ANNUAL REPORT
2010
IWGIA is an international, non-governmental, membership organisation, which supports indigenous peoples world wide in their struggle for self-determination. IWGIA’s activities focus on human rights work, research, documentation and dissemination of information and project work in co-operation with indigenous organisations and communities.

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

THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

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

Indigenous peoples are the disadvantaged descendants of those peoples that inhabited a territory prior to the formation of a state. The term indigenous may be defined as a characteristic relating the identity of a particular person 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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# IWGIA’S ACTIVITIES

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2010 was a year of important developments for indigenous peoples’ rights but also a year in which manifold threats and abuses continued to be experienced by indigenous peoples.

One important development was the official endorsement of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by New Zealand, Canada and the US. This meant that the Declaration has now been endorsed by all four of the states that voted against it in 2007 (Australia revised its position in 2009).

While IWGIA celebrates the fact that there is ever-greater support among States for the recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights, we also know that this support will only be meaningful if the rights expressed in the Declaration are effectively implemented. The Declaration is a living international instrument meant to promote and improve the protection of indigenous peoples’ rights. It is not just another document to be conveniently used by States on the international stage as proof of positive change when, in reality, indigenous peoples’ human rights situation continues to worsen and intensify.

In 2010, indigenous peoples continued to be the victims of serious violations of their individual and collective rights, and continued to systematically show lower indicators of human development as compared to mainstream society in all the countries in which they live. National policies continued to fail to protect indigenous peoples’ fundamental rights, and various national and international programmes even undermined their socio-cultural survival as peoples. Hence, much more needs to be done by States and international institutions to address the persistence of these problems and to develop policies that contain results-focused measures and procedural steps to ensure their adequate application at the international, regional and national level. At IWGIA, we believe that only a diverse approach aimed at empowering indigenous peoples to participate in decision making at all levels and enabling them to implement their right to self-determination will succeed in bridging the enormous implementation gap that still exists between international law and local, national and international practices.

A step forward in the recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights in Africa

Looking back at 2010, some other developments can be highlighted. The year ended with the first specific law on indigenous rights being adopted in Africa when the parliament of the Republic of Congo passed a law on the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples in December. The Central African Republic, for its part, became the first African state to ratify ILO Convention 169 in August 2010. These are two very positive developments that will hopefully significantly advance the rights of indigenous peoples and improve their current situation of severe poverty, marginalisation and discrimination in these countries. It is also to be hoped that the developments will inspire other countries of the continent to do the same. With the adoption of a new constitution, Kenya is on its way to a future that provides for the greater participation of marginal groups at all levels of government and that recognises indigenous languages and cultures as well as indigenous communities’ desire to preserve their identities and cultures.

We trust that IWGIA has had an influence over these positive developments through its continuing support of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, its documentation and advocacy work with regard to indigenous peoples’ rights in Africa and through the direct support and capacity building of African indigenous civil society organisations, which is aimed at enabling them to contribute and actively participate in decision-making processes at national and regional level - in 2010, for example, in relation to the Kenyan constitutional process.

IWGIA in 2010

In 2010, as the examples given in this annual report show, IWGIA’s work contributed to raising awareness of the situation of indigenous peoples, and enhancing the capacity of indigenous peoples’ organisations to promote the practical implementation of their rights. This was done by supporting projects initiated and implemented by indigenous peoples’ organisations aimed at advancing territorial recognition and defence, establishing indigenous human rights observatories, enhancing indigenous communications networks, and engaging in national, regional and international advocacy. On an international level, IWGIA particularly sought to support initiatives aimed at strengthening the mandates of the UN Special Rapporteur, the UN Expert Mechanism and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, but also directly supported indigenous contributions to and participation in processes such as the multilateral negotiations on climate change mitigation (UNFCCC) and regional human rights mechanisms, particularly the African Commission and the Inter-American Commission. All these efforts combined, however small their parts, contributed to concrete results in 2010 such as the liberation of enslaved Guarani in Bolivia, the restitution of their lands to the Bru and the Toba Qom peoples in Argentina, the territorial redress for the Endorois people in Kenya, the protection of the Ayoreo people living in voluntary isolation in Paraguay and the inclusion of indigenous peoples in national REDD schemes, etc.

Even more importantly, however, these efforts contributed to creating experiences, practices, policies and jurisprudence in favour of indigenous peoples that can be replicated in the years to come.
At IWGIA, we are happy to see that our efforts have been acknowledged with the continuation of our funding agreement with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs/DANIDA and with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland as well as through new contracts with both Danida and Norad for a second phase of support for a program aimed at strengthening indigenous peoples’ capacity to effectively participate in national REDD negotiations and related processes.

Farewell to Indigenous Affairs

In our own institutional world, changes have also been made. The end of the year was marked by the publication of the last issue of our "Indigenous Affairs". This journal was launched in 1994, replacing IWGIA’s newsletter, which had been published since 1968. The decision to discontinue it was therefore a difficult one, taken partly due to dwindling opportunities for obtaining funding for its production and distribution and partly due to our decision to prioritize and strengthen our work in relation to the production of a more targeted human rights documentation— the Human Rights Reports.

These reports are produced in cooperation with our partners and are aimed at documenting particular cases of human rights violations, thereby providing indigenous peoples’ organisations and supporters with a vital tool for human rights advocacy that can be used at national, regional and international levels. In 2010, IWGIA produced four human rights reports containing comprehensive documentation of the vulnerable human rights situation of indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation in Peru, Venezuela, Ecuador and Bolivia; they also give concrete recommendations to governments on how best to ensure their rights.

In 2010, we put a great deal of effort into increasing our website’s visibility and improving its design as it is playing an increasingly crucial role in disseminating the information needed by people who are working to promote indigenous rights.

Enhancing IWGIA’s leadership and promoting members’ engagement

In 2010, the Board took two important decisions regarding IWGIA’s governance structure, one being the strengthening of the leadership functions within IWGIA’s secretariat by recruiting a vice-director and the other being the restructuring of the Board as a result of the review of the organisation’s statutes.

With regard to the recruitment of the vice-director, after a due process the Board unanimously decided to employ Thomas Skielboe as IWGIA’s vice-director. Thomas Skielboe has a degree in anthropology and was, until his transfer to IWGIA, the Director of a Copenhagen-based consultancy company specializing in sustainable development initiatives. He has been involved in indigenous peoples’ issues in many parts of the world for over 20 years, and is well known to IWGIA, where he was member of the Board for three years until July 2010.

The Board is fully confident that, by employing Thomas Skielboe as vice-director, the secretariat’s capacity to develop its work and programmes will be strengthened and it will be better equipped to face the challenges ahead.

With regard to IWGIA’s structure, the Board has undertaken a thorough review of IWGIA’s statutes. This review covered a range of issues, including the Board’s composition, membership, election procedures, etc. With its new statutes, the Board will undergo several changes. There will now be room for appointing three (3) members alongside the three that are to be elected by members and the secretariat representative to the Board. It will no longer be possible to remain on the Board for more than three consecutive terms (9 years).

With these structural changes, IWGIA’s Board is striving not only to enhance the high level of knowledge and expertise on indigenous peoples’ issues within its highest governance body but also to strengthen the leadership functions in the Secretariat and ensure a transparent management.

As part of the review of the statutes, it was decided to discontinue the local groups. This was not an easy decision since IWGIA’s local groups in Norway, Sweden, Spain, France and Switzerland have, over the years, done very important work raising awareness of indigenous issues and promoting IWGIA’s work in their respective countries. Some of them have also worked on projects, publishing books, and organizing film festivals, etc. However, IWGIA felt that it no longer had the necessary resources to coordinate and support all these activities in a responsible and satisfactory manner. Instead, we feel that it is more important to use our sparse resources to strengthen IWGIA’s membership, not only in terms of numbers but also in terms of promoting our members’ engagement with the organisation. In this context, the new statutes consider a new membership structure that incorporates individual and institutional membership. This will help us to develop IWGIA’s large international network of contacts and experts, built up over its many years of existence, into a more active and engaged membership. Both the Board and the Secretariat believe that a broader membership base is crucial to the organisation’s future as it will provide IWGIA with a stronger platform from which to support our work to promote the protection and recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights.

Espen Waehle
Chair of IWGIA’s Board
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 current situation and their possibility of creating 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 for indigenous participation in negotiations within the UN system, the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples (HRFIP).
WHERE IWGIA WORKS
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)

JAKARTA (INDONESIA)
- ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)

“We must end the oppression, and we must ensure that indigenous peoples are always heard. Raise your voices here at this Forum and beyond. I will urge the world to listen”

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon’s remarks to the opening of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, New York, May 2011.
There are approximately 28,000,000 indigenous people in South America divided amongst hundreds of distinct peoples. An increasing proportion of the indigenous population is now urbanised due to migration or forced displacement. In contrast 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 the political structures of national or local governments, but there is still an enormous need for capacity building and leadership training. IWGIA primarily supports awareness raising, human rights observatories and legal aid in defence of territories, and capacity building and information sharing between indigenous youth.
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 to assimilate them. Very few African states have legal frameworks or policies addressing the situation and rights of indigenous peoples. However, positive developments are gradually taking place and the past 10 years have witnessed a more organized and mobilized indigenous civil society that is trying to make its voice heard and advocate its own causes. IWGIA’s work in Africa is focused on supporting the capacity building of indigenous organizations to undertake effective advocacy work aimed at securing collective rights to land and natural resources and addressing human rights violations.
With more than 20,000 odd strong memberships, JJBA has now emerged as the widely recognized platform of the IPs in Jharkhand who are engaged in their struggle to restore the community rights over their ancestral forests. The credit goes largely to the International Work Group of Indigenous Affairs that showed the courage to collaborate the initiative to form the JJBA about a decade ago from scratch. By doing so, IWGIA not only provided a space to restore the IPs movement for self-determination but also encouraged and enlightened the process of organization building and policy formulation over the last ten years.

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 the 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. IWGIA also supports a network of indigenous information centers in the regions and in Moscow that distributes information on the situation and challenges of indigenous communities, as well as on indigenous rights.
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 a denial of their self-determination, a loss of control over their land and natural resources, discrimination and marginalization, heavy pressure to assimilate and violent repression by State security forces. Several countries have legislation that, to some extent, protects the rights of indigenous peoples. These rights are, however, systematically watered down, often ignored or simply 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.
Awareness Raising

One of the main preconditions for decision-makers and implementers 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. Another precondition is the availability of solid documentation, which indigenous peoples and support organizations can use as lobbying and advocacy tools vis-à-vis decision-makers and implementers as well as the general public.

Documenting and systematizing information about the situation of indigenous peoples, their rights and violations of their human rights has always been one of IWGIA’s main pillars of work. 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, contributes to creating a solid basis on which indigenous peoples can build their own advocacy work nationally, regionally and internationally. The 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.

Communication and Information Centers

There is a growing interest among indigenous organizations in implementing communication programs through which to discuss the communities’ problems and make their demands known to the general public. IWGIA has, for a number of years, been supporting different communication projects, either web pages, radio programs or the production of videos. In turn, these programs are promoting coordination processes and training networks of indigenous communicators, with notable results in terms of disseminating the situation of the continent’s indigenous peoples. Some of the communication projects supported by IWGIA are: the Indigenous Communication Service, Servindi, in Peru; Mapuexpres in Chile; and the Association of Indigenous Youth (AJI) of the Dourados Reserve in Brazil.

“AJI became a reference point for me, as we have nothing in the Reserve. In AJI, we make videos, radio programs, we learn computing and we put a newspaper together. What I like best is that the whole world is going to know about us and that it is we young indigenous people who are doing all this ourselves. This is good as we are starting to get a sense of self-worth. IWGIA is helping us in all this and we know that it is very difficult to find people who believe in us.” - Indianara Rodrigues Machado

IWGIA also supports indigenous information centers in the European North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation. These information centers are instrumental in raising awareness of indigenous issues in the regions through their websites and newsletters, as well as through their contributions to the mainstream media. Furthermore, the centers provide technical support to the organization of indigenous events, as well as capacity building seminars. RAIPON’s information center in Moscow is playing a vital role in distributing information about indigenous peoples and has improved its website. As a result, it has won a public prize for the best website on ethnic issues in the Russian Federation.
One of IWGIA’s main objectives is to enhance the capacity of indigenous peoples to effectively document human rights abuses and access justice for the benefit of their people, particularly those who are the victims of human rights violations, and to advocate for the long-term adoption and implementation of indigenous peoples’ human rights.

In the context of this work, in 2010 IWGIA continued to support the establishment and work of indigenous rights observatories in Chile, Argentina, Bolivia and the Philippines. These observatories have been consistently systematizing documentation on human rights abuses and promoting public policy proposals in favour of indigenous peoples.

In 2010, in collaboration with the African Commission’s Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities (WGIP), IWGIA produced a film on indigenous peoples in Africa and the work of the WGIP. The film was shot in Cameroon among the Bagyeli and the Mbororo communities, in Kenya among the Endorois and the Ogiek communities, and in Banjul at the 47th Ordinary Session of the ACHPR. It illustrates the main challenges facing indigenous communities in Africa and gives an overview of the work and role of the WGIP and the ACHPR in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous populations in Africa. The film will be broadcast in various African countries and it is expected to be a powerful tool for raising awareness of indigenous peoples in Africa.

Also in 2010, and in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, IWGIA produced a DVD on the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP). The film was shot in Geneva during the 2nd session of the EMRIP and aims to raise awareness among indigenous peoples, civil society, national human rights institutions, governmental institutions and the general public as to the mandate of the Expert Mechanism and its contribution to advancing the rights of indigenous peoples.
IWGIA believes that necessary change will only occur if indigenous peoples themselves assert and push for recognition of and respect for their rights at national, regional and international levels. One of the major challenges facing indigenous peoples is, however, a lack of institutional and professional capacity to address the problems with which they are confronted. 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.

Capacity building is an important element of IWGIA’s support to indigenous peoples in Russia. During 2010, we supported three technical capacity-building seminars on indigenous peoples’ legal rights in Russian legislation and on relevant international processes, mechanisms and instruments and their use.

During a seminar in Kemerovo, the participants focused on political leadership and campaigning skills. This was aimed at a wider youth audience interested in making their opinions heard within Russian society and influencing public opinion.

An indigenous youth movement has been gaining momentum through e.g. youth conferences, organized by the indigenous information centers, active involvement in social networks and increased vertical communication and networks among the regions in Siberia, the European North and the Far East. One of the most visible expressions of this process was the first Indigenous Youth Congress, which was held in Moscow in November 2010 and was partly supported by IWGIA.
LEADERSHIP STRENGTHENING IN ASIA

Indigenous peoples’ organizations in Asia have identified strengthening of their leaders as one of their most urgent needs. In 2010, IWGIA thus supported the regional program “Indigenous Learning Institute for Community Empowerment” (ILI) – a program jointly developed by IWGIA and its key strategic partners AIPP, PACOS in Malaysia and CPA in the Philippines. It aims to empower indigenous communities through an extensive training program on leadership and community organizing, which also includes an exchange of experiences and skills among indigenous organizations within the region. Evaluations of the program show that it has increased the capacity of indigenous community leaders to address the various challenges they are confronted with and is thus contributing to the empowerment and self-organizing of indigenous communities and their organizations.

RAISING AWARENESS OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF REDD FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

In 2010, one of IWGIA’s priorities with regard to its work on climate change was awareness raising and advocacy around the REDD schemes. These activities were supported within a new regional project in Asia entitled Promoting Rights-based, Equitable and Pro-Poor REDD Strategies in South and Southeast Asia, as well as through large dialogue meetings bringing together indigenous leaders, civil society organizations and relevant government agencies.

One of the results of IWGIA’s engagement and support for awareness raising on the implications of REDD for indigenous peoples was the creation of a website (cc-min.aippnet.org), where IWGIA’s partners post news items on REDD-related developments in their countries. The website is intended as a platform for experience-sharing, and thus in effect an important capacity building tool for our project partners and other indigenous organizations engaged in REDD activities in their countries.
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.

SUPPORTING COLLECTIVE RIGHTS TO LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA

In 2010, the main focus in the Africa projects continued to be on collective rights to land and natural resources. In Kenya, support was given to a land and natural resource rights project, implemented by Mainyoto Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO), which focuses on community mobilization and empowerment, policy advocacy and litigation. Amongst other things, this project aims to use the new Land Policy and the new Constitution to develop models for concretely securing and protecting land and natural resource rights for Maasai and other pastoralists in Kenya. In Kenya, support was also given to the Endorois Welfare Council (EWC) in order to strengthen the capacity of the Endorois community to effectively negotiate with the Government of Kenya with regard to the implementation of the ACHPR landmark ruling on restitution of land and natural resource rights to the Endorois people. In line with this, IWGIA supported the land rights struggle of the Ogiek people in Kenya by providing the Ogiek Peoples’ Development Programme (OPDP) with support to take their case relating to the forced evictions of Ogiek people from their ancestral forest home before the ACHPR.

In Tanzania, IWGIA supported Community Research and Development Services (CORDS) with a project on collective land titling and land-use planning for Maasai pastoralists in northern Tanzania. In Tanzania, support was further provided to PINGOs Forum for a project aimed at securing the land rights of pastoralists who have suffered forceful evictions in the Loliondo area of northern Tanzania. Support was also given to Parakuiyo Pastoralists Indigenous Community Development organization (PAICODEO) for a project aimed at strengthening the human and land rights monitoring capacity of PAICODEO and its target communities in southern Tanzania.

In Burundi, IWGIA supported Unissons-Nous pour la Promotion des Batwa (UNIPROBA) with a land distribution project benefiting the landless Batwa people, which is being implemented in collaboration with the government and local authorities. This cooperation has also led to the implementation of Batwa representation in national policy/governance structures on land matters.

“In my understanding, land and recognition are very closely interlinked, and other rights more or less derive from these two main pillars. Because, if you have to design measures for indigenous access to health, to education, to employment, you can only make an appropriate design of any measures within the context of their land rights and the framework of their recognition.”

Albert K. Barume
Member of the ACHPR’s Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities (WGIP)
During 2010, IWGIA continued to provide support for indigenous peoples to participate in and submit contributions to the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

The 9th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, held in New York in April 2010, discussed the issue of development and its impact on indigenous peoples’ rights to land and natural resources. A great number of indigenous participants spoke on this crucial issue and described the dominant model of development as a model of development aggression: a model primarily based on the imposition of large-scale development schemes, supposedly in the interests of national development, which leads to large-scale land dispossession and human rights violations; a model that is being implemented without the free, prior and informed consent of those affected and which is creating poverty, severe inequality, gross abuses of human rights and massive environmental devastation. Experiences such as these form the backdrop to the model of development with culture and identity that has been formulated, and which has been consistently promoted by the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

The 29 recommendations adopted at the end of the UN Permanent Forum session reflected the fact that it is fundamental for indigenous peoples to preserve and develop their cultures and ways of life. Development for indigenous peoples is therefore closely linked to many aspects of their lives, from education and indigenous languages, to health, to respect for traditional knowledge and traditional ways of living. Indigenous peoples’ visions of well-being and development need to be heard by States and indigenous peoples themselves must participate effectively in development processes.

“There is a need for a human development model that provides indigenous peoples with the possibility to continue to live on their lands and to decide how their natural resources are going to be used, and this means that it is indigenous peoples themselves who should decide what kind of cultural, economic and spiritual development they want.”

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz
Former chairperson of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
The rampant grabbing of indigenous peoples' lands in the Malaysian state of Sarawak with the involvement of the political elite, along with plans to further expand oil palm plantations and to build 12 new dams by 2020, is giving great cause for concern. IWGIA supports the indigenous organization, the Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (SADIA), to operate a mobile legal clinic which assists indigenous communities in the legal defence of their ancestral lands. In 2010, two indigenous communities won important court cases regarding native land issues and, on the recent orders of a Supreme Court judge, a series of meetings have been held in order to go through all the 200 land-related cases that have been filed with the hope of expediting their settlement.

Although many territories in the Amazon have been legalised in favour of indigenous peoples, there are now serious threats to the communities due to the presence of mining, oil or logging companies. The advance of the extractive industries is causing the indigenous peoples to lose real control over their territories. This is why IWGIA is supporting indigenous territorial defence strategies. One such case is that of the organization of the Awajún people of the Peruvian Amazon, who are fighting for respect for their rights and against the presence of illegal mining on their territory.

2010 was the final year of support to the Ancestral Domain Support Program being conducted in the Philippines, which began in 2004. The program has assisted indigenous communities in land demarcation processes and in obtaining land titles with the result that 12 ancestral domains now have an approved title and another 9 areas are at different stages in the process. The program also focused on empowering indigenous communities to uphold recognition of their Ancestral Domain and to interact with other stakeholders. Following up on the results achieved by the Ancestral Domain Support Program, IWGIA has now begun to provide co-funding for an EU-supported project which aims to strengthen self-governance and consolidate the Ancestral Domains into contiguous areas, so-called “corridors”, by strengthening self-governance, management planning and self-determined development.
DEFENDING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ RIGHTS TO FISHING TERRITORIES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

In Russia, a new law that distributes fishing grounds by tender is undermining indigenous priority rights and thus threatening indigenous peoples’ possibility of feeding themselves and upholding their traditional occupations. On the north-western coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, the salmon stocks deteriorated sharply following the introduction of commercial fishing sites on the Kovran River. None of the Itelmen people’s appeals to the authorities, including one to the Russian President, have been heeded. The indigenous information center on Kamchatka, which IWGIA supported during the first half of 2010, intends to follow up the case, however, and feed into RAIPON’s national and international advocacy work.

SUPPORTING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ STRUGGLE TO RESTORE COMMUNITY RIGHTS OVER THEIR ANCESTRAL FORESTS

In India, IWGIA has since 2000 supported the Bindra Institute for Research, Study and Action (BIRSA) to implement a Forest Rights Campaign project in Jharkhand. One of the major results of the project has been the emergence of a strong popular movement called the Jharkhand Save the Forest Movement (JJBA), which has successfully re-established control over forests on the part of the indigenous communities.

“With a more than 20,000-odd strong membership, Jharkhand Save the Forest Movement (JJBA) has now emerged as the widely recognized platform of the IPs in Jharkhand, who are engaged in their struggle to restore the community rights over their ancestral forests. The credit goes largely to the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, which showed the courage to collaborate on the initiative to form the JJBA about a decade ago from scratch. By doing so, IWGIA not only provided a space to restore the IPs’ movement for self-determination but also encouraged and enlightened the process of organization building and policy formulation over the last ten years.”

Samar Basu Mullick
BIRSA/JJBA, India
ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

In recent years, climate change has posed a new range of threats and challenges to indigenous peoples. Indigenous peoples across the world are disproportionately affected by climate change and yet have not been allowed full and effective participation in the global negotiations on climate change as required by Articles 19 and 41 of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). IWGIA's approach is to combine support to indigenous peoples' advocacy efforts at the UNFCCC negotiations with local projects aimed at empowering indigenous communities to respond effectively to international and national mitigation schemes.

INTERNATIONAL INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ TECHNICAL WORKSHOP WITH STATES ON THE UNFCCC NEGOTIATIONS

As part of the indigenous peoples' strategy for COP 16, indigenous representatives lobbied the Government of Mexico to host the International Indigenous Peoples’ Technical Workshop with States on the UNFCCC. With the financial and technical assistance of IWGIA and a few other donors, the workshop was successfully held in X-Caret (Quintana Roo), Mexico from 26-28 September 2010. The workshop was attended by representatives of 10 states from different regions, and 21 duly identified leaders of indigenous representatives, by way of three per region. The workshop resulted in clear commitments from the State Parties to support the official participation of indigenous representatives at UNFCCC meetings, and the inclusion of recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights, as well as their contributions, in any agreement that should emerge from Cancún and beyond. In particular, the Government of Mexico, as chair of the COP 16, agreed to take the lead in taking steps with regard to several proposals for the participation of indigenous experts in the UNFCCC processes, and to continue its effective engagement with indigenous peoples for their effective participation in COP 16, as well as in events taking place outside the official meeting.

REDD: POTENTIAL THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

In addition to its direct impact on the environment, and thus the livelihood of indigenous peoples, the various schemes to mitigate climate change, such as REDD (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) or the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) may, through their support for e.g. the rapid expansion of bio-fuel plantations and the establishment of “carbon protected areas” in indigenous peoples’ forests, turn out to be yet another, maybe even bigger, threat to indigenous peoples’ lands and livelihoods. On the other hand, they may offer opportunities for strengthening indigenous communities’ forest tenure and for income generation. The challenge facing communities is to critically assess the potential threats and benefits and to take an informed decision. Training for leaders is a key strategic component of IWGIA’s program on REDD, which is being implemented in various African and Asian countries. The program seeks to raise awareness among indigenous communities of climate change and REDD and to strengthen the capacity of their leaders to conduct advocacy work and negotiations on REDD with States. Training manuals are being developed and translated into local languages, regional training of trainers is being conducted, followed by national and local level training in the partner countries.
Durante la COP 16 en Cancún, organizaciones indígenas se organizaron en el caucus de pueblos indígenas sobre cambio climático. El acuerdo de Cancún parcialmente reconoció y reflexionó sobre las demandas clave de las organizaciones indígenas, mientras dejaba otras alternativas abiertas para una consideración y propuestas posteriores. El texto compartido del marco general y contexto para la implementación del Plan de Acción de Bali explicitamente se refiere, por ejemplo, a los pueblos indígenas como grupos vulnerables y a la necesidad de garantizar su participación integral y efectiva en políticas y programas climáticos, así como el respeto de sus derechos humanos, con una general referencia a la resolución del Consejo de Derechos Humanos de la ONU sobre cambio climático y derechos humanos. En lo que respecta al REDD, el lenguaje sobre garantías y derechos - aunque debilitado - fue retomado en el texto final, y se incluyó un referencia al UNDRIP, aunque aún en una formulación no comprometida, es decir, “noting that UNDRIP has been adopted by the UN General Assembly”. El mensaje que salió de la COP de Cancún fue que las garantías pueden ser apoyadas y promovidas pero no necesariamente implementadas. Por lo tanto, solo se requiere un “sistema de información” sobre cómo las garantías se aplicarán. Adicionalmente, se adoptó el lenguaje sobre la necesidad de garantizar la participación integral y efectiva de los pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales, pero aún no se hizo referencia específica a la Consentimiento Libre y Previo Informado. También se especificó que REDD+ debe respetar el conocimiento de los pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales. No se tomó ninguna decisión sobre el papel de los mercados en financiar REDD+, dado que el comercio de carbono y mercados han sido uno de los temas controvertidos y, como otras “decidencias incómodas” sobre el tema, han sido pospuestas para evitar un desgarronamiento de las negociaciones en Cancún. El Caucus de Pueblos Indígenas sobre Cambio Climático expresó preocupación y críticas sobre la utilización de mecanismos de mercado para financiar acciones climáticas y también sobre el uso de offsets forestales para mitigar emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero en el norte global. As. para el papel de los mercados en mitigación y otras acciones climáticas, las partes fueron solicitadas a proporcionar propuestas y presentaciones para informar el debate en el camino hacia la COP16 en Durban.
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, IWGIA is supporting indigenous peoples to access and lobby decision-making bodies and fora at all levels. Activities include support to advocate for legislative and policy changes at national level, participation in regional and international fora and strategy development for implementation of the right to self-determination.

THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN DECISION-MAKING

In 2009, the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) was requested by the Human Rights Council to carry out a study on indigenous peoples and the right to participate in decision-making. In January 2010, IWGIA supported the organization of an international seminar in Thailand with the objective of providing substantial input from indigenous experts into the conducting of the two-year thematic study on indigenous peoples’ participation in decision-making processes. The contributions to the study presented at this seminar proved to be fundamental in the preparation of the study and, together with other submissions, it formed the basis of EMRIP’s 1st progress report, which was discussed during the 3rd session of the EMRIP and presented for its formal approval at the 15th session of the UN Human Rights Council in September 2010.

“Given that the right to participate in decision-making is a fundamental right for the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, we expect that the study will be able to help guarantee indigenous peoples’ enjoyment of this right and, in this way, have a positive impact on the lives of indigenous peoples in all parts of the world.”

José Carlos Morales
Chairperson of EMRIP

PROMOTING THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN STATES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN AFRICA

In 2010, 16 indigenous representatives were supported to participate in the ordinary sessions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ rights (ACHPR). Participation is central to encouraging and assisting the ACHPR to uphold its focus on indigenous peoples’ rights when examining periodic reports on the human rights situation of African states. IWGIA supports the writing of shadow reports and assists the Commissioners in asking substantiated and critical questions on indigenous peoples during dialogues with States and in the drafting of the concluding observations. For example, at the 49th Ordinary Session, IWGIA collaborated with ADCPM from Burkina Faso to produce a complementary report that raised important questions on the situation of pastoralists’ communities e.g. related to the violent attacks against the Peuls and national laws on pastoralism.

“I am very pleased with my experience at the 49th session of the ACHPR. The complementary report on the situation of nomadic pastoralists’ communities has been circulated around and we have received many congratulations for our work in protecting the rights of pastoralists’ communities. All this has been possible because I had the chance to go to Banjul to talk about the reality of those communities. I thank you for your support. Banjul was fantastic!”

Issa Diallo
Director of the ACDPM, Burkina Faso
CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS IN NEPAL AND RECOGNITION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ RIGHTS

In Nepal, a new constitution is currently being drafted which will define the future of indigenous peoples’ relationships with the State. Since 2008, IWGIA has supported the Lawyers’ Association for Human Rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP) to advocate and lobby for the inclusion of indigenous peoples’ rights. This project has contributed to the formation of a “Mega Front”, bringing together indigenous peoples’ organizations, indigenous NGOs, indigenous political parties and academics around the common agenda of getting recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights and, in particular, their right to self-determination, enshrined in the new Constitution.

KENYA’S NEW CONSTITUTION: A STEP FORWARD IN THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ RIGHTS

In Kenya, a new and substantially revised Constitution has been under debate for a number of years, and IWGIA has supported indigenous peoples’ organizations to effectively participate and input into the national discussions to ensure that the new Constitution will protect the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples in Kenya. The final discussions took place in 2010, and IWGIA supported Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO) to mobilize the pastoralist communities in Kenya to take part in the final discussions and to be active during the national referendum on the new Constitution. In August 2010, the new Constitution was adopted and it is seen by indigenous peoples as a great step forward in the promotion and protection of their rights.
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 of IWGIA’s activities whenever relevant and feasible. IWGIA seeks to integrate the issue of women’s rights and participation into key activities, such as in the land and natural resource rights and capacity building/awareness raising projects.

**ETHNIC RECOGNITION IS A STEP TO INTERNAL CHANGE**

The African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR) is becoming increasingly involved in the issue of indigenous women’s rights. One member of the WGIP is also the ACHPR Special Rapporteur on Women and has made an effort to link the two thematic areas during country visits and also, for example, to push through a resolution on indigenous women that was recently adopted by the ACHPR.

“They (indigenous communities) still don’t see their internal dynamics, their own internal problems, such as exclusion of women, violence against women, and sometimes violence against children. But once you have recognition, then that establishes a basis to look into their own internal dynamics.”

Melakou Tegegn
Member of the ACHPR’s Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities (WGIP)

**FOREST RIGHTS AND WOMEN’S COOPERATIVES**

One of the components of the IWGIA-supported Forest Rights Campaign project in Jharkhand, India, is to establish and build the capacity of women’s cooperatives as a means of strengthening livelihood security, empowering indigenous women and strengthening their participation in community affairs. The formation of women’s cooperatives is particularly important among those indigenous peoples (such as the Munda) that do not allow women to form part of the traditional village councils. By 2010, more than 260 women’s cooperatives had been formed.

A future priority will be to organize the pooling of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) from several villages, along with their storage and transport in a number of pilot areas so that women can obtain higher prices on the wholesale market.
In 2010, the issue of women’s rights was increasingly integrated into the land and natural resource rights projects supported in Africa. Partners in Kenya and Tanzania have made efforts to raise the awareness of both women and men as to the importance of integrating women in land ownership, control and governance structures. In Kenya, the MPIDO project has facilitated a process whereby women are now organizing themselves around land issues and are being registered as the co-owners of land. The empowerment of women in land matters is also an effective way of combating land dispossession, since women – who carry a great deal of responsibility for the well-being and future of the family - tend to be stronger guardians of ancestral lands.

STRONG GUARDIANS OF ANCESTRAL LANDS

POTTERY STRENGTHENS CULTURAL ROOTS AND SELF-ESTEEM

“As a women’s group, we are very happy with the support IWGIA has given us as it has helped us to recover and maintain the art of pottery through workshops, sales outside the community and in the capital. We have gained national recognition of our work by participating in the National Museum’s Annual Fair, “Rurak Maki”, four years in a row. We have also been able to carry out more research into medicinal plants and producing our own antiseptic soaps and creams”

Irma Tuesta
National Coordinator of the Women’s Programme – ODECOFROC

In workshops supported by IWGIA, Awajún women from the Peruvian Amazon are recovering old pottery techniques and discovering new ones such as drawing with coloured earths for a better fixing of the designs. The support provided to women pottery teachers has also been highly valuable. They teach primary school pupils to maintain their art traditions and, in this way, great progress has been made in the women’s self-esteem and in their sense of their local roots. The women’s work has also inspired them to organize festivals in order to maintain their songs, stories, myths, etc.
Indigenous peoples’ struggles against land dispossession are repeatedly met with violent responses from state security forces and other armed groups, 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 cooperation 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.

THE UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

In 2010, IWGIA continued to support activities aimed at fulfilling the mandate of the Special Rapporteur. This support focussed on establishing direct dialogue between local indigenous organizations and the Special Rapporteur during his country visits, and facilitating indigenous initiatives aimed at following up on his reports and recommendations. Furthermore, in 2010, through the Fund to Support the Implementation of Indigenous Peoples’ Rights, IWGIA continued to provide the Special Rapporteur with additional funds that enabled him to carry out country visits to Guatemala, New Zealand and the Republic of Congo.

“The Fund to Support the Implementation of Indigenous Peoples’ Rights has provided invaluable support of my work as United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. I am extremely grateful for the support that the Fund has provided over the past year, which has enabled me to respond to daily allegations of human rights abuses, engage directly with governments around the world to address systemic human rights abuses, and raise broadened awareness and understanding of the issues affecting indigenous peoples.”

James Anaya
UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

ADVOCATING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHT PEACE ACCORD

In mid-2008, IWGIA facilitated the revival of the international Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission, the mandate of which is to promote respect for human rights, democracy, restoration of civil and political rights, participatory development and land rights in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) in Bangladesh. To address the severe human rights violations committed in the region and lobby the government to implement the 1997 CHT Peace Accord, the Commission carried out two missions to Bangladesh and extensive national and international advocacy, including facilitating a group of journalists to visit the CHT to highlight alleged acquisitions of indigenous peoples’ land. Both missions were conducted to assess the situation in the CHT while one of the missions also facilitated the gathering of information for a study on the status of implementation of the CHT Accord, to be presented by a former member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues during the 2011 session of the Permanent Forum.

RECOVERY OF LAND FOR GUARANÍ SLAVES

In Chile, Argentina and Bolivia, IWGIA has been supporting the formation of indigenous rights observatories aimed at monitoring human rights violations and promoting public policy proposals in favour of indigenous peoples. In the case of Bolivia, and through CEJIS and the Assembly of the Guarani People, a major achievement was reached in 2010 when lands were recovered for Guarani communities that have been living in slavery for decades.

“We are once again returning to the place where we were born because now we can live freely. Before, we had no freedom; we were working for our masters all the time. Now it’s different, now we only work for ourselves and our families.”

Angel Rojas, Guarani leader
PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES LIVING IN VOLUNTARY ISOLATION

In the context of the work related to the protection of indigenous peoples’ rights, in 2010 IWGIA continued to pay particular attention to the human rights situation of highly vulnerable peoples, such as indigenous peoples living in isolation or initial contact.

In South America, there are approximately one hundred groups of indigenous peoples that have chosen to live in isolation from their surrounding society. Most of them fled epidemics that decimated their peoples and thus chose to live in remote forest areas. IWGIA understands that these peoples’ desire to be left alone must be respected and so has been supporting different initiatives to gain a better understanding of their situation and guarantee the protection of their territories.

On a national level, IWGIA supports and cooperates with local NGOs, who monitor and report on their situation. On an international level, IWGIA supports raising their case through the Inter-American Human Rights system.

In 2010, IWGIA organized a conference in Bolivia to discuss guidelines for the protection of indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation and published four human rights reports (out of a series of seven publications) on the situation of peoples in isolation and initial contact in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Venezuela, who are increasingly facing encroachment and destruction of their livelihoods.

The series of IWGIA Reports contains comprehensive documentation of the vulnerable health and human rights situation of indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation and gives concrete recommendations to governments on how best to ensure their rights.

ADDRESSING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN AFRICA

IWGIA has continued supporting the African Commission’s Working Group in its mandate to protect indigenous peoples’ rights and seek redress when a violation occurs. The Working Group has issued urgent appeals to African governments when urgent human rights situations have been brought to its attention. For example, in 2010, the Working Group issued an urgent appeal to the Government of Botswana to urge them to embrace the decision of the High Court and allow the San peoples to have access to water from their existing borehole at Motlomelo. In addition to urgent appeals, the Working Group conducts country visits to gather information on the situation of indigenous peoples in the country. Following the visit a report is produced with recommendations to the Government and other relevant stakeholders. In 2010, the Working Group conducted visits to Kenya and the Republic of Congo and clear and constructive recommendations were made for the protection and the promotion of indigenous peoples’ rights in both countries.

LANDMARK RULING ON INDIGENOUS LAND RIGHTS

On 4 February 2010, the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights ruled on the Endorois case, condemning the Kenyan government’s expulsion of the Endorois people from their ancestral lands in the 1970s and ordering the government to restore the Endorois’ rights to their ancestral lands and to compensate them. This is a landmark ruling as it is the first to determine who indigenous peoples in Africa are, and what their rights to land are. The Endorois decision is a victory for all indigenous peoples across Africa. The case is an historic milestone in the struggle for recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights to land and sets an unprecedented reference.
IWGIA’s annual collection 2010/2011 was launched on International Human Rights Day (December 10, 2010) and announced by means of a small poster distributed to major public libraries across Denmark and on Danish radio and TV spots, as well as on IWGIA’s website and through Facebook.

This year, we used the occasion of the annual collection to raise awareness of the critical situation of indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation in several South American countries. The donations received through the national collection will contribute to this important work by supporting IWGIA’s initiatives to promote the protection of the rights of these highly vulnerable indigenous people.

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 indigenous issues, international processes relating to indigenous peoples, news and events from the indigenous world, etc. 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 are presented and sold from the web shop.

In 2010, a great deal of effort was put into the development of a new design for our website and its migration into a new contents management system. Over the course of 2010, there was a 10% increase in the number of visitors to our website and a 50% increase in our number of Facebook followers, which now totals 6,500. We use Facebook to announce major events, urgent alerts, new publications and to link to relevant news stories about indigenous peoples received from our global indigenous information network.
Documenting and systematizing information on the situation of indigenous peoples, their rights and violations of their human rights has always been 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.

This report documents the experiences of the Danish support programme for indigenous peoples in Bolivia.

The programme came to an end 31 December 2009 after 10 years in operation. The aim of the programme was for indigenous peoples to “obtain full exercise of their economic, political, social and cultural rights”. This publication presents an analysis of the process and the programme’s overall results, particularly over the last five years.

DANIDA & IWGIA – 2010
128 pages

Indigenous peoples of Africa are increasingly being dispossessed of their ancestral lands. Indigenous peoples have not let this happen without reacting and in some cases they have gone to court, challenging those who threatened them — colonial authorities, governments or corporate companies. The purpose of this book has been to analyze some of the land cases filed by indigenous peoples in selected African countries, in order to see how the judiciary has dealt with this human rights thematically, and what lessons can be learned from these court cases.

What should judges, lawyers and concerned people know about indigenous land rights? What legal frameworks should they refer to in order to better defend these rights in African courts? What international instruments could possibly be relevant to bring up in court? What global and regional mechanisms could providesome support and help? These are some of the key questions which this book aims at answering.

IWGIA – 2010
IWGIA document 115 – 335 pages
**PIPELINE DREAMS: PEOPLE, ENVIRONMENT, AND THE ARCTIC ENERGY FRONTIER**

With a focus on the North American Arctic and sub-Arctic, this book discusses how dreams of extracting resource wealth have been significant in influencing and shaping relations between indigenous and non-indigenous peoples, as well as in the opening up of northern frontier regions to economic development.

Through a detailed discussion of plans to explore for oil and gas and to build pipelines across northern lands, it considers and reflects upon the idea of the Arctic as a resource frontier and the concerns expressed by a variety of groups and commentators over the social and environmental impacts of the oil and gas industry, as well as the opportunities development may bring to the sustainability of indigenous and local livelihoods, cultures and societies.

IWGIA – 2010
IWGIA Document 126 – 223 pages
ISBN: 978-87-91563-86-7

**PARAGUAY: THE CASE OF THE AYOREO**

IWGIA REPORT 4
This IWGIA Report documents the injustices experienced by the indigenous Ayoreo people in Paraguay, who have lost much of their ancestral lands to ranching, illegal sale of land and extractive industries - a development that threatens the physical and cultural survival of the groups of Ayoreos still living in voluntary isolation.

IWGIA, UNAP & IA – 2010
44 pages

**RED-SPOTTED OX: A POKOT LIFE**

Red-Spotted Ox is the fascinating autobiography of an East African pastoralist, as told to Pat Robbins in the early 1970s. Domonguria lived near the Kenya - Uganda border during a time of rapid cultural change. In this book, he describes Pokot traditions and history, while also recounting his fights with lions and enemies, initiation rites, raids, scandals, romances, sorcery and celebrations. Through one man’s unique perspective, his autobiography documents a rich cultural heritage - its rituals, songs, legends, values, and it challenges to survive.

“It worries me that many... have begun to reject the words of our elders. They neglect customs that have been handed down to us since ancient times... It is time for our Pokot traditions and history to be written, so that our school children can read about their own heritage, and others can appreciate our culture.”

Domonguria

IWGIA – 2010
IWGIA Document 124 – 370 pages
ISBN: 978-87-91563-70-6

The report gives an account of meetings held with government authorities, civil society organizations, indigenous communities and other stakeholders, it describes the situation of the indigenous populations in the Republic of Gabon and it makes recommendations to the Government, civil society organizations and the international community.

This report has five key sections: the socio-political background of indigenous peoples, the legal framework, a summary of the different meeting, an overview of the indigenous peoples’ rights situation, the conclusion and the recommendations.
The ACHPR’s Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities undertook a country visit to the Republic of Rwanda in December 2008.

The report gives an account of meetings held with government authorities, civil society organizations, indigenous communities and other stakeholders, it describes the situation of the indigenous populations in the Republic of Rwanda and it makes recommendations to the Government, civil society organizations and the international community.

ACHPR & IWGIA – 2010
80 pages
ISBN: 978-87-91563-89-8

At its 41st Ordinary Session held in May 2001, in Accra, Ghana, the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (African Commission) adopted the “Advisory Opinion on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples”, in which it stated that the Rights enshrines in the UNDRIP were consistent with the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights and the jurisprudence of the African Commission. As a testimony to the continuing support and advocacy of the UNDRIP, the African Commission’s Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities has produced a combined publication of the UNDRIP and the Advisory Opinion of the African Commission on the UNDRIP.

IWGIA & ACHPR – 2010
80 pages
ISBN: 978-87-91563-85-0
Ce livre présente des informations sur la REDD (Réduction des émissions dues à la déforestation et à la dégradation des forêts dans les pays en voie de développement), l’une des mesures d’atténuation mises en avant actuellement pour combattre les changements climatiques, et sur ses implications pour les peuples autochtones. Il vise principalement à aider les peuples autochtones à comprendre les changements climatiques, la REDD et le lien entre eux et la reconnaissance et l’exercice des droits collectifs des peuples autochtones.

IWGIA, AIPP, FPP & Tebtebba – 2010
Pages: 97

¿QUE ES REDD? UNA GUÍA PARA LAS COMMUNIDADES INDÍGENAS

Esta guía tiene el objetivo apoyar los esfuerzos para crear conciencia en los pueblos indígenas sobre los asuntos de REDD+. La guía no pretende ser exhaustiva, pero se espera que junto con otras fuentes de información resulte informativa. La guía trata de descomponer parte de la jerga y de la terminología compleja en partes más accesibles. Está acompañada por un módulo de entrenamiento para su utilización en el desarrollo de capacidades y ejercicios de entrenamiento.

IWGIA, Servindi, AIPP, Forest Peoples Programme & Tebtebba – 2010
Páginas: 94
ISBN: 978-87-91563-92-8

ARGENTINA ORIGINARIA: GENOCIDIOS, SAQUEOS Y RESISTENCIAS

En este libro, el periodista Darío Aranda recorre un lago camino que cruza la historia de la impunidad en Argentina y el mapa actual de los conflictos que afectan a las comunidades indígenas de todo el país. El resultado es este primer libro de investigación periodística dedicado al tema.

Lavaca & IWGIA – 2010
Páginas: 167
ISBN:978-987-21900-6-4
ECUADOR - DERECHOS COLECTIVOS DE LOS PUEBLOS Y NACIONALIDADES

EVALUACION DE UNA DÉCADA 1998-2008

La presente publicación ofrece un análisis muy clarificador respecto a la (in)evolución que ha experimentado el ejercicio de los derechos humanos por parte de los pueblos y nacionalidades indígenas de Ecuador durante la década transcurrida entre la adopción de las dos últimas Constituciones.

Estamos ante un documento muy gráfico, con datos estadísticos certeros, que nos presenta una situación realmente delicada para los pueblos y nacionalidades indígenas ecuatorianas y que demuestra la ausencia absoluta de coherencia entre los marcos normativos establecidos en el país y la práctica del ejercicio de los derechos cuando hablamos de los pueblos y nacionalidades indígenas.

IWGIA, CONAIE, Tukui Shimi – 2010
Páginas: 212

BAJO LA SOMBRA DEL GUAMUCHIL

HISTORIAS DE VIDA DE MUJERES INDÍGENAS Y CAMPESINAS EN PRISION

Bajo la sombra del Guamúchil nos habla de la experiencia de mujeres indígena y mestizas (casi todas de origen rural) presas en el área femenil del Cereso Morelos, donde 206 mujeres y 15 niños han sido aislados de la sociedad por un sistema de justicia que ve en el castigo y en el encarcelamiento una solución ante la incapacidad de un modelo social, que con la exclusión y la pobreza ha contribuido a producir la criminalidad. Estas publicaciones, libro y video, se proponen acercarnos a dichas experiencias de inequidad, a través de las voces y los escritos de nueve internas, en el marco del taller “Historias de Vida”.

CIESAS, IWGIA & Ore-Media – 2010
Páginas: 148 + DVD
ISBN: 978-87-91563-88-1

LOS PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS DE TIERRAS BAJAS EN EL PROCESO CONSTITUYENTE BOLIVIANO

NUEVOS SUEÑOS Y DESAFÍOS PARA SOLUCIONAR VIEJOS PROBLEMAS

Acuerdos, alianzas, encuentros, desencuentros e incluso una marcha, son algunas de las características de la estrategia aplicada por el movimiento indígena de tierras bajas de Bolivia para alcanzar sus objetivos con relación a la nueva constitución boliviana. A partir de los testimonios, percepciones e interpretaciones de los actores directos, dirigentes y constituyentes indígenas, se constata que la riqueza de esta experiencia transcienede el contexto boliviano, ya que este proceso es representativo de los desafíos para los modelos democráticos contemporáneos que han planteado los movimientos indígenas a nivel mundial. Desafíos que se expresan en buscar nuevas alternativas imaginativas para resolver viejos problemas.

CEJIS, IWGIA, AECID y HIVOS – 2010
Páginas: 227

Mónica Chuji,ikel Berraondo & Pablo Dávalos

Ágruila del Mar, Alejandra Reynoso, Carlota Cadena, Elena de Hoyos, Guadalupe Salgado, Leo Zavaleta, Lupita, Miranda, Rosa Salazar, Rosalva Aída Hernández & Susuki Lee Camacho

María del Pilar Valencia García & Iván Égido Zurita
El 31 de diciembre de 2009 y luego de 10 años de duración, concluyó el programa de apoyo de Dinamarca a los derechos indígenas de Bolivia. El programa, que planteó el apoyo a los pueblos indígenas “para lograr el pleno ejercicio de sus derechos económicos, políticos, sociales y culturales” logró resultados notables. Para analizar este proceso y los resultados generales del programa, especialmente en los últimos cinco años la Embajada de Dinamarca en Bolivia encargó a IWGIA la elaboración de un estudio que sistematice las experiencias de este programa.

El presente informe, accesible en castellano e inglés, resume los imponentes resultados del programa.

IWGIA & La Embajada Real de Dinamarca en Bolivia – 2010
Páginas: 126
**LAS RAZONES DEL ILLKUN / ENOJO**

**MEMORIA, DESPOJO Y CRIMINALIZACION EN EL TERRITORIO MAPUCHE DE MALLELCO**

El libro entrega antecedentes sobre los territorios ancestrales del pueblo mapuche de Malleco y del proceso de confiscación y posterior remate a colonos por parte del Estado chileno. Evidencia las acciones de las comunidades y organizaciones mapuche por recuperar el dominio de los espacios usurpados y, asimismo, muestra la respuesta del Estado a dicha demanda. Con estos antecedentes se reconstruyen los deslindes antiguos y se explicitan las acciones de recuperación de los espacios perdidos desde el año 1929 hasta la criminalización y represión de la demanda mapuche, que caracteriza la actual relación entre los mapuche y el Estado de Chile.

**LOM Ediciones, Observatorio de Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas & IWGIA – 2010**
Páginas: 324
ISBN: 978-956-00-0151-1

**CONVENIO 169 DE LA O.I.T. SOBRE PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS**

**SU APLICACION EN EL DERECHO INTERNO ARGENTINO**

La incorporación al ámbito interno del derecho humanos, la reforma constitucional de 1994, que reconoció la preexistencia étnica y cultural de los pueblos indígenas, y la ratificación del Convenio 169 de la O.I.T., constituyen un vuelco fundamental dentro del derecho positivo que apenas ha comenzado a asimilarse por la doctrina y jurisprudencia. El objetivo de este manual es servir de instrumento para revertir esta situación ilegal y facilitar la aplicación del derecho vigente en la actualidad.

**ODHPI & IWGIA – 2010**
Páginas: 408
ISBN: 978-87-91563-83-6

**VIAJE AL CHACO CENTRAL – FOTOGRAFIAS DE PABLO REY**

Los pueblos originarios del Chaco Central (Chaco Salteño y Formosa) fueron de los últimos del territorio argentino en tomar contacto con el mundo blanco. Las avanzadas del ejército, la llegada de ganaderos, las religiones, la guerra del Chaco y por último el fenómeno de los ingenios terminaron por forzar los límites de un mundo que permaneció casi impenetrable hasta principios del siglo pasado.

"Viaje al Chaco central" ofrece un registro documental por las comunidades wichi, chorote, rivaclé, pilagá... pueblos originarios que conservan gran parte de su acervo cultural, de gran riqueza y sabiduría. Contiene 50 fotos y una introducción histórica y otra antropológica que nos sitúan en un territorio pre existente, de antiguas raíces y con claros derechos.

**AECID, CCEBA, INADI, Oremedia, RUMBOSUR & IWGIA – 2010**
Páginas: 114
EL ENTRECIDO Y LA EXTINCIÓN

PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS AISLADOS, EN CONTACTO INICIAL E INTERMITENTE EN LAS TIERRAS BAJAS DE BOLIVIA – INFORME IWGIA 6

El presente informe de IWGIA es un aporte muy serio y metódico para mostrar la realidad vigente en Bolivia de la problemática que involucra a los grupos indígenas más vulnerables del país. Es también, un informe que aparece en el momento justo, donde la urgencia de denunciar la siempra crítica situación de los pueblos indígenas aislados y la necesidad imperiosa de preservar sus derechos, como indígenas y como humanos, se tensionan de manera dramática con los afanes de penetración en las selvas de las empresas trasnacionales y las acciones que conllevan las políticas neo extractivistas.

IWGIA, CIDOB & IPES – 2010
Páginas: 42

CAMIANTES DE LA SELVA

LOS PUEBLOS EN AISLAMIENTO DE LA AMAZONIA ECUATORIANA – INFORME IWGIA 7

Este informe IWGIA documenta la historia y situación actual de los Tagaeiri y los Taromenane, pueblos indígenas identificados como en aislamiento en la Amazonía ecuatoriana, y pregunta: ¿es posible proteger sus vida y sus culturas? El trabajo también pretende tratar el tema de sus derechos y de la justicia dentro del marco de una reflexión más profunda de los derechos humanos que no logran ser garantizados ante el escenario de desarrollo humano y social que se ha planteado para la región amazónica.

IWGIA, CONAIE, IPES – 2010
Páginas: 47
ISBN: 978-87-91563-84-3

LOS PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS AISLADOS O CON POCO CONTACTO EN VENEZUELA

INFORME IWGIA 8

Este trabajo pretende presentar una visión general de la situación y de la problemática de los pueblos indígenas en aislamiento relativo o poco contacto en Venezuela, partiendo de un esfuerzo por sistematizar la información dispersa que hay en el país sobre el tema, y realizando una investigación documental sobre las principales fuentes que permiten evidenciar, que en varios pueblos indígenas hay grupos o comunidades que todavía se encuentran en esta realidad.

IWGIA, WATANIBA & IPES – 2010
Páginas: 46
ISBN: 978-87-91563-82-9
PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS EN SITUACIÓN DE LA AISLAMIENTO, CONTACTO ESPORÁDICO Y
CONTACTO INICIAL DE LA AMAZONÍA PERUANA – INFORME IWGIA 9

Esta publicación presenta en un breve formato un panorama general de la situación de los pueblos en aislamiento y contacto inicial de la Amazonía peruana y, frente a ello, la necesidad que se asuma, tanto desde el Estado como de la sociedad civil, una urgente, eficaz y sostenida protección; de otra manera, estos pueblos podrían extinguirse como resultado de la violación sistemática de sus derechos fundamentales en la que está involucrado el propio Estado, existiendo directrices y planteamientos claros para avanzar hacia su protección, y en plena era de la suscripción de convenios y tratados internacionales que amparan los derechos fundamentales de los pueblos indígenas.

IWGIA, IPES, CIPIACI & FENAMAD – 2010
Páginas: 69
ISBN: 978-87-91563-91-1

SJALEL KIBELTIK. STS‘ISJEL JA KECHTIKI’ – TEJIENDO NUESTRAS RAÍCES

La finalidad de este libro es contribuir a visibilizar, dignificar, difundir la cultura propia, la lengua propia de los pueblos mayas, en sus múltiples formas: maya-tsotsil, maya-tseltal y maya-tojolabal, para el caso del presente libro. Para ello se manejan tres lenguajes: el escrito, el oral y el visual así como 3 lenguas mayas y el español. Con todo ello se busca visibilizar los aportes que esas lenguas y culturas hacen a la humanidad y las formas en que hoy existen y se recrean desde los jóvenes (organizados) artistas y comunicadores comunitarios de Chiapas.

Cesmeca-unicach, CIESA, UNAM, IWGIA, Orê,
Xenix Filmdistribution, PVIFS, RACCACH,
CDLI-Xi’inch, Sociedad Civil Las Abejas,
Sak Tzevul, OMIECH & Oxlajunti – 2010
Páginas: 400
This issue of Indigenous Affairs is a combined issue that brings together a mixture of different articles and perspectives on development, self-determination and the role of customary law.

The articles touch upon indigenous peoples' economic, legal, social and political development.
Eampe Punie Pajeami takes us on a journey to the heart of the Paraguayan Chaco, in the company of Ayoreo elders and experts who show us around the territory in which the Ayoreo were born, and where groups of these people wish to remain in isolation, despite a modern world that is gradually taking over.

**Director:** Facundo López  
**Executive producer:** Alejandro Parellada  
**Production:** IWGIA, INICIATIVA AMOTOCONDIE & ORE-MEDIA – 2010

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Eampe Punie Pajeami nos propone un viaje al corazón del Chaco Paraguayo en compañía de ancianos y expertos ayoreo, una vuelta al territorio donde nacieron, donde hoy viven grupos que desean permanecer aislados y donde día a día avanza el mundo moderno. Siempre respetando la decisión de aislamiento buscamos su presencia a través de las huellas que permanecen en el monte, de aquello que a su paso dejan atrás.

**Dirección:** Facundo López  
**Productor ejecutivo:** Alejandro Parellada.  
**Produción:** IWGIA, INICIATIVA AMOTOCONDIE & ORE-MEDIA – 2010  
**Duración:** 30:14 minutos

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**POSTALES DE UN MUNDO POSIBLE: CERAMICA**

El segundo capítulo dedicado a la Cerámica de la serie audiovisual “Postales de un mundo posible”. Este breve video documenta la importancia cultural, social y económica de la producción de la cerámica para las mujeres awajún de la selva peruana.

**Producción:** IWGIA & ORE-MEDIA con la participación de la Organización para el Desarrollo de las Comunidades Fronterizas del Cenepa (ODECOFROC), de Perú - 2010  
**Duración:** 7:4 minutos

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**POSTALES DE UN MUNDO POSIBLE: CACAO**

El primero capítulo dedicado a la cacao de la serie audiovisual “Postales de un mundo posible”. Este breve video documenta la técnica agrícola que utiliza los awajún en la producción de cacao en la selva peruana.

**Producción:** IWGIA & ORE-MEDIA con la participación de la Organización para el Desarrollo de las Comunidades Fronterizas del Cenepa (ODECOFROC), de Perú - 2010  
**Duración:** 5:43 minutos
La fiesta es un tributo al Wamani (dios montaña) y al Aguay Unu que fecunda la tierra. Al mismo tiempo es la celebración de la vida por parte de los jóvenes indígenas de Puquio al darse su iniciación sexual. Ello expresa la otra cara de la fecundidad.

**Productor ejecutivo:** Roberto Wangeman  
**Producción:** IWGIA & ORE-MEDIA – 2010
### PROFIT AND LOSS REPORT 2010 (DKK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>note</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Funding</td>
<td>4,933,253</td>
<td>4,700,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>264,568</td>
<td>297,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,197,820</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,997,695</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special activities - Projects and Programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board meetings, Travel, PR &amp; Projects</td>
<td>-192,896</td>
<td>-117,244</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,004,924</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,820,450</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication expenditure, Net</td>
<td>-442,071</td>
<td>-845,797</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,562,853</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,974,653</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff expenditure</td>
<td>-6,295,561</td>
<td>-7,121,975</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretariat expenditure</td>
<td>-2,370,929</td>
<td>-1,795,854</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Implementation funds from projects and programs&quot;</td>
<td>4,452,531</td>
<td>4,800,241</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Carried forward to next year</strong></td>
<td><strong>348,894</strong></td>
<td><strong>-142,934</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project and Program Subsidies and Grants 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total subsidies and grants received</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,153,154</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,092,268</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditures Project &amp; Program</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,714,254</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,381,437</strong></td>
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### BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 2010 (DKK)

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<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>47,752</td>
<td>25,034</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shares, Sydbank</td>
<td>3,229</td>
<td>3,229</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Fixed Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,981</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,263</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Assets Outstanding Accounts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outstanding amounts from subscription sales, etc</td>
<td>96,037</td>
<td>3,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account between IWGIA and DANIDA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account between IWGIA and the IPR Fund</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund&quot;</td>
<td>150,381</td>
<td>728,057</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other amounts outstanding</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>46,339</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Outstanding Accounts</strong></td>
<td><strong>247,223</strong></td>
<td><strong>805,198</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid assets</td>
<td>873,949</td>
<td>1,831,747</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulering Navision bank</td>
<td>1,668</td>
<td>835</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liquid Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>875,617</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,832,582</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programs and Projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits at project accounts</td>
<td>7,676,216</td>
<td>4,566,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Programs and Projects</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,676,216</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,566,398</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,799,056</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,204,179</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,850,037</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,232,442</strong></td>
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### BALANCE SHEET (continued)

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<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity Capital</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital account as at January 1, 2010</td>
<td>3,255,724</td>
<td>3,398,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried forward from &quot;Profit and Loss Account&quot;</td>
<td>348,894</td>
<td>-142,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity Capital as at 31 December 2009</strong></td>
<td>3,604,618</td>
<td>3,255,724</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Debt</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Account between IWGIA and DANIDA</td>
<td>10,620</td>
<td>14,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>531,078</td>
<td>411,339</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holiday pay</td>
<td>706,970</td>
<td>992,610</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Debt</strong></td>
<td>1,248,668</td>
<td>1,418,867</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activities carried forward to next year</td>
<td>3,996,751</td>
<td>2,557,851</td>
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</table>

### NOTES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT (DKK)

#### Note 1 Core Funding
The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, NORAD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA</td>
<td>2,610,000</td>
<td>2,560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, NORAD</td>
<td>2,323,252</td>
<td>2,140,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Core Funding</strong></td>
<td>4,933,252</td>
<td>4,700,656</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note 2 Other Receipts
National numbers game subsidies (Lotto)
Subscriptions and sale to non-subscribers
Private contributions (Membership fee)
Miscellaneous receipts
Interest accrued
Unspent project funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National numbers game subsidies (Lotto)</td>
<td>57,882</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions and sale to non-subscribers</td>
<td>134,991</td>
<td>177,577</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private contributions (Membership fee)</td>
<td>46,206</td>
<td>46,690</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous receipts</td>
<td>29,500</td>
<td>8,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest accrued</td>
<td>8,418</td>
<td>51,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspent project funds</td>
<td>-12,429</td>
<td>12,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Receipts</strong></td>
<td>264,567</td>
<td>297,038</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS ON REGIONS/PROGRAMMES IN 2010
- **Human Rights** 14%
- **Latinamerica** 18%
- **Asia** 34%
- **Africa** 18%
- **Eastern Europe and Russia** 8%
- **Publications** 4%
- **Other Activities** 3.8%
The distance between the Sámi in Scandinavia and the Yanomami in Brazil or between the Maasai in Africa and the Ainu in Japan is very great. Culture and living conditions vary enormously from one indigenous people to the next. They do have one thing in common, however: they are all colonized peoples. They are the indigenous people of modern states, but they do not have the right to their own land or to decide how they want to live.

Indigenous peoples’ only chance for survival and to maintain their culture is to have the world recognize their right to self-determination.

IWGIA is an international, independent non-profit organization. The organization’s purpose is to support indigenous peoples in their struggle for human rights and self-determination, as well as in their efforts to maintain their cultural integrity and retain the right to control their land and resources. We defend indigenous peoples’ right to define their own priorities for development. A large part of our work is aimed at strengthening indigenous peoples’ self-organizing and helping to open channels through which their own organizations are able to claim and defend their rights.

IWGIA publishes books and reports, primarily in English and Spanish, and we have a website with information on indigenous issues.

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

**The membership fee is for 2011 (or 3 years: 2011, 2012, 2013)**

- 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

The comprehensive network of indigenous peoples’ organizations, support NGOs, international institutions, indigenous and non-indigenous academics and experts working with indigenous peoples and issues that IWGIA has woven over the past four decades is one of IWGIA’s most valuable resources. IWGIA regularly draws on this network when planning, preparing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating our activities, including the production of books and audio-visual material.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude for all the assistance and guidance that has been provided over the course of the year.

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