

A black and white photograph of a woman with a joyful expression, wearing a traditional headscarf and a large, ornate earring. The image is partially obscured by a vertical grey bar on the left side.

WGLA

ANNUAL REPORT  
2006



## **ANNUAL REPORT 2006**

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## THE INTERNATIONAL WORK GROUP FOR INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS

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

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

### THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

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

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

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

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

### AIMS

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

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

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

# IWGIA IN 2006

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Lola García-Alix (Staff  
Representative until October 2006)  
Christian Erni (Staff  
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**Interim Director:** Lola García-Alix (from October 2006)

**Deputy Director:** Lola García-Alix (until October 2006)

**Administrator:** Anni Hammerlund

### Coordinators of programmes:

**The Circumpolar North:** Kathrin Wessendorf  
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**Latin America:** Alejandro Parellada

**The Pacific:** Jens Dahl (until October 2006)  
Christian Erni (from October 2006)

**Asia:** Christian Erni  
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**Africa:** Marianne Wibben Jensen  
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**Spanish:** Alejandro Parellada and Miguel Vega

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**Administration:** Inger Dühring and Zoya Shahbazian

**EU project administration:** Christina Nilsson

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Kristina Weibel (from August 2006)

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# IWGIA'S ACTIVITIES

## 2006

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## REPORT FROM THE BOARD

The new Board (see list page 2) was established at its first meeting, with Espen Wæhle as chairperson and Diana Vinding as vice-chair.

One of the Board's first tasks of 2006 was to recruit a new director, since our long-term director Jens Dahl had announced that he would take early retirement. The position was advertised internationally and 16 applications were received. The recruitment committee unanimously proposed that the Board should hire the Danish anthropologist, Ulla Godtfredsen, and this was approved.

During 2006, the Board monitored the activities of the Secretariat closely. We are pleased to say that most of the 2006 plans that were listed in the Annual Report for 2005 were fulfilled, including close monitoring of developments in the new Human Rights Council, uploading of country profiles onto IWGIA's website, publication of a Hindi edition of Indigenous Affairs and focussing increasingly - not least in Latin America - on urban indigenous populations, especially youth, in relation to communication and new Internet possibilities.

The Board held four meetings in 2006 and, in between these, was active in other ways within IWGIA. Our Chair has been in regular contact with the Director, and two of the Board members are participating in the meetings of the Project Committee and Publications Committee respectively. Board members also represented IWGIA at international conferences and other events, including a Seminar in Montreal that had the purpose of assessing the impact of the Special Rapporteur's reports and identifying best practices for their implementation. The outcome of this seminar will be a booklet to be launched at the Permanent Forum session in 2007.

The Board also undertook a forward-looking discussion entitled, "IWGIA ten years from now", which not only looked at the organisation itself but also at future scenarios for the indigenous movement. Presentations touched upon a number of general issues, including working with partners, poverty and the

(right) IWGIA's Board 2006 and Director Jens Dahl. Mølle, Sweden. Photo: Annette Kjærgaard

growing disparity within indigenous communities. The more country-specific developments that were discussed included hostile political contexts and HIV/AIDS in southern Africa, overwhelming infrastructural developments in Canada and Russia, internal rivalry among the indigenous communities in Asia, and the fact that - in Latin America - most countries do not implement their legislation in practice, with a weak and unprepared indigenous leadership unable to address this gap. Training is one area where IWGIA can play a role in enabling indigenous peoples to understand their human rights and to access the different UN procedures for Treaty bodies. The need for IWGIA to continue assisting indigenous peoples to talk amongst themselves about themselves and the challenges and conflicts they face was stressed.

*Espen Wæhle*  
Chair of the Board



# REPORT FROM THE SECRETARIAT

The adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by the Human Rights Council in May 2006 was hailed as a major step forward in recognising the indigenous peoples' situation and their inherent rights. It was also an achievement for IWGIA, as we have put a considerable amount of effort into the whole process ever since the idea of a Declaration was launched – providing information about the Draft, facilitating the participation of indigenous peoples in the Ad-hoc Working Group and working closely with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Greenlandic Home Rule. There were therefore many reasons to rejoice and, for several months, there was general optimism regarding the Declaration's final adoption by the UN General Assembly. The non-action resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly's Third Committee in November was therefore a disappointment to IWGIA as well as to the IP movement but nevertheless a challenge that we will take up in 2007 and, if need be, in the years to come.

This Annual Report sets out to describe IWGIA's work in human rights and international processes, as well as our work on advocacy, projects and publications with partners in different regions of the world. These are described in more detail below, and in this introduction we will highlight the main achievements only:

- Latin America: a strengthened focus on communication resulted in new activities focussing on information for and by indigenous peoples and the further linking of publications to IWGIA's advocacy and project work with partners.
- Africa: the Working Group of Experts on Indigenous Populations under the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights made great strides to further promote the concept of indigenous peoples. IWGIA contributed actively in the Working Group to carry out country visits, seminars and research to secure the fulfilment of indigenous peoples' human rights on the continent.
- In Asia, an innovative programme undertaken by the Asia Indigenous Peoples' Pact is seeking to empower community organisers through regional leadership training, which also ensures an exchange of experiences and skills from one country to another.
- The Circumpolar North: the information centres run by RAIPON in Russia, in partnership with IWGIA, have had the positive added benefit of raising awareness of the international indigenous peoples' movement, giving a new dimension to the identity of marginalised groups there. At the level of the Arctic Council, IWGIA has taken a number of initiatives, including consultations in preparation for a major conference on Suicide Prevention to be held in Greenland in 2007 in relation to the International Polar Year.
- Communication and networking: in 2006, IWGIA organised a special launch of its Yearbook "The Indigenous World" as a side event at the Permanent Forum Session in New York in May. 150 people attended the presentations by IWGIA and IP representatives that accompanied the

publication of this key document. Topics for the IWGIA newsletter (entitled "Indigenous Affairs" and "Asuntos Indígenas") in 2006 included the Millennium Development Goals, Oil and Gas Development, and Logging. Some of these issues were central to IWGIA's attempt to become more engaged in relevant networks in Denmark. The secretariat was active in the Danish 92 Group (a coalition of 20 Danish NGOs), which advocates for environmentally and socially sustainable development. We were also invited to draft the Danish public procurement policy on timber and managed to have quite a significant impact on draft texts in terms of indigenous concerns. The

website played an increasingly central role in IWGIA's communication strategy and, through several new initiatives, including a bi-monthly newsletter, the number of visitors was up by 300% on the previous year.

Finally, in September, IWGIA arranged a farewell reception for its Director of 14 years, Jens Dahl. Indigenous representatives, IWGIA staff and Board members, friends and colleagues joined in speeches and celebrations, at which Jens Dahl was acknowledged as having been an internationally respected contributor to the indigenous cause during an historically crucial period for indigenous politics and developments.





## THE CIRCUMPOLAR NORTH

The main priority areas for support to indigenous peoples in Russia are legal rights and advocacy, capacity building and empowerment of indigenous organizations and institutions, and support to the indigenous information centers and their network. IWGIA cooperates closely with the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON) and with regional organizations and information centers. A Steering Committee, consisting of appointed members of RAIPON and IWGIA, meets at the beginning of each year to discuss priorities and strategies for the work of the two organizations. It also looks at the activities for the coming year and makes joint decisions on some parts of the project work.

Under the project "Capacity building and legal rights of indigenous peoples in Russia", implemented in 2005 and 2006, IWGIA continued to support the advocacy work of indigenous organizations at national and regional level. During a time of legal reform in the country, it is crucial for indigenous peoples to be able to contribute to discussions with concrete demands and texts by which to se-



Suqaaq, Greenland - Photo: Jens Dahl

cure their rights, both on a national and regional level, and to ensure the implementation of legislation approved on a regional level. IWGIA therefore continued to support RAIPON in Moscow and its network of experts in their important legal work. Furthermore, two legislation seminars were held in Sakhalin and Ulan Ude. These seminars provided tools with

Canada - Photo: Sandra Inuitiq



which to build the capacity of regional organizations as well as to raise their profile within a regional context. Furthermore, with support from the sub-projects facility, which provides for the inclusion of smaller regional projects, it was possible to support two regional indigenous organizations: in Amur region, the project being implemented by the regional association of indigenous peoples, focussing on legal rights and training of community leaders in relation to the construction of the Amur-Baikal pipeline, and a project of the Nabat information center in Kemerovo, which is training young Teleut and Shor in indigenous rights through an internship program.

IWGIA also provided support to six regional information centers (in Kamchatka, Primorsky Kray, Sakhalin, Tomsk, Sakha and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug), as well as to the information center in Moscow. Monitoring trips to the centers in Kamchatka and Primorsky Kray were conducted and two seminars were organised, in Tomsk and Yakutsk. The seminar in Tomsk focused on the involvement of indigenous peoples from all of the region's municipalities in the information center. Leaders from different indigenous communities and municipal organizations discussed the potential of the information centers and their capacity and possibility of contributing to its operation and supporting regular and relevant flows of information. IWGIA also visited two obshinas in the region. The seminar in Yakutsk focused on strengthening the network of information centers and participants from all regional centers (including those not supported by IWGIA) took part. It became clear that all regional centers are interested in a stronger network and in further collaboration with each other in the future.



Krasnoyarsk sovetskaya, Russian Federation - Photo: Yaavay

As part of IWGIA's EU project 2006-2008, a meeting of indigenous organizations in the Russian Federation was organized by RAIPON to prepare for the 5<sup>th</sup> session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII). This was held in March in Tarko-Sale town in Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Region. The meeting enabled the participants to gain a better understanding of the UN system, and the PFII in particular. The meeting was combined with a Coordinating Council meeting of RAIPON and thus formed an important opportunity for the Russian member of the PFII, Pavel Sulyandziga, to consult with other indigenous representatives and to develop a common set of recommendations for the PFII and other UN agencies. The participants came up with very concrete recommendations for the different UN institutions and the Permanent Forum.

Russia's chairmanship of the Arctic Council continued in 2006 and IWGIA participated in two meetings of the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) in Salekhard and Moscow, two meetings of the Senior Arctic Officials (SAOs) in Syktyvkar and Salekhard and the Ministerial Meeting in Salekhard. This last meeting ended the Russian chairmanship of the Arctic Council, which then passed to Norway. The Arctic Council provides a good opportunity for IWGIA to meet with other organizations working on Arctic issues, to learn about the priorities and strategies of states and closely follow trends and developments of importance to indigenous peoples in the Arctic. IWGIA participates in a project on Arctic Social Indicators under the SDWG, represented by Jens Dahl. The first meeting of this working group took place in Akureyri, Iceland, in September.

IWGIA hosted an intern from Labrador, Canada for 2 months in 2006 (6 months in total), who worked on Arctic issues. The internship was organized through the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), based in Winnipeg, Canada. Linda Davis' tasks included the preparation of, participation in and reporting back from different meetings and the production of a research paper on indigenous peoples and mining.

IWGIA was invited to participate in the General Assembly of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference that was convened in Barrow, Alaska, in July. The main issues considered by delegates from all over the Arctic were the environment, globalization, international indigenous rights, resource development and social, cultural and political issues. In addition, proposals for a new structure to be adopted at the next General Assembly in 2010 were announced. Patricia Cochran from Alaska was elected the new president of the organization and the international secretariat will move from Canada to Alaska. The organization has also changed its logo and its name is now the Inuit Circumpolar Council.

IWGIA had the opportunity to travel to Greenland to assist in developing a project proposal for an Arctic Suicide Prevention Conference. This grew out of the initiative of one Jack Hicks, and the Canadian Embassy in Copenhagen provided funding. A project steering committee was set up, consisting of members of Greenland Home Rule (who will host the conference), ICC Greenland, Embrace Life Council in Canada, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami in Canada and IWGIA. The steering committee met for the first time in November 2006 to discuss the general guidelines for, and responsibilities of, such a conference.



## LATIN AMERICA

During 2006, IWGIA continued its support for the legalisation of indigenous territories, in the Peruvian Amazon through the national organisation, AIDESEP, and in Brazil through a project for the Kadiwú people, the physical demarcation of whose territory is now complete. Land titling initiatives were also supported in Colombia, Bolivia and Chile.

In many countries, the struggle for land has led to the criminalisation of indigenous demands, with a large number of indigenous leaders now finding themselves in prison. IWGIA has been supporting the denunciation of this situation and the de-

fence of indigenous prisoners through arenas such as the Human Rights Observatory in Temuco, Chile.

Another opportunity for denouncing violations of indigenous rights is offered by the Inter-American Human Rights System. In order to discuss the possibilities and limitations of the Inter-American System, two workshops were supported in Asunción, Paraguay and Santiago, Chile. Alongside this, IWGIA continued to support specific cases before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, such as the Lhaka Honhat case against the Argentine state. This case was recently publi-

Wichí children playing, La Puntana community, Salta, Argentina - Photo: Pablo Lasansky



cised in a new series of IWGIA publications: Human Rights Reports.

Throughout the year we placed particular emphasis on the area of communications. Through an organisation known as Servindi in Peru, we supported the development of an indigenous information service, based in Peru but covering the whole continent. At the same time, local communications initiatives were supported among young Guaraní-Kaiowá from Dourados, Brazil and among lowlands communities in Bolivia.

Together with Servindi, cooperation between the communicators' network Red Comunicación Indígena from northern Argentina, the TEA school of journalism and IWGIA resulted in a Latin American meeting of indigenous communicators, held in Buenos Aires in October. This meeting enabled an exchange of experiences between different areas of communication and led the participants to set up a Liaison Network of continental communicators.

Another area in which IWGIA has been working for 15 years is the defence of indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation. During December, and as a result of collaboration between the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Bolivian Vice-Minister of Lands, the national indigenous organisation, CIDOB, and IWGIA, a Regional Seminar on Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact in the Amazon and Gran Chaco was held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. The meeting brought together government representatives, experts and indigenous leaders from Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia to discuss public policies for protecting these peoples. The event's results will be encapsulated in a forthcoming IWGIA book to be launched at the sixth session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

## ASIA

In 2006, IWGIA supported indigenous and non-indigenous partner organizations in the implementation of projects in seven Asian countries. In India, IWGIA continued its partnership with the Naga Women's Union Manipur. Their "Initiative for a Just and Sustainable Society" was evaluated very positively by a team of indigenous experts in late 2006.

The passing of the new Forest Law recognizing the forest rights of indigenous communities in India in December 2006 came as a great encouragement to our partners, Save the Forest Movement and BIRSA, who are engaged in a Forest Rights Campaign supported by IWGIA. Forest and land rights have traditionally been accorded a high priority within IWGIA and three more projects in the region are directly addressing this issue. In Thailand, a monitoring trip conducted in late 2006 revealed that the threat of relocation in the project area has now almost completely died down. First steps towards recognising the rights of the communities to their land and forests have been taken by the local government in the form of the demarcation of village territories but there is still a long way to go to achieve full legal recognition of these rights nationally. The second phase of the land titling program in the Philippines is now in its final year. Cooperation between our partners IPEX and Anthrowatch and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) has considerably improved and delineation and titling processes have proceeded much more smoothly than before. In 2006, two more areas under the program received their Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title. Titling is still a complicated and sometimes arduous procedure, however, and it always takes much longer than originally expected. In the Federal State of Sabah, in Malaysia,



the land rights campaign project of PACOS has succeeded in lending critical support to communities defending their customary lands against government plans to settle illegal migrants there, or against private companies. Community leaders are facing legal charges, however, and will have to engage in a lengthy legal battle. Moreover, government officials continue to disrespect the Native Customary Right enshrined in the Sabah Land Ordinance, calling it "outdated". The project therefore focuses on awareness raising among indigenous communities and the strengthening of their capacity to defend their rights.

The human rights of indigenous peoples are still being grossly violated throughout the region. In the Philippines, the situation has deteriorated substantially over the past year and indigenous leaders, like other civil society activists, are increasingly being targeted by state security forces. Of the 100 extrajudicial killings reported during 2006, at least 26 were indigenous. The Indigenous Human Rights Watch programme that was established in early 2006 with support from IWGIA's EU program is thus very timely. It investigates and reports on human rights vi-

olations against indigenous people, provides training on human rights and reporting, and provides emergency support to victims. In late 2006, IWGIA approved support to a similar project in Thailand.

On a regional level, IWGIA supported the Indigenous Community Organizers' and Leaders' Training (ICOLT) program of the Asia Indigenous Peoples' Pact (AIPP) in various ways. In this inter-peoples' empowerment project, the two indigenous organizations - Cordillera Peoples Alliance from the Philippines and PACOS from Malaysia - help indigenous peoples in Cambodia, the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh, Malaysia and the Philippines to start their own community organizers' and leaders' training program.

In Asia, the concept of indigenous peoples is still controversial and governments remain reluctant to use the term and recognize these peoples. In order to help them form a common opinion and strategy by which to address this problem, IWGIA cooperated with AIPP and the Tebtebba Foundation in organizing a regional workshop on the Concept of Indigenous Peoples in Asia, which took place in Chiang Mai in March 2006.



In 2006, IWGIA supported indigenous and non-indigenous partner organizations in the implementation of projects in 6 African countries.

In Kenya, the focus remained on land and human rights advocacy. A number of positive developments took place in the country in 2006, including a new draft land policy, initiatives to include indigenous rights issues in the National Action Plan on Human Rights, the development of an Indigenous Peoples' Planning Framework relating to indigenous peoples in Western Kenya and, not least, the official visit of the UN Special Rapporteur (SR) on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples. Through support to local partner organizations, IWGIA supported indigenous peoples' participation in these processes. This included support to the Arid Lands Institute to enable indigenous communities throughout Kenya to meet with the SR, and support to the Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE) to conduct indigenous rights advocacy around the National Action Plan on Human Rights. IWGIA continued to support land rights projects, and an external evaluation of the land rights project being carried out by Mainyoto Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO) was conducted. The evaluation came out very positively, noting that the project had managed to strengthen the capacity of local communities and impact on national policy processes. New funding for the project was granted towards the end of 2006. The land rights work of the Simba Maasai Outreach Organization (SIMOO) was stalled for most of 2006 due to political intimidation; however, it is

hoped that the project can be completed in 2007. Other organizations supported on land and human rights activities in Kenya during 2006 include the Ogiek Welfare Council (OWC), the Kitengela Iparakuwo Landowners Association (KILA), the Indigenous Information Network (IIN), the Organization for Survival of Il-Laikipiak Maasai Group Initiatives (OSILIGI), the Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT), the Reto Women Association and the AKOSI Integrated Community Development Programme.

The situation of indigenous peoples in Tanzania remains difficult, with the policy environment even seeming to deteriorate. In 2006, IWGIA continued its support to the land titling project being carried out by the Community Research and Development Services (CORDS) in Tanzania, where villages mainly inhabited by Maasai pastoralists in Monduli District, northern Tanzania are being demarcated and titled. The government of Tanzania is positive about the project and has sought the advice of CORDS on several occasions with regard to conducting titling activities. IWGIA also conducted a survey into the main policy development processes affecting indigenous peoples in Tanzania and the organizations working on such issues. This will form a basis for the further development of IWGIA's support to indigenous organizations in Tanzania.

In Burundi, IWGIA continued its support to the Batwa organization Unis-sons-nous pour la Promotion des Batwa (UNIPROBA) to carry out a survey of the land rights situation of the Batwa people in Burundi as a basis for advocating for a fairer distribution of land to the Batwa.

The government of Burundi has shown a positive interest in the documentation generated by this project. A member of UNIPROBA has been invited to serve as a commissioner on the commission dealing with land redistribution and it is hoped that the Batwa will benefit from the forthcoming redistribution.

In Rwanda, the Batwa population still faces serious problems in obtaining recognition and getting their specific problems addressed. The main Batwa organization *Communauté des Autochtones Rwandais (CAURWA)* has made considerable progress in terms of getting this issue on the agenda in Rwanda and implementing projects for the benefit of the Batwa. In 2006, IWGIA supported CAURWA with a radio project aimed at raising the awareness of the general population in Rwanda about the situation of the Batwa, and creating dialogue.

In the Republic of Congo, IWGIA initiated a partnership with the *Association pour les Droits de l'Homme et l'Univers Carcéral (ADHUC)* around a project aimed at building the human rights monitoring capacity of the indigenous Pygmy population. Despite notable progress at an overall policy level in the Republic of Congo, and the drafting of an indigenous peoples' law (the first of its kind in Africa), the Pygmy population still suffer from numerous human rights abuses and they need to be able to effectively document and pursue these cases.

In Niger, the situation of the pastoralist populations remains difficult and government policies

and programmes are generally not supportive. In 2006, in association with The Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee (IPACC), IWGIA therefore supported a conference for pastoralists from the Sahel countries to discuss how they can effectively influence policy developments and project design and implementation in their countries.

Twa woman at Giheta, Gitega Province, Burundi - Photo: Dorothy Jackson, FPP



2006 was an important year for the world's more than 350 million indigenous peoples. In June, the newly established United Nations Human Rights Council wrote history as it adopted the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples at its first session in Geneva. The adoption of this important document, which addresses the historical injustice of and continuing discrimination against indigenous peoples' rights to self-government, cultural expression, the collective right to use of lands, territories and resources, etc., came after more than 20 years of intense negotiations and discussions that finally resulted, in early 2006, in a final draft being presented to the Council. With overwhelming support from the Human Rights Council, which is the main human rights body in the United Nations system following the 2005-2006 reforms, the Declaration made its way to the UN General Assembly, where it came up for final adoption in late 2006.

There were therefore many reasons to rejoice and, for several months, there was general optimism about the Declaration's final adoption by the UN General Assembly in 2006. This, however, turned out to be more difficult than expected. While it was well-known that countries such as Australia, New Zealand and the US were opposed to the Declaration, it came as a surprise that Namibia - on behalf of the African Group - put forward a non-action resolution that was supported by a majority of the UN General Assembly's Third Committee. The adoption of this non-action resolution was seen by indigenous peoples and human rights organizations as a serious set-back in their

long struggle for protection and recognition of their fundamental rights. In line with the decision of the UN General Assembly, the Declaration must still be considered before the end of its 61st session in September 2007, and the states will therefore have to come together again to vote on the issue.

### **IWGIA's Human Rights and International Advocacy Work Program**

One of IWGIA's fundamental aims has been to enhance respect for indigenous peoples' human rights and to ensure that indigenous peoples are involved in all decisions concerning their future and survival as distinct peoples. At international level, IWGIA has focussed on the work of intergovernmental organizations, and particularly on the United Nations human rights bodies.

IWGIA's main *objectives* with regard to its Human Rights and International Advocacy Work Program are:

- to enhance respect for indigenous peoples' human rights and to ensure that indigenous peoples are involved in all decisions that concern their own future.
- to support indigenous organizations' endeavours to open up political and legal spaces in the international rights arena and to be accepted as participants on a basis of equality.

To achieve these aims, in 2006 IWGIA continued to support a considerable number of activities with the common goal of promoting indigenous participation in intergovernmental institutions





UNEPFI, 5th session, New York, USA - Photo: Pablo Llanesky

and supporting indigenous initiatives to link international advocacy work with local, national and regional activities. In 2006, through this program, IWGIA provided financial support to the following activities:

### **Indigenous participation in United Nations meetings**

An essential part of IWGIA's activities with regard to UN processes dealing with indigenous peoples' issues relates to supporting the participation of indigenous people in UN meetings through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples (HRFIP).

Over the last 22 years, an essential part of IWGIA's human rights activities has been focussed on the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples ('the Fund'). The main reason for this is that IWGIA is firmly convinced that participation in UN meetings offers unique

opportunities for indigenous peoples to make known their plights and compel the international community and national governments to fully live up to their obligations to respect and protect human rights, as well as to take appropriate actions to prevent human rights violations in order to ensure the cultural and physical survival of indigenous peoples.

The main purpose of the Fund is to support indigenous representatives' participation at sessions of the UN where issues of concern to indigenous peoples are on the agenda. The Fund is a federation of five European NGOs working on indigenous affairs. Its main objective is to finance indigenous participation in intergovernmental meetings by covering travel, accommodation and per diem expenses for representatives of indigenous peoples who, upon application to the Fund, qualify for financial support to attend sessions of UN meetings.



Over the course of all these years, through the Fund, IWGIA has been able to ensure the regular participation of indigenous organizations from all over the world at United Nations bodies (we calculate that since 1984 the Fund has made it possible for over 1,000 representatives of indigenous organizations to participate at UN meetings). Many of the organizations that have received funding are the organizations that have built the international indigenous movement over the course of these years, and without whom the achievements of the last decades would not have been possible. Some of these achievements are: the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, the inclusion of a specific item on indigenous issues on the work agenda of the Commission on Human Rights (1995), the establishment of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (2000), the creation of the mechanism of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous People (2001) and, most recently, the launch of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples (2005 – 2014) by the UN General Assembly in December 2004.

In 2006, IWGIA - both through the Fund and other programmes - supported the participation of 66 indigenous representatives in the following UN meetings:

**Other activities related to United Nations human rights procedures and mechanisms for the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights**

As in previous years, in 2006 IWGIA continued to give special priority to supporting indigenous initiatives aimed at linking international advocacy work with local, national and regional activities. In this regard, special priority was given to activities related to the work of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous People, the UN Working Group on the Draft Declaration and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The activities supported in 2006 were:

- **Indigenous Peoples' Rights and International Law Training Seminar-Workshop in North East India**

The Indigenous Peoples' Rights training seminar was conducted by Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) and the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) on the basis of a request from the United NGOs Mission Manipur (UN-MM) in North East India to assist them in their campaign against the Armed Forces Special Powers Act by bringing it into the international arena.

January	11 <sup>th</sup> session of the UN Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resumed session)	Geneva	16 indigenous representatives supported
May	5 <sup>th</sup> session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues	New York	21 indigenous representatives supported
June	1 <sup>st</sup> session of the UN Human Rights Council	Geneva	11 indigenous representatives supported
July	24 <sup>th</sup> session of the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations	Geneva	4 indigenous representatives supported
October / November	61 <sup>st</sup> session of the UN General Assembly	New York	14 indigenous representatives supported

The training raised the awareness of 25 indigenous representatives with regard to indigenous peoples' rights as enshrined in international law and mechanisms, and linked national and international law. The training also resulted in a shadow report prepared for the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which considered the periodic reports of India in February 2006 in relation to fulfilling the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The shadow report highlighted the widespread and systematic violations of the Convention as a result of the implementation of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act in North East India and led the Committee to express in its Concluding Observations, "concern that the State party has not implemented the recommendations of the Committee to Review the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (1958) to repeal the Act, under which members of the armed forces may not be prosecuted unless such prosecution is authorized by the Central Government and have wide powers to search and arrest suspects without a warrant or to use force against persons or property in Manipur and other north-eastern States which are inhabited by tribal peoples".

- **Supplemental Support for the Indigenous Peoples' Human Rights Watch in the Philippines for Mindanao**

As part of IWGIA's current EU program, an Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Watch (IPHRW) programme was established in the Philippines in 2006 in response to the request of indigenous organizations and networks, as well as the worsening human rights situation of indigenous peoples in the Philippines. As the budget under the

EU program did not cover activities in Mindanao, IWGIA provided additional support for the establishment of an office in Mindanao. The IPHRW is being implemented by the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) in association with the Cordillera Indigenous Peoples Legal Center (DINTEG), Kalipunan ng mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas (KAMP; Federation of Indigenous Peoples of the Philippines) and Kusog sa Katawhang Lumad sa Mindanao (KALUMARAN; Alliance of Indigenous Peoples in Mindanao).

Since the IPHRW has been established, it has been actively monitoring and documenting cases of human rights violations of the country's indigenous peoples. Due to the escalation in human rights violations in the country in general, and in Mindanao in particular, a number of training sessions planned for indigenous representatives on monitoring, documenting and reporting human rights abuses had to be cancelled and data gathering had to be undertaken through fact-finding missions involving more individuals and personalities rather than through regular field visits. A bi-annual report was issued in June and the annual report on the human rights situation of indigenous peoples in the Philippines is now being finalized for publication and distribution.

During its one year of existence, the IPHRW has made significant progress in terms of raising awareness and generating attention around the human rights of indigenous peoples and activities in Mindanao have resulted in a better level of human rights monitoring and documentation work. Likewise, various organizations in Mindanao have expressed their appreciation at the establishment of the IPHRW Mindanao office and its work on awareness raising, advocacy and documentation.

Even with its limited capacity, it has been able to respond to some of the more urgent cases of human rights violations in terms of facilitating legal and other services to victims and/or their families.

- **Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting**

The Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting, which was organized by the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation (AIPP) was aimed at preparing the Asian indigenous representatives for effective intervention at the 5<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the 1st session of the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) and the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations (UNWGIP).

The preparatory meeting introduced the 36 participants to the various UN fora dealing with indigenous issues and developments related to the

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The participants also discussed the special theme of the 2006 UNPFII session, which was “The Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples: Re-defining the Millennium Development Goals”. In addition, the participants came up with specific resolutions and recommendations to be presented at the sessions of the UNPFII, the HRC and the UNWGIP.

- **The promotion and protection of human rights of indigenous peoples in Kenya**

The purpose of the project was to facilitate the visit of the UN Special Rapporteur (SR) on the Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous People to Kenya. The objectives of the visit were the following:



UNPFII, 5th session, New York, USA - Photo: Pablo Lasansky

- To gather, request, receive and exchange information and communications from all relevant sources, including governments, indigenous peoples themselves and their communities and organizations on violations of their human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- To formulate recommendations and proposals on appropriate measures and activities to prevent and remedy violations of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples;
- To work in close collaboration with other Special Rapporteurs, special representatives, Working Groups and independent experts of the Commission on Human Rights.

In order to achieve objectives, a number of activities were planned and implemented to facilitate the interaction of the SR and indigenous peoples as well

as other stakeholders. These involved the following:

- Initially several consultation, preparatory and planning meetings were held prior to the arrival of the SR for indigenous representatives to plan and organize themselves to receive the SR and to prepare, select and deliver relevant documents to him on time.
- With the arrival of the SR, an inception meeting was held with human rights organizations, government and indigenous representatives to provide an overview of the situation of indigenous peoples, and to provide basic information about the country and to organize a programme for the SR's visit to various indigenous communities.
- An important segment of the visit involved actual trips by the SR to indigenous communities in their homes and villages to witness for



UNPFII, 5th session, New York, USA - Photo: Pablo Lasarinky

himself the real situation on the ground and to share their views, aspirations and endeavours in their struggles for the realization of their fundamental rights and freedoms. Some of the indigenous communities included, among others, the Turkana and Samburu, Pokot in West Pokot, Borana, El Molo and Rendille in Marsabit and Isiolo Districts, Ilchamus and Sengwer in Baringo District, Sabaot in Mt Elgon, the Orma and other coastal pastoralist/hunter-gatherer and farming communities the Ogiek and Yaaku in Nakuru and Laikipia Districts respectively and the Maasai in Kajiado and Narok Districts.

- The final meeting was a de-briefing meeting at which the SR presented a summary of his observations and conclusions to indigenous peoples, government, human rights organizations, bilateral agencies and other stakeholders.

did not have adequate time to prepare and organize themselves as they would have liked.

- The time spent by the SR in the country was inadequate for all indigenous communities to be able to take him to their areas and show him their actual situations. This meant that meetings for many communities had to be combined into just one meeting at a location that was very remote for some of them.
- Indigenous communities found it challenging to document their own situations, perhaps owing to a lack of documentation skills but also the influence of their oral cultures of communication.
- The visit of the Special Rapporteur resulted in very useful recommendations being made to various stakeholders, which, if implemented, will go a long way towards addressing the human rights situation of indigenous peoples in Kenya.

Achievements were the following:

- Indigenous peoples from Kenya for once felt that someone at the highest level was listening to them.
- The visit made the government of Kenya more attentive to issues of indigenous peoples.
- Indigenous peoples' issues found an international platform for discussion.

Challenges were the following:

- Indigenous peoples' areas are vast and sparsely populated, so it was difficult for the SR to visit each indigenous community in their own area.
- Due to poor infrastructure, particularly the roads, it took a long time to get to the meeting venues.
- Due to the uncertainty surrounding his invitation to the country and the SR's acceptance, the communities

## **The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

During 2006, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR or African Commission) continued its work on protecting and promoting the human rights of indigenous peoples in Africa. As in previous years, IWGIA continued to be actively involved in this process. This was particularly the case with the African Commission's Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities (the Working Group) and our assistance to indigenous peoples' representatives to attend the ACHPR sessions.

The Working Group met twice during 2006. At these two meetings, it planned its activities for the coming period and evaluated those activities already undertaken.



The key activities that were undertaken during 2006 were:

### **Summary version of the Working Group's expert report**

The Working Group published a summary version of its approx. 100-page long expert report on the situation of indigenous peoples in Africa. This summary version debates the criteria for identifying indigenous peoples in Africa, documents violations of indigenous peoples' human rights, analyses the extent to which the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights protects indigenous peoples' human rights and makes recommendations to the African Commission. The summary version has been positively received and many were happy to receive a more accessible version of the original report.

### **Country visits and research & information visits**

During 2006, the Working Group undertook a country visit to Niger and a research and information visit to Uganda. During both of these visits, the Working Group held meetings with the respective governments, NGOs, academic institutions and other relevant stakeholders in order to gather information about the situation of indigenous peoples' human rights. The report resulting from the visit to Niger has been adopted by the Working Group as well as by the African Commission itself, whilst the report from the Uganda visit is pending approval.

### **Regional seminar**

In September 2006, the Working Group hosted a regional awareness raising seminar on indigenous issues in Cameroon. The seminar was the first of its kind and attracted participation from eight Central African countries - Burundi, Cameroon, Central Af-

rican Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Republic of Congo and Rwanda. The aim of the seminar was to inform its member states and affiliated national human rights institutions about the African Commission's work and policy on indigenous peoples' rights. The seminar successfully established a dialogue between the African Commission and its members, and participants found the seminar generally very enriching.

### **Research on African constitutions and legislation**

The Working Group has, in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO), commenced a joint research project on the extent to which African constitutions and legislation protect the rights of indigenous populations. Whilst the research will seek to cover most African countries, ten countries have been selected for in-depth research. During 2006, research was undertaken on South Africa, Namibia, Kenya and Ethiopia.

### **Cooperation with the United Nations**

As far as possible, the Working Group seeks to cooperate and share information with relevant UN agencies. During 2006, the Chair of the ACHPR Working Group attended the 5<sup>th</sup> session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, which was held in New York in May, and also attended UNITAR's training programme on indigenous issues. This has allowed the institutions involved to improve their knowledge of one another, and their presence as a 'partner institution' contributes to strengthening the indigenous peoples' cause by confirming institutional interest and support.

In November 2006, at the Third Committee meeting in New York, many African states expressed their reluctance towards

the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Working Group therefore decided to send a letter to all African missions in New York to clarify the African Commission's position on indigenous issues. The letter explained the African Commission's position on indigenous peoples' human rights, and recommended that African states should vote for the Declaration.

### **The 2006 sessions of the African Commission**

In 2006, IWGIA facilitated the participation of 14 indigenous peoples' representatives from Africa at the 39<sup>th</sup> and 40<sup>th</sup> sessions of the African Commission. These bi-annual sessions of the African Commission took place in the Gambia in May and November 2006 respectively. One indigenous organisation from Burundi obtained observer status with the African Commission during 2006, and this will in turn enable them to communicate more directly with the Commission.

All of the indigenous representatives were involved in advocacy work during these sessions, either in relation to ACHPR commissioners, government delegates, national human rights institutions, NGOs or intergovernmental organisations. This indigenous presence at the sessions has proved central in maintaining the African Commission's focus on the human rights violations that indigenous peoples suffer.

In cooperation with indigenous organisations, NGOs and/or consultants, IWGIA produced three shadow reports during 2006, which were used for the African Commission's periodic examination of states. These shadow reports dealt with the situation of indigenous peoples in Cameroon, the situation of pastoralists in Uganda and the situation of the Batwa in Uganda.

On the basis of their participation in the sessions of the African Commission, indigenous organisations in Burundi, Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have conducted advocacy activities in their respective countries. In Burundi, the Working Group's expert report was distributed to government offices as well as the local authorities, and the organisation responsible simultaneously held meetings with relevant individuals to brief them about the African Commission's position on indigenous issues. In Cameroon, an extensive media project was undertaken on indigenous peoples and the African Commission's approach to their human rights. This media project included approx. 15 newspaper articles in key Cameroonian papers, radio broadcasts and the production of a film on the indigenous Baka and Mbororo peoples of Cameroon. In the DRC, the Working Group's expert report was distributed and the organisation produced radio programmes and newsletters on this report and the African Commission's stance. The reactions to these activities have been positive generally, and the organisations have reported that the authorities currently seem to be taking a more positive approach towards indigenous peoples' rights.

In conclusion, the human rights situation of indigenous peoples remains an important issue within the African Commission, and it is a topic that is discussed at each of the ACHPR's bi-annual sessions. The Working Group's high level of activity, as well as the indigenous representatives' participation in the sessions, is central to maintaining the ACHPR's focus on indigenous peoples' rights. This level of activity and presence will hopefully serve to further raise awareness around indigenous peoples' rights, and will hopefully also strengthen constructive dialogue between all relevant stakeholders.

While some of the world's largest oil companies are busy constructing pipelines and other infrastructure to expand their operations on Sakhalin Island in far-eastern Russia, local indigenous organizations are campaigning to obtain fair compensation for the use of their land. They have seen before how oil and gas pipelines damage their fish resources, destroy their reindeer pastures and reduce the forest animal population on which they depend. This time they are ready to fight for their right to their land and their traditional livelihood and lifestyle.



IWGIA's Ge-cand 2006-2007

IWGIA's annual collection 2006-2007 is supporting the indigenous movement on Sakhalin.

IWGIA's Annual Collection does not generate substantial funding but is a way of attracting attention to our work and it also gives us the possibility of applying for funding from the Danish "Tipsmidler".

## MEMBERSHIP

Throughout the changes of the last 30 years, IWGIA has been able to adapt to and deal with the new challenges facing indigenous peoples thanks to the efforts of a close-knit and dedicated network of concerned individuals.

IWGIA has been a membership organisation since 2000. Our membership base consists of researchers, activists, students and others with an interest in indigenous peoples' issues. For IWGIA, membership is an important sign of support to our work, both politically and economically. We thank our members for their continued support.

One regular event that is established in IWGIA's statutes is the Annual Forum, where matters of relevance to IWGIA are open to discussion by all members. The Annual Forum has consultative status as an advisory body to the Board. In 2006, the Forum focused on our own organisation, specifically the relationship between IWGIA's Secretariat and the local groups/members.

## LOCAL GROUPS

A group of members can form a local group or an interest group. They work on a voluntary basis, for example in areas of lobbying, publications, film festivals and educating on indigenous issues. The local groups do an important job in spreading awareness of indigenous peoples and IWGIA.

### Report from IWGIA OSLO – NORWAY

IWGIA Oslo was revived in 2003 and is based at the University of Oslo. Members are students of social anthropology, environmental geography and film at different levels and non-students with a mainly anthropological background. Activities are concentrated around disseminating information to students, journalists, the wider public and also to government institutions via consultations, debates, lectures, films, etc.

In 2006, IWGIA Oslo's office provided an information service, a webpage and access to a wide electronic information distribution network. It organized lectures and showed films at the Museum of Cultural History and also at the Ethnographic

Film Seminar, along with the Department of Social Anthropology, University of Oslo. With the Latin America Groups and U-landsseminaret, the group jointly organized panel debates at the University of Oslo on various occasions.

IWGIA Oslo has also cooperated closely, in particular, with the Sami House in Oslo around several activities, showed films in cooperation with Ethnic World Production (Mikkel Gaup) and organized a panel debate in cooperation with the Latin America Groups in Oslo.

In addition, IWGIA Oslo has, for documentary purposes, filmed a meeting in relation to Mindoro-representatives visiting from the Philippines (a mining company issue), provided literature and sources to journalists, students and others, been consulted by a German television series, and worked hard to sell an Amazon indigenous art and photo exhibition.

### Report from IWGIA GOTHENBURG – SWEDEN

On an organizational level, IWGIA Gothenburg sent delegates to two meetings in



IWGIA's Annual Forum 2006, The National Museum, Copenhagen - Photo: Espen Wæhle



2006. On June 2, Stefan Permanto attended the IWGIA Board Meeting in Helsingør, Denmark and reported back to his fellow members with satisfaction regarding the new and positive approach of the Secretariat to the work and future of local groups. Two other members, Mikael Johansson and Mats Ris, attended the IWGIA Annual Forum in Copenhagen from November 24-25. Although the topic of this meeting was rather unusual (our own internal structure), they nevertheless found the discussions and explanations necessary and very important.

At home, Dan Rosengren attended the Gothenburg International Book Fair from September 21-24 as a speaker invited by the Stockholm-based organization Svalorna Latinamerika (The Swallows of Latin America). He presented IWGIA and gave a talk about the importance of native language in the indigenous peoples' political struggle and ability to participate in democratic processes in Latin America.

In another area of activity, IWGIA Gothenburg made three economic contributions to cultural projects in South America during 2006. Thanks to Anders Burman's commitment in Bolivia, financial support of SEK 3,000 was granted to Ms Mariela Ticona, a young Aymara woman, in order to cover the travel costs and

project expenses for her examination work on Aymara ceramics and handicrafts in rural regions of La Paz (this funding was actually granted in 2005 although the project was carried out in 2006). Ms Ticona's report on the project was sent to IWGIA Gothenburg in February 2007. Another contribution was made to the cultural organization Qulla Uta in Pampahasi, La Paz, in order to cover the printing and publishing costs of informational materials.

With regard to Stefan Permanto's project and fieldwork among the Q'eqchi' Maya in the municipality of Chisec, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, IWGIA Gothenburg also made a contribution of SEK 3,000 to support a local group of elders called Los Ancianos and their work promoting the creation of a cultural center, which is planned as a common meeting place for its members, where workshops can be hosted, etc. In this regard, the elders have also established a small store in order to generate some income with which to continue the activities at the center. IWGIA Gothenburg will monitor the work and is anticipating a report from the local organizers. Similar small contributions are also planned for 2007.



IWGIA's Annual Forum 2006, The National Museum, Copenhagen - Photo: Egon Wanlie

## **Report from IWGIA ZURICH – SWITZERLAND**

The activities of IWGIA Zurich during 2006 were limited to maintaining our office in Zurich, at least administratively. We lacked the people to revive the local group at the beginning of 2006, prior to Irina Wenk's departure to the field. The local group still consists of Yumiko Toh, Danilo Geiger and Irina Wenk. None of us were directly active during 2006 however.

Irina Wenk left to work in Mindanao, Philippines at the beginning of May 2006. For this reason, very unfortunately, she was not able to attend the IWGIA Annual Forum in Copenhagen in November 2006, where the future of IWGIA local groups was discussed. During her time in the field, she has responded to e-mails sent to IWGIA Zurich and has thus kept up a minimal presence of the local group. Meanwhile, Yumi Toh took care of incoming postal mail in Zurich.

Throughout 2006, Danilo Geiger was tied up with the publication (forthcoming, to appear in May 2007) of an edited volume on the issue of settlers on indigenous territories. Entitled 'Frontier Encounters: Indigenous Communities and Settlers in Asia and Latin America', it will appear in the IWGIA Documents series. In August 2006, Irina Wenk also finished a first paper on the Matigsalug, which will appear in a second volume edited by Danilo Geiger in the context of a five-year research project financed by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) and Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC).

Yumi Toh was engaged in full-time teaching at a school in Zurich and has been busy drafting her MA thesis.

Since February 2006, IWGIA Zurich has been a latent member/support organization of the SwissPro-ILO196, a coalition of advocacy and development cooperation organizations in Switzerland working to-

wards ratification of ILO Convention 169 by the Swiss government. Upon her return to Switzerland, Irina Wenk intends to participate more actively in this coalition as a representative of IWGIA Zurich.

## **Report from IWGIA COPENHAGEN – DENMARK**

A year has passed since a new generation of volunteers were handed the keys to the castle, or more exactly the keys to the secretariat, and the statutes from the previous board of the Danish local group.

We are proud to announce that we have initiated a number of different activities, including offering visits to high schools and other institutes for higher education that will give students an opportunity to learn more about IWGIA and indigenous peoples.

Other activities include viewing and reviewing the vast catalogue of documentary movies in IWGIA's secretariat, starting a newsletter, a blog and a website and organising public meetings and seminars, all of which aim to support the work of making IWGIA even more visible and accessible to anyone who might have, or might develop, an interest in indigenous peoples' issues.

We hope that we can continue to draw in more volunteers and that we will be able to announce more activities in the near future.

## **Report from IWGIA FRANCE / GITPA**

During 2006 our main activities were:

- Development and maintenance of IWGIA's website in French (entry from [www.iwgia.org](http://www.iwgia.org)).
- Planning of an e-newsletter to be launched in mid-2007.

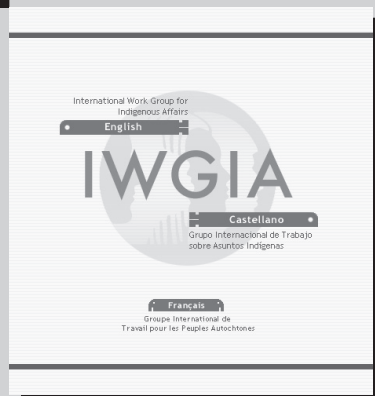
- Translation and publication of one issue of Indigenous Affairs: Collection Questions Autochtones. Paroles de Femmes Autochtones. We have distributed it to French-speaking indigenous peoples. We plan to publish two issues per year.
- Participation in United Nations meetings in New York and Geneva and lobbying of French representations, in cooperation with French-speaking indigenous representatives.
- Two activities with the financial support of the European Union: One activity is the creation of a database containing information on all French-speaking indigenous organizations, support organizations and independent resource persons. Another activity is the organization of a congress for the French-speaking indigenous peoples' network in Morocco. The congress, 1er Congrès Mondial de la Coordination Autochtone Francophone, took place in Agadir, Morocco from 2-6 November and was jointly organized by IWGIA France/GITPA and Tamunt n Iffus (the local indigenous peoples' organization). It was very successful, and was well supported by the Organizing Committee, which comprised male and female indigenous representatives from seven regions (North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, Canada/Quebec, French Guyana, New Caledonia and French Polynesia).
- Involvement in establishing a coalition of French-speaking indigenous peoples, Coordination Autochtone Francophone (CAF). More information is available through the GITPA website.
- Work on raising awareness among the anthropological community (academia and museums) and French-speaking citizens around indigenous issues.

IWGIA's Annual Forum 2006, The National Museum, Copenhagen - Photo: Espen Washle



## WEBSITE

IWGIA's website, in English, Spanish and French (coordinated by IWGIA's local group in France), has developed substantially over the years and now plays a crucial role in disseminating the information needed by people who are working to promote indigenous rights. It contains a vast amount of information on indigenous issues, international processes relating to indigenous peoples, news and events from the indigenous world, etc. It also gives interested people an insight into what IWGIA is, how the organisation started and how it operates. New members can sign up through the website and our new publications are presented there, along with information on how to order them.



In 2006, the number of visitors increased by 300%. A number of new initiatives implemented over the course of the year are likely to have contributed to this substantial increase in visitor numbers:

- **Country Profiles**, which contain extensive information on indigenous peoples and the issues affecting them in selected countries. The following seven country profiles were produced: Argentina, Botswana, Greenland, India, Laos, Malaysia and the Philippines. More country profiles will be uploaded throughout 2007.
- **The IWGIA Newsletter** is an electronic newsletter providing news and updates from the indigenous world, and covering new publications and new developments on IWGIA's website. During 2006, six newsletters were sent out, each to more than 650 people.
- **Thematic Focus** is an area that elaborates on different issues of importance to indigenous peoples. The themes primarily follow those of IWGIA's publication, *Indigenous Affairs*, which is published three to four times a year. In Thematic Focus, the visitor will find a number of links to reports and articles by other organizations and journals that document and analyse different aspects of the issue in question. The intention is to serve as an entry point for readers who wish to explore the issues further.
- **Free downloads of publications.** A number of IWGIA's publications have been made available to download, including the yearly publication *The Indigenous World* and the journal *Indigenous Affairs*. On the Spanish website, back copies of *Indigenous Affairs* since 1981 have been scanned and are available to download. On the English website, all issues since 1996 can now be downloaded.
- **Photo archive.** IWGIA's general photo archive contains more than 16,000 photos from all over the world and it is continuously being updated and expanded. More than 1,000 pictures from the photo archive were made available on the website in 2006.



## PUBLICATIONS 2006

**P**ublications have been one of IWGIA's core activities since the very beginning. IWGIA has published one of the most comprehensive collections of documentation and reflection on indigenous peoples' struggle for survival and recognition.

Over the past 30 years, IWGIA has published extensively on crucial issues and developments affecting indigenous peoples all over the world. IWGIA continues to be at the forefront of reflecting the most significant issues of concern to indigenous peoples.

IWGIA's publications are written by indigenous and non-indigenous experts on culture, society, history, international law and human rights. Concrete themes that have been covered in recent publications include: self-determination, territorial rights, regional human rights mechanisms, political participation and racism.

Readers of IWGIA's publications are experts, activists and researchers seeking to be informed and updated on the developments and challenges facing the indigenous peoples of the world.

The majority of IWGIA's publications are in English and Spanish. However, IWGIA has also recently published in French, Kiswahili (East Africa), Tagalog (Philippines), Bahasa Indonesia, Thai and Danish.

IWGIA's publications are published on a non-profit basis.

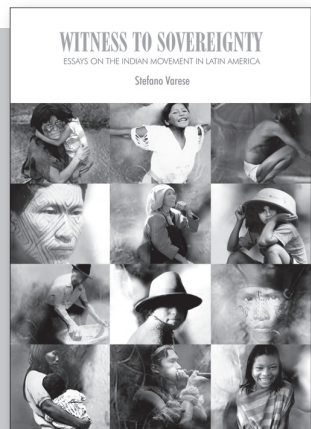
IWGIA's books are distributed worldwide by IWGIA and by professional distributors in North America, the United Kingdom and Malaysia.

## PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH

### WITNESS TO SOVEREIGNTY

ESSAYS ON THE INDIAN MOVEMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

**T**his book tells the story of the 30-year period during which "indigenous sovereignty" emerged from five centuries of banishment, first as an unauthorized and unspeakable taboo and then later as a major topic of national political contention. Topics explored include denouncing repression against indigenous peoples in international fora; working on international legal instruments for indigenous rights; a pioneering land titling program for indigenous communities in the Peruvian Amazon; innovative bilingual-transcultural education and "cultural worker" training in Oaxaca, plus work with transnational organizations of indigenous immigrants in California.



Stefano Varese

**IWGIA 2006**

302 pages

ISBN 87-91563-21-6

ISSN 0105-4503

## PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH

### INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN AFRICA: THE FORGOTTEN PEOPLES?

THE AFRICAN COMMISSION'S WORK ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN AFRICA

### PEUPLES AUTOCHTONES D'AFRIQUE: LES PEUPLES OUBLIÉS ?

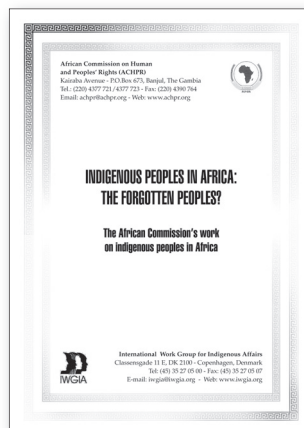
TRAVAIL DE LA COMMISSION AFRICAINE SUR LES PEUPLES AUTOCHTONES D'AFRIQUE

This book is a summary report of the *Report of the African Commission's Working Group of Experts on Indigenous Populations/Communities* (ACHPR & IWGIA 2005)

**ACHPR & IWGIA 2006**

29 pages (English part) - 31 pages (French part)

ISBN: 87-91563-24-0



## PUBLICATIONS IN FRENCH

### COLLECTION QUESTIONS AUTOCHTONES

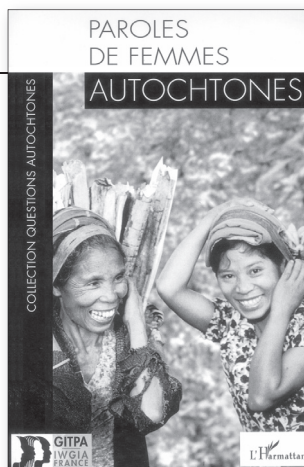
### PAROLES DE FEMMES AUTOCHTONES

*Paroles de femmes Autochtones* est la traduction des N° 1-2/04 de *Indigenous Affairs* et N° 1-2/04 de *Asuntos Indígenas*, de la revue de IWGIA.

**GITPA / IWGIA France 2006**

176 pages

ISBN: 2-296-01231-0



## PUBLICATIONS IN SPANISH

### Informe IWGIA 1

### ARGENTINA: EL CASO LHAKA HONHAT

Argentina no ha llevado a cabo medidas efectivas para titular los territorios indígenas, no obstante haberse reconocido los derechos de propiedad comunitaria al nivel de la Constitución Nacional de 1994.

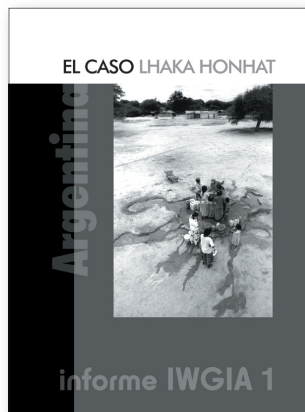
Más de diez años han pasado y para poder acceder a este derecho los indígenas deben encarar largos procesos de reclamo administrativo y judicial. Mientras estos procesos se desarrollan, las tierras son invadidas sin ningún control por parte del Estado. Tal es el caso de las 45 comunidades organizadas como Asociación Lhaka Honhat que reclaman al Gobierno el título de propiedad de sus tierras.

Este Informe, abre una nueva serie de publicaciones de IWGIA sobre temas urgentes que afectan a las comunidades indígenas.

IWGIA & CELS 2006

40 páginas

ISBN: 9788791563256



Morita Carrasco &  
Silvina Zimerman

## PUBLICATIONS IN RUSSIAN

### IWGIA POSOBIE POSTOIANNYI FORUM PO VOPROSAM KORENNYH NARODOV (IWGIA HANDBOOK – THE PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES)

The handbook provides basic information on the nature of the new UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in Russian, the aim being to enable indigenous organisations to have greater influence within this new body. It covers the first four sessions of the Permanent Forum.

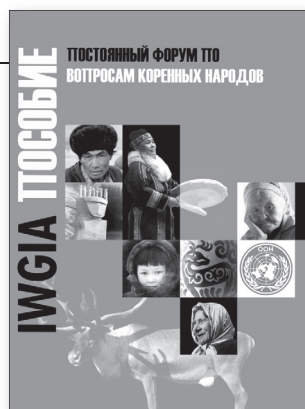
Translation from English into Russian:

Nadezhda Pochestneva and Zoya Shahbazian

IWGIA 2006

115 pages

ISBN 9788791563263

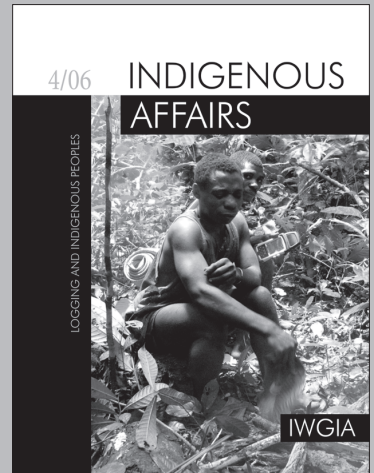
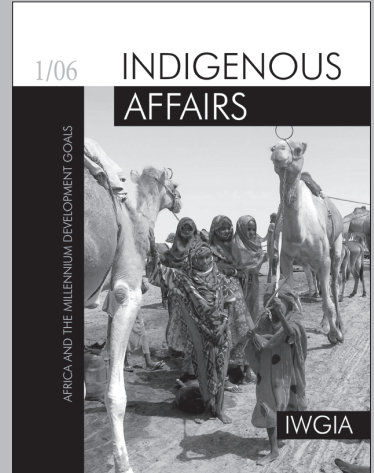
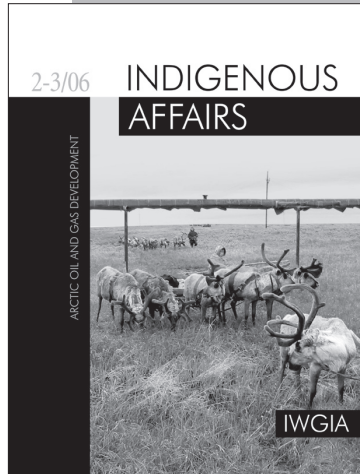


Lola García-Alix

# INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS

## IWGIA'S QUARTERLY JOURNAL

IWGIA's quarterly journal is thematically focussed on indigenous issues and is written by indigenous and non-indigenous experts, scholars and activists.

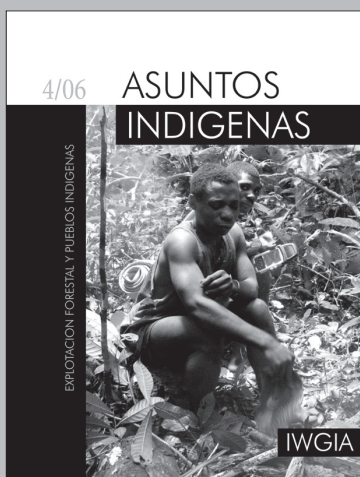
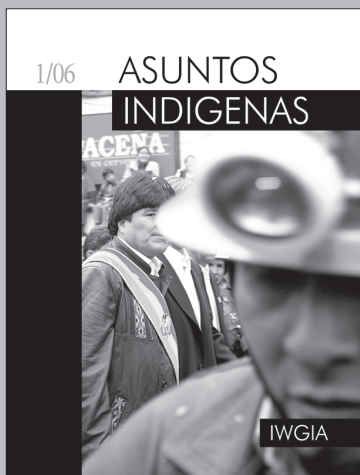
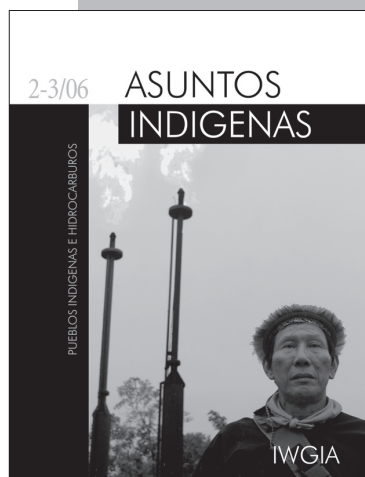


### THEMES 2006

- 1/2006 Africa and the Millennium Development Goals
- 2-3/2006 Arctic Oil and Gas Development
- 4/2006 Logging and Indigenous Peoples



# ASUNTOS INDÍGENAS



## TEMAS 2006

- 1/2006 Desarrollo del Milenio
- 2-3/2006 Pueblos Indígenas e Hidrocarburos
- 4/2006 Explotación Forestal y Pueblos Indígenas

## THE INDIGENOUS WORLD - EL MUNDO INDIGENA

This Yearbook covers the period January-December 2005. IWGIA's Yearbook is issued every year in May. Its purpose is to provide an update on the state of affairs of indigenous peoples worldwide.

Thanks to the contributions from indigenous and non-indigenous scholars and activists, *The Indigenous World 2006* gives an overview of crucial developments in 2005 that have impacted on the indigenous peoples of the world.

The book includes:

- Region and Country reports covering most of the indigenous world.
- Updated information on the international and regional processes relating to indigenous peoples.

*The Indigenous World* is a source of information and an indispensable tool for those who need to be informed about the most recent issues and developments within the indigenous world.

### IWGIA 2006

(English, 576 pages )

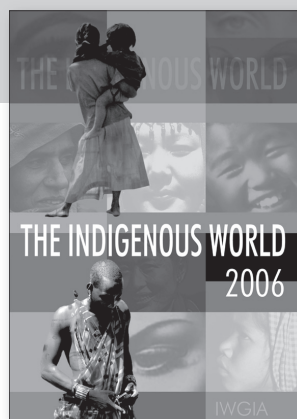
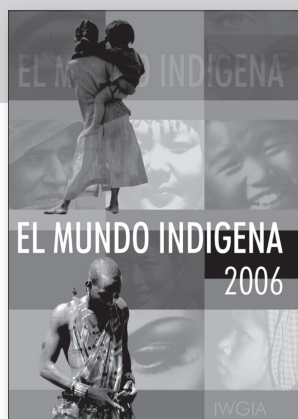
ISBN 87-91563-18-6

ISSN 1024-0217

(español, 608 páginas)

ISBN 87-91563-19-4

ISSN 1024-4573



## REVIEWS IN 2006

In 2006, IWGIA received notice that the following titles had been reviewed:

### *Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Southern Africa*

Edited by Robert K. Hitchcock and Diana Vinding. IWGIA 2004

Reviewed in: *African Studies Review*, Volume 48, Number 3, December 2005

### *The Indigenous World 2006*

Edited by Sille Stidsen. IWGIA 2006

Reviewed in: *Buenos Aires Herald*, June 26, 2006

# IWGIA - ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2006

## Profit and Loss Account 2006 (DKK)

		2006	2005
note	<b>Receipts</b>		
	General subsidies .....	5.334.418	5.281.931
2	Other income .....	484.410	376.181
	<b>Total receipts .....</b>	<b>5.818.828</b>	<b>5.658.112</b>
	<b>Expenditure</b>		
	<b>Projects and Programs</b>		
	Expenditure, co-financing with EU-Program, Artic projects etc. ....	(109.591)	(196.312)
		<b>5.709.237</b>	<b>5.461.800</b>
	<b>Publications</b>		
	Publication expenditure Covered by projects and programs .....	(306.421)	(156.218)
		<b>5.402.817</b>	<b>5.305.582</b>
	<b>Capacity expenditure</b>		
	Meetings and conferences.....	(390.063)	(322.923)
	Staff expenditure .....	(7.113.502)	(6.907.320)
	Secretariat expenditure.....	(1.819.620)	(1.861.590)
	Implementation funds from projects and programs.....	4.571.492	4.067.057
	<b>Carried forward to next year .....</b>	<b>651.125</b>	<b>280.806</b>
	<b>Received Project and Program Subsidies and Grants 2006</b>		
	Total subsidies and grants .....	<b>23.458.641</b>	<b>24.652.788</b>
	<b>Expenditure Projects and Programs</b>		
	The Danish Foreign Ministry, DANIDA.....	15.030.591	15.649.438
	The European Commission .....	2.132.564	874.413
	The Norwegian Foreign Ministry, NORAD .....	2.362.970	2.359.720
	The Finnish Foreign Ministry .....	707.872	521.481
	The Danish Foreign Ministry, East support 2004-06.....	1.823.293	338.027
	Danida, East Support, start 2006.....	-	1.749.140
	Danida, ACHPR-support .....	1.436.373	887.416
	Canadian Embassy.....	55.000	0
	Landmarks in Brazil .....	371.489	0
	Solhvervsfonden .....	-	
	Instituto de Promocion de Estudio Spain.....	121.536	
	WWF .....	-	39.711
	<b>Total expenditures Projects and Programs .....</b>	<b>24.041.687</b>	<b>22.419.347</b>

**Balance Sheet 31 December 2006 (DKK)**

<b>Assets</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>		
Deposits .....	6.293	103.865
Shares, Sydbank .....	13.440	7.629
<b>Total Fixed Assets.....</b>	<b>19.733</b>	<b>111.493</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>		
<b>Outstanding Accounts</b>		
Outstanding amounts from subscription sales, etc.....	40.664	82.399
Account between IWGIA and DANIDA .....	-	1.974.931
Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund .....	181.519	114.238
Other amounts outstanding .....	91.655	6.872
Prepaid for publications 2006.....	-	0
<b>Total Outstanding Accounts .....</b>	<b>313.838</b>	<b>2.178.439</b>
<b>Liquid Assets</b>		
Liquid assets .....	1.819.966	1.807.336
Andrew's Fund.....	50.083	68.174
<b>Total Liquid Assets .....</b>	<b>1.870.049</b>	<b>1.875.510</b>
<b>Programs and Projects</b>		
Prepaid for projects 2006.....	-	0
Deposits at project accounts .....	4.893.724	2.999.831
<b>Total Programs and Projects.....</b>	<b>4.893.724</b>	<b>2.999.831</b>
<b>Total Current Assets .....</b>	<b>7.077.611</b>	<b>7.053.779</b>
<b>Total Assets.....</b>	<b>7.097.343</b>	<b>7.165.273</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity Capital</b>		
Capital account as at January 1, 2006 .....	2.000.941	1.720.135
Carried forward from "Profit and Loss Account" .....	651.125	280.806
<b>Equity Capital as at 31 December 2006 .....</b>	<b>2.652.066</b>	<b>2.000.941</b>
<b>Debt</b>		
Account between IWGIA and DANIDA .....	50.877	0
Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund.....	-	0
Accrued expenses.....	278.943	424.064
Holiday pay .....	757.500	775.000
Andrew's Fund.....	48.409	68.174
<b>Total Debt .....</b>	<b>1.135.730</b>	<b>1.267.237</b>
<b>Activities carried forward to next year.....</b>	<b>3.309.549</b>	<b>3.897.095</b>
<b>Total Liabilities.....</b>	<b>7.097.344</b>	<b>7.165.273</b>



## Notes to the Annual Accounts (DKK)

### Note 1

#### General Subsidies

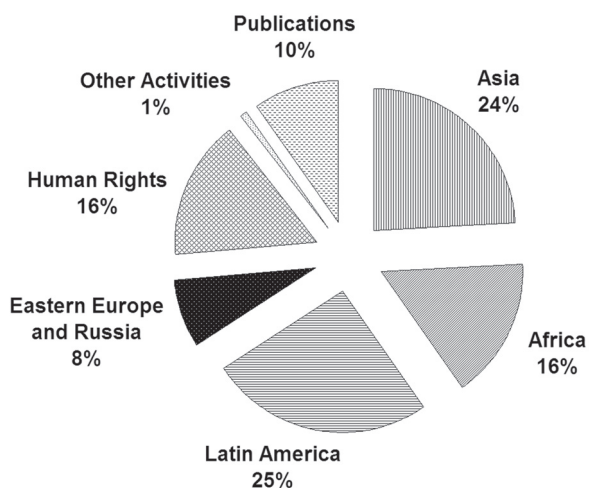
The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA .....	2.460.000	2.400.000
The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NORAD .....	1.512.301	1.510.240
The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SIDA .....	1.281.898	1.287.108
National numbers game subsidies (Lotto) .....	80.219	84.584
<b>Total General Subsidies .....</b>	<b>5.334.418</b>	<b>5.281.931</b>

### Note 2

#### Other Receipts

Subscriptions and sale to non-subscribers .....	244.183	307.476
Private contributions .....	46.627	45.049
Miscellaneous receipts .....	146.381	12.785
Interest accrued .....	47.219	10.871
<b>Total Other Receipts .....</b>	<b>484.410</b>	<b>376.181</b>

### Regional distribution of Programs



## CHALLENGES AND FUTURE PLANS

The biggest overall challenge for IWGIA in the coming year or years will be to lobby African governments in particular to adopt the Draft Declaration, and several initiatives are already underway, in collaboration with partners and other organisations in our network. Another challenge is to ensure that the UN Human Rights Council includes indigenous issues on its working agenda and allows the participation of indigenous peoples in its sessions.

Some of the challenges identified by the IWGIA Board in 2006 will be high on the agenda of the organisation in 2007, including the increasing polarisation within the indigenous movement and its capacity to deal with increased external pressures from governments and industries.

IWGIA also faces the institutional challenge of maintaining a sound financial basis in a context of changing policy environments and shifting donor priorities.

To address these challenges and others, below are some of the new initiatives planned for 2007:

- Together with other indigenous stakeholders, IWGIA will conduct targeted lobbying of African governments around the Draft Declaration.
- IWGIA will explore what it will take for the organisation to become an even more important “information centre”, globally, on indigenous issues. Further development of our website, employment of a librarian and plans for annual international conferences are just some of the actions in this regard.
- The Board will follow-up on the successful partner visits to Kenya in 2005 by holding its first meeting in 2007 in Peru, which will enable Board members to discuss the future of the indigenous movement based on first-hand experience from some of IWGIA’s programmes on the ground.
- New applications for funding with which to continue our pioneering activities in Russia and with the Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities under the African Commission will be made in 2007.

Generally, the year will be marked by a new director who, together with the staff and the Board, will analyse IWGIA’s priorities and ways of working in order to strategise on the changes that would be fruitful in order to enhance IWGIA’s positive impact on indigenous peoples’ rights.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

IWGIA would like to thank all its donors for their financial support. Without them, our work would not be possible. We would like to thank our main donors over the years, the Nordic Foreign Ministries and the European Commission. Their grants are invaluable to our planning and activities, and we are grateful for their ongoing support.

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

We would also like to thank those persons and organisations that have contributed to our publications with articles and photos.





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