



ANNUAL REPORT 2012

IWGIA

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

In 2012, the International Board comprised of:
Frank Sejersen (Chair)
Espen Wæhle (Vice Chair)
Mark Nuttall
Gerard A. Persoon
Frederica Barclay
Claire Methven O'Brien
Christina Nilsson (staff representative)

ANNUAL REPORT 2012
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“IWGIA is a unique organisation. It is small in size, but is yet the major international organisation working specifically for the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples’ rights. It stands in high regard by specialised government agencies and international and intergovernmental human rights organisations that see IWGIA as the authority documenting the challenges which are increasingly facing indigenous peoples”

DANIDA REVIEW OF IWGIA, 2013

Aeta women, Philippines.
Photo by Chris Erni, IWGIA

Report from the board

During the Rio+20 Conference in June, indigenous peoples successfully lobbied for recognition of the UN Declaration and an acknowledgment of culture and local livelihoods as important contributors to sustainable development. One outcome of Rio+20 was the decision to formulate a set of Sustainable Development Goals, which are expected to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015.

Indigenous peoples were ignored in the MDG formulation process and have not been fully able to enjoy their benefits. For the post-2015 process to succeed in securing a more sustainable and equitable development model, it is imperative that indigenous peoples are empowered to participate fully and effectively in the formulation and implementation of the new goals.

In 2012, IWGIA continued to promote and support the recognition and realisation of indigenous peoples' right to land, self-determined development and full and effective participation in decision-making processes. IWGIA, for example, co-organised a Technical Seminar on the World Heritage Convention and Indigenous Peoples, and an Indigenous Expert Meeting on business and human rights. A clear outcome of the latter was the commitment of the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights to consider indigenous peoples as central to its mandate. In collaboration with IFAD, IWGIA provided support to indigenous peoples' regional processes in order to prepare their contributions to and recommendations for IFAD's 1st Global Indigenous Forum. In 2012, IWGIA was granted UNESCO observer status and will thus continue to advocate for a policy of engagement with Indigenous Peoples within UNESCO and the alignment of the World Heritage Convention with the UNDRIP.

2012 also saw preparations for the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, which is expected to take the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights an important step further. To ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the preparation process, IWGIA, the Greenlandic government and the Sami Parliament in Norway invited indigenous representatives and experts to a brainstorming meeting in Copenhagen in January, at which an Indigenous Global Coordinating Group (GCG) was established. The GCG, the Sami Parliament and IWGIA agreed to work together to support the work of the GCG and the achievement of a global preparatory process, with IWGIA acting as recipient of funds and administrator.

The secretariat and administration

In March, IWGIA convened its major indigenous partners to discuss pressing challenges and opportunities. On the basis of these discussions, the secretariat developed a new institutional strategy, which now includes gender inequality & inter-generational inequity as well as freedom of expression & access to media among its seven priorities. A concrete example illustrating our work in each of these seven areas is presented on the following pages.

In April, management discovered that IWGIA had been the victim of major misappropriations of funds. The case is still awaiting a legal resolution but all misused funds have been returned to the satisfaction of our institutional donors and without affecting any projects or partners. The case has led to a strengthening of the financial administration, including a decision by the Board to replace the position of Vice-Director with that of a Head of Finance. In January 2013, this latter post was taken up by Morten Bjørn Nielsen, who has held similar positions with other NGOs.

IWGIA ended the year with a positive result. Total turnover amounted to DKK 40.4 million - an increase of 11% compared to 2011. In 2012, NORAD increased its core funding by 40%. This is crucial in maintaining the high level of quality and efficiency of our work, confirmed by DANIDA's 2013 review, which found that:

“IWGIA makes a considerable difference for indigenous peoples around the world and delivers more “Human Rights” to these groups than one could expect from an organisation of its modest size”.

The Board

During 2012, IWGIA's Board met four times. In November, after nine years on the Board, Mark Nuttall's term in office came to an end, while Espen Wæhle stepped down having served more than 30 years in post - six as chair. We thank both for their great and enduring commitment to indigenous peoples' rights and the work of IWGIA. In November, the Board appointed Karen B. Andersen (Head of Administration, Copenhagen Museum) as a new Board member. Jeremie Gilbert (Senior Law Lecturer, Middlesex University) was elected by the members, and Communication Programme Coordinator, Cæcilie Mikkelsen, was elected from among the staff.

Our work 2012

25 countries

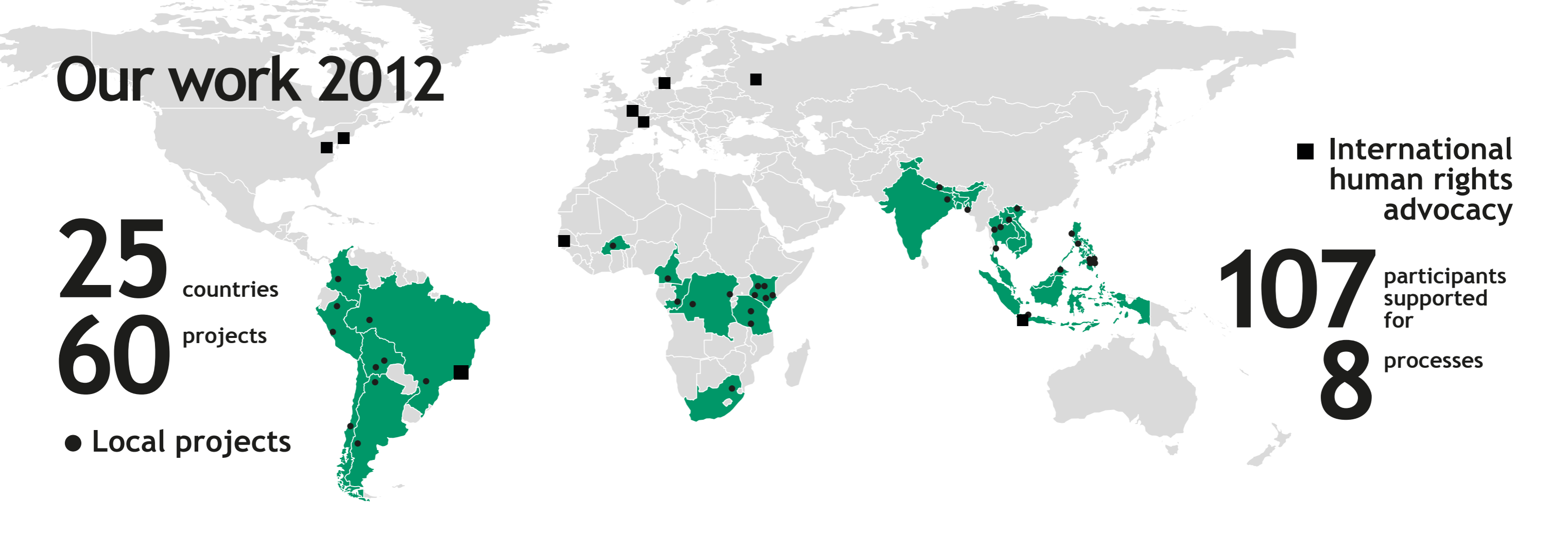
60 projects

● Local projects

■ International human rights advocacy

107 participants supported for

8 processes





“In my opinion, there is no other NGO in the world that provides or channels technical, logistical and financial support directly to indigenous peoples at the level of efficiency and competency that IWGIA does. IWGIA serves a crucial and indispensable function in support of the worldwide indigenous peoples’ movement”

UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RIGHTS,
PROFESSOR JAMES ANAYA

Nenet boy with reindeer, Russia.
Photo by Yasavey.

2012 Our work by the numbers

37 publications and reports produced on indigenous peoples’ rights

392,199 page views on iwgia.org

THREE villages successfully resisted land grabbing in Tanzania and Kenya

2 expert seminars

107 indigenous peoples’ representatives assisted to take part in international forums

2 petitions prepared and submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

8 urgent appeals produced

10 indigenous preparatory meetings

395 training activities

40% female participation

“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”

DANIDA REVIEW OF REDD PROJECT 2012

PARTICIPATION & CONSULTATION

To Bada people making participatory sketch mapping. Pada village of Tampo Bada, Indonesia.
Photo by Chris Erni, IWGIA

FREE, PRIOR & INFORMED CONSENT WITH REDD+

A key demand of the indigenous movement is the implementation of their right to participation, consultation, and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) on matters affecting their lives and future. IWGIA supports initiatives which promote these rights in the areas of business, climate change, World Heritage Site nominations, the Sustainable Development Goals, and national processes related to climate change mitigation such as REDD+ (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradations).

Through the project “Climate Change Partnership with Indigenous Peoples”, IWGIA supports indigenous peoples’ capacity building on climate change and REDD+ and their advocacy to ensure that their rights are recognized and protected in REDD+.

In 2012, the project has contributed to a number of major achievements related to national and provincial REDD+ processes. In Indonesia, IWGIA’s partner AMAN has successfully advocated for the recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights in the National REDD+ Strategy. This strategy mandates the survey of land occupied by indigenous peoples and requires that the national REDD+ Agency shall apply the principles of FPIC in all REDD+ programmes and projects.

In Central Sulawesi, where AMAN was part of the REDD+ Working Group, the Governor has issued three regulations: for a provincial REDD+ strategy; for making FPIC mandatory for REDD+; and one providing guidelines for the implementation of customary law.

At the same time, AMAN has conducted mapping of indigenous peoples’ territories in its own REDD+ pilot area of Tampo Bada and documented the customary forest management and conservation practices of the To Bada people.



RECOGNITION

Maasai village meeting,
Longido District, Tanzania.
Photo by Katiba Initiative.

WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY IN TANZANIA

Indigenous peoples' issues are now firmly established on the global human rights agenda and the UNDRIP has been endorsed by 148 countries. However, many indigenous peoples, especially in Asia and Africa, still remain unrecognised and consequently are not able to enjoy the rights adhering to indigenous peoples.

IWGIA promotes initiatives that contribute to the recognition of indigenous peoples as collective rights-holders in law, policies and programmes at national, regional and international levels.

Constitutional change offers an important window of opportunity at national level and, over the last couple of years, IWGIA has thus supported indigenous peoples' involvement in constitutional processes in Nepal and Kenya.

The 2010 Kenyan Constitution includes recognition and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. The indigenous peoples of Tanzania now aspire to a similar result. Despite the fact that pastoralists and hunter-gatherers are largely illiterate they have nevertheless managed to mobilise in their respective territories to present their opinions to the Constitutional Review Commission.

In 2012, IWGIA supported the indigenous coalition group, the KATIBA Initiative, hosted by the network for pastoralists and hunter-gatherers, PINGOs Forum, to go on an exchange visit to Kenya to learn from indigenous experience of the constitutional process there. Support was also provided to lobby the government for greater recognition and inclusion in the review process, which led to an unexpected invitation from the government to indigenous representatives to submit their views to the Constitutional Review Commission.



GENDER EQUALITY & INTER-GENERATIONAL EQUITY

Awajun women, Cenepa.
Photo by Alejandro Parellada, IWGIA.

INCLUSION IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON

New political scenarios, the aspirations of indigenous youth, economic globalisation and transnational development aggression against indigenous peoples' territories all call for new consideration with regard to the issue of governance. This includes addressing gender and intergenerational inequalities and ensuring greater inclusion in decision-making processes in both society at large and within indigenous communities and organisations.

In the Peruvian Amazon, IWGIA is supporting indigenous women and youth to participate in building the future of the Awajun people. As part of the project, our partner organisation ODECOFROC has built a house for the production of ceramics, which serves as a meeting space exclusively for women.

In 2012, the women's programme organised inter-generational meetings to discuss the future of indigenous youth, the defence of territory, the threats posed by the extractive industry, the recovery of traditional foods and the problem of youth suicide, which is on the rise due to the many problems faced by the community.

As a way of engaging the youth in a positive defence of the territory, the organisation is also building up a communication programme, which provides training targeted at the young. A radio was installed in 2012 to mobilise the indigenous communities through information, experience sharing and debates.

Gender equality and generational equity remain crosscutting issues in all our work. Targeted projects that take concrete needs as their point of departure, such as a pottery workshop or a community radio, are, however, sometimes what is needed to ensure broad mobilisation and inclusion of all groups.



LAND & RESOURCES

Serudung villagers participate in a mediation session with a company in the Darinsuk case. Photo by Chris Erni, IWGIA.

CUSTOMARY LAND RIGHTS GRANTED IN COURT

One of the most critical problems facing indigenous communities is the loss of land and resources. IWGIA supports and promotes initiatives that contribute to securing indigenous peoples' rights to land, territories and natural resources and ensuring that these are respected, promoted and fulfilled by governments.

In Malaysia, our partner, PACOS Trust, assists indigenous communities in Sabah state to address land alienation. PACOS strives to empower its target communities through education aimed at building their capacity to defend their native customary rights. By the end of 2012, most of PACOS' 119 target communities in 14 districts of Sabah had submitted or followed up applications for land enquiry, which is part of the process of claiming their land titles.

PACOS Trust also assisted 10 indigenous land rights court cases, with the following results: the Malaysian Court of Appeal granted native customary rights ownership to indigenous villagers in Lakang village, Paitan district; the High Court ordered the Land and Survey Department to issue land title to an indigenous woman whose land had been wrongly given to outsiders; the Magistrate's Court discharged and acquitted three indigenous villagers who had been charged with encroaching on land that was rightfully theirs; and, in a fourth case, the Tawau High Court ruled in favour of indigenous peoples in Serudung village so that they would not have to demolish any structures built on land granted to a company. All parties involved agreed to settle the case through mediation.

The court victories have already made the government less inclined to charge villagers whose native customary land has been included in forest reserves or granted as concessions with encroachment.



REMEDY & REDRESS

An Ogiek elder speaks with his community in the Mau forest, Kenya. Film still from ACHPR film “A Question of Justice: Indigenous Peoples’ Rights in Africa”.

LEGAL REDRESS IN KENYA

Indigenous peoples’ rights, not least their land rights, are being increasingly violated. Violations are often endorsed by states and done with impunity.

IWGIA works to ensure that indigenous peoples’ rights are monitored, that human rights defenders are protected and that states are held accountable for rights violations.

Within this area of work, IWGIA supports capacity building of indigenous paralegals, establishing of indigenous rights “watchdogs”, and strengthening indigenous peoples’ use of international human rights mechanisms, which provide promising avenues for redress when national options are exhausted.

In 2012, support was provided to the Ogiek Peoples Development Programme (OPDP) in Kenya to establish 10 local human rights monitors to document cases of violations.

Inspired by the ground-breaking ruling on the collective land rights of the Endorois people in Kenya, the OPDP also took their case of forced eviction from the Mau forest to the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights. The African Commission then transferred the case to the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights. This was an historic moment for indigenous peoples in Africa: the first time that an indigenous peoples’ case would be heard in the African Court.

This validation in itself has reduced the constant threats of eviction and, in early 2013, the Court issued provisional measures to ensure that the Ogiek people of the Mau forest could not be evicted by the Kenyan government while the matter remained before the court.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Aeta dance at the inaugural General Assembly of PAGMIMIHA, the newly-formed organisation of the Hungoy and Abellen Aeta of Tarlac Province in the Philippines. Photo by Chris Erni, IWGIA.

PRESENTING A UNITED FRONT IN THE PHILIPPINES

The human rights violations facing indigenous peoples call for strong organisations and competent leaders able to strategically address the needs of their communities. As indigenous peoples' rights are increasingly recognised by governments, international organisations and UN bodies, there is also a growing demand for indigenous leaders and institutions to represent their peoples in broader and more challenging arenas.

Building the capacity of indigenous leaders and organisations to negotiate, develop and implement complex advocacy strategies, as well as to lobby local and global actors, is thus a constant need in all the regions where IWGIA works.

One of our newest partners, Kabalikatsa Kaunlaran ng mga Ayta Incorporated (KAKAI), aims to mobilise and strengthen Aeta communities in Tarlac Province of the Philippines.

As part of a hunting-gathering society in transition, with extremely limited social, economic and political power in their dealings with the outside world, the Aeta are highly vulnerable to external development initiatives, including mining, small-scale illegal logging, dam constructions, tourism and land grabbing.

As a result of community mobilisation work supported by IWGIA, in 2012 the Aeta formed their own organisation, PAGMIMIHA, uniting two neighbouring Aeta groups that had previously had an antagonistic relationship.

Forging a united strategy and being able to speak with one voice is a powerful tool for protecting their ancestral domain and confronting the government.



COMMUNICATION & MEDIA

Media training at SERVINDI.
Photo by SERVINDI.

GETTING THE MESSAGE OUT

Access to information and means of communication is a fundamental right of indigenous peoples as well as a central aspect of democratic development. It is also a requirement if indigenous peoples' right to participate in decision-making processes is to be fully realised.

IWGIA supports projects that contribute to securing indigenous peoples' freedom of expression and access to information and media without discrimination.

2012 saw IWGIA support local TV production in Bolivia, an indigenous film festival in Colombia, a radio chat show connecting remote Batwa communities in Rwanda, and diverse media initiatives among the Mapuche in Chile.

IWGIA also continues to support the Indigenous Information Service, Servindi, based in Peru, which produces a broad and detailed online news service focusing especially on the implications of the extractive industries and legal provisions for consultation and redress. One of the main references for indigenous information on the continent, Servindi boasts an average of 60,000 hits per month and reaches out to local communities through weekly radio updates.

An external evaluation in 2012 found that Servindi has a strong impact in terms of promoting indigenous peoples' rights in South America, with various main-stream newspaper articles now referring to it.

IWGIA's support of Servindi's media production is accompanied by the training of local indigenous communicators and the building up of an indigenous communication network.

Study on discrimination against indigenous peoples 1972-84	World Council of Indigenous Peoples 1975	NGO conference on discrimination against indigenous peoples 1977	UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations 1982-06	International Year of the World's Indigenous Peoples 1993	International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples 1995-04
Working Group Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 1995-2006	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues 2000	UN Special Rapporteur 2001	2nd International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples 2005-15	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007	Human Rights Council Expert Mechanism 2007
World Conference on indigenous peoples announced 2010	Global indigenous coordinating group 2012	Indigenous Co-facilitator for World Conference 2012	Indigenous preparatory meeting for World Conference Alta 2013	World Conference on Indigenous Peoples New York Sept 2014	

Road Map to the World Conference



UNITED NATIONS WORLD CONFERENCE ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

A HIGH LEVEL PLENARY
MEETING OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Publication Highligths 2012

A full list of publications is available at www.iwgia.org/publications.



Bangladesh: Militarization in the Chittagong Hill Tracts - The slow demise of the region's indigenous peoples.
IWGIA Report 14.

This report documents the extent of the military presence in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and its human rights consequences for the 11 indigenous peoples living in the CHT.

Available in English



Respect, Protect and Remedy: The Rights of Indigenous Peoples Affected by Business

This briefing note summarises indigenous peoples' experiences with regard to business and human rights and provides an overview of the challenges and opportunities identified at an indigenous preparatory meeting.

Available in English.



Manual on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Populations / Communities through the African Human Rights System

The manual is designed as a training tool for indigenous rights activists in Africa.

Available in English and French.



Visit of the UN Special Rapporteur to Argentina (film)

This DVD includes a video documenting the Rapporteur's visit to Argentina, an interview with James Anaya on his work as Special Rapporteur and his report on the situation of Argentina's indigenous peoples.

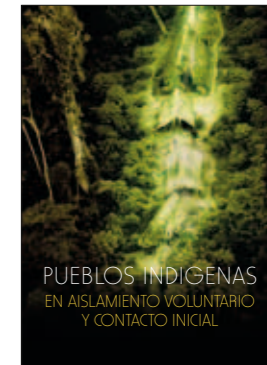
Available in Spanish and English.



Adolescent suicide among indigenous youth - three case studies

Suicide among indigenous youth is a huge problem. This study provides comparative data about suicide among indigenous youth of the Awajún people (Peru), Guaraní (Brazil) and Embera (Colombia) and analyses the underlying causes.

Available in Spanish.



Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact

This book offers a detailed insight into the situation of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact in South America. It looks into the threats and challenges they face and offers a rich source of demographic and ethnographic information.

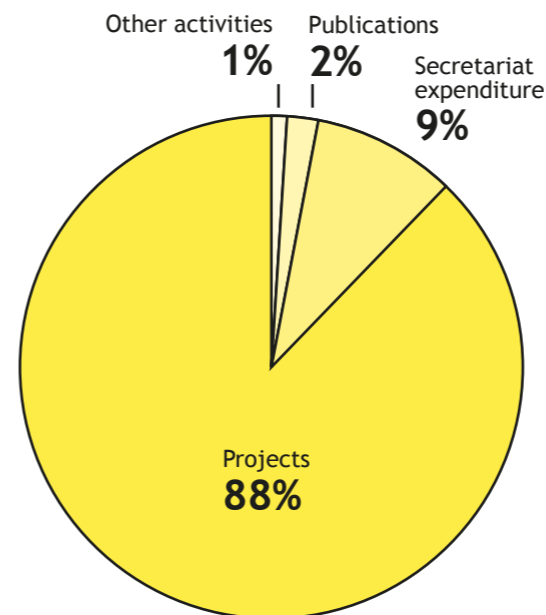
Available in Spanish and English.

Annual accounts

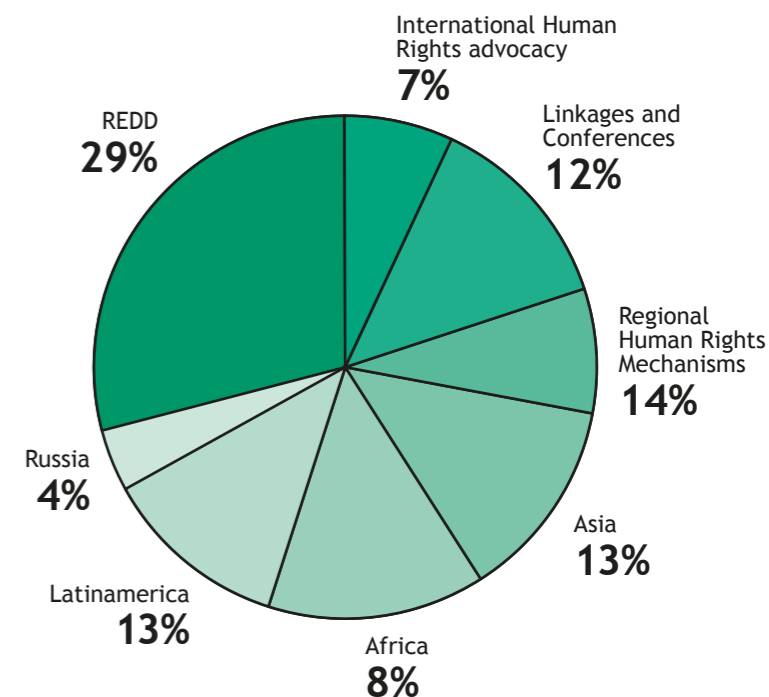
Profit and Loss (total)	2012	2011	2010
Core and IWGIA Funding	3.903.686	2.607.035	5.197.820
Programme Funding	36.534.161	33.662.614	30.153.154
Total receipts	40.437.847	36.269.649	35.350.974
Expenditure, Secretariat	2.298.281	2.704.961	4.406.854
Publications	705.085	1.107.248	442.071
IWGIA Project expences	332.357	-	-
Transfers, Projects & Programmes	36.222.044	35.207.117	28.714.254
Total Expenditure and Transfers	39.557.767	39.019.326	33.563.179
Carried forward, Secretariat	567.963	-1.205.174	348.895
Allocation, Strategic Institutional and Programme Development	-500.000	-	-
Carried forward, Projects & Programmes	312.117	-1.544.503	1.438.900
Total carried forward	380.080	-2.794.677	1.787.795

The complete 2012 annual accounts are available on our website:
<http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia/who-we-are>

Costs and projects 2012



Distribution of funds on programmes 2012



Mobilise legal aid in Tanzania

Pastoralists in central and southern Tanzania are vulnerable to land grabs and are currently suffering a particularly insecure land rights situation. Due to the remoteness of their villages, a lack of funds and lack of knowledge of the legal system, the pastoralists are often impeded from seeking redress.

IWGIA is supporting the indigenous organisation, Parakuiyo Pastoralists Indigenous Community Development Organisation (PAI-CODEO), which has set up a network of community paralegals and district human rights committees in 10 different districts to monitor and document human rights violations against indigenous peoples.

PAICODEO's volunteer paralegals try hard to cover the legal needs of pastoralist villages in five regions where public transport is sparse and unreliable. This year, our annual collection will purchase bicycles for paralegals. For 80 Euros, we can buy a bicycle that will ensure that legal aid reaches even the most remote pastoralist communities, strengthening their ability to seek redress and resolve conflicts.

To help buy a bicycle for paralegals in Tanzania, visit our website www.iwgia.org

Become a member of IWGIA

By becoming a member you make a valuable contribution to our work - politically as well as financially.

As a member you receive a hard copy of our annual report and the yearbook 'The Indigenous World/El Mundo Indígena'.

In addition, you enjoy a 33 percent reduction in the price of our publications.

Membership fees for 2013

Europe, North America, Australia,
New Zealand and Japan:
EUR 50.00 (EUR 125.00 for 3 years)

Other parts of the world:
EUR 20.00 (EUR 54.00 for 3 years)

Students and senior citizens:
EUR 30.00 (EUR 78.00 for 3 years)

Help demarcate indigenous land in Brazil

The Brazilian Kadiweu are the largest surviving branch of the Mbayá peoples. Today they consist of around 1,300 individuals and live in the Kadiweu Indigenous Land, a large reservation over twice the size of Luxembourg.

Conflicts over land rights are difficult to settle as there is no permanent demarcation of the reservation apart from the Naitaka River, which has only ever been defined by aerial photography. Small landmarks - measuring 25cm - planted by the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) have been destroyed.

IWGIA's annual collection is supporting the local indigenous organisation ACIRK, in their work to mark the borders of the Kadiweu reservation, ensuring that indigenous peoples' land rights in the area are respected. ACIRK is replacing the destroyed landmarks with concrete monumental marks weighing 700 kg. So far, none of these have been touched but 140 landmarks still need to be placed in order to secure the northern and western borders of the reservation.

To contribute to a permanent demarcation of the Kadiweu reservation, visit our website www.iwgia.org

Thank you

We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude for the assistance and guidance provided throughout the year by our large network of indigenous peoples' organizations, support NGOs, international institutions, indigenous and non-indigenous academics and experts working with indigenous peoples and issues.

Thanks also goes to the Danish Foreign Ministry (DANIDA) and the Norwegian Development Cooperation Agency (NORAD) without whose project and implementation funds it would not be possible to carry out our work.

In 2012, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Utenriksdepartementet), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), The Christensen Fund, UNESCO, La Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), members and private donors also substantially supported our work for which we are tremendously grateful.

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