



IWGIA

ANNUAL REPORT 2018



Acknowledgements

IWGIA promotes, protects and defends indigenous peoples' rights. We promote the recognition, respect and implementation of indigenous peoples' rights to land, cultural integrity and development on their own terms. We would like to acknowledge all the valuable individuals and groups who have made our work in 2018 possible through various ways of support.

We thank:

- ▶ our partners for their continued commitment and integral support;
- ▶ our network for their invaluable resources, time and energy;
- ▶ international institutions and mechanisms for their support and creating a platform for change;
- ▶ academics and experts for their knowledge and insights;
- ▶ our volunteers for their dedication and time;
- ▶ The Indigenous World authors, who year-after-year voluntarily contribute their expertise into this one-of-a-kind documentation tool;
- ▶ our members for their financial and operational support;
- ▶ our individual donors for their generous donations; and
- ▶ our project and institutional donors listed below for their partnership and financial support.



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Indigenous peoples' rights are key to a sustainable and just world

The world today faces many challenges: a global climate and biodiversity crisis, rising inequality, shrinking civic space in many countries, and increasing distrust in international institutions and national political systems. Indigenous peoples make up five percent of the world's population and are disproportionately affected by much of this; but they are also key to many of the world's solutions.

Due to their close connection to land and natural resources, indigenous peoples' livelihoods are directly affected by increasing floods, contaminated rivers and extractive and logging activities. Additionally, the lands of indigenous peoples are seen as fertile ground for the establishment of biofuel plantations, wind power projects and hydroelectric dams, and as such, these renewable energy projects and climate actions risk being developed without including or consulting indigenous peoples, or taking into consideration their centuries-long knowledge in sustainable livelihoods practices.

It is sadly ironic that those who live most sustainably are also among the ones most affected by the climate crisis.

It was an achievement and a step in the right direction when the Board of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in March 2018 adopted an Indigenous Peoples' Policy, which requires that all projects funded by the GCF must respect the rights of indigenous peoples and promote indigenous peoples' access to the benefits of the fund. However, a policy is only useful if its application is done appropriately; IWGIA is looking forward to see its effective implementation.

At the national level, IWGIA has supported partner organisations to strengthen their capacity and policy engagement in climate actions, including in relation to the development of projects to be potentially funded by the GCF. This further contributes to the effective implementation of the policy.

Indigenous peoples' special relationship to their lands, territories and natural resources is also central to their collective identity as peoples. However, core to the problem is that their collective rights to land are seldom recognised and secured. Power relations are skewed, and many private companies are drivers of human rights offences committed against indigenous peoples, too often with the complicity of the state.

In many countries, state authorities are in fact the most common perpetrators of violations against human rights defenders, even though they bear the primary responsibility for ensuring their protection. Police and other security forces carry out arbitrary arrests, illegal searches and physical violence. Non-state actors such as armed groups have used killings, abduction and death threats, among other acts, as regular tactics to silence human rights defenders. To a large degree, perpetrators of crimes against indigenous peoples continue to act with impunity.

In 2017 indigenous peoples made up approximately half of all environmental and human rights defenders killed.

IWGIA put focus on this worrying trend by organising an international conference: Defending the Defenders, in Copenhagen in September 2018 to gather a broad range of relevant actors to get a better understanding of the key drivers behind this alarming trend, and identify possible actions that could help change the situation and protect indigenous rights defenders at risk.

Strong institutions, respect for human rights, including indigenous peoples' collective rights, and the recognition of the particular vulnerability of indigenous peoples is needed, as is increased support to indigenous peoples' struggles and their own mechanisms in defence of their rights to land, natural resources and territorial governance.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the important key global framework for putting

attention on the situation of indigenous peoples. It was thus of high significance when the UN Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Andrew Gilmour, at the High Level Political Forum in July in his keynote remarks warned about those who are not just being left behind but are being pushed behind, stressing indigenous peoples' limited access to decision-making.

Claiming their right to self-determination and to take part in decisions that affect their lives is a key principle of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), empowering indigenous peoples with a tool to take action and fight for their rights.

In Thailand, the Karen communities in the Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex documented their land use system to negotiate with park authorities on land demarcation to prevent their impending evictions and prevent future conflicts over land claims.

In Nepal, four large-scale business projects recognised indigenous peoples' rights to free, prior and informed consent and to provide adequate compensation, environmental clean-up and infrastructure repair, after intense advocacy by local organisations.

In the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, 26 mainly young Maasai women took up leadership of the women's community based organisation, for the first time dealing with the election process on their own without the involvement of the dominating and powerful male leadership that has traditionally been the only leadership of the area.

In Bolivia, a resource centre was established by three indigenous territorial governments. The centre gives a common space for discussions on land use plans and the impact of investments, as well as consultation processes with the aim to coordinate efforts to achieve indigenous territorial autonomies.

Throughout 2018—as part of the Indigenous Navigator project and data portal—national partners in over 200 communities in 11 countries conducted comprehensive surveys documenting 13 broad thematic areas that affect the daily lives of indigenous peoples. The community-owned data was then analysed to prioritise their needs, which led to the approval of an initial seven small grants for local innovative projects enhancing the rights of indigenous peoples.

Together with partners we are pleased to have achieved all this and much more, which you can read about in the following pages. We hope that you will share our excitement about some of our achievements in support of indigenous peoples' rights and help us spread the word.

To IWGIA, engaging more individuals, organisations and institutions in the rights of indigenous peoples is essential. One way to do so is via social media. In 2018 we increased our followers on Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn by 26%; saw a 34% increase in people coming to our website with an average of approximately 11,000 visits per month; had more than 3,000 subscribers receive our newsletters; and were featured in the press 106 times.

We supported the production of 14 books, including our flagship production: The Indigenous World, as well as 37 reports and other publications, 162 radio programmes and podcasts, and 44 videos and documentaries.

Indigenous peoples are at the heart of the struggle for equality, rights, participation and self-determination for a more sustainable and just world. At IWGIA we are proud to stand by and behind indigenous peoples. **We thank all those who support us to do so.**



Julie Koch
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, IWGIA



Knud Vilby
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, IWGIA

Who we **are**

Vision

Our vision is a world where indigenous peoples fully enjoy their rights.

Mission

We promote, protect and defend indigenous peoples' rights.

IWGIA is an international human rights organisation promoting, protecting and defending indigenous peoples' rights. For over 50 years, IWGIA has supported the fight for indigenous peoples' rights. We work through a global network of indigenous peoples' organisations and international human rights bodies. We promote the recognition, respect and implementation of indigenous peoples' rights to land, cultural integrity and development on their own terms.

*It is estimated that there are more than **370 million indigenous people** spread across **70 countries worldwide**.*

IWGIA's work supports indigenous peoples around the world. The term indigenous peoples is a common denominator for distinct peoples who through historical processes have been marginalised and denied their right to control their own development. For indigenous peoples, self-identification is the basic principle in claiming and asserting indigenous identity.

Our path to change ▶▶▶



DOCUMENTATION

Contributing to global knowledge and awareness of indigenous peoples' situations by documenting their conditions and the human rights breaches they experience

EMPOWERMENT

Supporting, promoting and empowering indigenous peoples' own organisations to control their own development

ADVOCACY

Advocating for change in decision-making processes at local, regional and international levels, including active engagement in international networks

Our work in 2018



Our focus areas:

LAND RIGHTS

14 targeted countries and 21 strategic and project partners protecting indigenous peoples' land rights

CLIMATE ACTION

7 targeted countries and 14 strategic and project partners for climate actions; supported 22 indigenous peoples' representatives to international meetings

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

15 human rights mechanisms and UN agencies engaged with; 183 indigenous representatives supported over the last 3 years



Land rights and territorial governance

Loss of land, territories and natural resources

undermines economic security, sociocultural cohesion and human dignity of indigenous peoples around the world. Community mobilisation, rights awareness creation, self-organisation, advocacy work, legal strategies and territorial self-governance are helping to protect indigenous peoples' rights to their land.

Deforestation, mineral, oil and gas extraction, expansion of plantations, national parks, agribusiness, dams and infrastructure, are just some of the industries indigenous peoples are up against when they defend and protect their land. By uniting and organising themselves, indigenous peoples are seeking to protect their territories from land grabbing and from the influx of businesses, settlers and other dominant or armed groups. However, indigenous peoples' resistance has in many cases been answered with criminalisation, violations, brutality and killings.

IWGIA has for several years assisted partners and indigenous communities in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Russia on land and human

rights issues. This has contributed considerably to the enabling legal framework and titling of large indigenous territories in Latin America, and to increased land rights awareness and mobilisation among indigenous communities and organisations in Africa and Asia.

Nevertheless, secure land rights and territorial self-governance remain the most critical and urgent global issues for indigenous peoples and are key aspects for achieving IWGIA's overall objective of securing indigenous peoples' rights to self-determined sustainable development.

We support land rights work conducted by indigenous organisations and communities in our target countries to mobilise and empower indigenous communities on land rights issues and make them effective advocates for their own cause. This includes capacity development of indigenous organisations; community awareness raising and empowerment; monitoring and documentation of land rights violations and best practices in land defence; land rights advocacy towards duty bearers from local to global levels; and legal action.





Maasai women elect leaders to their **community-based organisation in northern Tanzania**

In October 2018, 26 Maasai women of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) in northern Tanzania were elected as leaders of their own Women Community-Based Organisation (CBO). During the election process, the young women contested the elder women, and the new leadership now mainly consists of young women.

Maasai women organise elections across the Ngorongoro Conservation Area

Holding elections across the NCA for their own CBO marks a turning point in the capacity of Maasai women to self-organise and drive their own development, as well as that of their community. Empowerment among the women of the NCA started gradually in 2015. It was challenging for them to establish their own organisation, having limited organisational experience and operating in a highly male-dominated society. Nevertheless, they carried on with determination to establish their own Women CBO.

In 2018 they undertook a comprehensive awareness-raising campaign on the electoral process for the women in the NCA and carried out a genuine election process for the leadership of their Women CBO in the 25 villages of the NCA (an area of more than 8,000 km²). The women took charge of the election process themselves without involvement of the dominating and powerful male leadership of the NCA.

The strengthening of the Women CBO represents a significant step for the NCA women's ability to influence decision-making and governance of the area. Leadership and governance had so far entirely been in the hands of the local authorities (the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority/ NCAA) and the male dominated Ngorongoro Pastoral Council (NPC), an advisory body to the NCAA's Board of Directors.

Despite the NCA being one of the major tourist attractions in Tanzania, generating millions of dollars every year, the more than 60,000 Maasai people of the NCA face poverty, food insufficiency and often hunger. Women, who are traditionally



responsible for the care of their families, face these problems the most, and it is therefore significant for them to have a say in how to improve the situation.

In 2018, the Women CBO addressed key issues of concern for Maasai women in the NCA, including land governance and management of the NCA. The General Management Plan (GMP) for the NCA is currently being revised, and in 2018 the women contributed to creating awareness about this process among the population of the NCA and lobbied (together with the NPC) the authorities for community involvement. This resulted in the inclusion of community representatives in the data collection process for the GMP.

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Supporting women's empowerment in northern Tanzania

IWGIA has since 2015 supported the women empowerment process in the NCA together with our partner organization Pastoralist Women Council (PWC) that supports capacity building and empowerment of pastoralist women in northern Tanzania. In 2018, IWGIA supported the project “Enhancing the voices of NCA residents in land and natural resource management” with one of the major objectives being to facilitate the empowerment of the Women CBO to spearhead rights and community empowerment issues in the NCA. This project enabled the Women CBO to hire a coordinator.

With IWGIA and PWC's support the CBO could then organize throughout the NCA community sensitisation meetings and dialogue meetings between local communities and leaders on key policy issues, including the GMP. These meetings built the NCA women awareness of the issues affecting the community and their daily lives and built the momentum to carry out a genuine election process for the leadership of the Women CBO. With technical and financial support from PWC and IWGIA, the election was organised by the Women CBO in each of the 25 villages of the NCA, without involvement of the male leadership of the NCA.



Government official promises **no village eviction over wildlife project in India**

“No one will be displaced by the Wildlife Corridor Project and if needed, the villagers will be rehabilitated before the relocation processes begin.”

DR. H.S. NEGI, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS FOR THE NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (NTCA)

On 31 January 2018, Dr. H.S. Negi, Inspector General of Forests for the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) gave a statement to media stating that no one will be displaced by the Wildlife Corridor Project in Jharkhand state in eastern India.

This was a crucial announcement, as the project in the Saranda Forest would have affected 870 villages—approximately 1 million people, many of whom are Adivasis—who would have faced eviction. The project, covering nearly 600,000 acres of land, had been approved on 21 December 2015 by Dr. H.S. Negi, and was set for completion by 2023.

Leaders forced to respond to the masses

While the project's intention is to protect wildlife and allow for their safe migration from one forest area to another, this is a prime example of how

indigenous peoples are continually detrimentally affected by projects that do not take them, their rights or practices into consideration.

It is also an example of a lack of understanding the interdependence of indigenous peoples with their land. Their sustainable livelihoods and centuries-long knowledge of their environment already considers and makes room for wildlife and their safe migration. In fact, much of the remaining biodiversity and forests on the planet is found in areas occupied by indigenous peoples, who respect and know how to protect their lands and the animals within.

Furthermore, according to reports, the mining companies that are already operating in the areas where the project would be implemented would not face the same fate as indigenous peoples and would be allowed to remain and continue their operations.

Only after countless legal claims, protests, news reports and awareness-raising campaigns by the Adivasis and others affected was the government forced to act. In a rare move, a sitting government official at the head of the department responsible for approving and implementing a project, publicly responded to the voice of the people, and most importantly, in favour of the people.

Legal assistance, training and mobilisation key to applying consistent pressure

IWGIA has been working for several years in India to support the rights of indigenous peoples, including their forest rights, most recently in

a project with Indigenous Peoples Rights Activist Gladson Dungdung entitled: "Campaign for the Forest Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Naxal affected States of India".

Seventeen indigenous communities have been supported with the provision of paralegal service for filing land claims under the forest rights act. As a result of IWGIA's support, 416 villagers were given individual land entitlement papers over 315 acres of forest land and 20 villages were given community rights over 3,550 acres of forest land.

Additionally, a memorandum was submitted to the Governor of Jharkhand on 8 February 2018 to withdraw the project. This followed up on a complaint submission IWGIA filed in 2016 to the National Human Rights Commission in India asking for an inquiry into the evictions of eight villages.

Indigenous men, women and youth have been trained on their rights, focusing on indigenous peoples' rights and forest rights, and communities have learned how to mobilise themselves in protest around issues. In fact, joint protests have taken place against this project and other indigenous peoples' organisations have taken their own initiatives to try and stop its implementation. One large joint protest that took place in December 2017 included the participation of three former politicians, including two former ministers.

As part of IWGIA's project, four booklets have been published on various topics related to indigenous peoples' rights and laws in India, which are widely used by a variety of organisations for awareness-raising and mobilisation purposes, as well as by government officials. Information in the booklets are also often quoted in newspapers.





Wampis Nation legitimacy **strengthened with international and national bodies**

“We have been forging our government for three years and our priority has been internal strengthening and collective decision-making. However, a number of actions and contacts with the State have also been established, and our relationship so far has been a collaborative and mutually supportive one.”

SHAPIOM NONINGO, WAMPIS NATION LEADER

In 2018, the Wampis Nation created in 2015, officially and formally consolidated and established its governance system, thus fortifying its legitimacy. While the Nation is not yet officially recognised by the Peruvian government, the state police has started to work with the Nation, hence beginning a practice of recognition of the authority of the Wampis Nation.

Self-determination through unification

The Wampis Nation is one of a few important global examples of a strong nation of indigenous communities self-organising into an autonomous state. Their continued successes in establishing governance and legitimacy are an inspiration to

other indigenous communities trying to control their own development and establish territorial self-governance.

Their autonomy is particularly visible in their consolidated position towards extractive industries. In 2018, the Wampis Nation self-government began implementing their own

policy on how to deal with extractive resource companies on their lands. The Wampis on several occasions successfully worked with Peruvian state police in expelling illegal miners from their lands around the Santiago River, a process that is often dangerous for indigenous peoples, and one that can be helped when state bodies are involved.

The significance of this policy and its implementation cannot be overstated. Some Wampis communities had considered working with oil and mining companies, but a foundational principle of solidifying the Nation is to speak and act with one voice. Therefore, in its 2018 Congress, the communities that make up the Nation agreed that no Wampis community would work with such companies.



Long path to positive change

IWGIA has been working with the communities of the Wampis Nation for decades, supporting their development and sharing their inspirational story globally.

IWGIA has been supporting the Wampis with legal support in the development of the Wampis Nation Constitution and the elaboration of the statutes that govern the indigenous government, as well as collaborating with the Nation in organisational strengthening and the titling of Wampis communities.

In 2018, an [IWGIA-produced video](#) on the Wampis and the development of their government was

widely shared on social media channels, in public events in several countries in Latin America, and at international fora, including being screened in Bonn, Germany at the May 2018 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change meeting. The Wampis have also been supported with their transportation and communication needs, such as establishing an indigenous peoples radio station that has led to greater youth engagement and the consolidation of remote communities.

Wampis leaders, with IWGIA's support, have been able to represent their Nation and participate in international meetings on autonomy and indigenous issues, including at the UN expert meeting in New York in January 2018 and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in April 2018.



Indigenous communities in Nepal successfully fight for their rights

In 2018, the demand and protests of indigenous communities in Nepal led to the unprecedented outcome of four large-scale business projects to recognise indigenous peoples' rights to FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent) and provide adequate compensation, environmental clean-up and infrastructure repair.

Indigenous peoples' rights are often ignored or undermined in Nepal and gaining recognition of indigenous peoples' rights in these four cases can be seen as a major achievement.



Four major achievements:

In the Rasuwa district, the traditional homeland of the Tamang, the Nepal Water and Energy Development Company was set to operate a 216-megawatt hydropower project that violated various operational policies, as well as national and international law. After pressure from indigenous communities the company initiated an FPIC process with a committee where indigenous communities were represented. The committee designed the process and developed an Indigenous Development Plan, among other initiatives.

In the territories of the Magar in Dailekh district, a 4.8-megawatt hydropower project grabbed community land and thus violated the FPIC process. After consistent protests by the affected communities, the project provided 100% compensation at current market value for the taken land. The project also allocated 10% of their shares that are only available for affected communities to purchase. Additionally, a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme was initiated that includes capacity building around income generation and supporting development and infrastructure activities, such as road building and repair and support to local schools.

In Sindhuli district a 220-kilovolt transmission line project did not properly implement the FPIC process. Indigenous communities filed a complaint to the World Bank, one of the loaning partners, which led to the affected communities receiving 100% compensation for their taken land, rather than the 10% compensation originally offered.

A large-scale poultry farm was established in 2013 in Morang district without following legal due process and has since caused environmental degradation and been a health threat to local communities due to waste created by the farm's operations. Additionally, the indigenous community has been unable to conduct their traditional ceremonies, such as weddings and funerals, due to the presence of millions of flies, making it impossible to serve food. After massive protests, the farm and communities reached an agreement in 2018 to relocate the farm within two years and to address the environmental pollution, which is now under control.

Indigenous peoples advocating for their rights

Indigenous Rights Defenders (IRDs) were able to hold these large, and potentially damaging, projects to account due to their increased capacity in monitoring such projects, documenting abuses and actions, understanding their legal rights, and leveraging that capacity and information to strategically affect change, through legal claims, protest and dialogue.

“In the beginning, the [poultry] farm was not ready to sit for a dialogue with the affected communities. They even threatened to use police force. But continuous protest made it possible. Apart from that the National Human Rights Commission also invited for monitoring and gave a report in favour of the community. Media mobilisation has also been fruitful to create pressure on the farm. Finally, we had a dialogue and agreed to remove the farm from the location.”

INDIRA UPRETY, SECRETARY OF THE STRUGGLE COMMITTEE, NEPAL

The implementation of the FPIC process and increased capacity in mobilisation, documentation and protest in these four cases are a good practice in the context of business and human rights in Nepal and Asia and can set a precedent for indigenous peoples and affected communities in the country. They are also some of the few examples in which FPIC was implemented and practiced. However, ideally this would have happened at the onset of the project. FPIC processes that are set up and implemented correctly ensure increased protection for indigenous communities and their lands. They are also a cost and time savings for companies.

Engaging partners to build expertise

Since 2015, IWGIA has supported the Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP) to increase mobilisation, awareness and capacity on business and human rights, CSR, FPIC and general principles of documentation for indigenous peoples in Nepal, through the joint project: "Accountability in Practice: Promoting corporate social responsibility as a means to advance indigenous peoples' rights and livelihoods in Nepal".

Indigenous communities and organisations received a variety of trainings on mobilisation, influencing the media, indigenous peoples' rights, CSR and documenting techniques. In 2018 alone, 20 radio and 20 TV programmes were broadcast on a broad range of topics, including learnings from such trainings and exposing illegal cases. Five documentaries were made on specific cases where indigenous peoples' rights were not respected, including two of the cases presented here. Several media reports and news stories highlighting such cases were also broadcast and printed in various national newspapers and stations.

Additionally, a widely distributed training manual on business and human rights for IRDs was also published, and regional CSR monitors were hired to monitor the work of companies in accordance with indigenous peoples' rights.

LAHURNIP engaged with indigenous communities and relevant stakeholders, including governmental ministries, financial institutions, the national human rights commission and the project companies themselves. Additionally, the organisation's lawyers filed cases and claims on behalf of the communities and advised them on other appropriate strategies to ensure their voices were heard.



New steps in the **decade-long battle** of the **Ogiek peoples for their land**

“The Ogiek are victimised each and every day and can only survive if the court’s decisions are fully enforced and respected.”

EXTRACT FROM THE PUBLIC STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE OPDP BEFORE THE ACHPR AT ITS 63RD SESSION IN OCTOBER 2018 IN THE GAMBIA

The long struggle of the Ogiek people in Kenya to secure their land rights was considerably strengthened in 2018.

Their point of departure was the groundbreaking ruling of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) of May 2017, which judged in favour of the Ogiek community, after nearly a decade of evictions and human rights abuses of the Ogiek peoples from the Mau Forest. The judgement was a historic victory for the Ogiek, who were acknowledged as indigenous and won both compensation from the government of Kenya and the right to stay in the Mau forest. The big window of opportunity now—and also the challenge—is to have the judgement implemented.

In 2018, the Ogiek peoples, through their organisation: the Ogiek Peoples Development Programme (OPDP), exerted strong pressure on the Kenyan government for the implementation of the ruling via meetings with the National Land Commission and other key authorities at local and national levels in Kenya. They also put pressure

on the government via international advocacy, specifically through their participation in the 63rd Ordinary Session of the ACHPR in October 2018 in the Gambia, as shown by the public statement delivered by the Chairman of the OPDP before the ACHPR at this session.

The Kenyan government was among the 27 African governmental delegations at the session. They responded positively to the OPDP statement, officially announcing in a public response that the government would address the issues raised and establish a new task force to follow up on the ruling. The new task force was launched in November 2018 with the mandate to study the ruling, provide recommendations to redress Ogiek claims and prepare an interim and final report.

The setting up of the task force by the government is an important step, and even though it has no Ogiek representatives among its members, it has taken positive steps to engage with the Ogiek community and has held several consultations with stakeholders. The Ogiek peoples have submitted their input and recommendations to the task force. The final report of the task force is due by October 2019.



A more empowered community

Despite the ruling not yet having been implemented, the ruling and the collective fight for their rights has had positive impact on the Ogiek peoples as a whole.

Grabbing of Ogiek land has decreased considerably. The community is now organized and better informed of their rights, more women speak out publicly, youth are engaged in the struggle, and the Ogiek people can carry out advocacy activities at national and international levels to put pressure on the Kenyan government.

Members of parliament and government increasingly speak about Ogiek issues, and Ogiek issues are increasingly covered by the media. Ogiek self-confidence has increased and they now proudly express their identity through cultural festivals.

Supporting the Ogiek peoples through IWGIA's triangle of change

IWGIA has supported the Ogiek to secure their land tenure rights since 2010 through rights awareness activities in the Ogiek communities, community organising, documenting violations of their rights in the Mau Forest, supporting ground work for the ACHPR legal case, advocating for their rights towards duty bearers and facilitating their participation at relevant institutions such as the African Commission and ACHPR.

In 2018, OPDP, with the support of IWGIA, carried out a number of activities to ensure that approximately 30,000 Ogiek members were made aware of the ACHPR decision and its implications. Furthermore, support was provided for the effective engagement of Ogiek representatives with both the county and national governments, and the government task force for the implementation of the ACHPR decision.



Indigenous governments in Bolivia **organise to obtain recognition of their territorial autonomy**

In 2018, three indigenous territorial governments in Bolivia set up a resource centre to support the process for official recognition of their indigenous territories by the government.

The resource centre, located in Santa Cruz de la Sierra and managed by the Centre for Legal Studies and Social Research (CEJIS), is a unique and key platform for indigenous communities to manoeuvre through the complex legal requirements and bureaucratic processes that can lead to governmental recognition of indigenous autonomies.

Territorial autonomy is a necessary condition for indigenous peoples' right to self-governance and to exercise self-determination, thus ensuring that indigenous communities in Bolivia will have control over their ancestral lands and natural resources, development and destiny.

Resource centre helps navigate legal maze

The resource centre provides a common space for discussions on land use plans and

consultation processes, as well as a forum for coordinated efforts to address negative impacts of investments. Coordinated action of different indigenous governments and civil society organisations is important for joint advocacy efforts to achieve national level policy change and recognition of territorial autonomy. CEJIS, a human rights organisation founded in 1978, has been one of the main institutions in the country that has provided legal and social assistance to indigenous communities and contributed to the creation of the resource centre.

Bolivia has the highest percentage of indigenous peoples in Latin America, accounting for approximately 60% of its population, and almost 20 million hectares of land are recognised as collective property under the status of Native Community Lands. The country's constitution, adopted in 2009, is a historic milestone in terms of how Bolivia is organised socio-politically and territorially, defining a new regime of territorial autonomies as a model for political decentralisation, whilst still maintaining the unitary nature of the state. So far, the government has recognised the establishment of three autonomous territories.



Despite indigenous autonomies being recognised by the constitution, the formal process of recognition comes with a high level of legal requirements and bureaucracy. In addition, the deepening of extractive development policies in recent years poses a great threat to indigenous peoples' territories and ways of life and is a challenge to autonomous territorial management and control.

Mapping: the key to territorial autonomy

IWGIA has collaborated with and supported CEJIS and indigenous partners in Bolivia for many years through financial support, legal advice, advocacy and the facilitation of participation in international mechanisms.

From 2016 to 2018, IWGIA, CEJIS and indigenous partners collaborated to research and publish an atlas of Bolivia. This unique and unprecedented document includes more than 200 maps of the 58 indigenous territories in the Bolivian Lowlands and extensive information on the rights granted to the territories for exploration or mining and oil exploitation, processes of deforestation and degradation of forests, as well as the agrarian rights given to private third parties. In 2018, a book on the Monkoxi Nation of Lomerio's autonomy was also produced in collaboration with CEJIS.

IWGIA's work on autonomy processes in Latin America has also contributed to the foundation of the resource centre through the organisation of regional and international workshops to promote the exchange of experiences of autonomy processes among indigenous organisations, governments and international mechanisms.



Recommendations to ensure **extractive industries do not harm indigenous peoples in Uganda**

“The National Dialogue offered a great opportunity for members of the indigenous communities affected by extractive industries since representatives of the indigenous communities got a unique opportunity to interact directly with the ACHPR, the Uganda Human Rights Commission and other government ministries, departments and agencies, as well as with IWGIA.”

BENJAMIN MUTAMBUKAH, FORMER COORDINATOR OF COALITION OF PASTORALIST CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

In November 2018, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) through its Working Group on Indigenous Populations (WGIP) issued a comprehensive set of recommendations to ensure that extractive industries do not harm the lives and rights of indigenous peoples in Uganda and that these industries instead generate positive impacts for indigenous peoples in the country.

The recommendations were adopted at the National Ugandan Dialogue on the Rights of

Indigenous Peoples and Extractive Industries that took place in Kampala, Uganda on 27 and 28 November, which was hosted by the ACHPR WGIP in collaboration with the Uganda Human Rights Commission and IWGIA. The recommendations called to action all major Ugandan stakeholders—government, National Human Rights Commission, civil society organizations, business enterprises and indigenous communities.

Getting everyone in the same room

The national dialogue was the first ever meeting to be held in Uganda on this subject organised under the auspices of the ACHPR, attended and chaired by the chairperson of the Uganda National Human Rights Commission, opened by a government minister and gathering a large amount of civil society organizations and representatives of indigenous peoples' organisations.

The dialogue is in itself a significant achievement in a country where indigenous peoples are not recognised, their issues seldomly discussed and addressed by duty bearers, and no specific piece of legislation or policy towards the protection of their rights exists.

The fact that the strong and important recommendations are issued by the ACHPR is significant since it is the human rights body of the African Union, and the recommendations therefore come from one of the highest intergovernmental body on the African continent.

The indigenous peoples of Uganda experience a lot of problems and challenges in relation to lack of land tenure security and marginalisation in terms of political representation. They have experienced the indigence and historical injustices induced by the state caused by the creation of conservation areas in Uganda. They have suffered continued violence, destruction of homes and property, forced evictions and exclusion of ancestral lands without consultation with the community, consent or adequate compensation.

As a result, they continue to live with impoverishing conditions, social and political exploitation, and marginalisation. Extractive industries, such as oil and mining industries, are negatively impacting indigenous peoples in Uganda, and the problem is increasing with the expansion of these industries, for instance in the Karamojong region in northern Uganda.

Decades of support to African human rights mechanisms

IWGIA has supported the ACHPR WGIP since 2001 through financial and technical support, enabling it to carry out activities all over the African continent to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples. These activities include numerous country visits, seminars, research, publishing reports, training key stakeholders, and collaborating with the UN and Inter-American human rights systems.

An IWGIA staff member serves as an expert member of the WGIP, providing technical advice and assistance. IWGIA has been instrumental in placing the issue of indigenous peoples' rights on the agenda of the ACHPR and in having a special mechanism (the WGIP) established within the court. The WGIP has, with the assistance of IWGIA, developed into one of the most active special mechanisms of the ACHPR, which has become the major platform for promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples on the African continent.

IWGIA specifically supported the study *Extractive Industries, Land Rights and Indigenous Populations'/Communities' Rights* by the ACHPR WGIP on which the Uganda national dialogue was based. IWGIA funded the research, edited and co-published the study with the ACHPR and ensured its wide distribution. IWGIA also directly contributed to the organisation of the national dialogue through technical, financial and logistical support.



Climate Action

Indigenous peoples across the world are the first to face the consequences of climate change due to their dependency on natural resources and political and economic marginalisation. At the same time, they are the least responsible. Changes in our climate disrupt indigenous peoples' way of living, damage their sustainable livelihoods they have practiced for centuries, and force many indigenous people to relocate as their traditional lands become increasingly uninhabitable.

Indigenous peoples strongly support actions and commitments that will keep the global temperature rise below 1.5°C. They are, however, increasingly experiencing threats to their rights from large-scale climate initiatives, such as biofuel production and hydropower, when they are being developed on their lands and territories without their consent. Too often, policies, projects and programmes to mitigate climate change are being developed in a hurry, with no or very limited participation of indigenous peoples or concern for their rights.

Indigenous peoples have, through their nature-dependent livelihoods and traditional knowledge, a lot to offer as solutions to climate change. Many of our world's ecosystems and biodiversity areas are being protected and nurtured by indigenous peoples. To respect, protect and promote their rights is therefore crucial for climate actions.

IWGIA supports partner organisations in target countries through direct project support to defend their rights to land and natural resources in climate actions, and to actively engage in national policies and implementation measures on climate. Alongside partner organisations, we also engage internationally in supporting the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights at the national level. Increasingly, indigenous peoples' contributions to climate actions, through their knowledge and knowledge systems, is being acknowledged and referred to in international agreements and declarations.





Communities in Myanmar **claiming their right to free, prior and informed consent**

In 2018, a Chinese mining company stopped its extractive activities in Southern Shan State in Myanmar following protests by villagers who had been informed by a young woman leader about the mining company's failure to comply with their obligation to ensure the free, prior and informed consent of the villagers.

Protecting indigenous peoples' rights by empowering indigenous women

Stopping these activities was a double victory for indigenous communities in Myanmar as villagers effectively protected their land rights and a young indigenous woman promoted an informed indigenous voice in a traditionally patriarchal society.

Development projects and extractive mining in Myanmar disproportionately target indigenous peoples' lands and forests, often without regard for their rights, or the deforestation and forest degradation caused. The Myanmar-based organisation Promotion of Indigenous and Nature Together (POINT) has for the last three years

raised awareness among indigenous women on indigenous peoples' rights, how to become leaders in their communities and how to push for indigenous peoples' rights—in particular women's rights—and their roles in protecting forests, including through the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) mechanism.

Gender inequality and gender-based discrimination are deeply rooted in Myanmar's traditionally patriarchal society with only half of all women being part of the workforce. At the same time, indigenous women are often particularly affected when land is lost or deforestation takes place due to the fact that indigenous women are most often the collectors of food and non-timber forest products. They are also the ones tending to the fields.

When land is lost or natural resources are destroyed, women face the consequences directly, as they need to walk further from home to collect food and fetch water, for example. Women's empowerment and participation is therefore crucial for the successful implementation of both indigenous rights and REDD+.



However, indigenous women's activism can come at high personal cost. The young woman mentioned above has received verbal threats of sexual violence, threats of physical violence by persons related to the private sector and threats of lawsuits by local authorities. This highlights the need for Indigenous Rights Defenders—particularly women—to receive support to enhance their personal security.

Promoting the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' rights in REDD+

Since 2016, IWGIA and POINT have jointly implemented the project: "Promoting the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' rights in REDD+ in Myanmar and Peru".

In 2018, POINT, with IWGIA's support, organised capacity building and awareness raising workshops for indigenous women on indigenous

peoples' rights, customary land tenure, the impact of climate change, REDD+, the concept of gender, and the role of women in natural resource management. The objective of these workshops was for indigenous women to improve their understanding of indigenous women's rights, enhance their actual contribution to and role in natural resource management, and realise the importance of their participation in REDD+ processes.

Indigenous women were also involved in assessment, documentation and media training to enable them, for example, to document violations of their rights and degradation of natural resources, in order to better protect their lands and effectively advocate for their rights and engage with national authorities. In 2018, a delegation from POINT participated in a regional women's exchange organised by the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact with support from IWGIA to learn about the experiences and challenges of women from other countries in Asia.



Indigenous peoples **strengthen position at UN climate talks**

"We should use this platform to bring in our community voices and show how collective actions and contributions of indigenous peoples on climate change adaptation and mitigation are helping in the global fight against climate change. IWGIA is one of the major partners of indigenous peoples' organizations that has consistently been playing an instrumental role in facilitating and supporting the effective participation of indigenous peoples from different regions of the world in the UNFCCC."

LAKPA NURI SHERPA, ASIA INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PACT (AIPP) AND FOCAL POINT FOR THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' CAUCUS

2018 saw the establishment of a Facilitative Working Group that will fully operationalise the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples' Platform under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Working Group has an equal participation of indigenous peoples and

States and hence follows international precedence on an equal footing for indigenous peoples in bodies that deal with their issues.

The platform aims to ensure that the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities are being respected, promoted and considered when addressing climate change, in accordance with the Paris Agreement. This will further help the international

community to learn from and integrate indigenous peoples' knowledge in climate actions and push for a global goal to keep temperature rise below 1.5°C and to support locally defined adaptation measures.



In order to do so, the Facilitative Working Group was established to aid in the platform's implementation. The group is comprised of 14 representatives, half of which are representatives from indigenous peoples' organisations.

While COP24 in Poland in December 2018 may be remembered for adopting a weak "rulebook" that omitted a clear reference to indigenous peoples' rights, indigenous peoples were successful in the operationalisation of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform.

Getting to this stage has been a delicate process that began in 2015 and required a great deal of diplomacy on the part of indigenous peoples. IWGIA supported various indigenous peoples' organisations and the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change in developing strategies, mounting campaigns, lobbying and providing technical support at national and international levels to get to this important stage of recognition and influence.



Land rights intervention **safeguards** **community** from eviction in Thailand

"We received support from CISU and IWGIA to document community land use and traditional livelihoods practices of Karen communities living in and nearby KKFC. This info was later used for dialoguing with KKFC park authorities to build mutual understanding and find out common solutions to the existing problems particularly on land use and land tenure rights in protected areas. Though our proposals were not all taken into consideration by park authorities, this process helped in uniting and building strong solidarity and collaboration among Karen people in these areas."

MR. KRIANGKRAI CHEECHUANG, KAREN VILLAGE LEADER

In 2018, the Karen communities in Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex, Thailand, took action and documented their land use system to negotiate with park authorities on land demarcation to prevent their impending eviction and conflict over land claims between communities and park authorities.

In Thailand, most agencies in charge of forest conservation and protected areas have negative attitudes towards indigenous peoples and the political environment in the country makes engagement in campaign activism challenging, making the success of the Karen communities to engage in meaningful dialogue with authorities a significant step forward in securing land and forest rights.

Over the two-year project entitled: “REDD+: Securing community land and forest rights in Thailand and Myanmar”, IWGIA and IPF (The Indigenous Peoples’ Foundation for Education and Environment), along with two partner organisations in Myanmar, held dozens of workshops and organised 13 campaigns to inform indigenous communities, government officials and other stakeholders, on indigenous peoples’ land and resource rights in the context of national and international climate change regimes. The project also included communication and media outreach and production training.

Government and other groups in Myanmar increase engagement with indigenous peoples

As a result of the extensive joint work, key government agencies at local and national levels in Myanmar have become more supportive and

participated in meetings and events organised by the partner organisations. Ethnic Armed Groups and their political parties have, as a result of increased engagement of communities in land rights issues, released statements in support of recognition of customary tenure, and many of them are in the process of formulating their own land use policies.

Additionally, 330 communities started initiatives or approached the three partners for support, requesting territorial mapping and support for land defence in disputes with national park authorities, and communities’ own engagement and advocacy with local and regional government agencies to push for rights in REDD+ and climate actions, as well as on other land rights issues.

Through this significant work, the partner organisations have also strengthened their participation and built alliances with international fora, such as the UNFCCC, Green Climate Fund, UNREDD, UNESCO, UNDP, FAO, and Climate Action Network, as well as with the regional representation of the OHCHR. This increased participation has added legitimacy to their organisations and is ensuring that the situation of indigenous peoples is being lifted to international attention.





Towards a federal protection of the **livelihood of indigenous peoples in the Russian Federation**

“The national park Bikin is the first Russian and pilot model of the co-management over the natural resources based on a strong partnership between governmental bodies, environmental NGOs and indigenous peoples with respect of traditional knowledge. This model should be promoted and implemented in other regions and protected areas.”

RODION SULYANDZIGA, DIRECTOR OF CSIPN

In August 2018, the federal law on protected areas of the Russian Federation was amended to prohibit the reduction of zones of traditional nature use—the areas used by indigenous peoples for their livelihoods and traditional activities.

Establishing best practices in the co-management of national parks

This is a key stepping stone towards the adoption of a federal co-management programme of national parks in Russia that guarantees indigenous peoples' rights to land and participation in decision making.

A co-management system has been applied, adapted and operationalised successfully in the Bikin National Park in Primorsky Kray in the Russian Far East, which is the first time in Russia. The community on the territory of the Bikin National Park consists of 693 people, the majority of

whom are members of the Udege peoples, while 115 are the Nanai and 15 are the Oroch, and the remaining 146 are members of non-indigenous peoples, mostly Russians.

The management system consists of a representative body, the Permanent Indigenous Peoples Council, that actively participates in decision-making on matters concerning the park and protection of the rights of hunters and fishers. The implementation of the co-management model has contributed to local development and employment opportunities for the indigenous population since 2016 and the national park has become the main means and social economic driver of rural development in the area. New



hospital and post office buildings have been constructed, four new living houses were built for park staff, and a new road and 90 km electricity transmission and cable, including internet, are under construction. Seventy per cent of the park's employees are indigenous. Additionally, former widespread poaching and illegal logging has been drastically reduced with the help of local hunters who have been employed as pathfinders and inspectors.

This good practice can potentially be extended to other regions. Other national parks—such as Shor Park in Southern Siberia and Lena Pillows (Lenskie Stolby) in Yakutia—have started to show interest in replicating and adapting the Bikin model to their situation. The inscription of the Bikin territory into the UNESCO World Heritage list in July 2018 has further strengthened the visibility of the park and has raised the interest of authorities and potential investors in the territory's development and given long-term perspectives for the sustainable development of the Udege peoples.

Co-implementing a project to amplify its impact

IWGIA and the Centre for the Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North (CSIPN) have collaborated for over a decade in defending and promoting indigenous peoples' rights in the Russian Federation. The two organisations jointly implemented the project in the Bikin National Park from 2016 to 2018 to operationalise the co-management model of the Park.

The project has supported the development of the Strategic Development Plan of the Bikin territory jointly with the national park, organisation of a set of educational seminars and public hearings on co-management structures, business planning, eco-tourism development and promotion of Udege culture and traditional knowledge via a documentary production and publications.



Green Climate Fund **adopts Indigenous Peoples Policy**

“This is a sign of willingness from the GCF to recognise, respect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples in climate actions.”

TUNGA BHADRA RAI, MEMBER OF NEPAL'S INDIGENOUS RAI COMMUNITY

In March 2018, the Board of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) adopted an Indigenous Peoples Policy in a meeting in Sondo, South Korea. The policy is meant to assist the GCF in ensuring that its decisions do not adversely impact indigenous peoples, respect their rights and promote indigenous peoples' access to the benefits of the fund.

First step to respecting the indigenous peoples' rights in climate actions

The Green Climate Fund has approved 102 projects for a total of \$5 billion USD. Many of

these projects have a potential impact on indigenous peoples, as they are implemented on indigenous peoples' lands and territories. It has therefore reached the time for the GCF to have a policy that safeguards indigenous

peoples' rights and promotes an approach where indigenous peoples can benefit from GCF funds as well.

In 2010, 197 countries decided to create the GCF to help developing countries mitigate and adapt to the consequences of climate change by financing climate initiatives in their countries. But only recently the financing from developed countries has been in place and at the 19th GCF board meeting, more than \$1 billion USD was allocated to 23 different climate projects.

With the adoption of the policy, a number of principles regarding indigenous peoples' rights

have been approved, including their rights to free, prior and informed consent, and that all projects must respect indigenous peoples' rights to land, territories and natural resources. The adoption of the policy also means a further recognition of indigenous peoples' rights in the climate context, and other financial institutions, UN bodies and environmental NGOs accredited to the GCF are being informed about indigenous rights and indigenous peoples' contribution to climate change mitigation.

The next step is to establish an official mechanism in the GCF that ensures indigenous peoples' inclusion in the projects. Four representatives will be selected by indigenous peoples from Asia, Pacific, Africa and South America through a self-selection process and will serve as the indigenous peoples' advisory group to the GCF for the implementation of the policy.

Pushing for indigenous peoples' recognition

IWGIA has observer status in the GCF and has, since 2016, worked with indigenous

representatives towards getting indigenous peoples recognised and included in GCF's decision processes; with the approval of the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy this finally succeeded.

In 2017 and 2018, IWGIA specifically worked towards this achievement through support to the indigenous peoples' advocacy group, information to and discussion with partners on the ground on the needs for and usefulness of such a policy, and the organisation of side-events at UNFCCC meetings with partner organisation Tebtebba—not least through active participation in GCF meetings and general advocacy with the indigenous peoples' advocacy group and a broader alliance of civil society organisations.

IWGIA also supports indigenous peoples' organisations in Nepal and Tanzania with capacity development on GCF policies and procedures and support in engaging with national entities and the development of funding proposals in the countries, as well as with support to monitoring projects approved by the GCF.

CREDIT: NEPAL FEDERATION OF INDIGENOUS NATIONALITIES



Global Governance

The protection of indigenous peoples' rights depends on their inclusion in processes that affect their lives and future. IWGIA supports indigenous peoples in accessing and benefiting from local and regional human rights mechanisms, as well as the UN system and its global agendas.

At the international level, indigenous peoples have fought for their space in the UN system, starting with the establishment of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations in 1984 at the lowest level of the UN system, and now indigenous peoples are on the verge of receiving special status at the highest level of the UN. They have succeeded in adopting an international legal framework—the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples—and institutional mechanisms and procedures mandated to promote and protect indigenous peoples' rights have been established, such as the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples.

At the local level, the rights of indigenous peoples are still not fully realised. The situation of indigenous peoples remains alarming in many countries: from land rights to women's rights, indigenous peoples are highly challenged on the ground.

Every year, reports written by IWGIA show that the human rights of indigenous peoples are continually being violated and indigenous human rights defenders are increasingly threatened, many of whom continue to be arrested or even killed.

To seriously address this situation, States are required to develop ambitious reform programmes, including legal and political reforms and adoption of specific measures aimed at ensuring that indigenous peoples' rights are protected, respected and fulfilled. Assessments of progress related to the implementation of their rights can only be measured against States' compliance with these requirements, not measured solely on their expressions of good intentions or rhetorical claims of compliance, but on long-term, serious reforms.

The linking of international commitments and national laws is one of the biggest challenges for indigenous peoples. Therefore, IWGIA is enhancing the bridging of the existing gap by supporting the initiatives of indigenous peoples' organisations to empower them to present their cases in relevant international fora. These indigenous peoples' organisations bring documentation, cases and updates from the ground to encourage change at the local level.





UN Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights warns that indigenous peoples are pushed behind

“We don’t want to pay for a natural resource that Mother Nature gives us. Nobody invented the water. It came from Mother Nature...That’s why it is necessary to see in a holistic way these resources and to give us the participation. The challenge of the government is to listen and to give participation to local authorities, leaders, and to find a real solution, an efficient solution taking into account the traditional knowledge and our aspirations too.”

TARCILA RIVERA ZEA, PERMANENT FORUM MEMBER

On 13 July 2018, at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) Plenary Session on “Leaving no one behind: Are we succeeding?”, Andrew Gilmour, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, in his keynote remarks warned all development stakeholders about pushing some people even further behind in the realisation of Agenda 2030 and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). He stressed that indigenous peoples are particularly impacted by renewable energy projects and have limited access to decision-making processes.

Recognising indigenous peoples’ challenges and key role in sustainable development

This is a significant recognition by a high-level UN official during the main UN platform on the implementation of the SDGs of the challenges faced by indigenous peoples and their key role in sustainable development. It illustrates the increasing engagement of the UN in the need to include indigenous peoples in

the implementation of the SDGs and achieving the central commitment of the 2030 Agenda to “leave no one behind”.

Andrew Gilmour specifically cited the situation of “indigenous peoples who have been displaced, often violently, from their lands to make way for dams, hydroelectric power plants and other infrastructure projects”. Mr. Gilmour also noted that “while in principle they support the push for renewable energy, indigenous peoples are rarely accorded the opportunity to participate in



decision-making, to give free, prior and informed consent to projects on their lands, or even to benefit from the energy produced”.

Through their sustained engagement at local, national and international levels over the past three decades, indigenous peoples have contributed significantly in shaping the global vision for sustainable development. Major milestones were the 1992 Kari-Oca Declaration and the Indigenous Peoples’ Earth Charter, which emphasise indigenous peoples’ distinct relationship with the Earth. During the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in 2014, States committed themselves to respecting the contribution of indigenous peoples to the promotion of sustainable development.

To ensure that their views and recommendations are heard, indigenous peoples are organised through the Indigenous Peoples Major Group for Sustainable Development (IPMG), which is one of the nine recognised Major Groups that can officially participate in the SDG processes at the global level. It is a forum of indigenous peoples’ organisations across the globe that coordinates global advocacy for the respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights of indigenous peoples as affirmed by the UN Declaration on the Rights of indigenous Peoples.

Unfortunately, the call for inclusiveness by Mr. Gilmour comes in stark contrast with *“the drastic increase in attacks and acts of violence against, criminalization of and threats aimed at indigenous*

peoples around the world”, as documented by the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples in her 2018 report. In her report, Ms. Tauli-Corpuz notes that *“these violations are occurring in the context of intensified competition for and exploitation of natural resources”*.

Supporting indigenous peoples in reaching Agenda 2030

Since 2007, IWGIA has supported the participation and engagement of indigenous peoples and their organisations in the negotiation of Agenda 2030 through the preparation of position papers, drafting targets and indicators, facilitating the attendance of indigenous peoples representatives in meetings and conferences.

IWGIA has consistently supported and collaborated with the IPMG since its foundation. In 2018, IWGIA, in collaboration with the IPMG, produced policy briefs and regional reports on land, territories and resources, contributed to organising side-events, and provided technical support to indigenous peoples organisations to prepare alternative country reports and coordinate their actions during the HLPF. In addition, the IPMG and IWGIA led and coordinated the organisation of the “Indigenous Voices Media Zone”, which organised short media sessions to reflect on different issues related to sustainable development and indigenous communities. The media sessions were broadcast through several social media channels.



Strengthening indigenous women strengthens indigenous communities

“Indigenous women don’t need to be elected to lead themselves or assert power, but their innermost strength and self-determination is what drive them.”

JANE MERIWAS, DIRECTOR OF SAMBURU WOMEN TRUST

Indigenous women face double stigmatisation and marginalisation in the broader society for being both indigenous and female. They are confronted by sexual harassment and violence in militarised indigenous areas, harassment and violence by

corporate sectors encroaching on indigenous lands, as well as in boarding schools and other educational institutions, and within their own communities, for example through witch hunting, domestic violence and harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation.

Furthermore, indigenous women often lack control over income to sustain themselves and

their families, have limited to no land rights, lack access to quality education and are only, to a very limited extent, involved in decision-making processes. In several places, indigenous women find themselves marginalised—on a different scale—within their own organisations, institutions and societies, having little to no political decision-making power.

Some women's own organisations, however, are gaining more political weight, and considerable efforts have been taken by indigenous women to empower themselves by establishing their own organisations and networks, and making their issues more visible at national and global levels.

Support to indigenous women has the potential to increase their recognition as equally important contributors to society as men—and mainstream women. IWGIA believes indigenous women are an indispensable force in the continued struggle of

indigenous communities for land, life, rights and self-determined development.

This report has already featured examples of how IWGIA in 2018 continued to focus on indigenous women, including supporting 26 Maasai women who are now elected leaders of their own women's organisation; supporting the young indigenous woman leader in Myanmar who helped mobilise a community to stand up against a mining company; and facilitating the representation of indigenous women from different countries to engage in and with international meetings and treaty bodies, such as UN Women, the Commission on the Status of Women, and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

However, there have been other important developments concerning indigenous women in 2018 with IWGIA's support.

Africa

An indigenous pastoralist women network, covering the central and southern parts of Tanzania, increasingly became active in 2018 on human rights and land rights and has helped women become more confident in speaking up about the rights of women and children more clearly and effectively, with the help of IWGIA and its partners in trainings and capacity building. The network organised three large public meetings in which more than 1,000 people attended and learned about their rights. The women are also becoming champions of key community issues and are becoming instrumental in pushing human rights in general as many have become members of District Human Rights Committees—bodies that regularly meet with government officials.

With IWGIA's support, an Indigenous Women Council in Kenya was established, comprised of indigenous women from all 11 counties in Kenya where indigenous people live. This council is the first of its kind in the country. IWGIA also rendered support to combat harmful traditional practices against women and girls among the Samburu people in northern Kenya. Local governments, community leaders, and young people themselves began denouncing these harmful practices, leading to their decreased use. Additionally, the National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders trained 25 women paralegals—a mixed group of single, married and divorced women—who worked on combatting violence and rape of indigenous women in northern Kenya.



CREDIT: SAMBURU WOMEN TRUST

Asia

In Bangladesh, more than 40 indigenous women's rights defenders became active in 2018, working on issues of violence against indigenous women, after having received extensive training in 2017 from IWGIA and its partner, Kapaeeng Foundation, on topics such as, international human rights mechanisms, basic concepts on gender and gender-based violence, national legal frameworks related to indigenous peoples in Bangladesh and the state of indigenous peoples and women in the country.

In three districts in Nepal, IWGIA's partner, the National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF), trained 40 indigenous women on their rights and discriminatory national policies that adversely affect them. This has led them to engage in advocacy efforts at the local and provincial levels to protect their communities, including securing spiritual grounds that have been taken over for infrastructure projects and regaining community title to land. Further, NIWF and another IWGIA partner, LAHURNIP, developed a policy analysis on the national constitution, laws and policies from the perspective of indigenous women, uncovering significant gaps in the legislation that make no mention of indigenous women, providing another key advocacy tool for indigenous women to strengthen their rights.

Latin America

In 2018, after many years of trying to bring up the case of the forced sterilisations of indigenous women in the Andean region of Peru, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) accepted the complaint from indigenous women from Peru, who presented their case at IACHR's public hearing in Boulder, Colorado. The hearing has had an impact on the Peruvian media, which has started to cover the controversial national family planning programme that took place from 1996-2000, and paved the way for legal actions.

IWGIA, has supported this process through many actions with its local partner, including lobbying, awareness raising of the issue, and holding workshops with indigenous women on their rights and how to exercise them, as well as how to register their cases. IWGIA also supported the production and dissemination of a video on the issue.

In 2018, IWGIA and the IACHR also launched a report on Indigenous Women and their Human Rights in the Americas at the 62nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women and the 11th session of Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), where the recommendations included in the report were discussed with the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and members of EMRIP.





Putting human rights **mechanisms at work for indigenous peoples**

One of IWGIA's fundamental aims is to enhance respect for indigenous peoples' rights and to ensure that their right to participate in all decisions concerning their future and survival as distinct peoples is recognised and implemented. Thus, in 2018, IWGIA continued providing financial and technical support to improve indigenous peoples' possibilities for vindicating their rights by using international and regional human rights mechanisms and procedures, and to strengthen their capability to advocate for the protection of their rights, as well as to ensure linkages between international processes and national and local efforts.

In 2018, particular priority was given to support indigenous peoples' knowledge and engagement in mechanisms and special procedures established for the promotion and the protection of indigenous peoples' rights: the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and two regional human rights institutions: the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) and the Inter American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR).

The UN human rights mechanisms, as well as the regional human rights institutions, are very powerful tools for keeping States accountable to their international human rights obligations but also for providing practical guidance to States

and other stakeholders on implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People. Furthermore, they also play a crucial role in the mainstreaming of indigenous peoples' rights in other global processes, such as climate change negotiations and the review and implementation of the 2030 development agenda.

Therefore, in 2018, IWGIA, in close cooperation with its indigenous partners, continued giving priority to support different types of activities aimed at providing indigenous peoples with spaces where they could advocate and articulate their demands, views and aspirations regarding implementation of their rights, and promote the need to strengthen synergies, coordination and cooperation among the different international human rights mechanisms to maximise opportunities for concrete actions that can lead to real change in the living conditions of indigenous peoples at the country and local level.

IWGIA presents here a selection of achievements that occurred in 2018 with regards to international human rights mechanisms towards which IWGIA has contributed. None of these achievements would have been possible without the work of indigenous and human rights organisations around the world, many of which IWGIA collaborates with, or without the close collaboration with UN Experts and friendly governments.

▶ ▶ ▶ **African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)**

IWGIA supported partner organisations in preparing background information and questions for the country examination of Botswana, Eritrea and Nigeria during the 62nd and 63rd Ordinary Session of the ACHPR. Commissioners raised questions directly related to the situation of indigenous peoples in the four countries that resulted in concluding observations with recommendations on indigenous peoples.

► ► ► **Commission on the Status of Women 62nd session (CSW62)**

Four indigenous women from Kenya, Nepal and Peru were supported to attend the Commission on the Status of Women 62nd session, engage with the CSW and place their issues on its agenda. IWGIA, in cooperation with FIMI (Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas) and the secretariat of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, organised two side events on indigenous women that had members of CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women) and UN women as speakers. The “Agreed Conclusions” of CSW62 made specific references to indigenous women rights and stressed the need for economic and social policies for the empowerment of indigenous women.

► ► ► **The Human Rights Council (HRC) and its subsidiary mechanisms:**

• **Universal Periodic Review (UPR)**

In July 2018, IWGIA and the Faculty of Law of the University of Chile submitted a stakeholder report on the observations of the state of indigenous human rights in Chile as part of the 32nd Session of the UPR to the OHCHR. Based on the information provided, the UPR recommended Chile to refrain from applying anti-terrorism legislation to the Mapuche people in the context of intercultural conflicts, including land disputes, and increase political dialogue on indigenous peoples’ issues.

• **The UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (UNSRIP)**

A report jointly produced by the UNSRIP and the IACHR on indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact in the Amazon and Gran Chaco was officially presented at the 39th session of the HRC in September 2018. The report included the main conclusions and recommendations from the meeting on the rules of international law relating to the human rights of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact organised by IWGIA with the UNSRIP, the IACHR and the OHCHR in Lima, Peru in 2017.

► ► ► **Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)**

At the 11th session of EMRIP in July 2018, IWGIA made an oral submission on the alarming increase of violent attacks against indigenous leaders and community members who seek to defend and assert their rights and requested EMRIP that it gives particular priority to provide States with technical assistance on how to ensure protection of indigenous rights defenders.

► ► ► **The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)**

Based on a proposal presented by IWGIA and its indigenous partner in Peru (Wampis Nation) at the UNPFII Expert Group Meeting in January 2018 about the need to systematise and disseminate experiences of indigenous peoples’ models of autonomy and self-government, the UNPFII decided to carry out a joint process with other UN mechanisms, coordinated by IWGIA and the UNPFII.

► ► ► **The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)**

IWGIA and the IACHR produced the first report on indigenous women and their human rights in the Americas in 2017. In 2018, the report was officially launched at a side event organised by IWGIA during the 62nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2018.

►►► Human Rights Treaty Bodies

- **Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**
A shadow report on Nepal for the CEDAW 71st session was submitted, based on regional and national level consultations. A delegation of indigenous women from Nepal were supported to attend the CEDAW session in Geneva in October 2018. IWGIA, together with several indigenous women organisations and networks, engaged in a direct dialogue with members of the CEDAW on the elaboration by the committee of general recommendations on the specific situation of indigenous women. The concluding recommendations from CEDAW on Nepal include a strong statement on indigenous women and 15 recommendations to the State that will have to report on their implementation in their next report.
- **Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)**
The concluding observations of the CERD committee on Nepal adopted during its 95th session in April 2018 included six strong recommendations directly focusing on the rights of indigenous peoples.
- **Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)**
IWGIA in cooperation with indigenous partners submitted a shadow report on the situation of indigenous peoples in the Russian Federation to the CESCR. Based on the information received, the committee in its concluding observations to Russia stressed the need to establish effective protection measures against harassment and persecution of indigenous peoples in the country.



Indigenous communities use **data to protect their rights and drive their own development**

“What this tool has done, is that it has allowed us to get to know the reality, the real situation of indigenous peoples. I think that by promoting the Indigenous Navigator’s tools, as indigenous peoples we are also going to be promoted.”

TORIBIA LERO QUISPE (LERO), SUB-COORDINATOR OF THE ANDEAN COORDINATOR OF INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS (CAOI) AND SURVEYOR FOR THE INDIGENOUS NAVIGATOR PROJECT

Throughout 2018, indigenous communities in Africa, Asia and Latin America collected data on the implementation of their rights, identified critical gaps and developed their own project proposals to address those gaps. The first

seven small grants for these projects were approved as part of the [Indigenous Navigator](#) project.

The various projects include strengthening traditional agricultural production practices, ensuring access to safe water, preserving and encouraging the use of indigenous languages, recovery and exchange of traditional health practices and building a school focusing on leadership and self-determination.

National partners worked in over 200 communities throughout 2018 in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Kenya, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Suriname and Tanzania

to conduct surveys, build community ownership of data and analyse that data to prioritise their needs. Communities reported that this process led to a direct increase in their exposure to, and understanding of, their rights as indigenous peoples.

The data from the over 100 comprehensive community surveys completed in 2018 were inputted into the global data portal hosted by IWGIA. The breadth of the information gathered covers 13 broad thematic areas with questions that refer to rights as stipulated in UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and other relevant declarations and conventions, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In essence then, the surveys monitor the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights.

The data portal allows for the community survey data to be quantitatively analysed enabling

the identification of the needs of individual communities, but also as a whole to identify priorities that cut across communities globally, to continue to strengthen the worldwide picture of indigenous peoples' rights.

Since 2014, IWGIA has been implementing the Indigenous Navigator project with partners and manages the small grants process, coordinates project development, leads on the evaluation process, ensures that best practices in project management are included and shared between partners, and provides support on the data portal. Additionally, IWGIA supported the training of over 1,600 community members in awareness of their rights, the Sustainable Development Goals and project development and monitoring, among other topics.



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Engaging indigenous peoples, **States and UN agencies in constructive policy dialogues**

From 2016 to 2018, IWGIA and indigenous partners in ten countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America engaged in constructive policy dialogues with States and UN Country Teams to operationalise the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ensure the protection of indigenous peoples' rights through the implementation of the commitments adopted in the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP), and reach towards the realisation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

“We [the Heads of State and Government, ministers and representatives of Member States] commit ourselves to cooperating with indigenous peoples, through their own representative institutions, to develop and implement national action plans, strategies or other measures, where relevant, to achieve the ends of the Declaration”

(PARAGRAPH 7 WCIP OUTCOME DOCUMENT ADOPTED BY THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 22 SEPTEMBER 2014)

Each policy dialogue was led by indigenous peoples' organisations in the country in cooperation with other relevant international and national institutions, tailored to the specific national context and responded to the demands and aspirations expressed by indigenous peoples in the country. The results achieved are therefore at different levels according to the political context of the country. Sustainability needs to be ensured through long-term commitment from donor institutions, indigenous peoples, UN Country Teams and international financial institutions.

IWGIA's contribution to these results is a long-term engagement process.

In 2013-2014, IWGIA was the main facilitator of the indigenous peoples preparation for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP). The main result of the WCIP was the adoption by the UN General Assembly (UNGA) of the Outcome Document, which, among other things, reaffirms UN Member States' support for the UNDRIP and that States commit to a variety of actions aimed at advancing the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights.

As part of its work to follow up on the implementation of the commitments expressed in the WCIP Outcome Document, IWGIA facilitated in 2016-2018 the organisation of the national policy dialogues in close cooperation with local indigenous partners.

In addition, IWGIA facilitated initiatives aimed at strengthening cooperation and coordination among indigenous peoples organisations in the countries.

IWGIA also worked closely with UN experts, UN Country Teams and relevant national institutions in order to ensure their engagement in and contribution to these processes.

IWGIA's key role as facilitator was based on its consistent engagement and support to indigenous peoples in their struggle for recognition and protection of their fundamental rights at country level.

►►► Africa

Cameroon – Partner: OKANI

The Kisoro Memorandum agreed by all indigenous peoples in the country has been shared and discussed with the Ministry of Culture and a follow up process is currently being discussed with the ministry. At the invitation of the UN, one representative from Cameroon presented the Kisoro Memorandum in New York at the International Day of Indigenous Peoples on 9 August 2018.

Democratic Republic of Congo – Partner: Dynamique des Groupes des Peuples Autochtones (DGPA)

The policy dialogue led to the adoption of a global intervention framework on indigenous peoples and a process for drafting a specific law on indigenous peoples by a group of parliamentarians started.

Tanzania – Partner: Commission on Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG)

A follow-up and monitoring process of the agreements was agreed upon.

Uganda – Partner: United Organisation for Batwa Development in Uganda (UOBDU)

The policy dialogue strengthened the cooperation between indigenous peoples and the Ministry of Culture, and a follow-up and monitoring process of the agreements was agreed upon.

►►► Asia

Myanmar – Partner: Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO)

Following the successful organisation of the first ever national policy dialogue on the rights of indigenous peoples in Myanmar, the Chin Human Rights Organization, jointly with Myanmar Ministry of Ethnic Affairs, co-organised the second round of Participatory Consultation on the development of the by-law for the Ethnic Rights Protection Law from 2015. The by-law is currently being drafted.

Nepal – Partner: Lawyers' Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP)

Based on the recommendations that resulted from the national policy dialogue held in December 2017, indigenous peoples have continued their engagement with governmental institutions, particularly with the Ministry of Land and Energy and the National Human Rights Commission. A number of key government officials have publicly committed to developing a national action plan on business and human rights, which very few countries around the world have done so far.

►►► Latin America

El Salvador – Partners: Centro para la Autonomía y Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas (CADPI) & Consejo Coordinador Nacional Indígena Salvadoreño (CCNIS)

The policy dialogue led to the launch of a National Action Plan by the President of El Salvador in December 2018.

Panama – Partner: Coordinadora Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas de Panamá (COONAPIP)

An outline for the development of a road map for a National Action Plan on the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights has been developed. The outline has been agreed between relevant governmental institutions and indigenous peoples' organisations in the country.

Paraguay – Partners: CADPI & Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas (FAPI)

The National Action Plan agreed on between indigenous peoples' organizations and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is currently being considered by the provincial governors for its implementation.

Peru – Partner: Pacto de Unidad

A national agenda on indigenous peoples has been developed and is currently being discussed with the Ministry of Interculturality.



Indigenous Rights **Defenders at risk**

“Our forefathers have sacrificed their lives, their blood, sweat and tears, have nurtured our lands, and we take it as our obligation to defend it, also with our lives. That is what human rights defence means to us”,

JOAN CARLING, INDIGENOUS RIGHTS DEFENDER, PHILIPPINES.

Recent reports by UN experts and human rights organisations, including IWGIA, document an alarming increase in violent attacks against and criminalisation of indigenous peoples defending their rights to their lands, territories and natural resources. A record 400 environmental and human rights defenders were killed in 2017, approximately half of whom were indigenous people who died defending their land and rights.

Terror list and increased targeting of rights defenders

This took on a whole new level on 21 February 2018 when the State Prosecutor of the Philippines issued a terror list of more than 600 individuals that included not only the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples Ms. Tauli-Corpuz, but also several of IWGIA's long-term partners in the country.

IWGIA issued an urgent alert on this terror list, bringing international attention to those Indigenous Rights Defenders (IRDs) on the list and to the overall increased threats those who defend the human rights of indigenous peoples face globally.

Defending the Defenders International Conference

In response to this increased targeting, IWGIA organised, with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, an international conference in Copenhagen on 5-6 September 2018 entitled: Defending the Defenders: New alliances for protecting indigenous peoples' rights.

The conference gathered relevant actors to address and build awareness on these issues, identify the key drivers behind this alarming trend

and identify possible actions at international, regional and national levels to protect IRDs and reverse this trend. The UN Special Rapporteur and two other IRDs on the Philippines terror list, among several other indigenous peoples and relevant actors, were part of the conference that resulted in creating nine key actions.

Top of the agenda at the UN

Later that month, the UN Special Rapporteur presented her annual report during the 39th session of the UN Human Rights Council. The report focused on the increased attacks on and criminalisation of IRDs, which was the first time such a report focused on this rising and troubling trend.

Further, the UN Human Rights Council noted for the first time in a resolution the criminalisation and risks that IRDs face, calling on States to consider the recommendations addressed in the Special Rapporteur's report. Additionally, it set the theme of the annual half-day panel discussion on the rights of indigenous people to be on the protection of IRDs at its 45th session to be held in September 2020.



Engagement **Highlights**

IWGIA continues to increase its outreach in an effort to reach a broader audience who can engage in our work and support our cause. In 2018, we engaged audiences through the following channels:

Social media

26% increase from 2017 in followers across Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn in 2018 (**3,571** new followers)



Facebook
663,000 reach
185 posts



Twitter
483,000 reach
192 tweets

Website

31,265 average page views per month (34% increase from 2017)
11,385 users per month (75% increase from 2017)
29 articles published



Newsletters

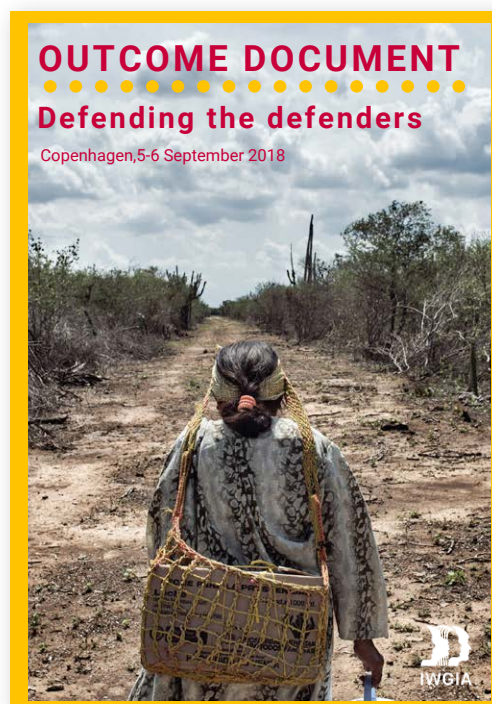
Quarterly newsletter: **3,088** subscribers
Publication newsletter: **593** subscribers

In the news

106 overall press hits
– **44** in English-language media
– **43** in Danish-language media
– **19** in Spanish-language media

Events in Denmark

- Land grabbing panel debate at University of Copenhagen (April 2018)
- Joint event on land rights with Respons (May 2018)
- Indigenous theme at Tønder Festival (August 2018)
- Indigenous Rights Defenders panel debate at University of Copenhagen (September 2018)
- Defending the Defenders Conference (September 2018)



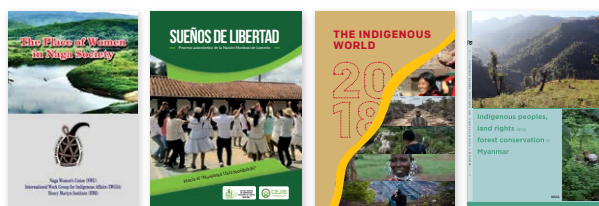
Publication and Communication Highlights

IWGIA supports indigenous partners with the production of a variety of publications and audio/visual materials in several languages, as well as produces its own flagship yearbook: The Indigenous World. These materials include books, training manuals, analysis reports, position papers, newsletters and magazines, as well as radio programmes, podcasts, videos and documentaries. In 2018, IWGIA supported the production of the following materials:

Books

14 (including books published in English, Spanish, Hindi and Russian).

IWGIA published its 32nd edition of The Indigenous World, as well as supported the publication of books on forest conservation, land rights, nature management, autonomy and specific indigenous peoples.



Reports

37 (including reports published in English, Spanish, Burmese, Nepali, Hindi).

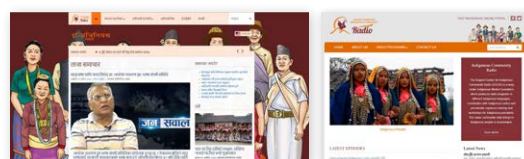
IWGIA supported the production of reports on human rights violations, extractive project assessments, indigenous rights defenders, as well as policy analyses on business and human rights, and indigenous women issues. We also supported the production of regional reports, training manuals, newsletters, urgent communiques and magazines.



Audio

162 (including programmes broadcast in Spanish and Nepali).

IWGIA supported the production of radio programmes and podcasts on a variety of issues, including autonomy, climate, deforestation and indigenous peoples' rights.



Video

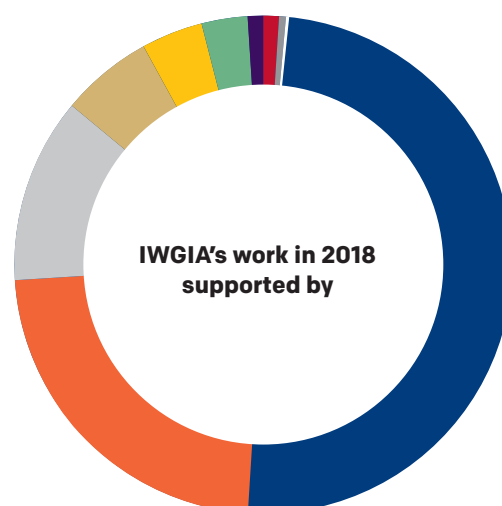
44 (including videos broadcast in English, Spanish, Nepali and Burmese)

IWGIA supported the production of videos on a variety of issues, including indigenous women, indigenous peoples' rights, land grabbing, natural resource management, autonomy, as well as documentaries and video reports on specific cases of human rights violations, evictions and illegal company operations.

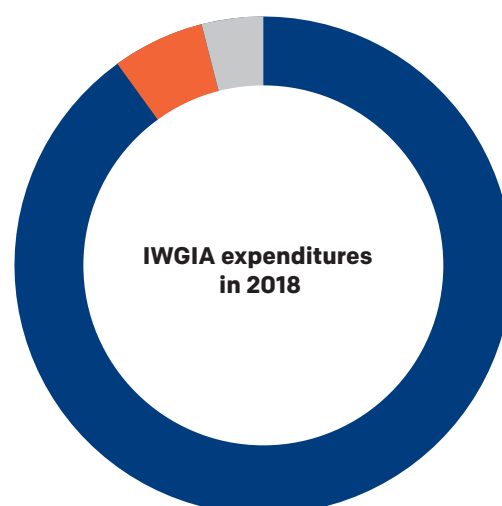


2018 Finance

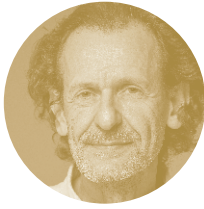
	IWGIA's work in 2018 supported by	Danish krone	%
●	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	17,672,222	51%
●	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) / Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI)	7,804,704	23%
●	European Commission	4,165,871	12%
●	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	2,062,624	6%
●	International Labour Organization (ILO)	1,357,926	4%
●	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	883,892	3%
●	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	208,890	1%
●	Civilsamfund i Udvikling (CISU)	180,613	1%
●	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)	136,581	0.4%
○	Ford Foundation	67,993	0.2%
	Total	34,541,313	100%



	IWGIA expenditures in 2018	Danish krone	%
●	Projects and programmes	31,179,859	90%
●	Cost of doing business	2,106,141	6%
●	Development & other activities	1,255,313	4%
	Total	34,541,313	100%



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