



ANNUAL REPORT 2013

IWGIA

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Photo by Cæcilie Mikkelsen / IWGIA

“
By insisting on putting indigenous peoples' organisations in the forefront, IWGIA has been able to establish an impressive network of partners all over the world, who have confidence in its advice and benefit from its services.

DANIDA REVIEW 2013:1



Report from the board

In June 2013, after eight years as IWGIA's Executive Director, Ms. Lola García-Alix, decided to hand over the leadership of IWGIA's international secretariat in Copenhagen in order to dedicate herself fully to the coordination of IWGIA's international Human Rights Advocacy Programme.

Lola García-Alix is transferring an organization in excellent shape that has professionally developed considerably under her leadership and has achieved a number of impressive results, among others, two successful reviews and an increased frame agreement with Danida.

Lola García-Alix's dedication and commitment, her hard work and good cooperation with the secretariat and partners has placed IWGIA in the position where our human rights work can be further consolidated.

The board regrets Lola García-Alix's resignation, but is very happy that she will continue to be part of IWGIA's team. We would like to take this opportunity to thank Lola for her cooperation, her qualified input and her strategic and forward looking contribution to the institutional development of IWGIA.

After an extended international hiring process, the board is pleased to welcome Ambassador Orla Bakdal as IWGIA's new Director from 1 September 2014. Drawing on many years of experience in international relations and in working on development and human rights issues around the world, Orla Bakdal is well prepared to lead an international human rights organization working with both the UN system and indigenous partner organisations on four continents. Through his extensive experience in both the governmental system and in the field, Orla Bakdal has gained a thorough knowledge of the specific human rights challenges that indigenous peoples face.

Danida review In 2013, Danida conducted a review of the overall strategic work of IWGIA. On the general level, the review emphasized IWGIA's contribution to international processes and on the project level it focused on our partners in Africa. The review team went to the field, visiting our partners in Tanzania and interviewing our international network. It also conducted

a desk study based on IWGIA's strategies, project documents, appraisals, monitoring reports, reviews, evaluations, research, guidelines, websites and documentation published by IWGIA and its partners.

In June 2013, the Board was very pleased to read the review team's assessment of IWGIA's work, which said:

“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 specialized government agencies and international and intergovernmental human rights organisations that see IWGIA as the authority documenting the challenges which are increasingly facing indigenous peoples” and further: “IWGIA fills a niche not filled by other NGOs and is the key source of authoritative documentation for most of the stakeholders interviewed, including government officials, UN and regional experts dealing with IP issues, local IPOs, and researchers” (Review report page 26)

There is no doubt that everybody in IWGIA has been greatly encouraged by this positive assessment. But, we are also highly motivated to meet the challenge of continuously improving our performance and to work harder towards our goal, namely to empower indigenous peoples so they all may promote and enjoy their rights as enshrined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The Board During 2013, IWGIA's Board met three times. In November, the Board reappointed Frank Sejersen (Lecturer at Copenhagen University), who continues as Chair of the Board, while Anthropologist Rie Odsgaard was elected by IWGIA's membership. Rie Odgaard has worked for many years as a researcher in a number of African countries on issues related to indigenous peoples' rights. Although her main focus has been on Africa she has visited indigenous peoples in various parts of the world including Greenland, Russia, Bangladesh, Peru, Thailand, the Pacific, and the US. Rie Odgaard substitutes Gerald Persoon, who the Board wished to appreciate for his dedicated contribution and for his qualified input and engagement in strengthening IWGIA as an institution.

On behalf of the Board and the staff of IWGIA, we would like to thank all our partners and donors for the productive cooperation that we experienced throughout 2013. We hope that you will find this Annual Report an interesting and informative summary of IWGIA's work over the past year.

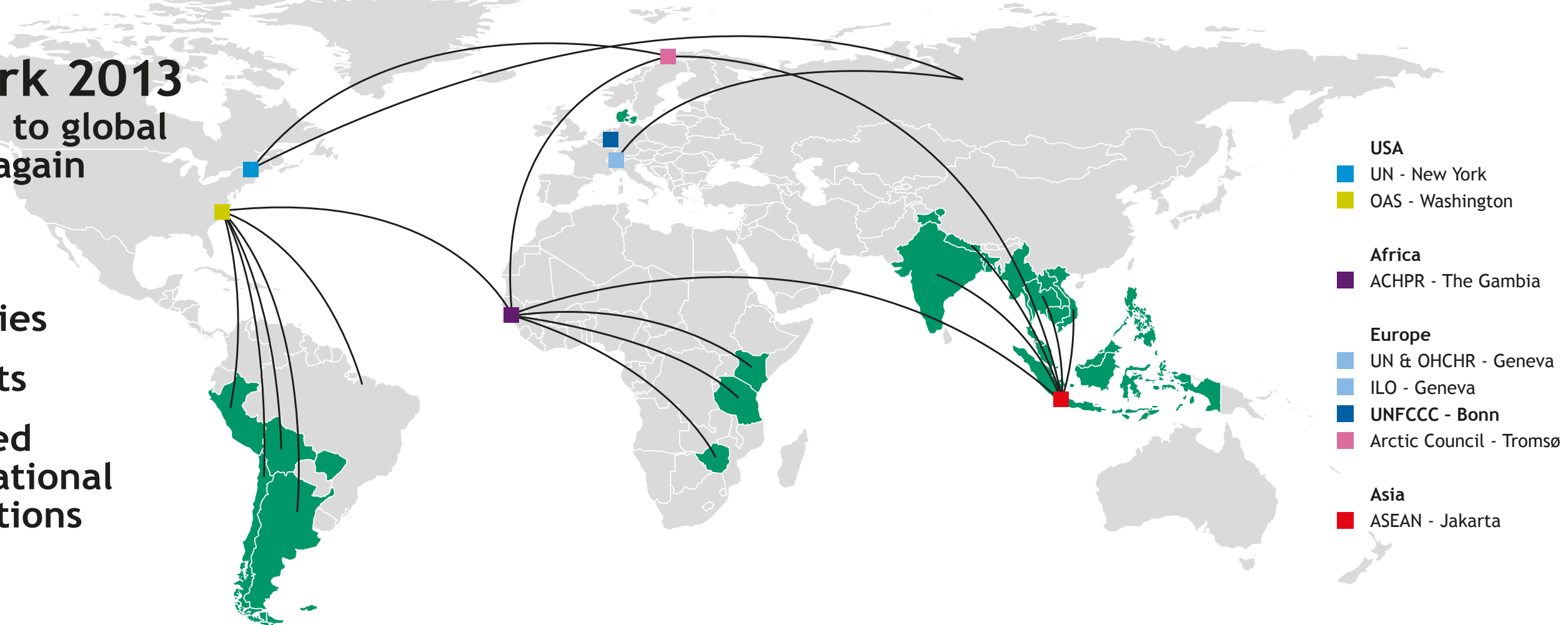
Our work 2013

from local to global
and back again

19 countries

50 projects

9 targeted
international
institutions





Indigenous P'gakeryaw [Karen] women of Hin Lek Fai Village, Thailand, sharing their experiences on participatory land demarcation under a joint management of protected areas (JoMPA) project. Photo by Kathrin Wessendorf / IWGIA

Our work 2013 by the numbers

238 indigenous representatives supported to attend the Alta Conference

52

partners around the world

21 publications, reports and briefing notes on indigenous peoples' rights published by IWGIA

61 indigenous human rights defenders protected

48 projects aimed at securing indigenous peoples' land rights supported

3,234 people in IWGIA's network

1,939 land claims of indigenous peoples recognised by the indian government

1,500 copies of the Indigenous World/Mundo Indígena 2013 have been distributed

9 newsletters on indigenous peoples' issues sent to members

32 young indigenous women supported to attend the World Conference of Indigenous Women in Lima

40 young indigenous communicators trained to communicate through their own media in Peru



PARTICIPATION & CONSULTATION

The Indigenous Youth Caucus adopting the Alta Outcome Document, Indigenous Global Preparatory Conference, Alta, June 12, 2013.
Photo by Cæcilie Mikkelsen / IWGIA

FACILITATING COMMON POSITIONS

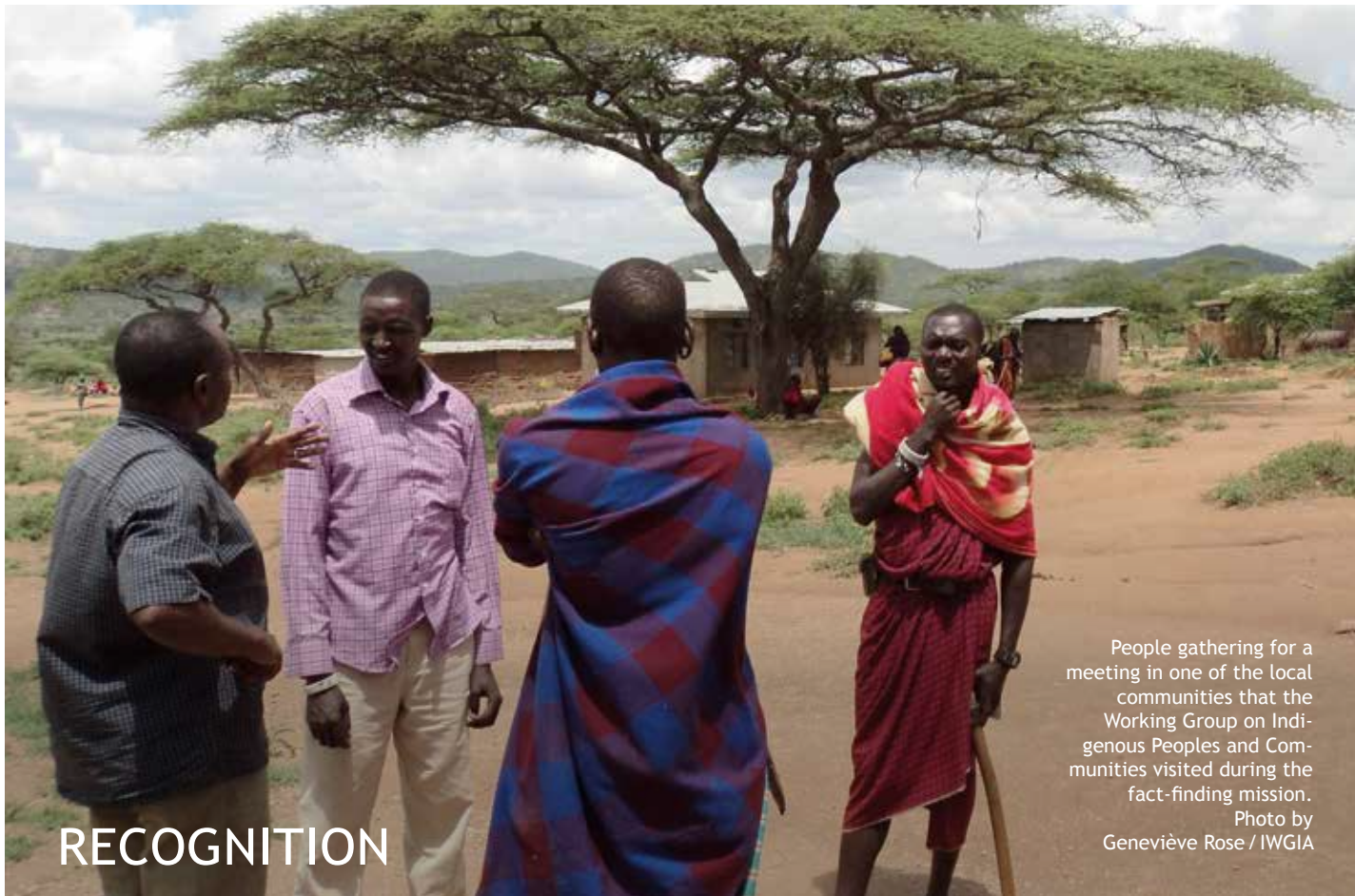
More than 600 delegates and observers from around the world gathered in Alta, Norway in June 2013 to strategize and discuss indigenous peoples' position for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.

After long days of debates and tough negotiations, the Alta Conference unanimously adopted a common position to bring to the UN in September 2014. This position is set out in the Alta Outcome Document, which was unanimously adopted by seven geo-regional indigenous caucuses, the indigenous women's caucus and the indigenous youth's caucus.

The document consolidates the global indigenous movement around one united position for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and provides recommendations with regards to four overall themes: indigenous peoples' lands, territories, resources, oceans and waters; UN action for the implementation of the rights of indigenous peoples; implementation of the rights of indigenous peoples; and indigenous peoples' priorities for development with free, prior and informed consent.

It is the aim of the global indigenous peoples' movement to have these recommendations integrated into the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.

In cooperation with the Saami Parliament of Norway and the Indigenous Global Coordinating Group, IWGIA has financed and facilitated indigenous peoples' participation and coordination in the preparatory processes towards the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, including the Global Preparatory meeting held in Alta in June 2013.



People gathering for a meeting in one of the local communities that the Working Group on Indigenous Peoples and Communities visited during the fact-finding mission.

Photo by Geneviève Rose / IWGIA

RECOGNITION



Photo by Tomas Skielboe / IWGIA

PUSHING FOR RECOGNITION

A group of people are gathering on the outskirts of a small pastoralist village in Tanzania. The group consists of indigenous pastoralists and representatives from the Working Group on Indigenous Peoples and Communities. This meeting is one of many that the Working Group will conduct as part of its fact-finding mission to Tanzania to investigate the situation of indigenous peoples.

This mission is the fruit of more than five years of lobbying the government of Tanzania to recognize the existence of indigenous peoples in the country. Finally, in 2013, the Working Group was formally invited to conduct a fact-finding mission. This invitation was an important first step towards promoting indigenous peoples' human rights in Tanzania. The Working Group is supported by IWGIA and it conducts research on the situation of indigenous peoples around Africa as part of the work of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. The first step towards guaranteeing indigenous peoples' rights is to gain official recognition of their existence. Until this is achieved, it is difficult to make any progress in ensuring that their rights are respected and protected.

Growing recognition of indigenous peoples, such as pastoralists and hunter-gatherers in Tanzania, increases the need to know more about their situation. Since the visit to Tanzania, the government has asked the Working Group to assist them in gaining a better understanding of indigenous peoples' issues through training and dialogue. We look forward to continuing to work with the Working Group, promoting indigenous peoples' rights in Tanzania.



Mian Sangina (front) and Lusi Jamari (back) making village maps during local training at Kampung Nolotan, Sabah in Malaysia.
Photo by Sabah Women's Action-Resource Group (SAWO)

GENDER EQUALITY & INTER-GENERATIONAL EQUITY

CREATING A SPACE FOR INDIGENOUS WOMEN

Mian Sangina and Lusi Jamari are sitting on the floor drawing a map of their village. The map is part of a training session that the Sabah Women's Action-Resource Group (SAWO) is conducting in Kampung Nolotan, Malaysia. SAWO uses participatory mapping to create a space for women to share knowledge about their own village. By marking important natural resources, crops, influential and disadvantaged households, and households that have experienced domestic violence or other problems, the women are able to voice their knowledge and thus gain a feeling of empowerment and the confidence to speak up in their local community.

Through training sessions, SAWO has raised awareness of the fact that gender-based violence is against the law and local indigenous women now know that there are agencies providing assistance and protection.

Since 2013 IWGIA has partnered with SAWO and Naga Women's Union in Northeast India to strengthen the focus on gender-based violence and promote indigenous women's rights. Through these projects, IWGIA is working to combat human rights violations committed against indigenous women and strengthen their opportunities for equal participation in decision-making processes.

IWGIA believes that indigenous women should be supported to participate in all areas of public life that affect them. IWGIA therefore also supported the 2013 World Conference of Indigenous Women held in Lima, where indigenous women came together to share experiences and discuss how to promote their rights on the national and international level, including in relation to the UN World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and the Post-2015 development agenda.



LAND & RESOURCES

Turkana fish traders in Lodwar, Kenya. The construction of the Gibe III Dam will pose a serious threat to the livelihoods of the indigenous peoples living around Lake Turkana. Fish stocks will dwindle as a result of the decreased inflow from the Omo River, thus leaving the Turkana with no way of maintaining their traditional livelihoods.
Photo by Friends of Lake Turkana (FoLT)

ADVOCATING FOR LAND RIGHTS SECURITY

The Lower Omo Valley in southwest Ethiopia and Lake Turkana Basin in northern Kenya are home to 12 different indigenous peoples. The region is currently being transformed by one of Africa's biggest and most controversial infrastructure ventures, the Gilgel Gibe III Dam. The Dam will cause flooding of indigenous peoples' ancestral lands in Ethiopia and also reduce the water level of Lake Turkana, on which the Elmolo, Rendille, Samburu, Turkana, Dassanech, Ariaal and Gabra peoples in Kenya depend. The lake provides them with the means to sustain their pastoralist, fishing and farming activities. When the Gibe Dam is built, the water level will fall and its salinity will rise, causing a severe decline in fish stocks and forcing the indigenous peoples to travel long distances to find water.

In 2013, IWGIA entered into partnership with the NGO, Friends of Lake Turkana. By building the capacity of the indigenous peoples with regard to their rights, the project aims to strengthen their position in the negotiations and discussions on land rights and natural resources. Across Africa, indigenous peoples are experiencing land grabbing and displacement as the extractive industries and agribusiness and green energy investors take over their lands.

The UN Guiding Principles for business and human rights provide an internationally endorsed framework for protecting and respecting human rights, and for pursuing remedy for human rights violations. In 2013, IWGIA advocated for the inclusion of indigenous peoples' rights within this framework, so that this global standard for addressing the human rights impacts arising from business-related activity would take indigenous peoples into account.



In the Brazilian Amazon, one subgroup of the nomadic Korubo was contacted 16 years ago. Today they work together with the State agency FUNAI to protect the groups still living in voluntary isolation. This implies documenting their migratory routes to avoid unwanted contact.

Photos by IWGIA

REMEDY & REDRESS



VISIBILISING ISOLATED PEOPLES' SITUATION

In the Amazon rainforest, the extractive industries are increasingly pushing into indigenous peoples' territories, cutting down trees, excavating the ground and constructing infrastructure to transport timber and minerals away from the area.

More than 200 distinct and unique indigenous peoples live in voluntary isolation in the Amazon. Each has its own language, customs and culture. They are nomads moving from settlement to settlement in the forest. To sustain their livelihoods, they hunt, fish and gather plants from the forests around their settlements. The activities of the extractive industries are seriously threatening the indigenous peoples' possibilities of maintaining their ways of life and are thus also violating their right to life, land and self-determination.

Over the years, IWGIA has raised awareness of the situation of the Amazon's indigenous peoples through a series of reports. In 2013, these reports formed the basis of an official study carried out by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Lack of official recognition on the part of governments and regional mechanisms makes it hard to defend indigenous peoples' rights through the legal systems; documentation of their situation is therefore imperative if indigenous peoples are to have any possibility of remedy and redress.

An official report approved by the Organisation of American States will help build the legitimacy of cases brought before the Inter-American Court on issues related to the rights of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation. IWGIA is a key contributor in terms of collecting and disseminating the information being used to officially document the situation of indigenous peoples in the Amazon.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Participants and lecturers for the course on indigenous peoples' rights held at the University of Pretoria. Photo by the Human Rights Centre of the University of Pretoria

BUILDING CAPACITY OF DUTY-BEARERS

In September 2013, 36 government officials, academics and NGO staff from eight countries in Africa gathered at the University of Pretoria to learn about indigenous peoples' rights and how to apply them in a national and regional context.

IWGIA has always worked to strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples' own institutions to claim their rights. It is, however, equally important to raise awareness and strengthen the capacities of civil society and of the institutions that bear the duty to promote, respect and protect indigenous peoples' rights.

The 2013 course was the third of its kind. Its aim was to increase the knowledge of African stakeholders and duty-bearers on indigenous peoples' rights. By bringing in lecturers from different institutions and regions of the world, the course was also aimed at sharing practical experiences of how to work with indigenous peoples' rights in different contexts.

IWGIA supports similar training sessions on indigenous peoples' rights in Latin America. IWGIA has long-standing partnerships with several indigenous peoples' human rights observatories, which operate as "watchdogs". In 2013, IWGIA supported our partner, Peru Equidad, to conduct training aimed at sensitising local police and judges to issues related to indigenous peoples.

By raising the awareness of members of the legal system to indigenous peoples' issues and providing information on international, regional and national mechanisms that can address these issues, IWGIA is working to ensure that indigenous peoples' rights are upheld at an institutional level.



TRANSMITTING NEWS ON REDD+

On a mountain slope in Nepal, an indigenous farmer holds a small FM radio in a firm grip while balancing his harvest down to the village. The programme he is listening to is broadcast by the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), and tells how the UN mitigation measure for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) affects him and his community.

Pasang Dolma Sherpa sits in front of the microphone when programmes for one of the 23 local radio stations are made for indigenous peoples in Nepal. Pasang is National Coordinator of the Climate Change Global Partnership Program of the indigenous umbrella organisation, NEFIN. She also participates in the international climate change negotiations in the UN in order to keep updated on developments in climate change issues and REDD+ programme. Part of Pasang's job is to disseminate information from these international meetings in a meaningful way that will help the indigenous peoples in Nepal to understand REDD+, to take informed decisions regarding their position on REDD+ and on how to use - and act within - the REDD+ framework. Her job includes not only translating the information into Nepali but also translating the abstract principles of REDD+ into situations that relate to the everyday life and concerns of indigenous peoples in Nepal.

NEFIN is one of IWGIA's partners that has successfully created indigenous communication platforms that disseminate information on climate change in a way that makes sense in a local reality. This means taking its departure in local narrative traditions and the concrete concerns of the community, making information accessible by means of radio and TV programmes and communicating in the local languages.

COMMUNICATION & MEDIA

Left:
Pasang Dolma Sherpa during a study trip on community based REDD+ of IWGIA's partners.
Photo by Kathrin Wessendorf / IWGIA

Right:
Caption: Indigenous person listening to local radio about REDD+ in Lambagar, VDC, Dolakha, Nepal.
Photo by Jeevan Lama/ NEFIN

Study on discrimination against indigenous peoples	World Council of Indigenous Peoples	NGO conference on discrimination against indigenous peoples	UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations	International Year of the World's Indigenous Peoples	International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples
1972-84	1975	1977	1982-06	1993	1995-04
Working Group Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues	UN Special Rapporteur	2nd International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Human Rights Council Expert Mechanism
1995-2006	2000	2001	2005-15	2007	2007
World Conference on indigenous peoples announced	General Assembly Resolution on Modalities for the World Conference	Alta Preparatory Conference for the World Conference, Alta	President of the General Assembly announce interactive hearings	World Conference on Indigenous Peoples New York	
2010	2012	2013	2014	Sept 2014	

Road Map to the World Conference



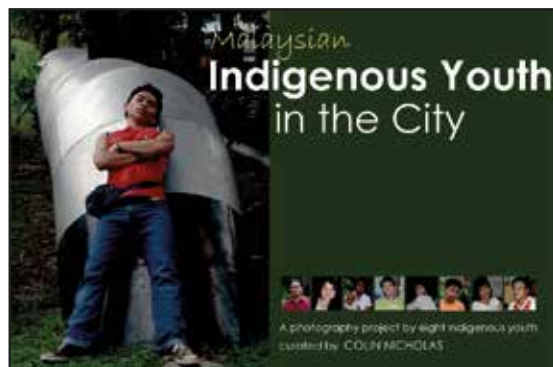
UNITED NATIONS WORLD CONFERENCE ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

A HIGH LEVEL PLENARY
MEETING OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Publications 2013

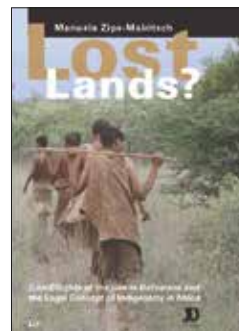
If you want to be updated about new publications remember to sign up for our newsletter iwgia.org/news/newsletter

IWGIA aims to provide a platform for indigenous issues and a voice for indigenous peoples that will reach a broad audience, both nationally and internationally. Through our publications programme, IWGIA continues to be at the forefront of reflecting the most significant issues of concern to indigenous peoples, thus contributing to the recognition of and respect for indigenous peoples' rights.



Left:
Álbum de fotografías: Viaje de la Comisión Consular al Río Putumayo y Afluentes

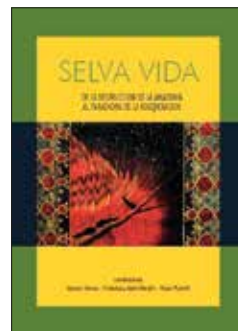
Right:
Malaysian Indigenous Youth in the City



Lost Lands? (Land) Rights of the San in Botswana and the legal concept of indigeneity in Africa



Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact



Selva vida: De la destrucción de la Amazonía al paradigma de la regeneración



Estudos Sobre os Awá: Caçadores-Coletores em Transição



Gran Chaco: Ontologías, poder, afectividad



Los pueblos indígenas y el derecho



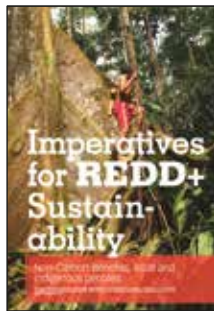
Suicidio adolescente em povos Indígenas



Video

Projecto Videoastas Indígenas de la Frontera Sur (PVIFS) Edición Especial I, II y III

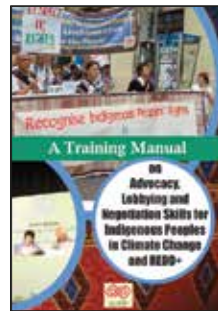
Reports & manuals



Imperatives for REDD+ Sustainability: Non-Carbon Benefits, local and indigenous peoples



Pueblo mapuche y recursos forestales en Chile: devastación y conservación en un contexto de globalización económica



Training manual on Advocacy, Lobbying and Negotiation Skills for Indigenous Peoples in Climate Change and REDD+



International Expert Workshop on the World Heritage Convention and Indigenous Peoples

Briefing notes



Up in smoke? Maasai Rights in the Olkaria Geothermal Area, Kenya



Forced Evictions of Pastoralists in Kilombero and Ulang Districts in Mgorogoro in Tanzania



Gobernanza y pueblos indígenas



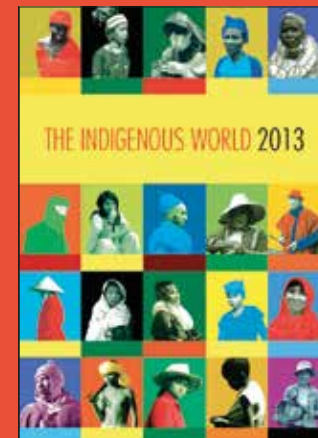
¿Por qué es importante reivindicar el Derecho a la Comunicación de los Pueblos Indígenas?

The Indigenous World El Mundo Indígena 2013

“

I really find this yearbook a very important tool for monitoring. This yearbook really gives us a picture of what has changed for the better and for the worse at the national level, but also for the global processes, where it provides the latest updates and key points. This is no little achievement, and as Special Rapporteur, it will be a very useful tool.

VICKY TAULI-CORPUZ.
NEWLY ELECTED SPECIAL RAPPOREUR ON
THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

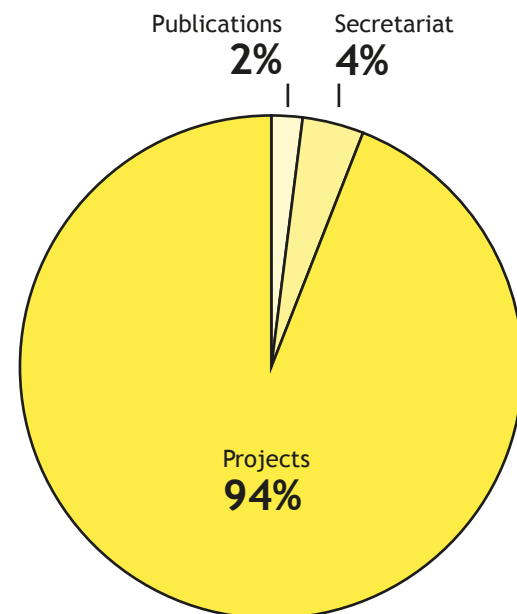


Annual accounts

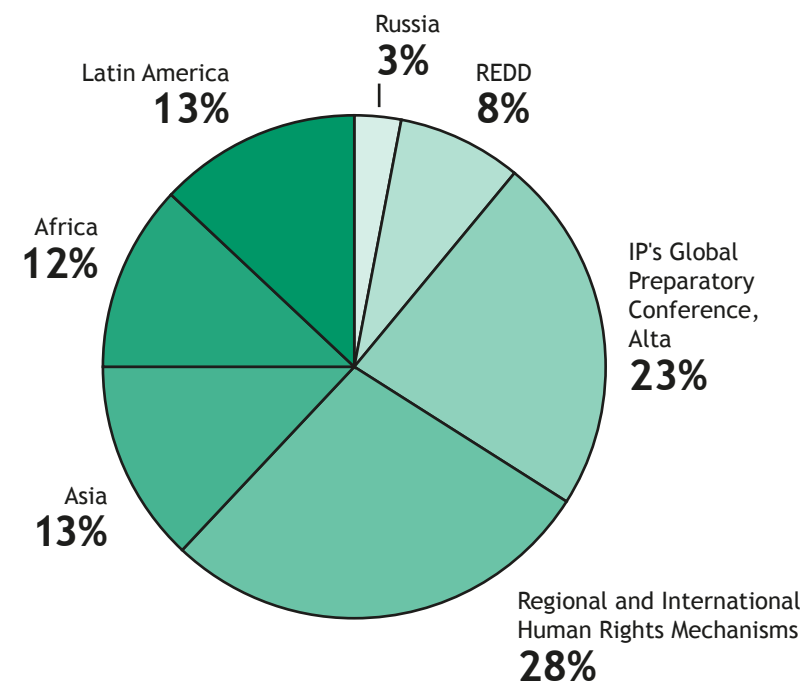
Profit and Loss (total)	2013	2012	2011
Direct activities			
Received project and programme subsidies and grants	38.509.935	36.534.161	33.662.614
Transfers, projects & programs	(37.027.440)	(36.222.044)	36.151.119
Total	1.482.495	312.117	(2.488.505)
Indirect activities			
Core funding	3.222.243	3.538.213	2.392.969
Contributions to IWGIA	365.022	365.473	214.066
Expenditure, Secretariat	(1.607.149)	(2.298.281)	(1.597.713)
Publications	(690.450)	(705.085)	(1.107.248)
IWGIA, projects expenses	(348.969)	332.357)	0
Total	940.697	567.963	(97.926)
Special activities			
Strategic Institutional and Program Development	0	(500.000)	0
Remaining funds for future projects and programs	940.697	67.963	0

For further specification, please refer to IWGIA's Financial Statement 2013

Costs and projects 2013



Distribution of funds on programmes 2013



IWGIA collection 2013

emergency relief on Coron Island

Typhoon Yolanda hit the Philippines on November 8, 2013. That day, Biong, an elderly woman from the indigenous Tagbanua community on Coron Island, saw the ocean rise into 7-meter high waves that smashed the Tagbanua community's boats to pieces. The small fishing boats used to provide food for the Tagbanua were completely destroyed and the community's three large boats for tour operations were severely damaged.



Support indigenous peoples in the Philippines



Many indigenous peoples in the Philippines live on isolated islands that have still not been reached by emergency relief.
DONATE now and help to get aid farther out
www.iwgia.org/typhoon

The banner features a photograph of a person in a dark, rugged landscape, possibly a coastal area. The text is overlaid on the image, with the title in a red box at the top left and the main text in white on a dark background at the bottom.

Update on IWGIA's campaign to help indigenous peoples affected by Typhoon Yolanda in the Philippines

In 2013, IWGIA raised funds for, and awareness about, the situation of indigenous peoples affected by Typhoon Yolanda in the Philippines.

Once Typhoon Yolanda had hit, the indigenous Tagbanua community of Coron Island in the Palawan district of the Philippines needed help to rebuild their houses and, most importantly, their boats. Given that the boats were their only source of income, the community had no money to rebuild their lives in the wake of the typhoon.

News about the situation of the Tagbanua reached IWGIA through the local indigenous support organisation, KASAPI, which is an old partner of IWGIA, and the indigenous organisation, the Tagbanua Tribe of Coron Island Association (TTCIA).

Apart from raising funds, the campaign also raised awareness about the fact that many indigenous peoples in the Philippines, such as the Tagbanua, received no emergency relief following Typhoon Yolanda since they live on small isolated islands that fall under the radar when large-scale emergency relief is organised.

Following the collection, IWGIA sent 7,000 US dollars to KASAPI which, along with TTCIA, had initiated a relief operation to help the Tagbanua community get back on its feet.

The funds that the organisations received from IWGIA went into rebuilding "Tagbanua II", one of the community's large boats. An engine and a generator were transported to Coron Island along with materials such as plywood, lumber, steering wheel, nails and hammers for repairing the hull, rudder and propellers.

KASAPI and TTCIA are continuing to provide relief on Coron Island since there is still a long way to go before the community is rebuilt but, according to the updates IWGIA has received, although the Tagbanua source of living and means of livelihood may have been destroyed, people are still standing.

We need you!

become a member of IWGIA in 2014

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

Your membership is an important sign of support to IWGIA's work, politically as well as economically. We need to show that our work has support from the public. By signing up as a member you give us the support we need.

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 2014

Annual membership fee is 30 EUR

Monthly membership fee is optional but at least 4 EUR

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' organisations, support NGOs, international institutions, indigenous and non-indigenous academics and experts working with indigenous peoples and issues.

The work of IWGIA would not be possible without the generous support of all our donors and supporters. Therefore, we would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to institutions and individuals who have provided financial support for our work in 2013. Particular thanks go to our institutional donors the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norad for their faithful support over the years. There is no doubt that their financial and political commitment to the promotion and recognition of indigenous peoples' rights has repeatedly played a key role in IWGIA's achievements.

IWGIA gratefully acknowledges the support received in 2013 by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Utenriksdepartementet), Sami Parliament (Sametinget), Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Ford Foundation, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), The Christensen Fund, members and private donors.

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