

AWGIA



ANNUAL REPORT
2011



ANNUAL REPORT 2011

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English proofreading: Elaine Bolton

Cover and typesetting: Jorge Monrás

Printing: Eksskolens Trykkeri, Copenhagen, Denmark

Cover image: Maasai Woman, Tanzania

Photo: Thomas Skielboe, 2011

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 human rights, self-determination, their right to territory, control of land and resources, cultural integrity, and the right to development. IWGIA's activities focus on human rights advocacy, 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. 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 370 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.

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REPORT FROM THE BOARD

Indigenous peoples' right to participate in decision-making processes was high up the national and international indigenous agenda in 2011. There was special focus on the states' duty to consult indigenous peoples in order to seek their free, prior and informed consent when planning issues that will affect their lives and futures, not least in relation to large infrastructure projects and extractive activities.

Besides being the timely focus of both the UN Expert Mechanism and the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, the issue of the rights to consultation and to free, prior and informed consent - or rather their lack of implementation (the failure to respect these rights) - was at the core of innumerable social conflicts between states, businesses and indigenous peoples during the year.

Alongside the escalating global race for natural resources can be seen an emerging polarisation and radicalisation of positions around extractive activities and an increasing trend on the part of private companies to defend their economic interests with back-up from the military, the police and/or armed private security forces, who are allowed to operate with impunity. In contrast, many indigenous and local peoples face arrest and heavy prison sentences when they stage social protests.

IWGIA believes that the only sustainable alternative to the ongoing development aggression is to promote rights-based development and to get both business and donor agencies on board. IWGIA therefore welcomes initiatives such as the establishment of the UN Working Group on human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, the new EU Corporate Social Responsibility Strategy, and the increase in national rights-based foreign aid policies. In 2012, IWGIA has thus already actively engaged in lobbying for indigenous peoples' rights in relation to both the newly-established UN Working Group and the formulation of a new rights-based Danish Development Cooperation Strategy.

Breaking new ground

Despite the many setbacks and conflicts that characterized 2011, some positive developments could also be seen. The inclusion of indigenous representatives in national working groups on REDD+ in the Central African Republic, Kenya, Tanzania, Nepal and Indonesia, gives reason for optimism because these processes seem to be driving the opening up of new spaces for indigenous participation in other areas as well, and pushing for the official recognition of indigenous peoples more broadly.

The issue of participation was also at the centre of the discussions on the upcoming World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, which will take place in 2014. Throughout the year, indige-

nous peoples stressed the importance of being equally involved in the planning, preparation and celebration of the World Conference if the UN is to live up to its own commitments, as expressed in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. IWGIA strongly supports this claim and will closely follow the new path being forged in the UN system by indigenous peoples and will support their endeavours to secure indigenous peoples' full and effective participation in this process.

The Human Rights Council also paid particular attention to the issue of indigenous peoples' participation in the UN system during 2011 and requested that the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the competent UN bodies, prepare a detailed document on ways and means of promoting the participation of indigenous peoples' own institutions within the UN, given their different status from civil society organizations and the fact that they are not always organized as non-governmental organizations. This crucial report is expected to be presented at the 21st session of the Human Rights Council in September 2012.

IWGIA in 2011

In 2011, IWGIA supported 21 publications, 60 projects in South America, Africa, Asia and Russia and supported the participation of 68 indigenous representatives in 14 international and regional meetings.

Although promoting the rights of indigenous peoples and, not least, their practical implementation is a constant and often uphill battle, we believe that IWGIA's approach, which supports initiatives that combine local capacity building, awareness raising and legal assistance with national, regional and international advocacy, is a fruitful way to push for change.

Good examples are the empowerment of the Maasai in the Tanzanian Loliondo region through awareness raising, capacity building, legal assistance and international advocacy, who are now able to negotiate with the local authorities and find peaceful solutions regarding land use; and the increased sensitivity about Batwa issues in Rwanda, created through a combination of institutional support to empower the Batwa's own organisation to communicate, document human rights abuses and lobby decision-makers, combined with international lobbying and awareness raising. Another is the fact that, when at the end of 2011, a draft ASEAN Human Rights Declaration was developed; it included several articles on indigenous peoples, despite the fact that ASEAN has thus far considered the issue an entirely domestic concern. An exchange between the African Commission's Working Group on Indigenous Peoples and the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights organised by IWGIA, was instrumental in bringing about this result.

One of the focuses of IWGIA's work in 2011 was the role of indigenous peoples in the implementation of UNESCO's World Heritage Convention and, particularly, the lack of implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in this context. IWGIA is currently working on a publication on this issue. In September 2011, IWGIA formally requested the establishment of operational relations with UNESCO. The organization is planning to continue this engagement with UNESCO in the context of the World Heritage Convention, not least during the Convention's 40th anniversary in 2012.

In this annual report, we have chosen to highlight these and other specific results and innovative approaches. They represent but a few examples of our activities, however. Many of our activities entail long-term processes involving year-long engagement with our indigenous partners and continuous and multifaceted and multilevel advocacy.

At IWGIA, we are very happy to see that our efforts have been acknowledged via a new and increased three-year core funding agreement with Norad. This means that we will be able to strengthen the focus on indigenous women in our local project activities and, not least, continue our awareness raising work in the form of producing books, manuals, briefing notes and reports on indigenous issues.

IWGIA has always been at the fore in terms of providing information on indigenous peoples' rights and documenting human rights abuses. As was once again stressed at our partner meeting in March 2012, this part of our work is highly appreciated by our indigenous partners, and by the various governments, NGOs, UN agencies and mechanisms that require and use our publications in their daily work. IWGIA also intends to increase the use of audio-visual materials and social media to provide information on specific issues and mechanisms and to lobby relevant stakeholders.

Misappropriation of funds

In 2011, the Board and Secretariat paid particular attention to developing new internal procedures in order to strengthen leadership and internal control mechanisms. Very regrettably, in April 2012, the management discovered - despite elaborate control mechanisms and procedures - that IWGIA had been the victim of a major misappropriation of funds. On 5 May 2012, the organization requested a police investigation into the suspected misappropriation of funds by our Financial Officer, with a view to prosecuting the case in a court of law. Following the management's discovery of financial irregularities on 23 April 2012, and once legal advice had been obtained, the Financial Officer was suspended on 25 April 2012 and our auditors, Deloitte, were requested to undertake an investigation to ascertain the scope and

nature of the Financial Officer's possible misdemeanour. The auditor's report, delivered on 3 May 2012, concluded that it was highly probable that the Financial Officer had been responsible for serious irregularities during the 2009-2011 period. Our main donors, Norad and Danida, were immediately informed of the situation. At the time of submitting this report, IWGIA is, together with our donors, planning the return of misused project funds in such a way that will not affect our partners and ongoing projects, and making plans for a restructuring of our administration.

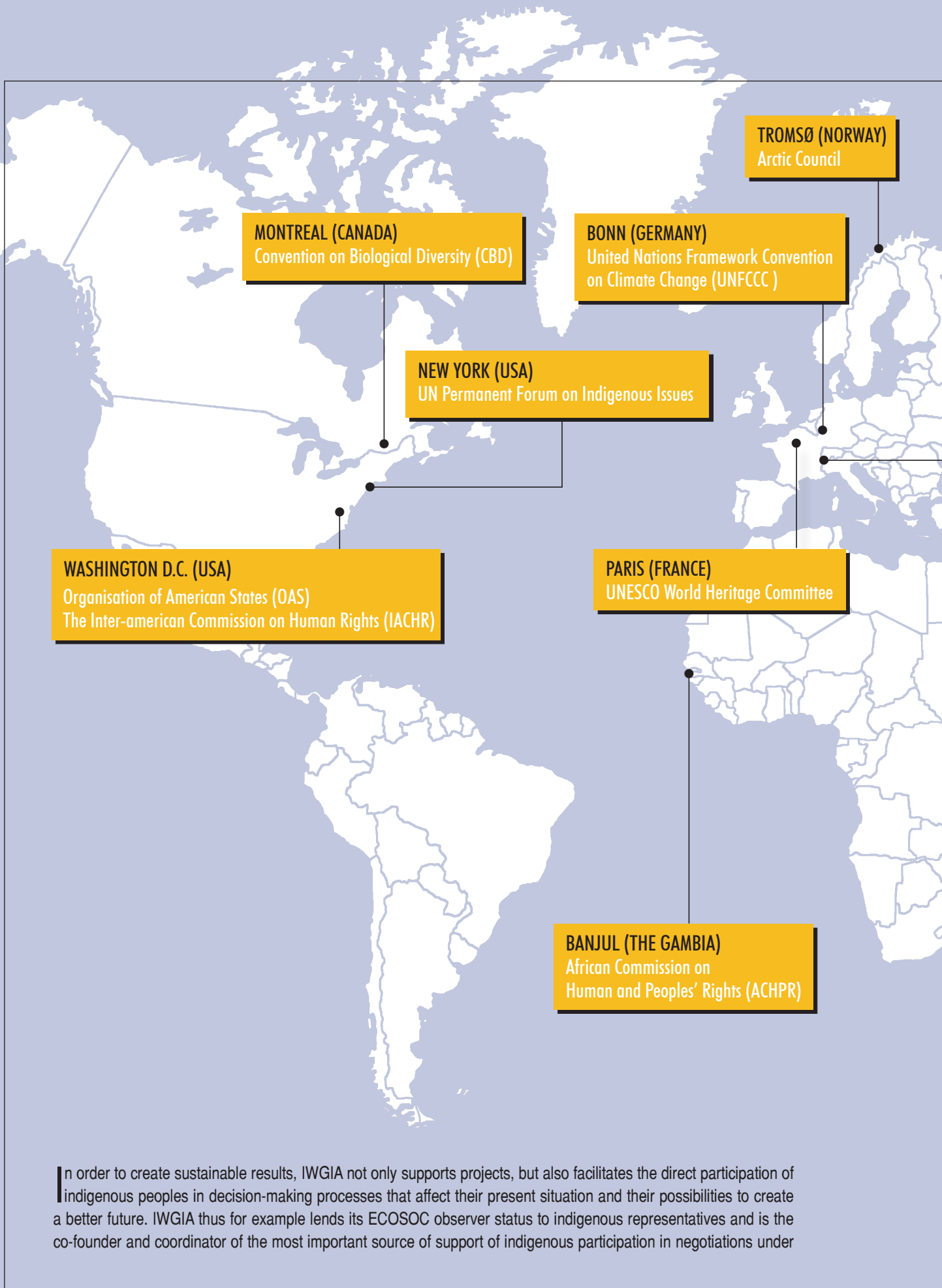
The Board

During 2011, IWGIA's Board met four times - twice at the Secretariat in Copenhagen, and twice online via the help of Skype technology.

IWGIA's new statutes came into force in June. Among other things, these offer the opportunity to appoint two of the seven Board members, and to limit each member's time on the board to three consecutive terms. In August, the first appointed member, Frank Sejersen, took up his place on the Board and, in November, Gerard Persoon and Frederica Barclay were elected to the Board while Claire O'Brien was appointed - making the Board complete. The Board now comprises Frank Sejersen (Chair), Espen Wæhle (Vice Chair), Mark Nuttall, Gerard A. Persoon, Frederica Barclay, Claire Methven O'Brien and staff representative, Christina Nilsson.



Frank Sejersen



TROMSØ (NORWAY)
Arctic Council

MONTREAL (CANADA)
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

BONN (GERMANY)
United Nations Framework Convention
on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

NEW YORK (USA)
UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

WASHINGTON D.C. (USA)
Organisation of American States (OAS)
The Inter-american Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)

PARIS (FRANCE)
UNESCO World Heritage Committee

BANJUL (THE GAMBIA)
African Commission on
Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

In order to create sustainable results, IWGIA not only supports projects, but also facilitates the direct participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making processes that affect their present situation and their possibilities to create a better future. IWGIA thus for example lends its ECOSOC observer status to indigenous representatives and is the co-founder and coordinator of the most important source of support of indigenous participation in negotiations under

WHERE DOES IWGIA WORK

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ADVOCACY

GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)

UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC)
UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Universal Periodic Review (UPR)
Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

DURBAN (SOUTH AFRICA)

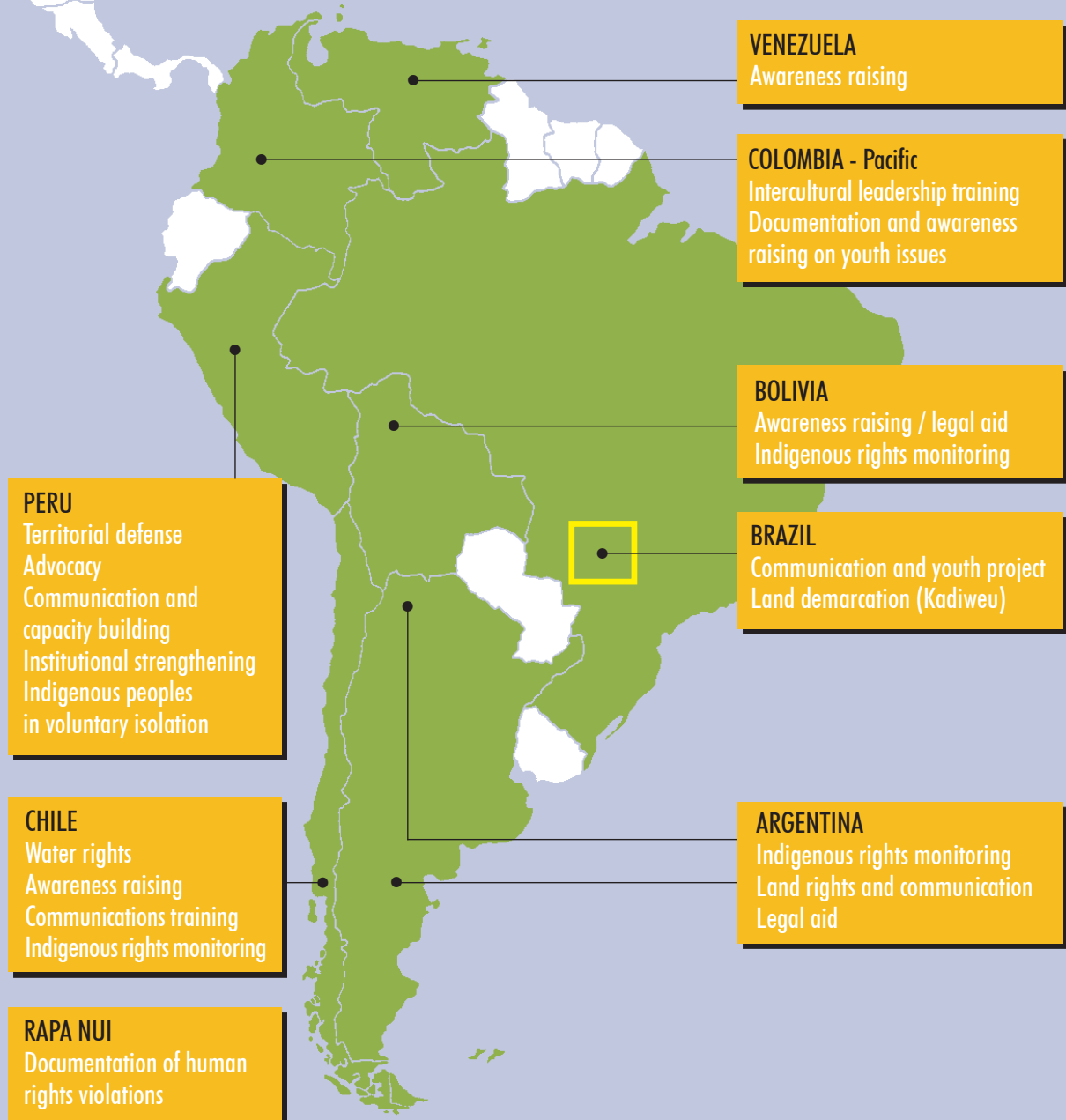
COP 17 of the UNFCCC

JAKARTA (INDONESIA)

ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)

the UN system, The Human Rights Fund. IWGIA also provides financial contributions to the Fund to Support the Implementation of indigenous peoples rights aiming at enabling the UN Mechanisms dealing specifically with indigenous peoples' rights to implement their mandates.

SOUTH AMERICA



There are approximately 28,000,000 **indigenous people in South America** divided into hundreds of distinct peoples. An increasing proportion of the indigenous population is today urban due to migration or forced displacement. Contrary to the legal achievements of the indigenous social movement, the security of their territories and resources has been severely affected in recent decades and they continuously struggle for their right to be consulted and express their free, prior and informed consent. In some countries, representatives of indigenous peoples have been able to position themselves within political structures of national or local governments, but there is still an enormous need for capacity building and leadership training. In South America, IWGIA mainly supports awareness raising, documentation of human rights violations, leadership training, and legal aid in defence of territories as well as the capacity building and information sharing between indigenous youth. In 2011 the Latin America programme supported 15 projects in 7 countries.

AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Indigenous rights advocacy
Documentation of human rights violations

KENYA

Land rights advocacy
Natural resource management
Legal monitoring
REDD
Indigenous rights advocacy
Womens rights

RWANDA

Radio awareness raising
Human rights advocacy /lobbying

NIGER

Documentation of human rights violations

CAMEROON

Indigenous rights advocacy
Indigenous rights training
Documentation and awareness raising

BURUNDI

Land distribution

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Indigenous rights advocacy
Documentation
Awareness raising and training

DCR

Documentation and awareness raising
Lobbying

SOUTH AFRICA

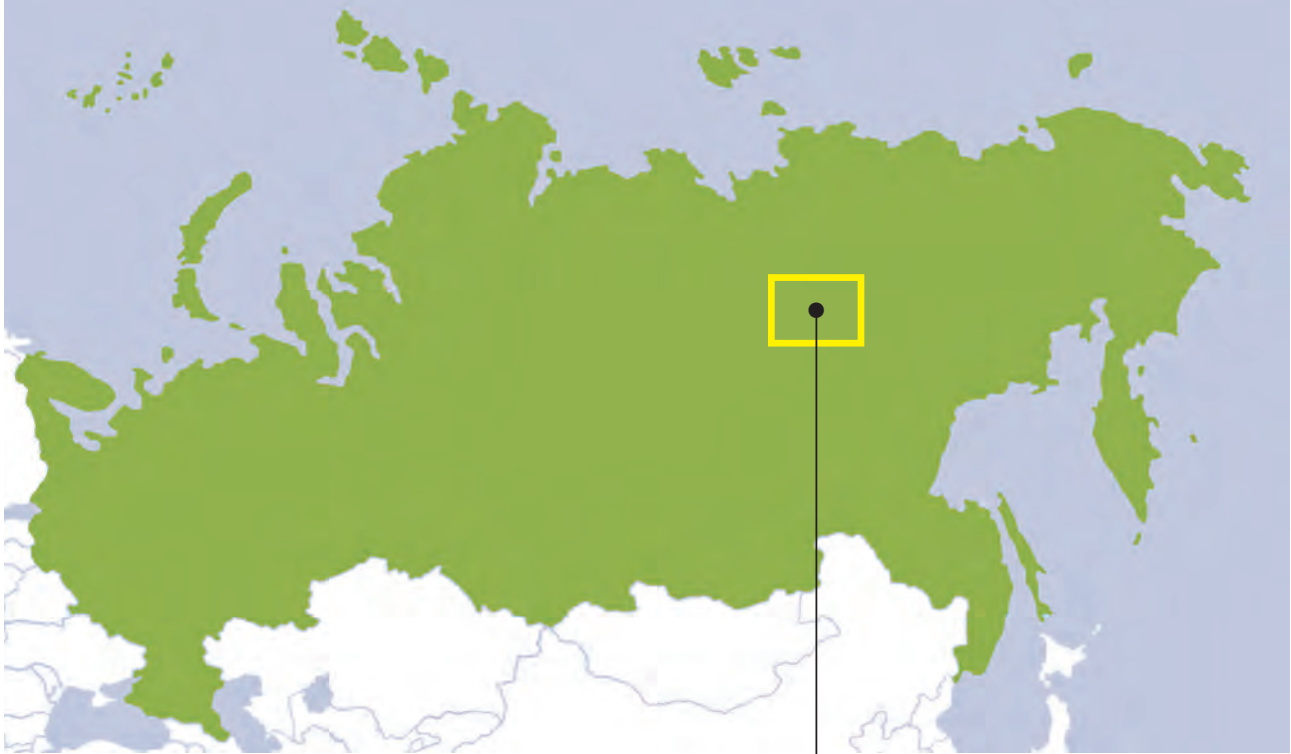
Indigenous rights training

TANZANIA

Indigenous rights advocacy
Strategic litigation
Land use planning and resource management

Indigenous peoples in Africa are generally understood as nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralists and hunter/gatherers who live in situations of marginalization and discrimination. They suffer from severe neglect, dispossession, human rights violations, and attempts of assimilation. Only very few African states have legal frameworks and policies addressing the situation and rights of indigenous peoples. However, positive developments are gradually taking place and the past decade has witnessed a more organized and mobilized indigenous civil society that is trying to make its voices heard and to advocate its own causes. IWGIA's work in Africa is focused on supporting capacity building of indigenous organizations to undertake effective advocacy work to secure collective rights to land and natural resources and address human rights violations. In 2011 the Africa Programme supported 20 projects in 8 countries besides projects implemented by the African Commission's Working Group for Indigenous Peoples /Communities.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION



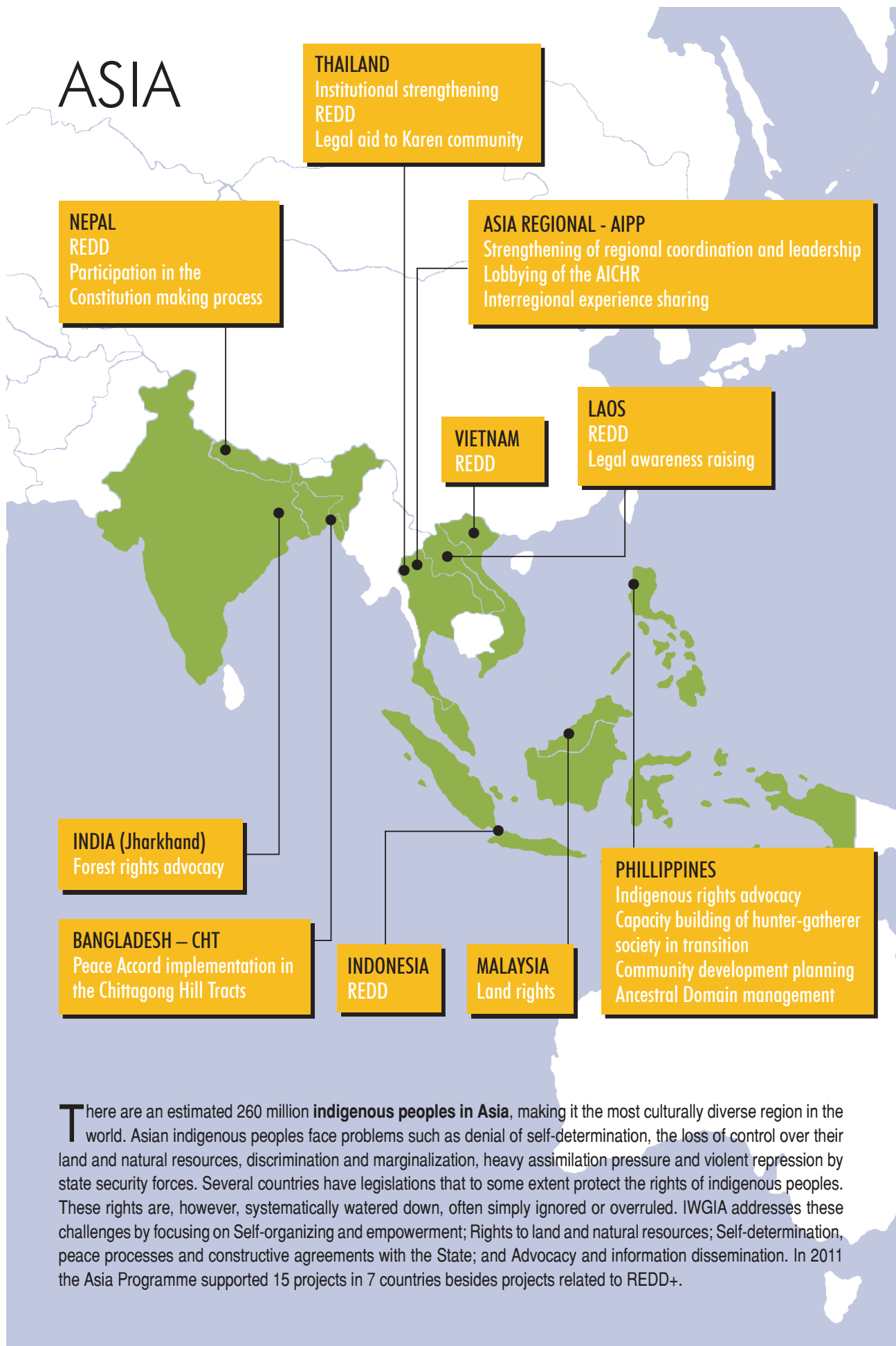
RUSSIA

Capacity building

Promotion of indigenous peoples rights

The **Russian Federation** is home to more than 250.000 indigenous individuals representing 100 peoples of which 41 are legally recognized. Their traditional territories are rich in fish, game, and reindeer but also oil, gas and minerals and they are therefore heavily affected by the impact of large energy projects, such as pipelines and hydroelectric dams, as well as intensifying mining activities. IWGIA supports the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON) in its advocacy work to protect existing legislation and push for its implementation. In 2011 direct support was given to two projects in Russia.

ASIA



There are an estimated 260 million **indigenous peoples in Asia**, making it the most culturally diverse region in the world. Asian indigenous peoples face problems such as denial of self-determination, the loss of control over their land and natural resources, discrimination and marginalization, heavy assimilation pressure and violent repression by state security forces. Several countries have legislations that to some extent protect the rights of indigenous peoples. These rights are, however, systematically watered down, often simply ignored or overruled. IWGIA addresses these challenges by focusing on Self-organizing and empowerment; Rights to land and natural resources; Self-determination, peace processes and constructive agreements with the State; and Advocacy and information dissemination. In 2011 the Asia Programme supported 15 projects in 7 countries besides projects related to REDD+.

AWARENESS RAISING

A precondition for decision-makers to be able to advance indigenous peoples' rights is that they are aware of the general situation facing indigenous peoples, their rights and the consequences of non-recognition/implementation of these rights. Solid documentation is a precondition for making indigenous peoples' situation and aspirations more visible, and generating debate on abuses of indigenous peoples' human rights, as well as formulating inputs to national and international policies and programmes. It forms the basis for awareness raising, advocacy, lobbying, training and sharing of experience. Publishing books, human rights reports, briefing papers, training manuals and audio-visual materials, as well as supporting indigenous organizations to produce their own publications and information material, has therefore always been one of IWGIA's main pillars of work. Together with our partner organizations, IWGIA also seeks to create broader public awareness about indigenous peoples' situation by, for example, organizing book launches and film screenings. Inviting prominent guest speakers presents valuable lobbying opportunities and also draws a larger crowd of press.

INFORMING STRUGGLES – IWGIAS'S YEARBOOK

"The arrival of the IWGIA yearbook revived my motivation to put more energy and effort again into the Wodaabe's collective, Djingo' and the rights of indigenous peoples in general."

Iez Thiry, human rights activist working with indigenous peoples in Niger

"The Indigenous World" is IWGIA's main channel for raising awareness of the situation of indigenous peoples worldwide. In 2011, the yearbook covered 58 countries and relevant indigenous rights processes. The extensive information found in the yearbook is used by indigenous rights activists around the globe both as an important advocacy tool and as a source of inspiration and hope.

"I congratulate IWGIA for continuing the publication of this Indigenous World book. This book is a great advocacy and campaign tool for indigenous peoples' rights. Many government officials, even military personnel, civil society from non-indigenous community and indigenous peoples are interested in it and really benefit from this information."

Sanjeeb Drong, General Secretary of Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Forum

REVALUING CULTURAL IDENTITY

In January 2011, IWGIA and the Pokot organization PEDP organized a launch of the book "Red Spotted Ox - a Pokot Life" (IWGIA 2010), which tells the history of the Pokot people. The organizers managed to attract solid press and government representation, including representatives from BRAND Kenya (government organization branding Kenya to the outside world), who found that the book contributed to demonstrating the country's valuable cultural diversity. These are very new tones, since the Pokot are otherwise mostly negatively perceived by national society. The event was covered by the main newspapers and TV stations but, more importantly, incited a movement among the Pokot themselves to revalue their cultural identity. The book has been widely distributed among Pokot communities and is used as teaching material in their schools.

SAYING WHAT GOVERNMENTS DON'T WANT TO HEAR

In 2011, the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh was a focal issue for the UN Permanent Forum after extensive lobby work by, among others, the international Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission whose international lobby work is facilitated by IWGIA. During its 10th session in May, a report on the status of implementation of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord of 1997 prepared by one of the expert members of the Permanent Forum was presented. The ensuing discussion by the Permanent Forum created a strong government response and was widely covered by the Bangladeshi media. The Bangladeshi government later took steps to further curtail the rights of the country's indigenous peoples by refusing to recognise them as indigenous peoples in the constitutional amendment and by imposing further restrictions on the work of local organisations and on contact to foreigners. Although clearly not an immediately positive result, this does underline the need to use international events and instruments to raise awareness of what is really going on in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.



RAISING POLITICAL AWARENESS ON THE AIR

In Rwanda, radio has proved to be a powerful tool to reach out to both remote communities and the general public. A radio talk programme supported by IWGIA has put even very remote Batwa communities into contact with the indigenous organization. It has made listeners aware of their rights and the possibilities they have for effecting change. The radio programme has, moreover, raised the issue of the Batwa and their problems in the wider Rwandan society and stimulated dialogue between Batwa organizations and the government, which has otherwise feigned a brutal ignorance of the Batwa for years. The government has now started to provide direct financial support to IWGIA's partner organization, COPORWA.

SENSITIZING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS

"Now, I try not only to do my job as a government legal representative but with situation of violation of the rights of an individual ... or a community, I am more sensitive to their plight and would rather seek a way that will be beneficial to both parties [government and community] rather than a strict literal application of the law".

Nigerian government representative in evaluation of Regional Sensitization Seminar

As legal frameworks improve, there is a growing need to raise the awareness of those that are implementing and monitoring the law. In 2011, this was the aim of two major events organised by the African Commission. In August, a regional seminar contributed to sensitizing a total of 65 delegates representing states, national human rights institutions, UN agencies, and NGOs from East and Central Africa on indigenous issues. In September, the University of Pretoria in South Africa offered - for the first time ever at an African university - a course on the rights of indigenous peoples targeting senior government officials. An ACHPR film and series on indigenous peoples in African countries, published by IWGIA, were used as teaching materials.

BREAKING TABOOS

In Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, urbanization is rapidly encroaching onto indigenous territories. Here, the indigenous youth association AJI is using radio programmes to shed light on, marginalization and the increasing problem of youth suicide. Such issues are not usually openly addressed and the programmes have spurred wide discussions about cultural identity and the future of indigenous peoples. Using radio to break taboos is an innovative approach that we expect will yield interesting results in the years to come. It has already engaged different established indigenous organizations and support institutions in the region in advocacy on the specific needs of indigenous youth and AJI has been specifically recommended by UNICEF as a partner for solving problems of internal violence in vulnerable indigenous communities.

EMPOWERMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

IWGIA believes that necessary changes will only occur if indigenous peoples themselves assert and push for the recognition of, and respect for, their rights at national, regional and international levels. One of the major challenges facing indigenous peoples is, however, the lack of institutional and professional capacity to address the problems they are confronted with. Supporting the self-organizing of indigenous communities and capacity building of indigenous organizations is therefore one of IWGIA's priorities. All projects supported are conceived, designed and implemented directly by our indigenous partner organizations to ensure that the support given is in line with the needs and aspirations of indigenous peoples themselves and to ensure the long-term sustainability of the support given.

TRAINING PARALEGALS IN EAST AFRICA AND ASIA

In order to strengthen indigenous peoples' ability to seek redress and to solve conflicts locally, IWGIA is supporting the capacity building of local paralegals. In Laos, IWGIA supports the legal awareness project of the *Global Association for People and the Environment (GAPE)*. One of the main components of the project is to train community paralegals to assist their communities in dealing with conflicts, including with extraction companies. Paralegal training was also supported in Kenya and Tanzania. In Kenya, the *Ogiek Peoples' Development Programme OPDP* has set up a network of community human rights monitors that has been trained in how to identify, document and report on human rights violations. In southern Tanzania, *Parakuiyo Pastoralists Indigenous Community Development Organisation (PAICODEO)*, has set up a network of community paralegals and district human rights committees in 10 different districts. Paralegals are trained in how to investigate, document and report on human rights violations and in using this documentation to lobby the responsible authorities, issue urgent alerts and contact the press.

UNITING FORCES THROUGH INTER-ETHNIC LEADERSHIP TRAINING IN COLOMBIA

The Pacific Region of Colombia is marked by a rise in drug-related crime and the growth of mining concessions, heralding the destruction of the indigenous and Afro-Colombian way of life. In 2011 alone, 117 indigenous peoples were assassinated. Most of these were leaders involved in land restitution work in Cauca, Antioquia and Tolima. In order to address the urgent need to prepare new leaders and strengthen the Colombian indigenous movement, the Jenzera Work Group and the School for Conflict Resolution have developed an innovative approach to interethnic leadership training which involves building a network of Afro-Colombian and indigenous youth. In 2011, with the support of IWGIA, 42 indigenous and Afro-Colombian men and women successfully underwent training on how to use conflict resolution and legal instruments to defend their territories and on how to influence public policies.

EMPOWERING THE GRASSROOTS

To ensure that indigenous participants in international processes are well-prepared and that advocacy strategies are rooted in local needs, IWGIA considers it important to support regional preparatory meetings. Prepremeetings have a strong empowerment component. They provide opportunities to share crucial information on international processes and policies and on the use of international instruments and mechanisms with local organizations that do not have much experience of international advocacy. In 2011, IWGIA supported prepremeetings in Asia and Latin America, and a meeting to prepare African indigenous delegates for the Climate Change negotiations during COP 17.





FORGING A NEW PARTNERSHIP WITH HUNTER-GATHERERS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Over the years, some of IWGIA's partners in Asia have grown strong and are now increasingly interacting with IWGIA on a strategic level. This gives an opportunity to pay attention to more vulnerable groups of indigenous peoples in the region. In 2011, IWGIA started supporting a project being implemented by *Kabalikatsa Kaunlaran ng mga Ayta Incorporated (KAKAI)*, which seeks to strengthen Aeta communities in Tarlac Province. The Aeta are hunter-gatherers in transition and the project aims to develop active and critical communities that can speak with a collective voice and are able to protect their ancestral domain. It involves strengthening the capacities of the leaders and youth to facilitate a process of collective empowerment at the village level and the formulation of an Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan.



Fotos: Gigi Cruz

ASSERTING RIGHTS

In 2010, the Maasai in Loliondo, northern Tanzania were forced off their land by local authorities and military police without any prior consultation or consent in order to make way for a foreign hunting company to which the government had leased the area. Through direct support for legal assistance and awareness raising, and through cooperation with, among others, the Danish Embassy in Dar es Salaam, IWGIA's partners succeeded in mobilizing a protest march, and in documenting and protesting at the assault. A lawsuit has been filed against the government but, more importantly, in September 2011, when a similar situation arose in Loliondo, the Maasai community was empowered to negotiate with the authorities and find a peaceful solution that was acceptable to both parties.

COLLECTIVE RIGHTS TO LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Land and natural resources constitute the basis of indigenous peoples' livelihood, culture and identity. Supporting indigenous peoples to secure and defend their land and natural resource rights and subsequently develop frameworks for sustainable management of their lands, territories and resources is thus essential. IWGIA does this through supporting partner organizations to e.g. lobby for the recognition of their rights in laws and policies, file court cases, carry out awareness raising activities, undertake land demarcation and mapping, apply for land titles and develop land-use and management plans.

SECURING LAND FOR THE BATWA

Burundi has been characterized by cycles of armed conflict between the two dominant ethnic groups, the Tutsis and the Hutus. This has negatively affected the highly marginalized Batwa population, whose access to public office, education, health care, land and other fundamental rights remains well below the national average. In 2011, IWGIA continued its support to the *Batwa organisation Unissons-Nous pour la Promotion des Batwa (UNIPROBA)* with a project aimed at securing land rights for the Batwa via the national land distribution process. 12,167 Batwa households have now received land, which is almost 80% of all Batwa people in Burundi.

RECLAIMING THE FOREST

In Jharkhand, India, IWGIA supports *Bindrai Institute for Research Study and Action (BIRSA)* and *Jharkhand Save the Forest Movement (JJBA)* to carry out their Forest Rights Campaign project. One of the major components of the project is to mobilize and build the capacity of forest-dwelling indigenous communities to reclaim their rights to forest areas in accordance with the Forest Rights Act 2006. Since one of the major impediments to implementation of the Act is a lack of will on the part of the government and local administration, monitoring, organising meetings and training workshops and advocacy with the government and administration are also being carried out. The project has been successful in securing the formal recognition of Adivasi land and of the forest rights of some communities in accordance with the Forest Rights Act.

ENHANCING TENURE SECURITY FOR PASTORALISTS IN TANZANIA

The land tenure security of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers in Tanzania is becoming increasingly insecure and large-scale land dispossessions are frequently taking place, including forced evictions and subsequent gross human rights violations. In 2011, IWGIA continued its support to *Community Research and Development Services (CORDS)* for a project aimed at securing the land and natural resource rights of the Maasai pastoralists in northern Tanzania through land titling and land-use planning. The project is based on the national land legislation and has developed thorough participatory methodologies for village land titling and land-use planning. So far, five villages have been registered and land-use and land management plans developed and submitted to the National Land Use Commission.





DEFENDING LAND RIGHTS IN BOLIVIA - AN UPHILL BATTLE

In Bolivia, a country which has ratified ILO Convention 169, endorsed the UNDRIP as law and realised extensive land reforms to the benefit of indigenous peoples, the last few years have seen an escalation in social conflict over land and lack of prior consultation. In the second part of 2011, the plan to construct a highway through the Isiboro Securo Indigenous Territory and National Park (TIPNIS) without consultation as required by the law, triggered an indigenous protest march from the Lowlands to the capital of La Paz in the Highlands. The state's initial response was to embark on a smear campaign against the indigenous organisations, accusing them of standing in the way of national development and, later, to send in armed troops to break up the demonstration. Throughout the protest and in the legal aftermath of drafting a law and implementing regulations to protect TIPNIS, IWGIA's partner in Bolivia, the Observatory for Human Rights/CEJS, rendered legal advice and support. The ability of the indigenous peoples in Bolivia to mobilize at this level is not least the outcome of many years of promotion of indigenous peoples' land rights, which means that, today, lowland indigenous peoples can protest from the position of right holders.

RESPONDING TO THE UNDERMINING OF RIGHTS IN MALAYSIA

In response to the ongoing and increasing pressure on the land and natural resources of indigenous communities in Malaysia, IWGIA's support to a land rights programme in Sabah carried out by PACOS continued in 2011. The programme raises awareness of their land rights among rural indigenous communities and assists communities to claim their Native Customary Rights land by submitting land claims or through legal defence. So far, the training, networking and gatherings have empowered communities to claim their rights and to approach authorities and companies; and the establishment of Peoples' Organisations has led to more unity, collaboration and experience-sharing among communities. The government has, however, made communal land titling dependent on the condition that communal land is developed through joint ventures with government agencies or private companies, thus undermining indigenous peoples' right to self-determined development. IWGIA thus also supported the successful lobbying for a national inquiry into the customary ownership rights of indigenous peoples, to be concluded by the National Human Rights Commission in 2012.

CLIMATE CHANGE

For most of the world's population, climate change is not about CO2 quotas and temperature degrees but about livelihood and cultural survival. Once ecosystems change, the way in which people interact, manage and protect wildlife, fish and forest is affected. Climate change alters people's access to economically and culturally important natural resources. It thereby threatens their social institutions, traditional knowledge and religious beliefs. This is true not least for indigenous peoples, who often reside in fragile ecosystems and are heavily dependent upon natural resources. Despite being disproportionately affected by climate change, as well as by adaptation measures taken by states, indigenous peoples have not been allowed full and effective participation in the negotiations taking place in the UN Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC). The planned initiatives to mitigate climate change represent another threat to indigenous peoples' lands and livelihoods. Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) for example supports bio-fuel plantations and the establishment of carbon protected areas. On the other hand, REDD may also represent an opportunity for strengthening indigenous peoples' forest tenure and an avenue for sustainable income generation. The challenge facing indigenous leaders and communities is to gain access to the tables where decisions are taken and implementation plans formulated, to critically assess the potential threats and benefits, and to take informed decisions. IWGIA approaches these challenges from a human rights angle and promotes rights-based, equitable and pro-poor REDD. In practice, this means combining support to indigenous peoples' advocacy efforts in the UNFCCC negotiations with local awareness raising and empowerment of indigenous leaders and communities to respond effectively to national REDD+ initiatives.

ENHANCING PARTICIPATION

In 2011, IWGIA supported indigenous peoples' negotiations, advocacy and lobbying for full and effective engagement in climate change processes. Strategic and financial assistance was provided for initiatives aimed at preparing for the UNFCCC's 17th Conference of the Parties (COP 17) and to a total of 31 indigenous representatives to follow and influence the negotiations at the intersessional meetings in Bangkok, Bonn and Panama as well as the COP17 in Durban, South Africa. IWGIA put particular emphasis on supporting indigenous peoples from Africa, in order to take advantage of the Durban meeting. As a result, for the first time, African government representatives addressed the indigenous caucus during COP 17. For their participation to be effective, indigenous peoples are organised within the International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change. IWGIA supports these meetings. Furthermore, IWGIA was strongly involved in organising the *Second Technical Workshop of Indigenous Peoples and States in the UNFCCC* hosted by the Government of Mexico in Oaxaca. IWGIA funded the African indigenous peoples' summit on climate change in Nakuru, Kenya, which was a preparatory meeting for COP17, organised and attended by indigenous peoples from all over Africa. Although solid results have not yet been forthcoming, enhanced participation indicates greater inclusion of indigenous needs and claims in global and national climate change/REDD+ discussions, and this can be built upon in the coming years.



PREPARING FOR REDD+



Documents submitted by Asian governments (Laos, Vietnam, Nepal, Indonesia) in connection with REDD+ programmes (e.g. R-PIN, R-PP for the FCPF) mention indigenous peoples' rights to land and natural resources. This is a major outcome to which IWGIA-supported activities have contributed in 2011.

IWGIA and the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) are jointly implementing the project "Climate Change Partnership with Indigenous Peoples: Promoting Rights-based, Equitable and Pro-Poor REDD Strategies in South and Southeast Asia". Through the project, local capacity to deal with REDD+ was enhanced through the production of training manuals and the conducting of trainings for indigenous leaders and communities on REDD as well as on Free, Prior and Informed Consent. Training was conducted at regional level in Asia and at national level in Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam and Kenya. Capacity building of indigenous leaders was combined with awareness raising among indigenous communities through workshops, publications, videos and community radio. Awareness raising and advocacy was conducted with government agencies as well as the general public through briefing papers, case studies, radio, and TV programs. Finally, the web-based Climate Change Monitoring and Information Network (CCMIN) (<http://ccmin.aippnet.org/>) has been an important tool in information dissemination on REDD+ in Asia.

A recent review of the project concluded that the review team "was highly impressed with the project, its outreach and results so far. Strong commitment from all partners was very evident in the three countries visited. By focusing on territorial rights and security, the project provides highly relevant input to the needed policy reforms regarding land tenure, which is relevant beyond REDD+ for any improved forest governance."

TAKING STOCK OF COP 17

Considering the successes that were achieved in Cancún in 2010, the decisions emerging from COP17 in Durban were, in many ways, disappointing from an indigenous rights angle. Most importantly, they make no direct reference to "indigenous peoples". As an outcome of the 2nd technical workshop in Oaxaca, the indigenous representatives adopted the *Oaxaca Action Plan of Indigenous Peoples: From Cancún to Durban and Beyond*, which formed a common platform for indigenous peoples' advocacy and lobbying in Durban, as well as the basis for the post-Durban processes, spanning the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development, the Qatar COP18 of the UNFCCC and the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples scheduled for 2014. The action plan identifies a series of key challenges that indigenous peoples will work to overcome. These include the lack of implementation/operationalisation of the positive elements of the Cancún Agreement, particularly relating to respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, and the establishment of mechanisms for their full and effective participation in climate change processes on all levels. A more detailed report on the UNFCCC in 2011 can be found in IWGIA's yearbook *The Indigenous World 2012*.

PARTICIPATION

Indigenous peoples' control over and participation in decision-making on all matters that affect their lives forms the core of their right to self-determination and the basis for their enjoyment of the full range of human rights. As policies and decisions that potentially affect the lives and well-being of indigenous peoples are made not only at local and national but also regional and global levels, it is crucial to support indigenous peoples to access and lobby decision-making bodies and fora at all levels. IWGIA supports indigenous peoples' advocacy for legislative and policy change at national level, participation in regional and international fora and strategy development for implementation of the right to self-determination.

DEFINING THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATION

In September, the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples presented its final study on indigenous peoples and the right to participate in decision-making. The study makes it clear that this right is a substantive as well as a procedural right, and is based on the right to self-determination. It confirms that indigenous peoples' right to participation also includes their collective right as peoples to have decision-making authority and to affect the outcomes of consultations. With regard to the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent it makes it clear that:

The element of “free” implies no coercion, intimidation or manipulation; “prior” implies that consent is obtained in advance of the activity associated with the decision being made, and includes the time necessary to allow indigenous peoples to undertake their own decision-making processes; “informed” implies that indigenous peoples have been provided all information relating to the activity and that that information is objective, accurate and presented in a manner and form understandable to indigenous peoples; “consent” implies that indigenous peoples have agreed to the activity that is the subject of the relevant decision, which may also be subject to conditions.

A/HRC/EMRIP/2011/2

ENABLING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES TO SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Until indigenous peoples are allowed full and effective participation in their own rights, IWGIA will continue to offer its ECOSOC status to them and to fund and in other ways facilitate their participation in the regional and international fora where decisions that will affect their lives and futures are being made. In 2011, IWGIA supported the participation of 68 indigenous representatives in 14 meetings of the UN and the inter-regional human rights system. IWGIA furthermore facilitated the production of shadow reports and advocacy papers that fed into the periodic reviews of Burundi and Burkina Faso conducted by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and of Thailand and Tanzania by the UN. The production of shadow reports has in itself proved to be a great opportunity for networking and for providing valuable training in documentation and systematisation. The reports have, moreover, been effective as lobbying tools and provided the indigenous organisations with access to direct dialogue with governments - something not easily obtainable for indigenous peoples in African countries.

INFLUENCING THE CONSTITUTION MAKING PROCESS IN NEPAL

Nepal is currently undergoing a process of constitutional change. In 2011, IWGIA's partner in Nepal, LAHURNIP, was invited to form part of an expert panel which is assisting the interim caucus to assess the different reports coming out of the committees that will draft the new Constitution. One of the results stemming from the extensive mobilisation and lobbying efforts headed by LAHURNIP, and aimed at having indigenous peoples' rights recognised in the new constitution, was the fact that one of the ten thematic committees of the Constituent Assembly recommended a federalist structure based on ethnicity. Another important result is that indigenous members of the Constituent Assembly are now committed to indigenous peoples' rights and concerns, even if this goes against the position and policy of their respective parties. This has been reflected in the consistent participation of Constituent Assembly members in events (conferences, workshops etc.) organised as part of a project supported by IWGIA and, above all, the positions taken within the Constituent Assembly.



LOBBYING ASEAN

In 2011, the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) was lobbied to include indigenous peoples' right in the forthcoming ASEAN Human Rights Declaration. The project, supported by IWGIA, involved facilitating inter-regional experience sharing, awareness raising and capacity building. One particularly successful part of this project involved bringing in expertise from the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), in the form of an indigenous expert member of the ACHPR Working Group on Indigenous Peoples, to unofficially inform the AICHR about the experience of working for indigenous rights in Africa in the context of the African Commission. This intervention led to the member being given a formal invitation to attend the AICHR Regional Seminar on the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration as a resource person and thus the possibility of directly influencing decisions makers, something that Asian civil society has been denied. Following the meeting, the AICHR decided to include several articles on indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities in the draft ASEAN Human Rights Declaration. These articles pertain to the cultural rights of indigenous peoples, their right to free and prior consent and their right to development. Although these articles are still bracketed, it is a noteworthy result in the context of ASEAN, where the issue of indigenous peoples has thus far been considered an entirely domestic concern.

ADVOCATING FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS TO FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT IN RELATION TO WORLD HERITAGE SITE NOMINATION

One focus of IWGIA's international advocacy work in 2011 was the role of indigenous peoples in implementing UNESCO's World Heritage Convention and, particularly, the lack of implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of nominating indigenous territories as World Heritage sites. The lobbying efforts paid off when the World Heritage Committee acknowledged the recommendations by encouraging States Parties to respect the rights of indigenous peoples when nominating, managing and reporting on World Heritage sites within their territories, and to involve indigenous peoples in decision making, and in the monitoring and evaluation of the state of conservation of the World Heritage sites. Undoubtedly, this decision was an important step in the right direction. To have a practical effect, however, it will need to be followed up with adequate, stringent changes to the World Heritage Committee's procedures and Operational Guidelines.

INDIGENOUS WOMEN

The defence of indigenous rights is linked to the defence of women's rights and the right to identity. Support for indigenous women's rights and empowerment is a cross-cutting aspect in IWGIA's activities whenever it is relevant and feasible. Ignoring indigenous women in the planning and execution of land rights initiatives, for example, not only means that the rights of these women are violated. It also means that valuable, sometimes even critical, contributions and thus opportunities for better planning and implementation are lost. IWGIA seeks to integrate the issue of women's rights and participation into key activities such as land and natural resource rights and capacity building/awareness raising projects and to encourage the development of specific gender strategies in all our partner organisations. An increasing number of our partner organisations in Asia, Latin America and Africa are initiating specific women's programmes and these are having great success in addressing gender inequality through culturally-sensitive approaches, building on a revitalisation and revaluation of the traditional role of indigenous women or on collective reflections on how to change harmful traditional practices and customary law. Below we offer a few examples from Kenya.

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES



In Kenya, IWGIA has long supported the inclusion of women in land rights advocacy. The land rights project implemented by our partner organisation MPIDO in Kenya has a very strong gender component. This has led to more equal land ownership but also to a more general empowerment of indigenous women and the community. As Ms Ester Laban, a Maasai from ChamaKweza village, Bagamoyo says, some of the Maasai women are now confident to speak in front of leaders and men. She says that the current situation is different from that of the past in her village:

[I]n the past we (women) were left behind, we did not understand these legal issues or rights. ... But today, we (women) have land and I fight to protect it ... I am now confident, not fearing of anything, and can even argue with the Magistrate or Judge in court of law ...

TAKING OWNERSHIP OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

In relation to the constitutional process in Kenya, indigenous peoples and women's movements have organised to obtain better rights and improved political representation. The new constitution adopted in 2010 allows for decentralisation and grants women political representation at the county level. Indigenous women have started to organise and build capacity to take advantage of these opportunities for the next elections. In 2011, more than 4,000 indigenous women met to discuss and strategise on how to promote the participation of women in decision-making bodies and governance structures as provided for by the new constitution.



"Land is lost because women who are believed to be good leaders are not involved in land governance. We therefore believe that if women get leadership the discussion making patterns will change for the positive."

Lawrence Mbelati, land rights programme officer, MPIDO – Kenya

COMBATING GIRL BEADING IN KENYA

Indigenous pastoralist women in northern Kenya suffer from many human rights violations. They belong to marginalised indigenous communities and are, as women, the victims of various forms of gender discrimination. The organisation 'Samburu Women for Education & Environment Development Organisation' (SWEEDO) works to improve the situation of Samburu women, and IWGIA supports them with a project addressing the tradition of "girl beading", which entails engaging very young girls in sexual relationships, frequently resulting in forced abortions, increased spread of HIV/AIDS and the girls having to drop out of school. The project seeks to facilitate community discussions on the need for changing harmful traditional practices. The project is unique in the sense that it not only focuses on the girls that are suffering from oppression in relation to beading but also on how it affects young men. By involving men and women, youth and elders in discussions on the negative social and health-related consequences, the project is attempting to break taboos and develop joint community solutions.



PROTECTION AND REDRESS

Indigenous peoples' struggles against land dispossession are repeatedly met with violent responses from state security forces and other armed groups, which are often committed with impunity. To address this situation, IWGIA supports legal aid and indigenous peoples' human rights observatories and training on documenting and monitoring human rights violations. IWGIA also pays special attention to supporting the mandates and work of the relevant UN mechanisms and to co-operation between the UN mechanisms dealing with indigenous peoples' rights and other relevant UN bodies and the regional human rights systems within the OAS, ASEAN and AU.

DENOUNCING LACK OF IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIGENOUS RIGHTS IN RUSSIA

The lands and natural resources of indigenous peoples in Russia are attracting increasing commercial and strategic interest, leading to escalating pressure in particular on the aquatic resources on which many indigenous communities depend for a living. Although indigenous peoples' rights are set out in three national laws, as well as in the Constitution, these rights have never been implemented. IWGIA continues to support the advocacy work of the *Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)* on a regional, national and international level. In 2011, IWGIA and RAIPON submitted a report to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (UNC-ESCR). In its concluding observations, the committee clearly expressed its concerns regarding the lack of adequate legal protection of indigenous peoples in Russia and recommended ensuring the implementation of existing rights and further developing the legal framework protecting indigenous peoples. At a time when the human rights situation in Russia is highly vulnerable and indigenous organisations are coming under increased political pressure, maintaining international monitoring of the Russian government's human rights record is critical.

ENABLING THE UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR TO MAKE COUNTRY VISITS

One very important task of the UN Special Rapporteur is his mandate to make country visits and give direct recommendation to governments. IWGIA supports the Special Rapporteur financially to carry out country missions and follow ups. In 2011, this included an official visit to Argentina. In preparing for the visit, local indigenous organisations undertook intensive work to provide systematised information on their human rights situation and organised a series of meetings in different parts of the country with the Rapporteur's committee. Special focus was put on providing information about the ongoing controversy with the Argentine government regarding lithium mining on indigenous land. IWGIA documented the visit on video in order to produce a film to illustrate how indigenous peoples can use an official visit of the Special Rapporteur to promote their rights.



JOINING FORCES FOR THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW IN TANZANIA



One of the instruments that indigenous peoples can use to draw attention to discrimination and abuse is the UN Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism, which aims to assess whether states are living up to their human rights obligations or not. On 3 October 2011, Tanzania was reviewed by the UPR. IWGIA supported the coordination of an indigenous civil society coalition which carried out joint research and produced a shadow report on indigenous peoples' human rights situation. The shadow report was shared with UN Member States and also distributed widely within Tanzania. During the interactive dialogue, several states - including Denmark - aired their concerns about the human rights situation of indigenous peoples. The UPR Committee also made specific recommendations with regard to implementing indigenous peoples' rights. In March 2012, not unexpectedly, Tanzania objected to the recommendations on indigenous peoples; the UPR platform has, however, definitely helped put the issue on the table and has united Tanzania's indigenous peoples in a fruitful democratic process.

SEEKING REDRESS IN COURT



Using national and international law for the protection of rights and for seeking redress for injustices committed is a strategy increasingly being used by indigenous peoples. Supporting such initiatives can have a considerable impact as court rulings are setting precedents which can lead to a further strengthening of the rule of law and the rights of indigenous peoples.

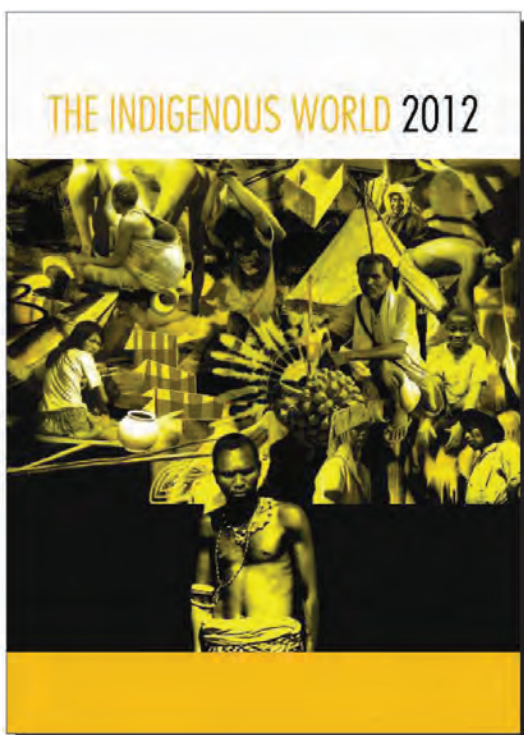
In 2011 IWGIA supported the preparation, filing and follow up to legal cases related to the eviction of Karen communities from the Kaeng Krachan National Park in Thailand, the evictions of the Ogiek from the Mau Forest and the Endorois from the Lake Bogoria area of Kenya, the eviction of pastoralists from their communities in Loliondo, Tanzania, the unlawful use of terrorist laws against the Mapuche in Chile, and a case against the Argentine government for illegal lithium mining on indigenous land.

USING REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The Inter-American and the African Human Rights Commissions have, over the years, become main tools for defending indigenous peoples' rights in the Americas and in Africa. In Africa, the positive ruling in the case of the land rights of the Endorois in 2010 has led to increasing awareness of the possibilities of using regional human rights mechanisms to overrule years of national state ignorance. In Latin America, during 2011, there was increased interest on the part of the region's indigenous organisations and increased support from IWGIA with regard to using the possibilities for redress being offered by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IAHRC). IWGIA has adopted a dual strategy of providing support to bring cases or issues before the IACHR alongside direct support to the Commission's indigenous affairs department. In 2011, the indigenous network CIPIACI and IWGIA organised and participated in a hearing with the IACHR on the lack of protection of indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation. At the national level, IWGIA's partners in, for example, Bolivia and Argentina have presented concrete cases of indigenous rights violations. CEJIS and the Bolivian lowlands organisation, CIDOB, have thus lobbied the IACHR with regard to the TIPNIS conflict, and the Indigenous Rights Observatory of Neuquén Province, Argentina, has submitted two cases which were admitted by the Commission and presented in public hearings during the 2011 sessions. Based on these promising experiences, IWGIA is now lobbying for a strengthening of the legal framework for indigenous rights in the forthcoming ASEAN Human Rights Declaration and for the establishment of a similar human rights mechanism in Asia.

ANNUAL COLLECTION

SEND A BOOK TO AN INDIGENOUS ORGANISATION



IWGIA's annual collection 2011/2012 launched on International Human Rights Day (December 10, 2011) and was announced on Danish radio and via TV spots, as well as on IWGIA's website and through Facebook and the newsletter.

This year, we used the annual collection to raise awareness of the human rights situation of the world's indigenous peoples, as documented every year in our yearbook, "The Indigenous World", and to raise funds to send hard copies of the book to indigenous organizations around the world.

The yearbook is an indispensable and renowned tool for indigenous activists, not least for indigenous peoples' organizations, who use it to raise awareness and lobby their local and national authorities.

Distributing the yearbook is extremely costly and difficult to cover from our project funds. It is available to download free of charge from our website, but we know that the printed version is highly valued and much used by our indigenous partners, who often operate in remote areas with limited Internet access.

IWGIA ONLINE – www.iwgia.org

IWGIA's website 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, in English and Spanish, on national contexts, issues and international processes relating to indigenous peoples. It informs about important events and update news from the indigenous world. It also gives an insight into IWGIA's strategies, its history and areas of work. New members can sign up through the website and IWGIA's publications can be accessed – or bought from the web shop.

PUBLICATIONS & VIDEOS

Documenting and systematizing information on the situation of indigenous peoples, their rights and violations of their human rights is one of IWGIA's main pillars of work. It forms the basis for awareness raising, advocacy, lobbying, training and sharing of experiences. Publishing books, human rights reports, briefing papers, training manuals and audio-visual materials, as well as supporting indigenous organizations to produce their own publications and information material, contributes to creating a solid basis on which indigenous peoples can build their own advocacy work nationally, regionally and internationally. This documentation work is a precondition for making indigenous peoples' situation and aspirations more visible, and generating debate on abuses of indigenous peoples' human rights, as well as formulating inputs to new national and international policies and programs aimed at the promotion or restitution of their rights.

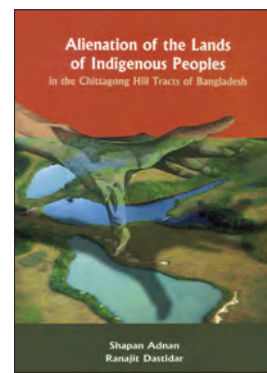
ALIENATION OF THE LANDS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS OF BANGLADESH

This book deals with the forcible takeover of the lands of the indigenous peoples of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). Based on fieldwork research among both Pahari and Bengali groups, the book documents the bewildering variety of mechanisms used to grab Pahari lands in the CHT, including illegal violence and intimidation. It also advocates a wide range of policy measures to reduce land grabbing and ethnic tension. These policies are addressed to Pahari organizations as well as progressive sections of the government, mainstream Bengali society, donor agencies, the media, public interest organizations, the NGO sector, advocacy groups and others at home and abroad.

Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission & IWGIA – 2011

186 pages

ISBN: 978-984-33-3494-7



Shapan Adnan and
Ranajit Dasgupta

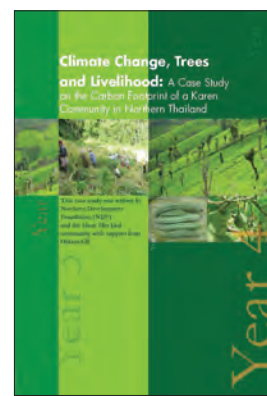
CLIMATE CHANGE, TREES AND LIVELIHOOD: A CASE STUDY ON THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF THE KAREN COMMUNITY IN NORTHERN THAILAND

Written by Northern Development Foundation (NDF) and the Huay Hin Lad community with support from Oxfam-GB

Briefing paper summarizing the results of a recent study on the amount of greenhouse gases released through the traditional land use of an indigenous Karen community in Northern Thailand, and offering policy recommendations aimed at greater cooperation between the government and indigenous communities with regard to addressing forest conservation and climate change mitigation.

IWGIA, AIPP & NDF – 2011

30 pages



Christian Erni

UNDERSTANDING COMMUNITY-BASED REDD+: A MANUAL FOR INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY TRAINERS

This manual looks at REDD+ at the project level. The purpose is to provide guidance to indigenous trainers to prepare and conduct training on community-based REDD+. Such training should help communities acquire the knowledge and skills needed to take a decision on whether to join a REDD+ project or not, and if they decide to do so, to be able to fully and effectively participate in it.

IWGIA & AIPP – 2011

226 pages

ISBN: 978-87-92786-02-9



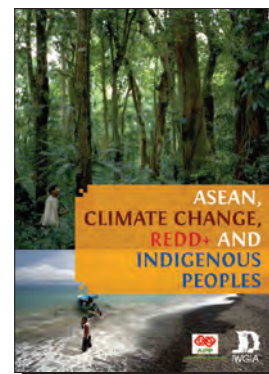
Christian Erni and
Teresa Guja-Padilla (eds)

ASEAN, CLIMATE CHANGE, REDD+ AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Briefing paper providing information on indigenous peoples in South East Asia, the impact of climate change and the possibilities and threats represented by REDD+. It considers the responses of ASEAN regarding these global challenges and makes recommendations as to how ASEAN should promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples in relation to climate change and climate change mitigation

IWGIA & AIPP – 2011

19 pages



Shapan Adnan and Ranajit Dastidar

PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH

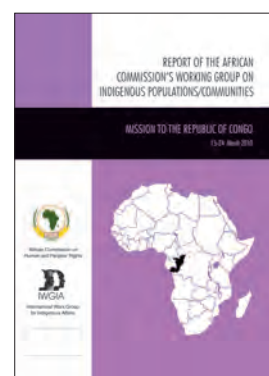
MISSION TO THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO, 15-24 MARCH 2010: REPORT OF THE AFRICAN COMMISSION'S WORKING GROUP ON INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS/COMMUNITIES

MISSION EN REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO, 15-24 MARS 2010 : RAPPORT DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL DE LA COMMISSION AFRICAINE SUR LES POPULATIONS/COMMUNAUTÉS AUTOCHTONES

Based on a mission to Brazzaville and the Sibiti region in March 2010, the report describes the human rights situation of the indigenous populations in the Republic of Congo and makes recommendations to the government, civil society organizations and the international community on the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights.

ACHPR & IWGIA – 2011

93 pages – ISBN: 978-87-92786-08-1



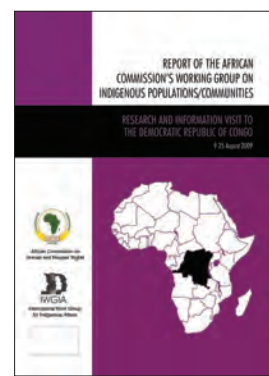
RESEARCH AND INFORMATION VISIT TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, 9-25 AUGUST 2009: REPORT OF THE AFRICAN COMMISSION'S WORKING GROUP ON INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS/COMMUNITIES

VISITE DE RECHERCHE ET D'INFORMATION EN REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO, 9-25 AÔUT 2009. RAPPORT DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL DE LA COMMISSION AFRICAINE SUR LES POPULATIONS/COMMUNAUTÉS AUTOCHTONES

Based on research and meetings with government authorities, civil society organizations and indigenous communities in Kinshasa, North Kivu and South Kivu (Goma and Bukavu) the report describes the situation of the indigenous populations in the DRC and makes recommendations to the government, civil society organizations, and the international community.

ACHPR & IWGIA – 2011

93 pages – ISBN: 978-87-92786-07-4



NIGER: CAS DES RÉGIONS DE TILLABÉRI ET DOSSO - RAPPORT IWGIA 12

L'objectif principal de ce rapport est de documenter des cas représentatifs, mais non exhaustifs, de violations des droits humains fondamentaux découlant des conflits intercommunautaires au Niger.

AREN & IWGIA – 2011

40 pages – ISBN: 978-87-92786-10-4



PUBLICACIONES EN ESPAÑOL

MOVIMIENTOS INDIGENAS EN AMERICA LATINA – RESISTENCIA Y NUEVOS MODELOS DE INTEGRACION

In this book, Mexican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian and Bolivian authors offer a critical historical analysis of the regional indigenous movement and its current situation. They argue that the indigenous organizations which, in the past decades, have boosted major political and social debates are today torn between protest and integration into nation states and warn that the prize for increased recognition and involvement in political decision making may be to give up on more fundamental and controversial issues.

Only available in Spanish

IWGIA – 2011

170 pages

ISBN: 978-87-92786-05-0



Arceli Burguete Cal y Mayor, William Villa Rivera,
Pablo Ortiz T., Alberto Chirif, Pedro García & Xavier Albó
Edited by Ana Cecilia Betancur

LOS INDIGENAS COLOMBIANOS Y EL ESTADO – DESAFIOS IDEOLOGICOS Y POLITICOS DE LA MULTICULTURALIDAD

This book contains a collection of critical essays on indigenous peoples' issues in the context of the Colombian state.

Only available in Spanish

IWGIA – 2011

222 pages

ISBN: 978-958-99938-1-1



Efraín Jaramillo Jaramillo

¿HAY GENOCIDIOS COTIDIANOS? Y OTRAS PERPLEJIDADES SOBRE AMERICA INDIGENA

A collection of articles written by former member of the UN Permanent Forum, Bartolomé Clavero. The articles shed light on several cases in which Latin American states act to the detriment of the rights of indigenous peoples through the implementation of apparently innocent legislative and administrative measures. Clavero argues that such measures are acts of everyday genocide, but have merely become so common that they are met with indifference.

Only available in Spanish

IWGIA – 2011

263 pages

ISBN: 978-87-92786-04-3



Bartolomé Clavero

EL ESTADO ANTE LA SOCIEDAD MULTIETNICA Y PLURICULTURAL – POLITICAS PUBLICAS Y DERECHOS DE LOS PEUBLOS INDIGENAS EN VENEZUELA (1999-2010)

More than ten years after the adoption of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, most of the specific rights of indigenous peoples are still awaiting implementation for lack of effective public policies. This book aims to encourage a debate on the effective implementation of indigenous peoples' constitutional rights. It recognizes significant achievements and progress, but also highlights gaps in the actual implementation, lack of political will and failed public policy developments that have had impacts on the daily life of indigenous peoples in Venezuela.

Only available in Spanish

IWGIA – 2011

372 pages

ISBN: 978-87-92786-01-2



Luis Jesús Bello (ed.)

REFLEXIONES DISLOCADAS

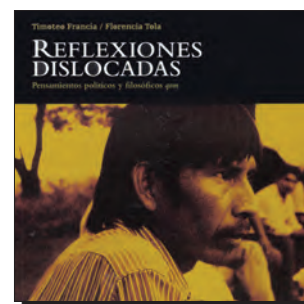
This book presents the words of Timoteo Francia, a hunter, philosopher and political analyst of the indigenous Toba-Qom people in Argentina. In his texts, Timoteo Francia captures central elements of the Toba-Qom oral culture. His stories take us on a journey to a place where the sacred is connected to health and politics and where reflections on democratic life are intimately connected with the traditions of the Qom. Much of the book is devoted to Timoteo Francia's interpretations of Argentine state policies on indigenous issues.

Only available in Spanish

IWGIA, RUMBOSUR & Universidad de Buenos Aires – 2011

207 pages

ISBN: 978-987-27333-1-0



Timoteo Francia and
Florencia Tola

LAS AGUAS INDIGENAS EN CHILE

This book provides data showing that virtually all environmental conflicts related to natural resource extraction companies in Chile involve water resources, and that many of these projects are implemented on indigenous territories. The book argues that the Chilean state ignores the fact that the disputed waters are essential to ensure indigenous development and future generations.

Only available in Spanish

LOM Ediciones - in corporation with Observatorio Ciudadano & IWGIA – 2011

276 pages

ISBN: 978-956-00-0265-5



Compiled by Nancy Yáñez
& Raúl Molina

NEGREABA DE ZOPILOTES...

MASACRE Y SOBREVIVENCIA EN LA FINCA DE SAN FRANCISCO NENTON, GUATEMALA (1871 A 2010)

Three decades after the massacre in San Francisco and the publishing of IWGIA's first document in Spanish "Masacre de la Finca San Francisco Huehuetanango, Guatemala" in 1982, the anthropologist Ricardo Falla revisits the site of the massacre to reconstruct the history and tell the story of the silent genocide being committed against the survivors today.

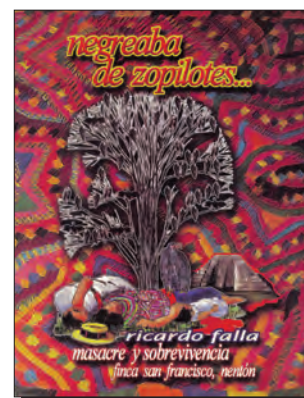
Only available in Spanish

AVANCSO - 2011

With collaboration from IWGIA and others - contains a reprint of IWGIA Documento 1(1982)

437 pages

ISBN: 978-87-92786-05-0



Ricardo Falla

"KIMY PALABRA Y ESPIRITU DE UN RIO" KIMYBED'EA JAURI OME DOD'EBENA

June 2, 2011 marked ten years since the disappearance of the leader of the Embéra Katio people in Colombia, Kimy Pernía, who was allegedly kidnapped and murdered by paramilitary forces. This book pays homage to the memory of Kimy Pernía by documenting the struggles he led in a compilation of texts and photos.

Only available in Spanish

Colectivo de Trabajo Jenzera & IWGIA – 2011

167 pages

ISBN: 978-958-99938-0-4



Compiled by
Efraín Jaramillo Jaramillo

MOVILIZACIONES INDIGENAS, MAPAS E HISTORIAS POR LA PROPIEDAD DE LA TIERRA EN EL CHACO ARGENTINO

In the interface between social mapping, anthropological research, public policy and human rights, this publication refers to the three communities of the Toba Qom people in the Province of Formosa (Argentine Chaco). The author examines the relationships that the Qom hold with the lands and territories they inhabit, the forms of collective political action they take and the most recent violations of land rights they have faced.

Only available in Spanish

IWGIA & FLACSO – 2011

81 pages



Carlos Salamanca

COLOMBIA: LOS NÜKAK EL ULTIMO PUEBLO DE TRADICION NOMADA CONTACTADO OFICIALMENTE EN COLOMBIA

The recent history of the Nukak, the last nomadic people to be officially contacted in Colombia in 1988, tells of the problems that arise when an isolated people begins the process of contact without the appropriate kind of intervention.

Only available in Spanish

IWGIA & IPES – 2011

IWGIA report 11

46 pages

ISBN: 978-87-92786-00-5



Dany Mahecha R. and
Carlos Eduardo Franky C. (eds)

PUBLICATION IN PORTUGUESE

BRASIL: ISOLADOS NO BRASIL – POLITICA DE ESTADO: DA TUTELA PARA A POLITICA DE DIREITOS – UMA QUESTÃO RESOLVIDA?

The majority of indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation and a large number of indigenous communities with recent or only sporadic contact with national society are found in the Brazilian Amazon. This IWGIA report brings the information on these groups up to date and proposes a series of urgent measures that need to be taken to provide them with the necessary protection.

Only available in Portuguese

IWGIA, UnB, LALI, CEAM & IPES – 2011

IWGIA report 10

64 pages

ISBN: 978-87-91563-94-2



Antenor Vaz

THE INDIGENOUS WORLD - EL MUNDO INDIGENA 2011

Featuring 58 country reports and a section on international processes relating to indigenous peoples, the book presents indigenous peoples' voices and current concerns. It gives a unique overview of important events and developments in the indigenous world during 2010.

English

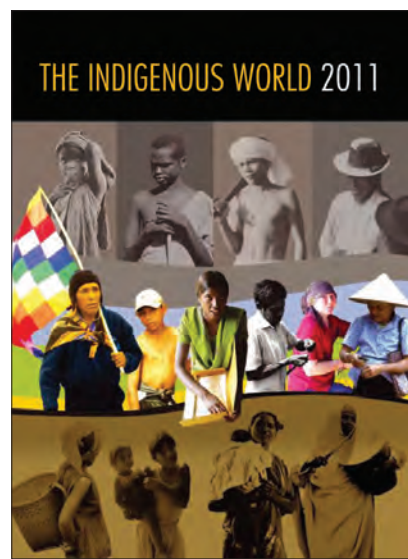
551 pages

ISBN: 978-87-91563-97-3

Español

556 páginas

ISBN: 978-87-91563-98-0



Kathrin Wessendorf (ed)

VIDEOS

IFAD AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES / FIDA Y PUEBLOS INDIGENAS

IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples was approved by IFAD's Executive Board in September 2009. The goal of the Policy is to enhance IFAD's development effectiveness in its engagement with indigenous peoples' communities in rural areas and, in particular, to empower them to overcome poverty by building on their identity and culture. This DVD is a resource on IFAD's main instruments in its engagement with indigenous peoples.

Direction: Fernando Cola

Executive producer: Alejandro Parellada

Production: IWGIA in association with ORE Media & IFAD – 2011



A QUESTION OF JUSTICE – INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS IN AFRICA

This film is part of the ongoing sensitization work done by the ACHPR Working Group on the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples in Africa. It gives an overview of the work of the ACHPR on indigenous peoples' rights and illustrates the human rights situation of indigenous communities in Africa, taking examples from communities in Kenya (Endorois and Ogiek) and Cameroon (the Bagyeli and Mbororo).

Direction: Mette Sjesbo

Producer & Editor: Anders Dencker Christensen

Production: Dansk AV Production

Produced by ACHPR & IWGIA – 2011



ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

PROFIT AND LOSS REPORT 2011 (DKK)			
note		2011	2010
	Receipts		
1	Core Funding	2.392.969	4.933.253
2	Other income	214.066	264.568
	Total receipts	2.607.034	5.197.820
3	Expenditure		
3	Special activities - Projects and Programs		
	Board meetings, Travel, PR & Projects	-186.180	-192.896
		2.420.855	5.004.924
4	Publications		
	Publication expenditure, Net	-1.107.248	-442.071
		1.313.607	4.562.853
	Capacity expenditure		
5	Staff expenditure	-6.656.246	-6.295.561
6	Secretariat expenditure	-2.947.216	-2.370.928
7	"Implementation funds from projects and programs"	8.191.929	4.452.531
	Carried forward to next year	-97.926	348.895
	Received Project and Program Subsidies and Grants 2010		
	Total subsidies and grants	33.662.614	30.153.154

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 2011 (DKK)			
	Assets	2011	2010
	Fixed Assets		
	Assets	36.343	-
	Deposits	53.574	47.752
	Shares, Sydbank	3.229	3.229,30
	Total Fixed Assets	93.146	50.981
	Current Assets Outstanding Accounts		
	Outstanding amounts from subscription sales, etc	403.898	96.037
	Account between IWGIA and the IPR Fund	9.001	-
	"Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund"	135.481	150.380,55
	Other amounts outstanding	7.585	804,93
	Total Outstanding Accounts	555.964	247.223
	Liquid Assets		
	Liquid assets	958.644	873.949
	Regulering Navision bank	0	1.668
	Total Liquid Assets	958.644	875.617
	Programs and Projects		
	Deposits at project accounts	5.198.348	7.676.216
	Total Programs and Projects	5.198.348	7.676.216
	Total Current Assets	6.712.956	8.799.056
	Total Assets	6.806.102	8.850.037

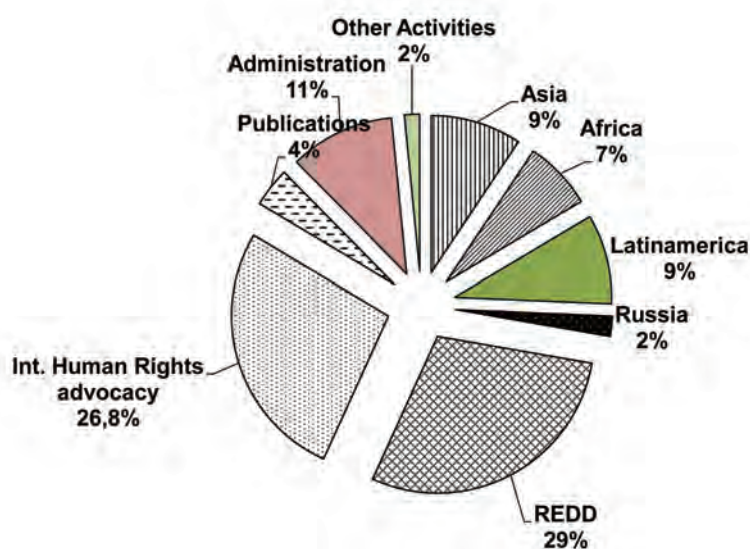
BALANCE SHEET (continued)			
	Liabilities	2011	2010
	Equity Capital		
	Capital account as at January 1, 2010	3.604.618	3.255.724
	Carried forward from "Profit and Loss Account"	-97.926	348.894
	Equity Capital as at 31 December 2009	3.506.692	3.604.618
	Debt		
	Account between IWGIA and DANIDA	-	10.620
	Accrued expenses	473.164	531.078
	Holiday pay	904.252	706.970
	Tilbagebetaling/Loss	435.126	-
	Total Debt	1.812.542	1.248.668
	Activities carried forward to next year	1.486.868	3.996.751
	Total Liabilities	6.806.102	8.850.037

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT (DKK)			
		2011	2010
Note 1	Core Funding		
	The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA	-	2.610.000
	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, NORAD	2.392.969	2.323.253
	Total Core Funding	2.392.969	4.933.253
Note 2	Other Receipts		
	National numbers game subsidies (Lotto)	58.114	57.882
	Subscriptions and sale to non-subscribers	60.569	134.991
	Private contributions (Membership fee)	26.323	46.206
	Miscellaneous receipts	59.307	29.500
	Interest accrued	9.752	8.418
	Ikke forbrugte projektmidler	-	(12.429)
	Total Other Receipts	214.066	264.568
Note 3	Special Activities - Projects and Programs		
	Board and executive meetings	(54.386)	(147.801)
	Travel: Meetings, Conferences & Visitors	(47.841)	(14.691)
	PR-Activities, Folders, Annual report - fra note 6	(22.489)	(23.204)
	Translation - fra note 6	(61.464)	(7.200)
	Total Special Activities - Projects and Programs	(186.180)	(192.896)
Note 4	Publications		
	Publication expenditure	(1.947.248)	(1.242.071)
	Covered by projects and Programs	840.000	800.000
	Total Publications	(1.107.248)	(442.071)
Note 5	Staff Expenditure		
	Salaries, fees, pension, holiday payments	(6.656.246)	
	Total Staff Expenditure	-6.656.246	-6.295.561
Note 6	Secretariat Expenditure		
	Running costs	(2.448.106)	
	Loss	(499.110)	
	Total Secretariat Expenditure	(2.947.216)	-2.370.928

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT (DKK)

		2011	2010
Note 7	Implementation Funds from Projects and Programms		
	Administration funds	2.525.162	609.855
	Consultant fees, wages, etc.	5.666.767	3.842.676
	Total Implementation Funds	8.191.929	4.452.531
Note 10	Loss		
	Norad - Core Funding	189.445	-
	Danida	134.016	-
	Other donors	111.665	-
	Total Loss	435.126	-

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS ON REGIONS/PROGRAMMES IN 2010



In 2011 fonds have been recived from the following donors:

- The Danish Foreign Ministry, DANIDA
- The Norwegian Foreign Ministry,
- NORAD - Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, Norway
- The Finnish Foreign Ministry
- Instituto promocion Estudio/AECID
- UNICEF Panama
- IFAD, Rom
- Nordic Council of Ministers 2011
- Private Foundations
- REF Norge

JOIN NOW



IWGIA is an international, non-governmental, membership organisation, which supports indigenous peoples world wide in their struggle for human rights, self-determination, their right to territory, control of land and resources, cultural integrity, and the right to development. 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.

Membership is an important sign of support to our work, politically as well as economically.

Members receive IWGIA's Annual Report and the year-book "The Indigenous World/EI Mundo Indígena" once a year. In addition, members get a 33% reduction on the price of IWGIA publications.

Membership costs between 20 and 50 Euro per year and you can easily sign up through our website at: www.iwgia.org/iwgia/membership

SUPPORT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' STRUGGLE FOR THE RECOGNITION AND PROTECTION OF THEIR RIGHTS - BECOME A MEMBER OF IWGIA

The membership fee for 2012 (or 3 years: 2012, 2013, 2014)

- For members living in Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan:
EUR 50.00 (3 years period: EUR 125.00)
- For members from other parts of the world:
EUR 20.00 (3 years period: EUR 54.00)
- For students and senior citizens:
EUR 30.00 (3 years period: EUR 78.00)
- Support Membership Minimum EUR 8.00

If you are interested to become a member of IWGIA take a look at our website for further information: www.iwgia.org

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

One of IWGIA's most valuable resources is the comprehensive network of indigenous peoples' organizations, support NGOs, international institutions, indigenous and non-indigenous academics and experts working with indigenous peoples and issues, which IWGIA has woven over the past four decades. IWGIA regularly draws on this network in the planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of our activities, which includes the production of books and audio-visual material.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude for the assistance and guidance provided throughout the year.

Thanks also goes to the Danish Foreign Ministry and the Norwegian Development Cooperation Agency (NORAD) without whose project and implementation funds, it would not be possible to carry out our work. In 2011, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Utenriksdepartementet), the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, IFAD, Nordic Council of Ministers, UNICEF--Panama, REF, and AECID also substantially supported our work for which we are tremendously thankful.





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