ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

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Compilation and editing: Kåthe Jepsen
English proofreading and language editing: Elaine Bolton
Cover and typesetting: Jorge Monràs
Printing: Fks-Skoleb. Trykkeri,
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Photo: Christian Erni
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 world’s indigenous peoples account for more than 350 million individuals, divided into at least 5000 peoples. Indigenous peoples are the disadvantaged descendants of those peoples that inhabited a territory prior to the formation of a state. The term indigenous may be defined as a characteristic relating the identity of a particular people to a particular area and distinguishing them culturally from other people or peoples. When, for example, immigrants from Europe settled in the Americas and Oceania, or when new states were created after colonialism was abolished in Africa and Asia, certain peoples became marginalised and discriminated against, because their language, their religion, their culture and their whole way of life were different and perceived by the dominant society as being inferior. Insisting on their right to self-determination is indigenous peoples’ way of overcoming these obstacles.

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

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

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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María Teresa Quispe
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Sarah Pritchard
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Chandra Roy-Henriksen
Dalee Sambo Dorough
Inger Sjørslev
Terence Turner
Sharon Venne

IWGIA LOCAL GROUPS
• IWGIA - Oslo - Norway
  iwgia.oslo@gmail.com
  www.sai.uio.no/studentliv/iwgia
• IWGIA - Göteborg - Sweden
  iwgia.goteborg@sant.gu.se
  www.iwgia.org.gu.se (in Swedish)
• IWGIA - Lund - Sweden
  iwgia.lund@swipnet.se
• IWGIA - Zürich - Switzerland
  www.iwgia-switzerland.ch
  (in German)
• IWGIA GLOCAL
  Copenhagen - Denmark
  ninfze2@excite.com
• IWGIA FRANCE
  gitpa.iwgiafrance@wanadoo.fr
  www.gitpa.org

THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Director: Jens Dahl
Deputy Director: Lola García-Alix
Administrator: Anni Hammerlund

Coordinators of programmes:

- The Circumpolar North: Kathrin Wessendorf and Thomas Kühler (Russia, until 31 August 2005)
- Central America: Diana Vinding
- South America: Alejandro Parellada
- The Pacific: Jens Dahl
- Asia: Christian Erni, Sille Stidsen (until April 2005) and Christina Nilsson (from May 2005)
- Africa: Marianne Wiben Jensen and Dina Berenstein (from April 2005)

Website:
  - English: Sille Stidsen (until April 2005) and Christina Nilsson (from May 2005)
  - Spanish: Alejandro Parellada and Miguel Vega

Distribution of books: Kathrin Wessendorf

Administration: Inger Dühring and Zoya Shahbazian

EU project administration: Cæcilie Mikkelsen
  (until 31 August 2005)

Secretaries: Kathe Jepsen and Annette Kjærgaard

Photo Archive: Berit Røntorp Lund

Coordination and editing of publications:

  - Spanish documents: Alejandro Parellada
  - English documents: Programme coordinators The Indigenous World/El Mundo Indígena: Diana Vinding, Sille Stidsen and programme coordinators
  - Indigenous Affairs: Marianne Wiben Jensen and programme coordinators
  - Asuntos Indígenas: Alejandro Parellada

Graphics, layout and typesetting: Jorge Monrás

English translation and proofreading:
  - Jacqueline Behrend, Elaine Bolton and Patricia Borraz

Spanish translation and proofreading:
  - Elaine Bolton, Patricia Borraz and Jorge Monrás

French translation and proofreading: Sophie Véricel

Russian translation: Sveta Yamin

Assistants: Leonardo Passadore Munkoe (until September 2005) and Jimmy Bruun Nielsen (from September 2005)

Intern: Linda Davis, Canada (from September 2005)
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INTRODUCTION

IWGIA takes a rights-based approach to its works with indigenous peoples all over the world. This means that national poverty reduction strategies, the prospects of benefiting from efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and so on ultimately depend on recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples. In its support of indigenous peoples, IWGIA has always given high priority to securing land rights and promoting a wide variety of capacity-building initiatives.

This year, IWGIA strengthened its support for land rights in East Africa and our programme now includes indigenous projects in Kenya, Tanzania and Burundi. In Peru and in the Philippines, IWGIA has been involved in titling of indigenous lands and territories for many years.

IWGIA’s human rights programme, which includes support for the participation of indigenous peoples at international human rights meetings, has for some years specifically prioritised the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights. Significant progress has been made in the African Commission, where during 2005 IWGIA was actively involved in official and non-official country visits.

The First International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People did not see the adoption of a Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and, although some progress was made towards the end of 2005, the future of the declaration was far from clear by the end of the year. This lack of progress is in contrast to the outcome of the UN World Summit in September 2005 where more than 170 Heads of State confirmed their commitment to the human rights of indigenous peoples.

A key word in IWGIA’s policy for UN’s Second International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People is implementation. In practice, this has meant that IWGIA has started to promote programmes linking fact-finding, publications and human rights activities with direct support to land rights and empowerment programmes. Forging a link between international activities and local efforts also forms a part of this. Tied to these efforts, IWGIA continues to support and promote indigenous legal and constitutional rights in Africa, Latin America and Russia. In this respect, one of the regional priorities in 2005 was Colombia, specifically the Pacific region, where serious violations of the human rights of indigenous peoples continue.

IWGIA’s work is based on close relationships with a large number of indigenous organisations worldwide. It is therefore essential for us to be in constant discussions with our partners as to how we develop our mutual relationships. For this reason we organised two partnership meetings in 2005, the first in Kenya and the second in the Philippines.

One issue that was highlighted at these meetings was the general need for an exchange of information, knowledge and experience. This is in line with IWGIA’s efforts to promote information centres in Russia and Latin America, and to link indigenous organisations in Asia that have experience of self-organising and empowerment. These efforts were given further impetus in 2005, combined with a focus on the situation of indigenous youth.

In December 2005, IWGIA’s Board adopted a new regional strategy for Asia. The new Asia strategy is the result of extensive consultations with indigenous and non-indigenous partners in the region, and discussions within IWGIA. It defines the broad parameters of IWGIA’s work with and for indigenous peoples in Asia: the general principles of commitment, the strategic approach, thematic and geographical priorities, and the partnership strategy pursued. General thematic priorities remain very much the same as in previous years. Priority is given to supporting self-organizing and empowerment, self-determination and constructive agreements with the State, land and resource rights, and policy advocacy and public awareness raising.
IWGIA’s magazine *Indigenous Affairs* and yearbook *The Indigenous World* were published in English and Spanish as usual. To this should be added the fact that the first issue of an IWGIA magazine was published in French by the IWGIA group in France (GITPA) together with the publisher L’Harmattan.

IWGIA’s Board has decided to give high priority to an IWGIA information centre. The first step in this process has been a significant upgrade of our webpage and a photo archive. In February, a Spanish webpage was inaugurated, followed by a French one in March. The upgrading of the webpage is done in close cooperation with GITPA and a Peruvian communication NGO, Servindi. The first steps have been taken to establish country profiles on the webpage.

In 2005, IWGIA was active in all major UN meetings dealing with indigenous peoples and in some of the regional bodies, such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, the Arctic Council and the Organisation of American States (OAS).

In 2005, the European Union initiated a review process of its Development Policy Strategy. IWGIA coordinated a European NGO campaign aimed at promoting the inclusion of indigenous peoples’ rights as a cross-cutting priority in the European Union’s future development policy. This campaign was key in getting this objective achieved.

Every year, some of IWGIA’s activities are evaluated. During 2005, the Danish International Development Agency carried out an evaluation of IWGIA’s Latin America Programme. Apart from reviewing all documentation existing within the International Secretariat, a Danida mission visited partners in Peru and Chile. The evaluation results were positive, highlighting in particular the appropriate links being made in the region between project work, the publications programme and international processes.

Financially, IWGIA depends on support from the Nordic Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Nordic Development Agencies. IWGIA has a 4-year framework agreement with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a 3-year agreement with the Norwegian Development Agency (Norad), a 3-year agreement with the Swedish Development Agency (Sida) and a 1-year agreement with the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In 2005, a 3-year international relations programme was funded by the EU. To these should be added a special programme on Russia and a special programme on the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, both funded by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

IWGIA’s Board convenes four times a year. Two meetings, including the Annual Forum, took place in Denmark, one in Kenya and one was organised as a tele-conference. IWGIA’s Board member and Chair of the Board for many years, Georg Henriksen, stepped down from his positions in November. Georg was involved in the founding of IWGIA in 1968 at the Congress of Americanists in Stuttgart, Germany. Years later, he became a member of the Board and he has acted as Chair of the Board since the early 1990s. No other person has done so much for IWGIA over the years as Georg. Thanks to his long and close relationship with the Innu of Labrador, his commitment to the rights of indigenous peoples in general and his firm roots in the academic world, Georg has played a prime role in ensuring that IWGIA’s work has always been rooted in solidarity without ever losing sight of the principles upon which the organisation bases its human rights approach. Although we expect Georg to continue as an active IWGIA member we will miss him as an ever-present member of the Board.

Jens Dahl
Director
During 2005, IWGIA continued to focus on project work in Russia and on the work of the Arctic Council.

Russia

The legal situation of indigenous peoples in the Russian Federation is still in need of improvement and indigenous peoples’ rights need to be further strengthened and protected, particularly in natural resource development issues. During 2005, experts from the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East (RAIPON) focused on new proposals for a Water Code, a Forest Code and a Law on Subsoil.

IWGIA supports lobbying work on a national and regional level. The support provides for regular meetings of an expert group working on legal drafts of indigenous rights, lobbying members of the federal parliament (the Duma) and members of the different executive commissions. Support is also provided for legal seminars in the regions with participants from indigenous associations, local and regional administrations, private companies and international development agencies. In 2005, two seminars were organised in Kamchatka and Primorsky Kray on the legal rights of indigenous peoples at regional, national and international level.

IWGIA participated in the Vth Congress of the Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East, which took place in April 2005 in Moscow. Together with other foreign organizations such as the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, IWGIA acted as observer to the elections of the president of RAIPON, who is elected by the Congress every four years. The Congress re-elected RAIPON’s president, Sergey Haruchi, for a third term.

IWGIA supported several small projects in the Russian North, Siberia and Far East and many of them came to a successful conclusion in November 2005, when the final report was delivered to the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Under its small projects facility, IWGIA was able to support 21 small projects in the Russian North, Siberia and the Far East with indigenous partner organizations, each of them not exceeding 100,000 DKK and implemented over a period of six to twelve months. The projects gave many small regional organizations their first experience of an international partner and the opportunity to develop skills and capacity. They targeted information activities, institutional capacity building, strengthening of
traditional culture and language, and information and capacity building around legal issues. IWGIA was able to incorporate many of these partners into new projects supported with funds from DANIDA.

Within the project “Capacity building and legal rights of indigenous peoples in Russia”, implemented in 2005 and 2006, IWGIA supports 6 regional information centers in Russia. Some of these centers are now well-established and functioning successfully and have already gained a great deal of experience. Other centers are in the process of establishing themselves and are additionally supported with capacity-building seminars involving staff from the more established centers. IWGIA was also able to continue its small projects activity to a lesser extent with one project in the Far Eastern region of Khabarovsk, supporting a number of legal seminars and a youth training project in the Southern Siberian region of Kemerovo.

**Arctic Council**

IWGIA participated in two meetings of the Sustainable Development Working Group and two meetings of the Senior Arctic Officials to the Arctic Council. The meetings took place back to back in April in Yakutsk, Russia and in October in Khanty-Mansiisk, Russia. IWGIA has observer status at the Arctic Council and, as such, has been involved in two projects, namely the Arctic Human Development Report and the project on children and youth by hosting an intern.

IWGIA also participated in an oil and gas symposium in St. Petersburg in September. The outcomes of the symposium will feed into an Arctic oil and gas assessment, commissioned by the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) under the Arctic Council. The meetings within the Arctic Council are a unique opportunity to meet players in the Circumpolar North and to build a solid network of people working on issues that IWGIA is concerned with.

IWGIA hosted an intern from Labrador, Canada for 6 months, who worked on Arctic issues. The internship was organized through the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), based in Winnipeg, Canada. Linda Davis’ tasks included the preparation of, participation in and reporting from different meetings, particularly an Arctic Council meeting in Russia. She furthermore delivered a research paper on indigenous peoples and mining.

**Canada**

A networking trip to the Northwest Territories, Canada, was conducted in August. This trip reinforced IWGIA’s network in the region and contributed to the organization’s knowledge and understanding of natural resource development in the Arctic. Indigenous peoples in the Arctic are experiencing a huge development in the extraction industries and these issues are therefore becoming increasingly important for IWGIA’s Arctic desk. The Northwest Territories is in the process of negotiating the construction of a pipeline from its very North to the South, crossing indigenous territories. Issues such as impact benefit agreements, environmental assessments and community hearings are being debated and many different voices exist. Furthermore, the region has several mining operations that have negotiated different agreements with indigenous peoples.

**ICARP II**

IWGIA has been actively involved in the preparation of the International Conference on Arctic Research Planning (ICARP II), as a member of the Working Group on Indigenous Peoples. The working group met in Nuuk in January and the ICARP conference was convened in Copenhagen in November.

*Kathrin Wessendorf*
IWGIA continued its work in Latin America during 2005 both in terms of its projects, its publications and its participation in international processes.

The organisation decided to focus particularly on work in Colombia during 2005. For this reason, funding was continued in support of the indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities of the Pacific region, who are suffering one of the worst scenarios of the Colombian war. In addition, through the Indigenous Organisation of Antioquia and its technical assistance centre, CECOIN, the work of systematising and disseminating information on the situation of this country’s indigenous peoples continued. At the start of 2005, a book was published jointly by CECOIN and IWGIA ("Violencia Política contra los Pueblos Indígenas en Colombia") on the effects of the war on Colombia’s indigenous communities. Given the severity of the conflict being faced by Colombia’s indigenous communities, complaints of human rights violations were once more taken to international bodies. A delegation of indigenous leaders from Colombia travelled to Geneva to speak before the Commission on Human Rights. A special session was also held with the Special Rapporteur, Rodolfo Stavenhagen and the joint CECOIN/IWGIA publication was presented.

IWGIA also supported several publications on Colombia, and IWGIA’s Annual Collection in Denmark was in support of a series of initiatives with young people from the Colombian Pacific.

In Venezuela, our support was aimed at strengthening local indigenous governments in Amazonas state through the NGO Wataniba. In addition, and in order to systematise the new legal framework being offered the indigenous peoples by the Venezuelan government, the book “Derechos Políticos en el nuevo ordenamiento jurídico de Venezuela” was published and widely disseminated throughout the country.

In Venezuela and Peru, two studies into local indigenous governments were concluded in 2005, and these have been disseminated through two publications.

In Peru, IWGIA continued to work with the Amazonian umbrella organisation, AIDESEP, on its territorial defence strategy through the CIPTA project in Iquitos. Some of the main activities here are to continue with the titling of indigenous communities and to conduct studies into establishing protected areas for indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation.

The indigenous communications programme, run by Servindi, continued in Peru. This organisation forms the main channel for disseminating indigenous issues throughout the continent.

In Bolivia, our support continued to the Legal and Juridical Studies Centre, CEJIS, for the legal defence of indigenous communities and a series of publications analysing the Bolivian political situation.

In Argentina, we continued to support the territorial demands of the peoples of the Chaco (Salta Province) both by supporting the indigenous Lhaka Honhat organisation and through national and international level lobbying. With IWGIA’s support, the indigenous organisation is taking a case against the Argentine state to the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in relation to its territorial demands. Also in Argentina, a small amount of funding was provided to support the organisational processes of urban indigenous youth in the town of Bariloche.

In Chile, the main thrust of our support has been aimed at monitoring the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur through the indigenous organisations Consejo de Todas las Tierras and Coordinadora Mapuche. In addition, and given the
In December 2005, IWGIA’s Board adopted a new regional strategy for Asia. The new Asia strategy is the result of extensive consultations with indigenous and non-indigenous partners in the region, and discussions within IWGIA. It defines the broad parameters for IWGIA’s work with and for indigenous peoples in Asia: the general principles of engagements, the strategic approach, thematic and geographical priorities, and the partnership strategy pursued.

General thematic priorities remain very much the same as in previous years. Priority is given to supporting self-organizing and empowerment, self-determination and constructive agreements with the State, land and resource rights, and policy advocacy and public awareness raising.

New within the Self-organizing and Empowerment program component is the emphasis on empowerment through leadership training. During consultation workshops and numerous discussions, indigenous partners identified leadership training as a top-priority need for indigenous communities and organizations. At the same time, it was realized that some indigenous organizations have gained extensive experience in this field, which enables them to help others in developing similar programs. During 2005, the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA),
PACOS Trust, the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) and IWGIA jointly developed the Indigenous Community Organizers and Leaders Training (ICOLT) program. It was launched in November of the same year after funding had been secured from Dutch Inter-Church Cooperation (ICCO) and the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The CPA and PACOS Trust, both with over a decade of experience in community organizers’ and leaders’ training, are now helping indigenous organizations in Ratanakiri Province of Cambodia, the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh and Mindanao in the Philippines to develop their own training programs. The program is based in and coordinated by the regional network organisation, AIPP. IWGIA provides partial funding and will continue to cooperate with its partners over the coming years in developing the program further.

Secure core-funding is key to sustaining self-organizing processes on a higher level but, for many indigenous organizations, this is difficult to obtain. In 2005, IWGIA therefore continued to provide direct institutional support to key strategic partner organizations, such as the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) and the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP).

Activities supported under the component Self-determination and Constructive Agreements with the State were fewer in 2005 than in previous years. IWGIA continued its support to Naga civil society by supporting the Naga Women’s Union of Manipur’s Initiative for a Just and Sustainable Society. The project aims at creating more harmonious relationships among people and communities in conflict-ridden Manipur state by promoting the inclusion of women in decision-making bodies and by means of networking and lobbying. In the Philippines, a consultant was employed to assess the results of the project promoting indigenous peoples’ participation in local government in the Philippines and Malaysia, and to explore the needs and possibilities for follow-up activities.

Throughout Asia, indigenous communities are facing increasing pressure on their territories as a result of resource extraction such as mining and logging, massive land conversion for plantations and hydroelectric power generation or the declaration of protected areas. Many Asian governments do not have - or are not willing to enforce - existing laws recognizing indigenous peoples’ land and territorial rights. The urgency of the need to promote the recognition of indigenous Land and Resource Rights is reflected in the high priority it was given in 2005. A second phase of the Ancestral Domain Support Programme implemented by IPEX and Anthropwatch in the Philippines was approved in late 2004. It aims to support indigenous communities in obtaining a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT). Likewise, a follow-up project of the Land Rights Campaign in Sabah was commenced in April 2005, our cooperation with the Ratanakiri Natural Resource Management Network in Cambodia was renewed for a year in May, and a final three-year phase of the Highland Natural Conservation Program of the Karen communities in Chomthong District, Northeast Thailand, was initiated in January of the same year. In India, the Forest Rights Campaign project of the Bindrai Institute for Research Study and Action (BIRSA) was ongoing in Jharkhand state. The Save the Forest Movement (Jharkhand Jangal Bajao Andolan) supported within this project emerged as a Jharkhand-wide indigenous grassroots movement and is now leading the campaign. The evaluation of the project conducted in November 2005 concluded that one of the important achievements had been that it had provided a common platform for forest rights movements working at local level in different parts of Jharkhand.

In 2005, IWGIA supported two initiatives aimed at assessing and promoting awareness of the situation of indigenous peoples’ land rights in the Philippines and Northeast India. This was done by means of case studies, a conference and publication of the findings in local languages and English. In the Philippines, the research was completed, and the National Conference on Indigenous Peoples’ Land Rights took place from November 6 to 10. In Northeast India, research started in October and the conference was scheduled for early 2006.

These two projects have a clear focus on advocacy and awareness raising and may therefore also be considered part of the Policy Advocacy and Public Awareness Raising component of the Asia program. In fact, this component cuts across all other thematic priorities, and all land rights projects and most other initiatives in the region are at least partially or implicitly aimed at policy advocacy. One of the major policy advocacy initiatives conducted in 2005 was the completion of the project supporting the establishment of the Consultative Body of indigenous leaders to the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) in the Philippines. In a joint effort in which 225 indigenous peoples’ organizations, 175 NGOs and 79 regional and local offices of the NCIP cooperated, Consultative Bodies were formed in 63 provinces and three cities. The creation of the Consultative Body is provided for by the Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act. It is supposed to advise the NCIP on and monitor the implementation of the Act. It has the potential to serve as a key policy and rights advocacy body, making the voice of the indigenous communities heard among key decision makers in the country. Within Asia, the Consultative Body is a unique institution, and the experiences that will be gained over the coming years may be of interest and relevance for indigenous peoples even beyond the region.

Christian Erni
IWGIA’s work in Africa focuses partly on lobbying work at regional level and partly on project support at local level. Project support in Africa falls mainly within the areas of land rights, human rights in general, and the capacity building of indigenous organizations. In 2005, project support was concentrated in Kenya and a few projects were supported in Tanzania and Burundi. In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), some activities were supported in relation to the work of the African Commission.

Kenya

The focus of project work in Kenya in 2005 was on land rights, constitutional reform, human rights advocacy and women’s rights.

The constitutional reform process initially created great hopes among the Kenyan population. The new NARC government that won the elections in 2002 after KANU’s 40 years in power promised to have a new constitution in place within 100 days. However, by 2005 this had still not materialised. The draft constitution that was produced after lengthy consultation processes with the people of Kenya was amended by the NARC government and put to a referendum in November 2005.

In 2005, IWGIA provided support to the Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE), Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organisation (MPIDO), Northern NGOs Development Forum (NNDF), Pastoralists Development Network of Kenya (PDNK) and Womankind Kenya to enable them to carry out civic education in relation to the constitutional amendment process, which is seen as a very important process by indigenous peoples in Kenya.

In 2005, IWGIA continued its support to land rights advocacy, given that access to and rights over land is a major concern for indigenous peoples and organizations in Kenya. Support was continued to a comparatively large land rights project that commenced in October 2003 being implemented by the Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO). The aim of this project is to increase the capacity of pastoralist communities to promote and protect their land rights, to offer legal aid services on land rights issues and to conduct lobbying on land reform at national level. Support also continued to another land rights project that began in October 2003 and which is being implemented by the Simba Maasai Outreach Organization (SIMOO). The aim of this project is to improve the land rights situation of some of the Maasai communities in Kajiado District and to halt land alienation processes. Due to threats and intimidation, the project had to be temporarily halted in 2005 but will continue in 2006. Support continued to the land and legal rights project implemented by the Ogiek Welfare Council (OWC), which started in 2003. The aim of this project is to secure the rights, notably land rights, of the highly marginalized Ogiek community. A new land rights project initiated in 2005 supports the Kitengela Ilparakuwo Landowners Association (KILA) in a project aimed at defending the livelihood of the Maasai community in a part of northern Kajiado District that is being threatened by a big slum resettlement project.

Within the field of human rights advocacy, during 2005 IWGIA continued to support publication of the journal “Nomadic News”, published by the Indigenous Information Network (IIN). The journal focuses on the situation of indigenous peoples in Kenya and elsewhere in Africa and is widely distributed amongst indigenous communities as well as national and local authorities. Support to the human rights project implemented by the Organization for Survival of Il-Lakipia Maasai Group Initiatives (OSI-LIGI) among the Laikipia Maasai community in the northern part of Kenya was stalled in 2005, as the organization was not operational due to problems encountered in 2004 and 2005.

Within the field of women’s rights, support for a two-year project began in 2005 with the organization the Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT). The project addresses the difficult situation of pastoralist women in northern Kenya where numerous violations
against women are taking place. IMPACT seeks to engage with existing small CBOs in order to enhance their capacity to improve the situation of pastoralist women. In 2005, support was further initiated to the organization Reto Women Association to organize a Maasai cultural festival for Maa speaking people in Kenya and Tanzania. The purpose was to strengthen the cultural identity and unity of the Maasai people, whilst also promoting the role of Maasai women.

Tanzania

Support continued in 2005 to the two-year land rights programme with Community Research and Development Services (CORDS) in Tanzania. This programme began in March 2003. The aim of the programme is to demarcate and title the villages of Monduli District, northern Tanzania, which are mainly inhabited by Maasai pastoralists. The Maasai are suffering from increasing land dispossession and this is threatening their culture and way of life. Safeguarding their continued access to and rights over land is thus fundamental.

Burundi

In 2005, IWGIA began supporting a land rights project carried out by the Batwa organization Unitons-nous pour la Promotion des Batwa (UNIPROBA). The purpose of the project is to conduct a survey into the land rights situation of the Batwa people in Burundi as a basis for advocating for a fairer distribution of land to the Batwa in Burundi.

Democratic Republic of Congo

In 2005, IWGIA supported the Pygmy organization Programme d'Intégration et du Développement du Peuple Pygmée au Kivu (PIDP-kivu) to carry out awareness raising in the eastern DRC on the African Commission’s recognition of indigenous peoples in Africa and the need to protect their fundamental human rights.

Marianne Wiben Jensen
One of IWGIA's fundamental aims has been to enhance respect for indigenous peoples' human rights and to ensure that indigenous peoples are involved in all decisions concerning their future and survival as distinct peoples. At international level, IWGIA has focused upon the work of intergovernmental organisations, and particularly the United Nations human rights bodies. IWGIA's main objectives with regard to its Human Rights and International Advocacy Work Program are:

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

To achieve these aims, in 2005 IWGIA continued supporting a considerable number of activities with the common goal of promoting indigenous participation in intergovernmental institutions and supporting indigenous initiatives to link international advocacy work with local, national and regional activities. In 2005, through this program IWGIA provided financial support to the following activities:

**Indigenous participation in UN meetings**

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

Over the last twenty years, a significant focus of IWGIA's human rights activities has been on the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples ('The Fund'). The main reason is that IWGIA is firmly convinced that participation in UN meetings offers unique opportunities for indigenous peoples to make known their plight and compel the international community and national governments to fully live up to their obligations to respect and protect human rights, as well as to take appropriate actions to prevent human rights violations in order to secure the cultural and physical survival of indigenous peoples.

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

Over the course of all these years, through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples, IWGIA has been able to ensure the regular participation of indigenous organisations from all over the world at United Nations bodies (we calculate that since 1984 the Fund has made it possible for over 1,000 representatives of indigenous organisations to participate at UN meetings). Many of the organisations that have received funding are organisations that have built the international indigenous movement over the course of these years, and without whom the achievements of the last decades would not have been possible. Some of these achievements are: the International Decade on the World's Indigenous People, the inclusion of a specific item on indigenous issues in the work agenda of the Human Rights Commission (1995), the establishment of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (2000), the creation of the mechanism of the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous People (2001) and, most lately, the launch of the 2nd International Decade by the UN General Assembly in December 2004.

In 2005, IWGIA - both through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples and other programmes - supported the participation of 68 indigenous representatives at the following UN meetings:
Evaluation of the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples

In order to assess the work and impact of the Human Rights Fund over its 23 years of existence, a major external evaluation was carried out during 2005. Professor Mikel Berraondo López from University of Deusto in Bilbao carried out the external evaluation. The evaluation report concludes, among other things, that the Fund is highly recognised by indigenous representatives themselves, as well as by other actors participating in the international arena. It also corroborates the fact that over the years, and through the long list of indigenous leaders and representatives who have received funding, the Fund’s impact has been absolute, to the extent that it has become a fundamental tool for the development of indigenous peoples’ political influence in the international arena.

Other activities related to UN human rights procedures and mechanisms for the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples’ rights

As in previous years, in 2005 IWGIA continued to give special priority to supporting indigenous initiatives aimed at:

- Linking international advocacy work with local, national and regional activities. In this regard, special priority was given to activities related to the work of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples, the Working Group on the Draft Declaration and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

The UN Commission on Human Rights and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous People

In 2005, IWGIA continued to support the participation of indigenous peoples’ organisations in sessions of the UN Commission on Human Rights when reports from the Commission’s bodies dealing with indigenous peoples’ rights were to be discussed and decisions relevant to indigenous peoples were to be taken.

This year, IWGIA gave particular priority to discussions on the following issues:

- The report of the Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- The reports from the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly the report from his country visit to Colombia.

As an NGO with ECOSOC observer status, IWGIA can make one oral intervention for each item of the agenda. At the Commission’s session in 2005, IWGIA’s speaking time under the “Indigenous Issues” item was given to the indigenous delegation from Colombia so that they could present their views on the Special Rapporteur’s report. Activity supported:

| April | 61st session of the UN Commission on Human Rights | Geneva | 9 indigenous representatives supported |
| May  | 4th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues | New York | 20 indigenous representatives supported |
| July | 22nd session of the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations | Geneva | 11 indigenous representatives supported |
| August | OAS 6th Meeting of Negotiations in the Quest for Points of Consensus | Guatemala | 2 indigenous representatives supported |
| December | Indigenous Strategy meeting for the 11th session of the UN Working Group on the Draft Declaration | Geneva | 7 indigenous representatives supported |
| December | 11th session of the UN Working Group on the Draft Declaration | Geneva | 19 indigenous representatives supported |
The appointment by the UN Commission on Human Rights of a Special Rapporteur on the Situation of the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous People in 2001 was another historic achievement for indigenous peoples in their ongoing pursuit of protection and recognition of their fundamental rights by the United Nations. Since then, IWGIA has also given special priority to supporting indigenous initiatives aimed at facilitating dialogue with and providing information on the human rights situation of indigenous peoples to the Special Rapporteur. In 2005, IWGIA supported the following activity:

The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

In 2005, IWGIA continued to give top priority to facilitating activities aimed at developing the skills of indigenous peoples to use the possibilities and potential of the Permanent Forum, implementing Permanent Forum resolutions and promoting the rights of indigenous peoples in relation to the activities of other UN bodies and international agencies. The activities supported in 2005 were:

The UN Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The discussion process that is taking place in the Working Group established by the Commission on Human Rights to complete the adoption of a Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is a long, complex and arduous process, and one that IWGIA has followed closely for many years.

IWGIA promotes the adoption of a draft Declaration that recognises indigenous peoples’ collective rights, including the inherent right to self-determination, and supports and facilitates indigenous initiatives aimed at developing political lobbying strategies for the adoption of a UN Declaration that responds to indigenous peoples’ demands and aspirations.

2005 was particularly important for this process, as the Working Group was established within the framework of the First International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People and its mandate expired in January 2004 without consensus having been reached on a final text. In the months prior to the 61st session
of the Commission on Human Rights, which had to consider whether or not to renew the mandate of the Working Group in order to be able to finish its work. IWGIA - together with many indigenous organisations from all over the world and other NGOs - therefore strongly engaged in an international campaign aimed at lobbying for the extension of the Working Group’s mandate. Fortunately, all the efforts and endeavours invested in this campaign were successful as the Commission, in April 2005, decided to extend the Working Group’s mandate for a further year so that it could complete its work before the next session of the Commission in March/April 2006.

In 2005, IWGIA therefore continued to give special priority support to indigenous initiatives aimed at developing their own strategies in the final stage of this arduous process of getting a declaration adopted that responds to indigenous peoples’ demands. Activities supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>August</th>
<th>Montreal (Canada)</th>
<th>Indigenous Strategy Meeting on the UN Working Group on the Draft Declaration</th>
<th>6 indigenous representatives supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Geneva (Switzerland)</td>
<td>Indigenous Strategy meeting in preparation for the 11th session of the Working Group on the Draft Declaration</td>
<td>6 indigenous representatives supported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both meetings were held to bring together a group of indigenous experts who have been actively participating in the draft Declaration process in order to analyse the key issues outstanding and try to produce joint strategies with which to move the process of adopting a Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples forward in line with indigenous interests and demands.

In September 2005, IWGIA also participated in the workshop organized by the Mexican Government and the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights. Its aim was to provide an opportunity for informal discussions among the participants with the purpose of reducing some of the obstacles to adoption of the draft Declaration and thus contribute to progress at the next session of the Working Group responsible for negotiating the draft Declaration in December 2005 and January-February 2006. The workshop was organized around three themes: self-determination; land, territories and natural resources; and general provisions. This Mexican initiative was extremely important in the consensus building process developed during 2005 to prepare for the discussions to take place at the 11th session of the WGDD.

**Indigenous initiatives aimed at building capacity on international human rights instruments**

In 2005, IWGIA supported two training seminars aimed at improving the knowledge and skills of indigenous peoples on international human rights mechanisms and procedures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>June</th>
<th>Baguio City (Philippines)</th>
<th>National Workshop on Indigenous Peoples Rights and International Law</th>
<th>60 participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Puli (Taiwan)</td>
<td>Human Rights Training for Indigenous Representatives</td>
<td>50 participants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Human Rights training seminars sensitised indigenous representatives’ lawyers, para-legals and government officials to indigenous peoples’ issues and linked national to international law. They also provided a platform for key indigenous peoples’ activists and supporters to discuss joint strategies and ways of coordinating and cooperating.

**Activities related to the UN Treaty bodies**

Most of the indigenous organisations and activists are unaware of the procedures and relevance of the UN Treaty bodies in promoting and recognising their fundamental rights, and very few indigenous organisations and activists regularly monitor their work.

In July 2005, the Human Rights Committee (HRC) considered the Status Report of the Government of Thailand regarding fulfilment of the UN Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). The indigenous organisation Highland Peoples Taskforce prepared a shadow report and IWGIA supported two indigenous representatives to attend the HRC ICCPR session dealing with Thailand. Before the official HRC dialogue with the Thai Government, the indigenous representatives participated in the NGO briefing to ICCPR. At this meeting, the indigenous representatives from Thailand presented the findings of the shadow report and their recommendations to the HRC. In the official meeting with the Thai Government, the Committee
members raised, among other things, the issue of ethnic minorities and in its Concluding Observations the Committee expressed “its concern about the structural discrimination by the State party against minority communities, including the Highlanders in particular, with regard to citizenship, land rights, freedom of movement and the protection of their way of life.”

The 2nd International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People
In 2005, IWGIA adopted a strategy including a number of specific recommendations for the 2nd Decade. Later on, and following an invitation from the UN Economic and Social Department, IWGIA submitted its comments and suggestions for a comprehensive Program of Action for the 2nd International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People. Several of our recommendations were included in the UN Plan of Action that was adopted by the General Assembly in December 2005.

Regional International Human Rights Bodies

Organisation of American States (OAS)
Over the last couple of years, IWGIA has also monitored and documented the discussion process within the Organisation of American States regarding the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The adoption of a strong OAS declaration on indigenous rights would officially recognise indigenous peoples’ rights on the American continent and would require all governments to revise discriminatory laws and practices. Through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples, IWGIA supported the participation of two indigenous leaders at the fourth session of the Working Group on an OAS Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In relation to the OAS human rights system, in 2005 IWGIA continued to support the endeavours of indigenous peoples in Chile and Argentina to bring their cases before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

The African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR)
During 2005, the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR or African Commission) continued to focus on protecting and promoting the human rights of indigenous peoples in Africa. IWGIA continues to be actively involved in this process, particularly via the Working Group of Experts on Indigenous Populations/Communities. The Working Group has received an extensive mandate from the African Commission, which includes gathering information on the human rights situation of indigenous populations, undertaking country visits, as well as raising the awareness of African governments and other key stakeholders on indigenous issues. During 2005, the Working Group began implementing this mandate in earnest.

The Working Group’s activities during 2005
The Working Group met twice during 2005: once in May 2005 prior to the 37th Ordinary Session of the ACHPR and again in November 2005 prior to its 38th Ordinary Session. At these two meetings in Banjul, The Gambia, the Working Group planned its many activities and evaluated those already undertaken. The main activities undertaken during 2005 were:

Publication and distribution of the report

Subsequent to the report’s publication, an extensive distribution strategy was initiated. Reports were sent to African governments, African and international NGOs, African human rights institutions, international institutions and academics in Africa, Europe and America. Demand for the report has been, and remains, high and very positive feedback has been received in this regard. The report has been widely used for advocacy and lobbying purposes, and has been cited in order to show that involvement with indigenous peoples’ rights in Africa is legitimate, and in accordance with the African Union’s own stance.

Country visits
During 2005, the Working Group undertook country visits to Botswana and Namibia. During these visits, the Working Group held meetings with the respective governments, NGOs, academic institutions and indigenous communities in order to gather information about the human rights situation of indigenous communities, and to engage the government and other stakeholders on how the situation could be improved.
Both visits confirmed the marginalized position of indigenous peoples (for instance in terms of political representation and access to social services) and issued a number of recommendations for improving the situation. The resulting reports were adopted by the African Commission at its 38th Ordinary Session in November 2005.

**Research and information country visits**

During 2005, the Working Group carried out research and information visits to Burundi, Libya and the Republic of Congo. During these visits, meetings were held with a wide range of stakeholders with a view to disseminating information about the expert report and the ACHPR’s position with regard to the rights of indigenous peoples. The visits also sought to gather information about the human rights situation of indigenous populations, and produced a number of recommendations directed at both governments and the African Commission. The reports from the visits to Burundi and the Republic of Congo were adopted at the 38th Ordinary Session of the African Commission in November 2005, whilst the report from the visit to Libya is pending approval.

**Establishment of an advisory network**

An advisory network of experts was established during 2005. There are currently 25 members, all of whom have expertise on indigenous issues in Africa. The Working Group can consult members of the network on different issues and can request members to carry out specific tasks. Thus far, the network has proved especially important in terms of rendering assistance to the Working Group when carrying out research and information visits.

**Compilation of database**

A database of indigenous organizations in Africa currently exists in a draft format. New entries may be added as information and contact details are obtained. It is hoped that this database will initiate and ease communication between the many stakeholders across Africa.

**Research on constitutions and legislation**

The Working Group has, in cooperation with the ILO, undertaken the preparatory work for carrying out research on the constitutions and legislation of all African countries with indigenous populations. The research will document the extent to which the constitutions and legislation protect the rights of indigenous populations, and will produce a comprehensive reference document for the forthcoming work on protection and promotion of the human rights of indigenous peoples.

**The ACHPR 2005 sessions**

Representatives of indigenous organizations continued to participate in the sessions of the ACHPR during 2005, with a total of 24 indigenous representatives participating in the two sessions. Seven indigenous organizations have been granted observer status, and others are in the process of applying. Indigenous representatives have raised many important human rights issues in their statements during the ACHPR sessions and the commissioners are giving these issues increased attention. During the examination of State reports, commissioners are increasingly asking the governments questions about the situation and protection of the human rights of indigenous populations in their countries. This was the case in 2005 during the examination of the State reports from Mauritania and South Africa.

The Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Women, among other mechanisms in the ACHPR, has expressed an interest in including indigenous women as a specific target group in her work and contacts and initial discussions were established during 2005. UN agencies such as the ILO and the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) have taken an interest in the ongoing process in the ACHPR, and the OHCHR, along with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples, participated in the 37th session, expressing its interest in collaborating with the ACHPR and the Working Group.

In conclusion, the ACHPR has taken a very important step in recognizing the existence of indigenous populations in Africa and in prioritising the promotion and protection of their basic human rights. The ACHPR report on the rights of indigenous populations has proved to be a key instrument for advocating the rights of indigenous peoples on the African continent, and the country specific reports from the different visits will hopefully also serve as effective instruments in raising awareness and strengthening constructive dialogue between all relevant stakeholders.

Lola García-Alix and Dina Berenstein
In 2005, the European Union initiated a review process of its Development Policy Strategy. IWGIA coordinated a European NGO campaign aimed at promoting the inclusion of indigenous peoples’ rights as a cross cutting priority in the European Union’s future development policy. Within the context of this campaign, 16 European NGOs sent a letter to Mr Louis Michel, European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, requesting that the new Statement on the European Community’s development policy identify indigenous peoples’ rights as one of the cross-cutting priorities, together with the Environment, Human Rights, Gender Equality and Children’s Rights.

The campaign coordinated by IWGIA, along with the letter sent by the European NGOs, was key to making ‘indigenous peoples’ rights’ a crosscutting issue in the new EC Development Policy and the new document clearly states a requirement for the integration of indigenous peoples’ issues throughout the EC’s policy in this regard.

IWGIA’s website – www.iwgia.org – has now been in existence for almost three years. It contains a vast amount of information on indigenous issues, international processes relating to indigenous peoples, news and events from the indigenous world etc. It also gives interested people an insight into what IWGIA is, how the organisation started and how it operates. New members can sign up through the website, and our new publications are presented there, along with information on how to order them.

In early 2005, a Spanish language version of the website was launched and, through an interesting cooperation with a Peruvian communications NGO, regular news and updates relating to indigenous peoples in the Latin American region are published on the site. In mid-2005, a French language version of the website was also launched. This version is an initiative of IWGIA’s local group in France, GITPA, and GITPA is responsible for updating it.

Another initiative taken in 2005 was to offer free downloads for a number of our publications, including recent issues of The Indigenous World and out-of-print copies of Indigenous Affairs. The process of developing country profiles containing extensive information on indigenous peoples and issues affecting the indigenous peoples in selected countries was commenced. It is expected that the first profiles will be available on the website in early 2006.

IWGIA envisages that, in the future, the website will play a key role in developing an information centre on indigenous issues. A number of initiatives are therefore being planned for the coming year, including the establishment of country profiles focusing on indigenous peoples, making IWGIA’s comprehensive photo archive accessible on the website and developing an information gathering and dissemination project that ensures regular information about issues relevant to indigenous peoples in the different regions.
IWGIA’s Annual Collection 2005-2006 forms part of IWGIA’s “2005 Colombia theme” by which IWGIA is seeking to draw particular attention to the serious situation being suffered by the Afro-Colombian and indigenous peoples of Colombia. A book has been published in Spanish, “Violencia política contra los pueblos indígenas en Colombia 1974-2004” by William Villa and Juan Houghton and the issue was addressed in Indigenous Affairs 3-4/2005 with an article “Colombia, Terror in the Pacific” by the Jenzerá Work Group.

For the Danish Annual Collection, IWGIA is asking for support for a radio project for Afro-Colombian and indigenous youth from the Pacific zone of Colombia. 25,000 free postcards (Go-Cards) were distributed in 400 different places around Denmark in week 42 and the collection was advertised on Danish Radio and TV (DR) on 12 October 2005. The collection is also highlighted on IWGIA’s website.

For IWGIA, membership is an important sign of support to our work, politically as well as economically. We thank our members for their continued support.

In 2005, IWGIA’s Board decided to start a new kind of membership, a “Support membership” that is mainly targeted at people who would like to support our work but who are not interested in receiving our publications on a regular basis. Support members will receive our Annual Report and, if they wish, e-mail news about IWGIA’s work.

In 2005, IWGIA’s Annual Forum was on “Indigenous Youth”. Three young indigenous women, Linda Davis and Bobby Jo Greenland, from Canada and Lorena Cañuqueo, from Argentina, were invited to tell us about their experiences. Mikel Berraondo Lopez from University of Deusto in Bilbao, was invited to talk about an Indigenous Fellowship Programme organised by his university in cooperation with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva.
Over the past 35 years, IWGIA has published extensively on crucial issues and developments affecting indigenous peoples all over the world. IWGIA continues to be at the forefront of reflecting the most significant issues of concern to indigenous peoples.

IWGIA’s publications are written by indigenous and non-indigenous experts on culture, society, history, international law and human rights. Themes covered in recent publications include: self-determination, territorial rights, regional human rights mechanisms, political participation and racism. The majority of IWGIA’s publications are in English and Spanish. However, IWGIA has also published in French, Russian, Kiswahili (East Africa), Tagalog (Philippines), Bahasa Indonesia, Thai and Danish.

IWGIA’s publications are published on a not-for-profit basis.

IWGIA’s books are distributed worldwide by IWGIA and by professional distributors in North America, the United Kingdom and Ecuador. All publications are available by subscription or can be purchased via IWGIA’s website.

REPORT OF THE AFRICAN COMMISSION’S WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS/COMMUNITIES

Submitted in accordance with the “Resolution on the Rights of Indigenous Populations/Communities in Africa”
Adopted by the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights at its 28th ordinary session

This book is a co-production between the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights. It is a report drawn up by a working group established by the African Commission. It addresses the reasons why and the means by which the African Commission should deal with the protection and promotion of the human rights of indigenous peoples in Africa.

The book analyses the precarious human rights situation of indigenous peoples in Africa that calls for the urgent intervention of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights. Special emphasis is put on analysing violations of rights to land and productive resources, experiences of discrimination, denial of justice, violations of cultural rights, denial of constitutional, legislative and political recognition and marginalisation from social services.

The analysis provides concrete examples of experiences of indigenous groups from all parts of Africa. A section of the book is also devoted to a discussion of the possible criteria for identifying indigenous peoples in Africa, as this is an issue that is constantly raised in debates.

ACHPR & IWGIA 2005
121 pages (English part) / 135 pages (French part)
ISBN 87-90730-82-8
By describing the fabric of relationships that indigenous peoples weave with their environment, this book attempts to define a more precise notion of indigenous territoriality. Beyond a natural environment from which they obtain the necessary natural resources for subsistence, the territory for indigenous peoples is a space made up of an intricate network of social ties which also interrelate with human groups. Other elements of the biosphere, such as plants, animals, mountains, etc., can also be part of these social networks, given that they are regarded as living beings attributed with a will and emotions similar to that of human beings.

The territoriality of an environment imbued with feelings, memories, subjectivities and bonds consequently begins deep within the person who experiences it. An attack on the territorial rights of indigenous peoples is also therefore and attack on human rights. This state of affairs provides unusual implications for the legal development of indigenous rights to their territories, the defence of the status and protection required by these areas,

Indigenous Territory and the Perception of Environment

IWGIA 2005
280 pages
ISBN 87-91563-11-9 / ISSN 0105-4503

Indigenous Peoples and Local Government

Experiences from Malaysia and the Philippines

Engagement in mainstream political processes and seeking participation in local government is an option increasingly taken up by indigenous peoples in order to regain more control over their lives and their destiny.

This volume presents the result of research on indigenous peoples’ participation in local government in two Southeast Asian countries: the Philippines and Malaysia. The book compiles existing legislation affecting indigenous participation in local government in the two countries, and looks at concrete experiences with local governments. It identifies the problems and constraints for indigenous participation and also looks into indigenous women’s present and potential role in local government institutions.

While there is an underlying common experience of ongoing dispossession, marginalization and weakening of traditional institutions due to state negligence, misguided policies and powerful vested interests, the case studies reveal enormous differences with respect to state policies and the possibilities for indigenous communities to constructively engage in local government.

CPA, PACOS Trust and IWGIA 2005
210 pages
ISBN 87-91563-06-2 / ISSN 0105-4503
AN INDIGENOUS PARLIAMENT?
REALITIES AND PERSPECTIVES IN RUSSIA AND THE CIRCUMPOLAR NORTH

The indigenous peoples of the Arctic have achieved some of the most comprehensive self-government arrangements in the world. These are reflected upon in this collection of articles, based on discussions between indigenous peoples in Russia and other parts of the Circumpolar North. Decision-making and political participation are of major concern for indigenous peoples in all parts of the Circumpolar North. There are many positive examples of indigenous political institutions, land claims and self-government agreements in the region, and indigenous peoples have recognized that they can learn from each other. Over the past decade, indigenous peoples in Russia have attempted to gain rights and influence over political decisions concerning their lands and lives. In some provinces of the Russian Federation, they have achieved a certain level of influence over – and an advisory role in – political institutions. And yet in others, they remain voiceless.

This volume includes a number of articles on the legal situation of indigenous peoples in Russia and on their political participation at federal and provincial level, along with case studies from Alaska, northern Canada, Greenland and Sápmi.

This book was first published jointly by RAIPON and IWGIA in Russian in 2003.

Kathrin Wessendorf (ed.)
IWGIA & RAIPON 2005
228 pages
ISBN 87-91563-10-0 / ISSN 0105-4503

INTEGRATING INDIGENOUS AND GENDER ASPECTS IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GUIDELINES FOR PRACTITIONERS

The purpose of these Guidelines is to facilitate relevant knowledge, experiences and practical tools to natural resource management practitioners concerned with improving the results, impact and sustainability of their efforts within indigenous territories or areas.

Although it is now common knowledge that gender and ethnicity are decisive factors in sustainable natural resource management, very few natural resource management projects do in fact integrate indigenous and gender concerns. This, to a large extent, is due to the lack of guidelines and practical tools within NGOs, indigenous organisations or governmental structures.

The present Guidelines, which have been elaborated by IGNARM – a Danish NGO network – on the basis of a long process of consultation and discussion with indigenous and non-indigenous resource persons, seek to remedy this situation.

Gertrud Bjørging & Elisabeth Kårboe (eds.)
WWF, IWGIA, KULU, Nepenthes, DIIS 2005
46 pages
ISBN 87-87740-56-7
Este libro presenta de manera detallada el reconocimiento amplio y progresista de los derechos de los pueblos indígenas en el nuevo orden constitucional de Venezuela a partir del innovador proceso de cambios políticos y sociales vivido en el país desde el año 1999. La obra trata de ser un manual práctico para la defensa de los derechos indígenas, para lo cual incluye el contexto actual de los pueblos indígenas en Venezuela, los aspectos históricos del reconocimiento de derechos, con descripción de la legislación anterior y el proceso constituyente que dio origen a las actuales normas jurídicas.

IWGIA & ORPIA 2005
496 páginas
ISBN 87-91563-14-3

LA DEFENSA DE LOS CAUCHEROS

Este es el segundo de dos libros de la serie de Monumenta Amazónica que documentan el abuso y genocidio sufrido por los pueblos indígenas en manos de los explotadores del caucho. Los textos en este libro pertenecen a Carlos Rey de Castro, Carlos Larrabure y Coorea, Pablo Zumaeta y Julio César Aranda. Mientras los dos primeros constituyen una defensa frontal de la empresa cauchera liderada por Arana, The Peruvian Amazon Company, el último aborda el tema de los derechos que asisten al Perú sobre la franja comprendida entre el Putumayo y el Caquetá, donde aquella operaba, en un momento en que disputaba su soberanía con Colombia.

Grupo de Trabajo Racimos de Ungurahui & IWGIA 2005
118 páginas
ISBN 87-91563-12-7

PERU: GOBIERNOS LOCALES Y PUEBLOS INDigenas

El presente informe busca ubicar al lector dentro del marco legal que corresponde a temas de gobierno local y pueblos indígenas fuera de un contexto urbano. Ambos temas son de gran importancia en el Perú actual, ya que existe una gran demanda, por parte de la población que habita fuera de Lima, a que les sean transferidas a sus localidades las decisiones y funciones de gobierno que les incumben. Respecto a los pueblos indígenas, nuestra Constitución ha reconocido que Perú es una nación integrada por otras naciones o pueblos, muchos de ellos descendientes directos de aquellos pobladores existentes al momento de la llegada de los conquistadores europeos, como es el caso de los pueblos indígenas amazónicos. Sin embargo, si bien es cierto que el Gobierno central ha tratado estos temas mediante medidas legislativas o administrativas, éstas no siempre han satisfecho las verdaderas necesidades de la población involucrada, en especial la indígena u originaria.

IWGIA & CETA 2005
520 páginas
ISSN 84-89295-05-0 / ISBN 9972-2510-1-2
EL OJO QUE CUENTA
MITOS Y COSTUMBRES DE LA AMAZONIA INDIGENA, ILUSTRADOS POR SU GENTE

Reúne una serie de mitos y relatos de costumbres narrados y ricamente ilustrados por miembros de ocho pueblos indígenas de la amazonía peruana: Asháninka, Shawi, Uitoto, Shipibo, Awajun, Wampís Tikuna y Matsés. Los narradores ilustran los extraordinarios eventos que tuvieron lugar en tiempos antiguos y que aún tienen lugar hoy en día, de manera igualmente extraordinaria. Textos e imágenes se potencian mutuamente para revelarnos la riqueza cultural de los pueblos indígenas amazónicos, riqueza que pocos conocen y que éste y otros libros imaginados y compilados por Gredna Landolt nos permiten disfrutar.

Eyes that Tell is an anthology of myths and traditions narrated and superbly illustrated by members of eight indigenous peoples of Peruvian Amazonia: the Ashaninka, Shawi, Uitoto, Shipibo, Awajun, Wampis, Tikuna and Matsés. The narrators illustrate the extraordinary events that took place in ancient times (and that still take place today) in an equally extraordinary manner. In their illustrations we find the fantastic forms of mythical beings, the vivid colours of their clothes and adornments, the mysterious landscapes of other worlds, the vibrant energy that links humans, animals, gods, plants and all that exists in a single universal essence. Texts and images reinforce each other to reveal to us the cultural wealth of Amazonian indigenous peoples, a wealth that few are privy to and which this and other books compiled and beautifully designed by Gredna Landolt enable us to share.

PUBLICATIONS IN SPANISH

VENEZUELA: GOBIERNOS LOCALES Y PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS

El estado Amazonas de Venezuela cuenta con una población mixta culturalmente ya que allí se agrupan veinte pueblos indígenas y un sin número de grupos de migrantes de distintos lugares del país y del mundo a quienes comúnmente se les denomina “criollos” Se trata de una población general de 132.035 personas donde el 51% está constituido por población indígena. Amazonas cuenta con una extensión territorial de 184.500 km². A excepción del municipio capital (Atures), la población indígena en el resto alcanza al 85% del total de la población. Atures está poblado mayoritariamente por criollos. La convivencia y relación de estos pueblos indígenas con el Estado y con organizaciones internacionales ha ido creciendo aceleradamente en los últimos diez años. Aún cuando la Organización Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de Amazonas y el Consejo Nacional Indio de Venezuela consideran que tal encuentro ha sido beneficioso para ambas culturas -la “occidental” y las indígenas- a estas últimas les ha correspondido una mayor adaptación y, en consecuencia, un riesgo mayor al incorporar desordenadamente patrones socioculturales y económicos que en ciertos casos les han afectado negativamente.

IWGIA & ORPIA 2005
60 páginas

MITOS Y COSTUMBRES DE LA AMAZONIA INDIGENA, ILUSTRADOS POR SU GENTE

EYES THAT TELL
MYTHS AND CUSTOMS FROM INDIGENOUS AMAZONIA, ILLUSTRATED BY ITS PEOPLE

IWGIA, IKAM, DCCD, SOLSTICIO 2005
164 páginas / pages
ISBN 9972-2640-0-9

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

THEMES 2005

1/2005 Indigenous Peoples and Education
2/2005 Shifting Cultivation
3-4/2005 Indigenous Youth
TEMAS 2005

1/2005 Pueblos indígenas y educación
2/2005 Juventud indígena
3-4/2005 México - Guatemala - Nicaragua
This Yearbook covers the period January-December 2004. IWGIA’s Yearbook is issued every year in May. Its purpose is to provide an update on the state of affairs of indigenous peoples worldwide.

Thanks to the contributions from indigenous and non-indigenous scholars and activists, The Indigenous World 2005 gives an overview of crucial developments in 2004 that have impacted on the indigenous peoples of the world.

This issue includes:

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

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

IWGIA 2005
(English, 568 pages)
ISBN 87-91563-05-4
ISSN 0105-4503

(español, 586 páginas)
ISBN 87-91563-09-7
ISSN 0108-9927

Diana Vinding & Sille Stidsen (eds.)

REVIEWS IN 2005

In 2005, IWGIA received notice that the following titles had been reviewed:

- **Development and Ethnocide: Colonial Practices in the Andaman Islands**
  By Sita Venkateswar. IWGIA 2004.

- **Development and Ethnocide: Colonial Practices in the Andaman Islands**
  By Sita Venkateswar. IWGIA 2004.

- **Nunavut: Inuit Regain Control of Their Lands and Their Lives**

- **The Indigenous World 2005**
  Edited by Diana Vinding and Sille Stidsen. IWGIA 2005

- **Indigenous Peoples’ Rights in Southern Africa**
  Edited by Robert K. Hitchcock and Diana Vinding. IWGIA 2004
**IWGIA - ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2005**

**Profit and Loss Account 2005 (DKK)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receipts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General subsidies</td>
<td>5,281,931</td>
<td>5,219,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>376,181</td>
<td>386,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
<td>5,658,112</td>
<td>5,606,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Projects and Programs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure, co-financing with EU-Program, Arctic projects etc.</td>
<td>(196,312)</td>
<td>(100,111)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,461,800</td>
<td>5,506,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publications</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covered by projects and programs</td>
<td>(156,218)</td>
<td>(484,100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,305,582</td>
<td>5,021,912</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Meetings and conferences</td>
<td>(322,923)</td>
<td>(222,906)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff expenditure</td>
<td>(6,907,320)</td>
<td>(6,759,250)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretariat expenditure</td>
<td>(1,861,590)</td>
<td>(1,911,946)</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Implementation funds from projects and programs”</td>
<td>4,067,057</td>
<td>4,285,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carried forward to next year</strong></td>
<td>280,806</td>
<td>413,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Received Project and Program Subsidies and Grants 2004</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total subsidies and grants</td>
<td>24,652,788</td>
<td>18,831,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure Projects and Programs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Danish Foreign Ministry, DANIDA</td>
<td>15,649,438</td>
<td>14,013,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The European Commission</td>
<td>874,413</td>
<td>2,745,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Norwegian Foreign Ministry, NORAD</td>
<td>2,359,720</td>
<td>2,262,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Finnish Foreign Ministry</td>
<td>521,481</td>
<td>564,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Danish Foreign Ministry, East support</td>
<td>338,027</td>
<td>1,358,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danida, East Support, start 2004</td>
<td>1,749,140</td>
<td>222,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danida, ACHPR-support</td>
<td>887,416</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Foreign Ministry Switzerland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>141,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>241,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWF</td>
<td>39,711</td>
<td>63,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditures Projects &amp; Programs</strong></td>
<td>22,419,347</td>
<td>21,613,311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Balance Sheet 31 December 2005 (DKK)

### Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>103,865</td>
<td>101,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares, Sydbank</td>
<td>7,629</td>
<td>5,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Fixed Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>111,493</strong></td>
<td><strong>106,876</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding amounts from subscription sales, etc</td>
<td>82,399</td>
<td>45,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account between IWGIA and DANIDA</td>
<td>1,974,931</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund”</td>
<td>114,238</td>
<td>216,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other amounts outstanding</td>
<td>6,872</td>
<td>70,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid for publications 2005</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Outstanding Accounts</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,178,439</strong></td>
<td><strong>333,109</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liquid Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid assets</td>
<td>1,807,336</td>
<td>110,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew’s Fund</td>
<td>68,174</td>
<td>67,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liquid Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,875,510</strong></td>
<td><strong>177,827</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programs and Projects</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid for projects 2005</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits at project accounts</td>
<td>2,999,831</td>
<td>4,068,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Programs and Projects</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,999,831</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,068,461</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,053,779</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,579,396</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,165,273</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,686,272</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Liabilities

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity Capital</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital account as at January 1, 2005</td>
<td>1,720,135</td>
<td>1,306,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried forward from “Profit and Loss Account”</td>
<td>280,806</td>
<td>413,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity Capital as at 31 December 2005</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,000,941</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,720,135</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debt</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account between IWGIA and DANIDA</td>
<td>32,754</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund”</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>424,064</td>
<td>517,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday pay</td>
<td>775,000</td>
<td>690,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew’s Fund</td>
<td>68,174</td>
<td>67,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Debt</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,267,237</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,307,899</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities carried forward to next year</td>
<td>3,897,095</td>
<td>1,658,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,165,273</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,686,272</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Notes to the Annual Accounts (DKK)

### General Subsidies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount 1</th>
<th>Amount 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NORAD</td>
<td>1,510,240</td>
<td>1,447,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SIDA</td>
<td>1,287,108</td>
<td>1,286,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National numbers game subsidies (Lotto)</td>
<td>84,584</td>
<td>85,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total General Subsidies</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,281,931</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,219,838</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount 1</th>
<th>Amount 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions and sale to non-subscribers</td>
<td>307,476</td>
<td>240,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private contributions</td>
<td>45,049</td>
<td>42,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous receipts</td>
<td>12,785</td>
<td>89,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest accrued</td>
<td>10,871</td>
<td>13,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total General Subsidies</strong></td>
<td><strong>376,181</strong></td>
<td><strong>386,285</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Regional distribution of Programmes**

- **Latin America**: 24%
- **Asia**: 22%
- **Eastern Europe and Russia**: 12%
- **Africa**: 14%
- **Human Rights**: 19%
- **Other Activities**: 2%
- **Publications**: 7%
FUTURE ACTIVITIES

In early 2005, the Board adopted an “IWGIA Strategy for the 2nd UN Decade on Indigenous Peoples”. This strategy sets out a list of priorities for our UN-related work based upon lessons learned from the First International Decade. Among the key words in this strategy are: implementation of human rights standards, partnership development, and linking the local and the international. Still basing our work upon a rights-based approach, key activities will relate to international and regional processes, indigenous peoples and the state, human rights violations, and the Millennium Development Goals.

While the future of the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is still unknown, it seems to us that what has been achieved is likely to remain in place. Should the newly established UN Human Rights Council, which will take over from the Commission on Human Rights, adopt the draft Declaration, this could form one of the pillars of future IWGIA human rights activities. Whatever happens, IWGIA will endeavour to learn the structure and intricacies of the new Human Rights Council. It is also part of IWGIA’s policy for the future to place more emphasis on human rights bodies that have thus far been only sporadically used by indigenous peoples, such as the UN Human Rights Committee and others.

As part of our communications strategy, IWGIA has now established what we call the IWGIA Information Centre. This will focus around the website, a photo archive, and the IWGIA general library and archive. This will be a long process that is expected to take many years. Of high priority for the near future will be the establishment of country profiles for all countries of the world where there are indigenous peoples. A structure for these will be established, a few pilot profiles constructed and, during the first part of 2006, the first country profiles will appear on the website. These profiles will, to a large extent, be constructed in cooperation with our local partners.

We will continue to diversify our communications strategy to include publishing in more languages and using new communication media. While our magazine Indigenous Affairs now also appears in a French version (in addition to the English and Spanish), a pilot project to launch a Hindi version will take place in 2006 as well as a Russian edition of one issue on oil and gas activities. We are furthermore in the process of investigating how to use the many new possibilities that have become available with the Internet and the increased Internet access that ever more indigenous peoples will have.

IWGIA supports a number of indigenous project activities in Africa, Asia, Russia, and South and Central America. We expect no major changes in this portfolio, with the exception of some changes in thematic emphasis. In the future we thus expect to place more emphasis on the situation and activities of young indigenous peoples, urban indigenous peoples, and exchange of information.

Continuing our 2005 meetings with partners, we will commence a process of looking into the future. We have called this process “IWGIA 10 years from now” and the first meeting held in early 2006 focused on global trends as well as internal and external desires for IWGIA’s future work.

Espen Wæhle
Chair of the Board
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

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