop in early 2003. An exchange workshop between the two countries will follow later on. □



CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

Central America

In 2002, and following up on the two previous networking trips to Central America in 2001 (Guatemala and Honduras and Mexico), IWGIA carried out another networking trip in the region, this time visiting Costa Rica, Panama and Nicaragua. Besides visiting indigenous communities in all three countries, contacts were made – or renewed – with indigenous organisations and individuals, and agreements were entered with several institutions to exchange publications. The trip also allowed IWGIA to get updated on the present situation in the three countries regarding indigenous land rights and the indigenous autonomy processes going on in Panama and Nicaragua.

South America

In South America, project support continues to be our main area of work, and that to which the greatest amount of financial resources and staff resources are devoted.

As in previous years, 2002 prioritised organisational strengthening and territorial defence, particularly in the lowlands.

Peru and Venezuela

The Inter-Ethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest, AIDSESP, along with its grassroots organisations, continues to be one of our main partners. Support to AIDSESP is coordinated among the different cooperation agencies, which meet every year to discuss work plans and terms of funding. However, 2002 was a difficult year for AIDSESP, during which it experienced an organisational crisis. It is to be hoped that the election of a new leadership team, in November 2002, will pave the way for a brighter future for the organisation.

In the Madre de Dios region of Peru, IWGIA continues to provide institutional support to FENAMAD, with particular emphasis on territorial defence, given that this region is threatened by an aggressive campaign from loggers, particularly in an area where indigenous people are living in voluntary isolation. Similar support was provided to CORPI, in the Alto Amazonas, ORPIAN in the Marañón region, ODECOFROC, in the river Cenepa, and the Chirapaq women's organisation.

In order to coordinate efforts around the different proposals on the legalisation of indigenous territories, IWGIA supported AIDSESP to establish CIPTA, a geographic information centre in Iquitos in the north of Amazonia. During 2002, the indigenous territories titled in favour of Amazonian indigenous communities were digitised there and new titling works planned. Building up CIPTA is a long-term project with the aim of establishing it as AIDSESP's technical tool in its territorial defence strategy.

Elsewhere, in the Venezuelan Amazon, we have been supporting ORPIA in its organisational work and in a series of meetings to define its strategy for territorial demarcation. At the same time, both in Venezuela and Peru, IWGIA has been involved (with funding from the European Union) in a two-year project to evaluate the growing level of indigenous participation in local government in these two countries.

Bolivia and Argentina

In Bolivia, through the NGO CEJIS, support has been primarily aimed at providing legal advice to indigenous organisations who are in the process of titling their territories. During 2002, specific support was also provided to the Amazonian organisation CIRABO, and CIPSJ in Chiquitania. Meanwhile, support for the legalisation of the indigenous territory of the Sirionó in Beni continued, along with support for their territorial management plan, initiated in 1998, in collaboration with the NGO Ciddebeni, from Trinidad. In the Bolivian Andes, support was given to OMAK, the organisation of Aymara women and to the NGO THOA.

In the Argentinian Chaco, the Lhaka Honhat Association, which is the umbrella organisation for some 30 communities of the Wichí, Chorote and Toba peoples, was provided with support to map out its territorial demands and lobby the authorities.



Pablo Lasansky

Meetings and publications

Project support is being complemented with support for a number of leaders to participate in various meetings, both United Nations meetings and regional continental indigenous meetings. This complementarity of work also extends to the area of publications. Through IWGIA's journals and books, in particular, the issues and peoples that form the focus of IWGIA's work are subjected to in-depth analysis. During 2002, we published

CORPI's experience of work in the Alto Amazonas (AIDSESEP support base), a study on the indigenous people in voluntary isolation in the Peruvian rainforest and the Spanish version, in three volumes, of Andrew Gray's study on the Arakmbut people of Madre de Dios.

The budget cuts that took place during 2002 also meant that some activities in South America had to be terminated and so, for 2003, we have been forced to concentrate on a reduced number of projects. □



PACIFIC

The Pacific Concern Resource Centre (PCRC), Fiji, and IWGIA continued their collaboration in 2002, with IWGIA co-funding the position of Assistant Director for the Decolonisation and Indigenous Rights desk.

The desk is responsible for informing about the situation in the Non-Self Governing Territories of the Pacific region, e.g. 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), and for advocating their decolonisation. Besides its regional campaign on decolonisation issues in the Pacific and beyond, the Decolonisation Desk also addressed and briefed several international bodies and fora such as the Pacific Regional Seminar of the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation; the Pacific Island Forum and the

A C P / E U Summit held in Nadi in July. In the latter case the Desk presented a critique of how the European Union's Indigenous Peoples Policy should accommodate IP concerns within its development policy under the Cotonou Agreement.

As in previous years, the Desk edited the PCRC's contribution on the Pacific Region to *The Indigenous World 2001-2002*. □



SEMINAR ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND POVERTY

From 13 to 16 November, IWGIA hosted an international Seminar on Indigenous Peoples and Poverty in Tomelilla, Sweden. Among the 30 participants were representatives from donor agencies, indigenous representatives from Asia, North and South America, and researchers. Unfortunately, the African representative was unable to attend due to last minute visa problems. The main objective was to discuss the relevancy of using a rights-based approach to alleviate poverty among indigenous peoples. The seminar was divided in two main sessions: "Indigenous Peoples and Poverty", which focussed on defining poverty in an indigenous context; and "Reducing Poverty among Indigenous Peoples", which looked at the issue of approaches and strategies. Some of the papers presented at the seminar have been reprinted in *Indigenous Affairs 1/2003*. □



Dorothy Jackson

PUBLICATIONS AND PROMOTION

Overview of all publications

A total of 8 Spanish titles were published in the year 2002, whereas only 3 English titles including the Yearbook – *The Indigenous World* – were published. This was partly due to the financial cuts of IWGIA's budget and to the fact that some of the books had to be postponed since contributions were not received. IWGIA published the quarterly journal *Indigenous Affairs* in 3 issues – the last one on *Indigenous Peoples in Urban Areas* being a double issue.

The final 4 booklets in the Danish series *Hvem er de indfødte folk?* were published in 2002. The series now consists of 13 illustrated booklets.

Spanish publications 2002

In the year 2002 all Spanish books were printed in and distributed from Latin America. This follows a decision to outsource production and distribution of publications locally where it is possible. The purpose is to involve local organisations and to reduce the production and distribution costs significantly.

Distribution and reviews

In 2002 the results of the process of having IWGIA's books distributed professionally in the USA and reviewed in international journals turned out to be successful.

The US distributor distributed IWGIA books at a rate so far unprecedented and which seems promising for the future. The establishing of a successful US distribution of IWGIA's books marks an important step towards the goal of expanding the knowledge of IWGIA's publications towards a larger academic and activists audience. The importance of a close monitoring of the distribution as well as a continuous focus from IWGIA on the aim and the quality of the publications, seems a natural consequence of these results.

Judged by the number of reviews that we have received copies of, there is a clear interest in IWGIA's publications from both well-estimated academic and more activist oriented journals. It is rewarding to realize that even though the time horizon of getting reviews is from 1-2 years it is possible to get them and thereby to rouse the attention of potentially new academic and expert readers.

In 2002 IWGIA received notice that the following titles were reviewed:

- *Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas* in: *The Australian Journal of Anthropology*, (vol. 13, no., 2002).
- *Towards a new Millennium* in: *Northern Notes Spring* – Newsletter of the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA), (spring 2002.)
- *Towards a new Millennium* in: Book of the month at Soyeuz: The Research Network for Postsocialist Studies, an association of anthropologists working in the field of postsocialist studies. Review available electronic version at: www.csuchico.edu/anth/soyeuz/archive/iwgia.html
- *Towards a new Millennium* in: *WWF Arctic Bulletin* (4/2002).
- *Nunavut – Inuit regain Control of their Lands and their Lives* in: *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, (vol. 35:1/2002).
- *Heading Towards Extinction?* in: *African Affairs*, (April 2002).
- A number of IWGIA's books were discussed in an essay in *Folk*, (vol. 43).
- A number of titles in the Danish series *Hvem er de indfødte folk?* were reviewed in: *Folkeskolen* (nr. 7, February 2002).

Website

By the end of 2002 it was decided that IWGIA should have a new website.

The intention of the website project is to upgrade and expand IWGIA's presence at the Internet. For this purpose it was decided to use a more advanced Content Management System (CMS).

In addition to providing a focal point of information about indigenous issues, the new website will continue to promote IWGIA's publications and offer them for sale via the website.

As a part of the efforts to disseminate information about indigenous issues, more of IWGIA's publications have been made available on IWGIA's website. This is the case for IWGIA's yearbook – *The Indigenous World 2001/2002 & 2000/2001* – as well as for some of the books and specific issues of the journal *Indigenous Affairs* which are out of print, or which have specific relevance to some of the issues dealt with on the website, i.e. *Sustainable Development & Racism*.

PUBLICATIONS AND PROMOTION

Conferences (EASA, ASEM4People, AAA)

Promotion of IWGIA's publications were to some extent limited by the financial situation of IWGIA and the absence of the PR person, who was on maternity leave for the first 6 months of the year 2002. IWGIA participated with a bookstall and a workshop in the EASA conference in August 2002. The workshop was organised with the attempt of bringing indigenous peoples' issues on the agenda of the academic conference. Four interesting papers on the issue of *Anthropology and Indigeneity* were presented and a fruitful discussion followed among the interested participants of the workshop. The book exhibition was well visited and in general there was a clear interest in IWGIA's books. In September 2002, IWGIA supported two indigenous person's participation in the workshops at ASEM4People. IWGIA also had a book exhibition during the conference.

However, both the number of visitors as well as participants and press coverage of the ASEM4people were rather low.

IWGIA's books were exhibited by the Nordic Africa Institute (NAI) at the AAA in New Orleans in December.

Press

In 2002 IWGIA continued to put efforts into keeping contact with the press in the form of direct contact on specific issues, writing press releases and articles, and using the Internet to a greater extent.

Especially in relation to the first meeting of the Permanent Forum in May 2002 a number of articles were written by IWGIA and by journalists from the daily press – the majority of the coverage was to be found in the journal *Kristeligt Dagblad*.

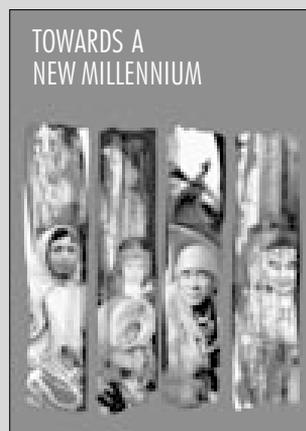
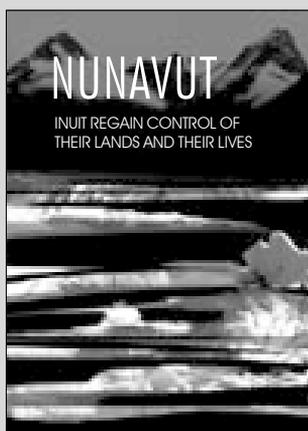
But also in connection with the severe reductions in the Danish Development assistance, which also hit IWGIA, there was some press coverage.

The big disappointment was the scarce media interest concerning the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

IWGIA posted 4 articles/press releases at the web portal, *3verden.dk*. Articles were mainly focussed on *The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues* and on how *the war on terrorism* affects indigenous movements throughout the world.

The Annual Collection/ Landsindsamlingen 2002

The Annual Collection/Landsindsamlingen was focussed on the issue of *Sustainable Development*. A Go-Card was produced and distributed at stalls at cafés and cinemas in 6 major cities of Denmark. The collection was announced in the DR P1 "Vi giver ordet til" and announced in DR1 on October 12th. □



PUBLICATIONS

Publications have been one of IWGIA's core activities since the very beginning. As a result IWGIA now has one of the most comprehensive and unique collections of documentation and reflection on indigenous peoples' struggle for survival and recognition. IWGIA continues to be at the forefront of reflecting the most significant issues of concern to indigenous peoples.

IWGIA publishes mainly in English and Spanish - but has also published 13 educational booklets in Danish. IWGIA has recently published books in different languages such as French, Kiswahili (East Africa), Tagalog (Philippines), Bahasa Indonesia, Thai, and Swedish.

IWGIA's publications are published on a non-profit basis. IWGIA's books are distributed worldwide by IWGIA and by professional distributors in North America, the United Kingdom and Malaysia. All publications are available by subscription or can be purchased via IWGIA's website.

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:

10. **STILLEHAVSFOLK I MELANESIEN**
by Annelin Eriksen og Knut Rio
Translated from English: Birgit Stephenson
Ed. Käthe Jepsen; IWGIA 2002, 40 p. (ill.)
11. **STILLEHAVSFOLK I SALOMONØERNE – Livet på Reeføerne**
by Peter I. Crawford og Jens Pinholt
Ed. Käthe Jepsen; IWGIA 2002, 44 p. (ill.)
12. **KANAKA MAOLI – Et polynesisk folk fra Hawaii**
by Ulla Hasager
Ed. Käthe Jepsen, IWGIA 2002, 44 p. (ill.)
13. **MAASAI – Kvæghyrder i Østafrika**
by Nina Johnsen
Ed. Käthe Jepsen, IWGIA 2002, 44 p. (ill.)



PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH

TOWARDS A NEW MILLENNIUM

TEN YEARS OF THE INDIGENOUS MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA

This book is a collection of articles written by indigenous leaders and politicians from all parts of Russia. The articles outline the history of indigenous peoples' struggle, events and conditions of the recent decade.

The indigenous umbrella organisation in Russia, the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON), celebrated its tenth anniversary in 2000, an occasion for looking back at its work during its 10-year history and at the same time looking forward to the new millennium. The articles were originally produced as a book for this occasion.

Towards a new Millennium is a translation of the original Russian version of the book and it represents an attempt to strengthen the awareness outside the Russian Federation of the struggle of indigenous peoples in Russia.

RAIPON & IWGIA 2002

TOWARDS A NEW MILLENNIUM



Thomas Køhler &
Kathrin Wessendorf (eds.)

A GUIDE TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS IN THE INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM

IWGIA - HANDBOOK

The *Guide to Indigenous peoples' Rights in the Inter-American Human Rights System* sets out in detail how the Inter-American human rights system works. It summarizes what rights are protected, with a focus on those of particular importance to Indigenous peoples. It also provides detailed guidance on how to submit petitions to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

Summaries of relevant cases and judgments that have already passed through the system or ones that are in progress are also included. These cases and judgments provided show how the system deals with indigenous rights and provide concrete examples of how a case can be moved through the system as a way of illustrating some of the points made in the section on how to submit a petition.

Forest Peoples Programme & IWGIA 2002



Fergus MacKay

PUBLICATION IN SPANISH

I. LOS ARAKMBUT

MITOLOGIA, ESPIRITUALIDAD E HISTORIA

(I. *The Arakmbut - Mythology, Spirituality and History*)

Following the recommendations of the Arakmbut, the author uses the three great myths of this people to present social, cultural and historic aspects of their lives.

The book concludes with a debate on the relationship between myth and history, which demonstrates how the Arakmbut recreate their myths and dramatic historical moments.



Forest Peoples Programme & IWGIA 2002

Andrew Gray

II. EL ULTIMO CHAMAN

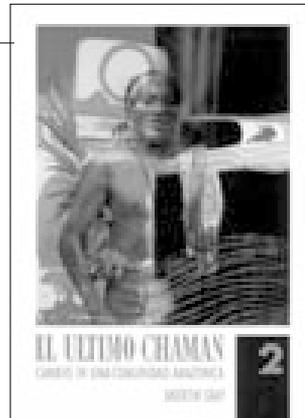
CAMBIO EN UNA COMUNIDAD AMAZONICA

(II. *The Last Shaman - Changes in a Amazonian Community*)

The death of a shaman in 1980 had enormous spiritual and political consequences for one Arakmbut community, with the result that their social organisation changed from a relative hierarchy to a more egalitarian system.

The author uses this case as an illustration to challenge the idea that indigenous peoples live in static, immobile worlds.

He shows that political activity, alongside shamanic communication with the spirit world, provides the impetus and context for change.



Forest Peoples Programme & IWGIA 2002

Andrew Gray

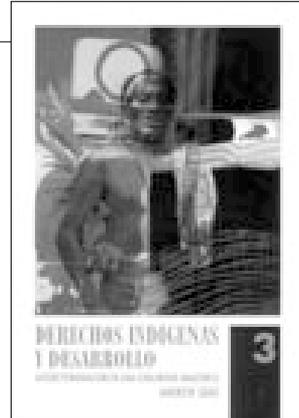
III. DERECHOS INDIGENAS Y DESARROLLO

AUTODETERMINACION EN UNA COMUNIDAD AMAZONICA

(III. Indigenous Rights and Development - Self-Determination in a Amazonian Community)

In this volume, the author considers the Arakmbut demands for their territories and resources alongside the growing development of indigenous peoples at international level. However, the author notes a significant difference in perception: whilst non-indigenous human rights legislation is legitimised by judicial means, the Arakmbut seek legitimacy for their legal system in the spirit world. The invisibility of this world makes it seem non-existent to non-indigenous observers. However, failing to take its importance into account prevents outsiders from understanding and appreciating its significance in the Arakmbut struggle for survival.

Forest Peoples Programme & IWGIA 2002



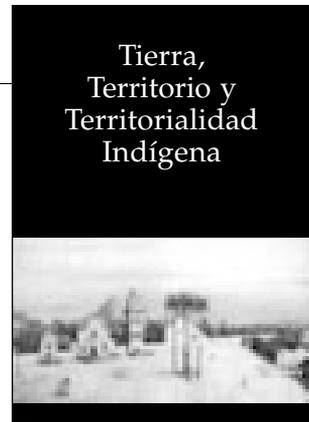
Andrew Gray

TIERRAS COMUNITARIAS DE ORIGEN - SANEAMIENTO Y TITULACION

(Community Lands of Origin - Regularisation and Titling)

This work gathers together the lessons learned from CEJIS' experience of providing social and legal support to indigenous organisations in the lowlands, which have been demanding the titling of their territories from the Bolivian state since 1990. This is a product of the collective systematisation process developed with the active involvement of CEJIS office staff in Santa Cruz, Trinidad, Riberalta and Cochabamba under the supervision of Alejandro Almaraz.

CEJIS & IWGIA 2002



Alejandro Almaraz Ossio

UNA HISTORIA PARA EL FUTURO

TERRITORIOS Y PUEBLOS INDIGENAS EN ALTO AMAZONAS

(A History for the Future - Territories and Indigenous Peoples in the Alto Amazonas)

The aim of this text is two-fold. Firstly, it endeavours to gather together useful information on the territorial work undertaken by the first decentralised region of the Peruvian Amazonian indigenous movement, the Regional Coordinating Body of the Indigenous Peoples of San Lorenzo (CORPI), formed within the national umbrella system of the Inter-Ethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDSESEP). Secondly, it seeks to highlight, from concrete experience, the crucial importance of territorial demands as a focus of coordination for the different expressions of the indigenous organisational movement in the Amazon.

CORPI, Racimos, IWGIA 2002



Pedro García, Alberto Chirif and Alexander Surralés

LOS PUEBLOS INDIGENAS EN AISLAMIENTO

SU LUCHA POR LA SOBREVIVENCIA Y LA LIBERTAD

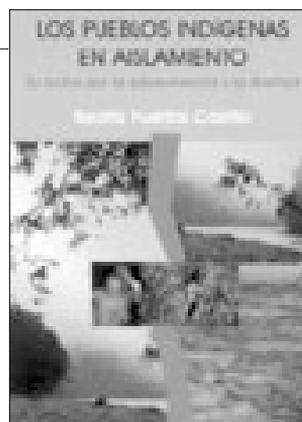
(The Indigenous Peoples in Isolation - Their Struggle for Survival and Freedom)

This book provides historical and anthropological perspectives from which to understand the fragility of indigenous peoples in isolation in the face of their contact with the wider society. It highlights the importance, for cultural and biological diversity, of safeguarding their territories for their future and the future of humankind.

Based on the scientific fact of international agreements, and primarily from a human rights perspective, Beatriz Huertas Castillo presents solid arguments regarding the urgent need for national and international efforts to defend the territories, cultural integrity and lives of the indigenous peoples in isolation.

She proposes strategic alliances between local communities, indigenous federations, the Peruvian government and international players to put a stop to the current mahogany boom in Madre de Dios, which is resulting in the destruction of the last remaining strongholds of fine woods, and the last refuges of the indigenous peoples in isolation, not only in Peru but throughout the whole planet.

IWGIA 2002



Beatriz Huertas Castillo

TIERRA, LIBERTAD Y AUTONOMIA

IMPACTOS REGIONALES DEL ZAPATISMO EN CHIAPAS

(Land, Freedom and Autonomy: the Regional Impacts of Zapatismo in Chiapas)

This book guides us through the different regions of Chiapas demonstrating the past and current impact of the Zapatista movement on the daily life of Mayan communities.

From historical and ethnographic perspectives, the authors analyse the complexities of indigenous and peasant resistance, comparing the homogenizing visions of the Indian peoples. Their geographic location, their method of integration into the coffee economy, their organisational experiences and their encounters with the nation-state, among other things, have all influenced the different ways of being Indian in Chiapas.

The book thus offers the reader an evaluation of the rebel movement's impact on the political projects of the Chiapas indigenous people and, at the same time, endeavours to strike up a dialogue between different theoretical and political perspectives. It is a collective effort to contribute, from the academic world, to a recognition of cultural diversity and diversity within diversity.

CIESAS & IWGIA 2002



Shannan L. Mattiace,
Rosalba Aída Hernández,
Jan Rus (eds.)

GUIA PARA LOS DERECHOS DE LOS PUEBLOS INDIGENAS EN EL SISTEMA INTERAMERICANO DE DERECHOS HUMANOS

IWGIA - MANUAL

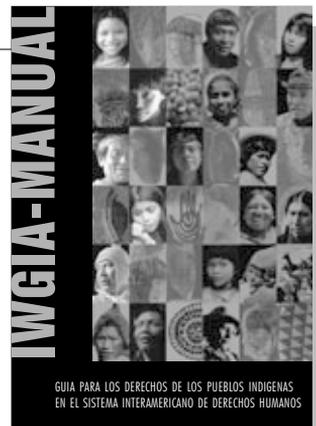
(Guide to the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Inter-American Human Rights System)

This publication describes in detail how the Inter-American human rights system works. It provides an overview of what rights are protected, focussing on those of particular importance to indigenous peoples.

It also provides a detailed guide on how to present appeals to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Summaries of important cases and rulings, both past and present, are included.

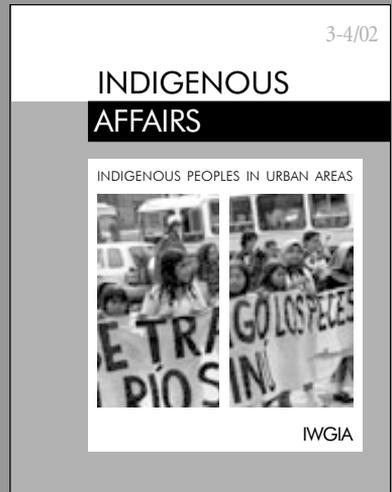
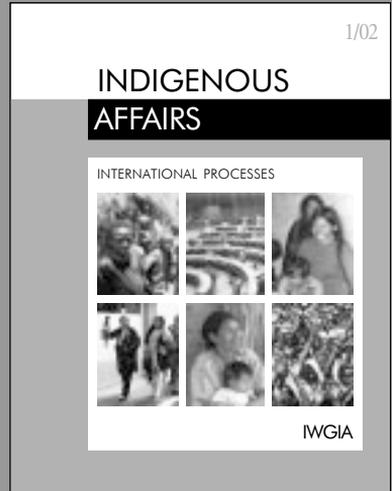
These cases and rulings demonstrate how the system addresses indigenous rights, and offers concrete examples as to how a case may be dealt with by the system, in order to illustrate some of the corresponding points in the section on presenting appeals.

Forest Peoples Programme & IWGIA 2002



Fergus MacKay

IWGIA's quarterly journal is thematically focussed around issues of relevance to indigenous peoples. With articles written by indigenous and non-indigenous experts, the journal provides an intimate understanding of the situation of indigenous peoples the world over.



THEMES 2002

- 1/2002 International processes - perspectives and challenges
- 2/2003 Bolivia
- 3-4/2002 Indigenous peoples in urban areas

ASUNTOS INDIGENAS

1/02

ASUNTOS INDIGENAS

PROCESOS INTERNACIONALES



IWGIA

2/02

ASUNTOS INDIGENAS

BOLIVIA



IWGIA

3-4/02

ASUNTOS INDIGENAS

PUEBLOS INDIGENAS EN AREAS URBANAS



IWGIA

TEMAS 2002

- 1/2002 Procesos internacionales - perspectivas y desafíos
- 2/2003 Bolivia
- 3-4/2002 Pueblos indígenas en áreas urbanas

YEARBOOK - ANUARIO

THE INDIGENOUS WORLD/ EL MUNDO INDIGENA 2001/2002

With contributions from indigenous and non-indigenous scholars and activists, the *2001-2002 Indigenous World/ El Mundo Indígena* provides an invaluable update on the state of affairs of indigenous peoples around the world in 2001 and early 2002.

The issue contains:

Region and country reports that cover most of the indigenous world. Updated information on the processes within the UN system that relate to indigenous peoples, such as:

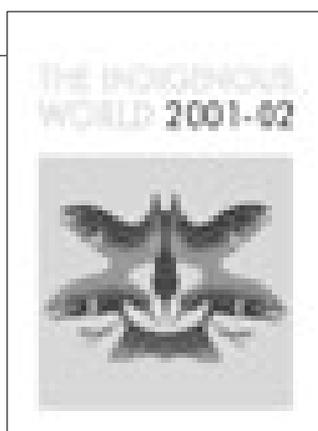
- The Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- The Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples

This issue also contains news about the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

The Indigenous World/ El Mundo Indígena is a primary source of information for indigenous and non-indigenous activists, development agencies and researchers, who want to be informed about the most recent issues and developments which impacted on indigenous people in different regions of the world in 2001/2002.

THE INDIGENOUS WORLD 2001/2002

EL MUNDO INDIGENA 2001/2002



IWGIA PUBLICATIONS 2002

In English

106

A Guide to Indigenous Peoples' Rights in the Inter-American Human Rights System - IWGIA - Handbook
Fergus MacKay - Forest Peoples Programme & IWGIA 2002 - 171 pages

107

Towards a New Millennium - Ten Years of the Indigenous Movement in Russia
Thomas K hler & Kathrin Wessendorf, eds. - RAIPON & IWGIA 2002 - 292 pages

In Spanish

I. *Los Arakmbut - Mitolog a, Espiritualidad e Historia*

Andrew Gray - Forest Peoples Programme & IWGIA 2002 - 395 pages

II. *El Ultimo Cham n - Cambio en una Comunidad Amaz nica*

Andrew Gray - Forest Peoples Programme & IWGIA 2002 - 358 pages

III. *Derechos Ind genas y Desarrollo - Autodeterminaci n en una Comunidad Amaz nica*

Andrew Gray - Forest Peoples Programme & IWGIA 2002 - 436 pages

33

Una Historia para el Futuro - Territorios y Pueblos Ind genas en Alto Amazonas
Pedro Garc a, Alberto Chirif y Alexander Surr les - CORPI, Racimos, IWGIA 2002 - 168 pages

35

Gu a para los Derechos de los Pueblos Ind genas en el Sistema Interamericano de Derechos Humanos / IWGIA - Manual
Forest Peoples Programme & IWGIA - 173 pages

36

Los Pueblos Ind genas en Aislamiento - Su Lucha por la Supervivencia y la Libertad
Beatriz Huertas Castillo - IWGIA 2002 - 442 pages

37

Tierra, Libertad y Autonom a: Impactos Regionales del Zapatismo en Chiapas
Shannan L. Mattiace, Rosalva A da Hern ndez, Jan Rus (eds.) - CIESAS & IWGIA 2002 - 256 pages

38

Tierras Comunitarias de Origen - Saneamiento y Titulaci n
Alejandro Almaraz Ossio - CEJIS & IWGIA 2002 - 97 pages

In Danish

Hvem er de indf dte folk?

10

STILLEHAVSFOLK I MELANESIEN
By Annelin Eriksen og Knut Rio - Translation from English: Birgit Stephenson
Ed. K the Jepsen; IWGIA 2002, 40 p. (ill.)

11

STILLEHAVSFOLK I SALOMON ERNE - Livet p  Reef erne
By Peter I. Crawford og Jens Pinholt - Ed. K the Jepsen; IWGIA 2002, 44 p. (ill.)

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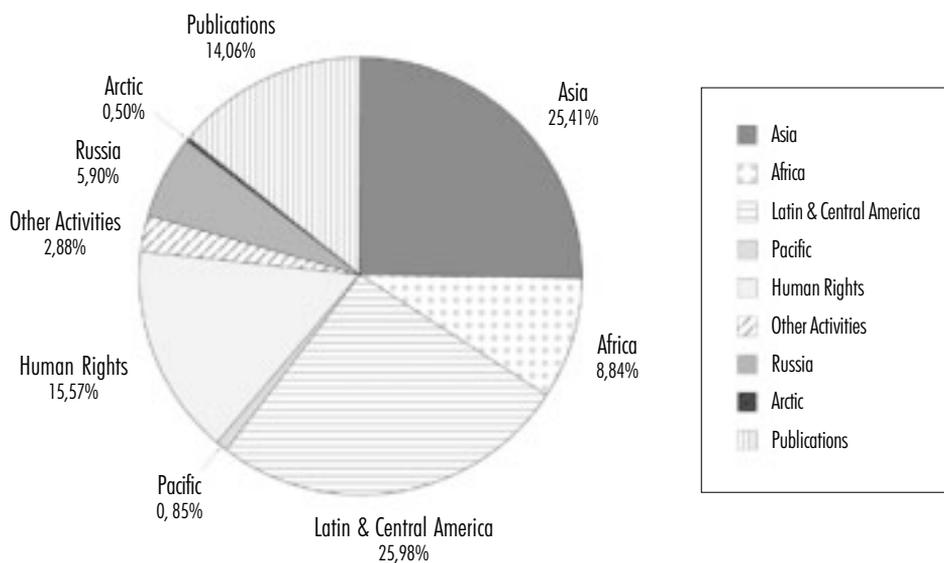
KANAKA MAOLI - Et polynesiske folk fra Hawaii
By Ulla Hasager - Ed. K the Jepsen, IWGIA 2002, 44 p. (ill.)

13

MAASAI - Kv ghyrder i  stafrika
By Nina Johnsen - Ed. K the Jepsen, IWGIA 2002, 44 p. (ill.)

IWGIA - FACTS AND FIGURES 2002

DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

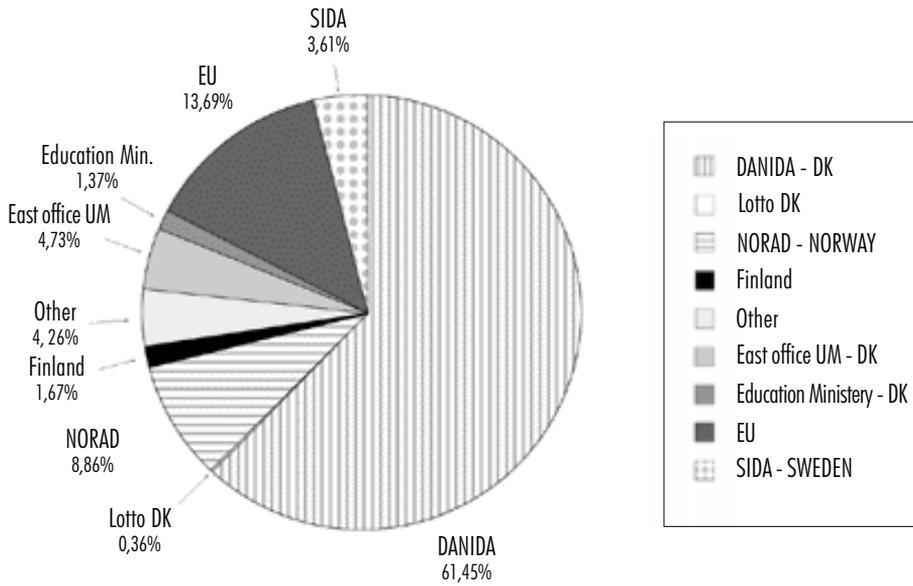


Key figures IWGIA (excl. Funding for projects/programmes)

Net income	4.917.401
Net expenses	5.370.186
Deficit in year 2002	452.785
IWGIA equity capital per 31/12-2002:	1.044.695

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TOTAL INCOME



For further information on IWGIAS accounts,
please see IWGIAS website: www.iwgia.org



FUTURES ACTIVITIES

Only two years are left of the UN International Decade of the World's Indigenous People 1995-2004, and the time will soon arrive for us to analyse what has been achieved. The most outstanding result so far is the establishment of 'The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues' that held its first meeting in 2002. The meeting in May 2003 will be the first regular meeting and IWGIA will be present and will facilitate the participation of a substantial number of indigenous representatives. However, before and after this first regular meeting of the Permanent Forum, IWGIA will facilitate and co-organise regional preparatory and consultative meetings of indigenous peoples. The first meetings will take place in Paraguay and in Thailand. It is our opinion that these meetings are very important when it comes to coordinate and improve the indigenous input to the Permanent Forum.

While the Permanent Forum is a real achievement of the Decade, the future of the drafting of a Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples remains in mist. IWGIA will do whatever we can to lobby for as strong a declaration as possible. We will work together with indigenous organisations and experts to create a strong platform for lobbying governments, knowing full well that in the end the states will decide among themselves. However, even governments might see the advantage of having the support by indigenous peoples. The next meeting of the UN Working Group that drafts the declaration will be convened in September and this event might reveal if there is any chance to have a declaration ready within the Decade. Before that IWGIA will make efforts to facilitate indigenous initiatives that aim at making an impact on the drafting process without legitimising neither the process nor the result.

IWGIA will continue working with indigenous organisations in Russia, including lending support to the national organisation RAIPON in their work on legal rights and supporting local indigenous organisations. With RAIPON, IWGIA is also an active partner in investigating the possibilities to establish a representative body (an indigenous 'parliament') of indigenous peoples in this vast country.

IWGIA facilitates and endorses a number of projects with indigenous organisations in Asia, Africa and Latin America. As the result of priority discussions, but also due to financial cuts, we will in the future concentrate on a smaller number of projects and also on selected geographical regions. We will also plan more in terms of programmes rather than in isolated projects by which we expect to improve the quality of our work and enhance our relationships to indigenous organisations.

IWGIA holds observer or NGO status to a number of international organisations, most recently to the Arctic Council. Such status is in itself not an aim for us and we carefully consider how to use the position in accordance with the aims of our organisation. In the case of the Arctic Council IWGIA will be an active partner in developing an Arctic Human Development Report.

At its 33rd ordinary session in May 2003 in Niger we hope that the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights will adopt a resolution that will make indigenous issues a point to be considered on a regular basis by that body in the future. IWGIA will continue to work with the Commission on indigenous issues and from there decide how to cause indigenous human rights issues to be considered by individual states.

For some time we have worked on a policy to produce Spanish publications in Latin America with the support of our partners there. The experiences gained so far have made us decide that in the future the journal *Asuntos Indigenas* will be produced in Latin America, mainly as a parallel production of the English edition (*Indigenous Affairs*) but with its own Latin American focus. With this step practically all of IWGIA's Spanish publications will be produced and distributed from Latin America.

IWGIA's Board has decided to establish an 'Advisory Board' of persons who can assist our organisation in improving our work and offer advice in matters where IWGIA does not have the necessary knowledge.

Jens Dahl
Director



**INTERNATIONAL WORK
GROUP FOR INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS**

Chassensgade 11 E, DK 2100

Copenhagen, Denmark

Tel: (+45) 35 27 05 00 - Fax: (+45) 35 27 05 07

E-mail: iwgia@iwgja.org - Web: www.iwgja.org