IWGIA is an international, non-governmental, membership organisation, which supports indigenous peoples worldwide in their struggle for self-determination. IWGIA’s activities focus on human rights work, research, documentation and dissemination of information and project work in cooperation 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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# IWGIA’s Activities 2004

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INTRODUCTION

After a number of years of financial cutbacks, in 2004 IWGIA could at last start planning for future priorities and initiatives. One such priority was to upgrade IWGIA’s website in English and Spanish. In addition, a first step was taken towards establishing a photo archive that can be accessed via the website.

Towards the end of the year, IWGIA succeeded in establishing two very important programmes. One was a 2-year programme in support of indigenous organisations in Russia. This will ensure the continuation of an earlier programme focusing, among other things, on the legal rights and capacity building of indigenous peoples in Russia.

As mentioned in our 2003 annual report, the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights has adopted a resolution on indigenous peoples in Africa and established a working group with a mandate similar to that of a Special Rapporteur. IWGIA will continue to work intensively with the Commission but, in addition, managed in 2004 to obtain funding that will directly support the Commission’s fact-finding missions to a number of African countries, also making it possible to document the human rights situation of indigenous peoples and communities in Africa.

In 2004, IWGIA adopted an overall mission statement and also a revised Africa strategy.

Since May 2003, IWGIA has had a member of staff based in Chiang Mai, Thailand. This has made it possible for IWGIA to work closely with some of our Asian indigenous partners and also to monitor IWGIA-supported activities more thoroughly. During 2004, special efforts were made to carry out the preliminary work necessary for production of our Asia strategy and for developing our partnership programme. In addition, a leadership training programme is expected to play a prominent role in the years ahead.

IWGIA’s human rights programme, which includes support for the participation of indigenous people at international human rights meetings (through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples), has for some years specifically prioritised the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the working group that is drafting an international declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, under the UN Commission on Human Rights. Regionally, IWGIA has resumed its work with indigenous organisations in Colombia, where human rights violations have escalated recently.
IWGIA’s magazine *Indigenous Affairs* and yearbook *The Indigenous World* were published in English and Spanish as usual. Documents often take several years to reach the production stage but, in 2004, we published a book on indigenous peoples in Peru who have chosen to isolate themselves, a book on indigenous peoples’ rights in southern Africa and a photo book on the Lhaka Honhat in Argentina. A document on the Andaman Islanders came out only a few weeks before the disastrous earthquake and tsunami, which devastated some of the islands.

All our Spanish publications are now being printed and distributed by our partners in South and Central America. Our Spanish publications are now often co-published with local partners.

IWGIA is an active observer to the Arctic Council and during 2004 took part in the work to establish an Arctic Human Development Report. This was published by the Arctic Council in the autumn.

IWGIA has continued its efforts to promote programmes linking fact-finding, publications and human rights activities with direct support to land rights and empowerment programmes. The long-term strategy to link local activities with international efforts has also continued.

IWGIA’s Board convenes four times a year. Three meetings, including the annual forum, took place in Denmark during 2004 and one in Sweden. At its elections in November, IWGIA’s first ever board member from Latin America was elected.

Every year, some of IWGIA activities are evaluated. In 2004, a major external evaluation of IWGIA’s support for the San of Botswana took place, as did an external evaluation of our support to indigenous organisations in Russia, an evaluation of our long involvement with land titling in Peru, and of our Spanish publications.

Financially, IWGIA depends on support from the Nordic Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Nordic Development Agencies. IWGIA now has a 4-year 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 and Swiss ministries of foreign affairs. An EU-funded programme expires in 2005.

Towards the end of the year, IWGIA’s administrator decided to leave, having served our organisation for many years. We extend a warm welcome to her replacement.

*Jens Dahl*

*Director*
A thorough review of the ‘Capacity Building and Legal Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Russia’ project was carried out in spring 2004. Two external consultants were hired to evaluate the project by reading reports and travelling to Russia in order to meet the indigenous umbrella organisation - the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON) - in Moscow and regional organisations in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and in Krasnoyarsky Kray, where we have supported the establishment of information centres. Based on the outcomes and recommendations of this review, IWGIA commenced a process of formulating a new project proposal for DANIDA (the Danish Development Agency), which has taken over funding of Russian projects from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ East Support Office. The new proposal was discussed with partners in Russia at a meeting in June. It was approved in November 2004 and will be implemented over the coming two years. Its main focus will continue to be on protecting the legal rights of indigenous peoples in Russia and on capacity building. The activities include lobbying of the federal Duma and different commissions, consultations with lawyers and capacity building of regional leaders and communities through regional workshops. The project also supports regional information centres through core support and capacity building seminars.

IWGIA has continued to work with regional organisations on small projects. These focus on the following activities:

- Information activities and the establishment of information centres, including newsletters, websites, workshops and networking within the regions.
- Institutional capacity building.
- Language and cultural preservation through collection of data on traditions, language and history, production of videos and publication of a dictionary.
- Information dissemination and protection of regional and federal legislation through lobbying, establishing of legal databases and workshops in communities.

Several projects were finalised and some projects entered a second phase. The following regions were being supported through our sub-project facility by the end of 2004: Sverdlovsk, Kemerovo, Tomsk, Primorie, Kamchatka, Sakha (Yakutia) and Altay Kray.

The Icelandic chairmanship of the Arctic Council ended with a Ministerial meeting in Reykjavik in November 2004. IWGIA participated in two meetings of the Sustainable Development Working Group, two meetings of the Senior Arctic Officials and in the Ministerial meeting. Arctic Council meetings are an opportunity for IWGIA to meet people from different interest groups working on Arctic issues and to follow the indigenous peoples and the Arctic State’s negotiations and policy-making with regard to environmental, social and economic issues closely. IWGIA has been involved in the Arctic Human Development Report through the lead authorship of Jens Dahl for the chapter on Political Systems. Mark Nuttall, board member, was lead author of the chapter on Hunting, Herding, Fishing and Gathering: Indigenous Peoples and Renewable Resource Use in the Arctic of the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA). Both reports were submitted to the ministers in Reykjavik.

IWGIA participated in the 5th International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS V) in Fairbanks in May 2004 and organised a session on “Tradition and Western Democracy: What Road for Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic?”

IWGIA also attended the 18th Saami Conference in October 2004 in Honningsvåg, Norway, where the Honningsvåg declaration was signed. The Saami Conference takes place every four years and it elects the Saami Council members. The Saami Council, an indigenous NGO with member organisations in Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway, celebrated its 50th anniversary in Honningsvåg.

Kathrin Wessendorf
During 2004, IWGIA continued its focus on project work in Latin America, with particular emphasis on territorial demands and indigenous organisational strengthening.

The armed conflict in Colombia continued to have terrible consequences for indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities. It is estimated that 95 indigenous leaders were murdered during 2004 and thousands of people have had to leave their communities because of the armed conflict. In order to systematize and analyse the impact of the last ten years of war on indigenous communities, IWGIA supported the Indigenous Organisation of Antioquia (CECOIN) to set up a database and produce a report that could serve as a basis for the indigenous organisations to denounce the effects of the war, which is receiving scant media attention, in a documented form. This will be published and distributed in 2005.

Meanwhile, in Venezuela we continued our support to the Amazonian indigenous organisation, ORPIA, in its struggle for land legalisation. Here, however, the government’s progressive rhetoric has not been followed through with concrete action aimed at titling lands in favour of the indigenous.

In Peru, support continued to the territorial programme of the national indigenous organisation, AIDESEP. A project through AIDESEP’s Territorial Information and Planning Centre (CIPTA) carried out the fieldwork and produced the administrative files to enable the titling of 14 indigenous communities. Studies were also conducted to support the establishment of protected areas for indigenous peoples living in isolation. Support was also provided to the indigenous information service, SERVENDI, which trains indigenous communicators from its base in Peru and produces a weekly information bulletin, via the Internet, on the reality of the continent’s indigenous peoples.

Our support in Bolivia during 2004 focused primarily on the Centre for Legal and Social Studies, CEJIS, and was aimed at supporting the land claims of indigenous organisations and at analysing and publicising the situation of the country’s indigenous peoples. In the Beni region, our support to the Sirionó people’s territorial management project came to an end after 6 years of funding. These project experiences will be analysed in a forthcoming IWGIA publication.

In Argentina, support commenced to the MapUrbe group of urban Mapuche youth in the city of Bariloche, in the form of a small communications project. In the north of the country, we continued to provide organisational support to the Lhaka Honhat Association in Salta and follow-up to the case that is currently before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights for violation of their rights on the part of the Argentinian state.

In Chile, IWGIA worked to provide follow-up to the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur following his visit to the country at the end of 2003. In this regard we funded a series of local meetings and the visit of a Mapuche delegation to Geneva for the 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights. The Observatory for Indigenous Rights was also established in Chile with IWGIA’s support. This organisation produced a report for Human Rights Watch on the situation of Chile’s indigenous peoples, the impact of which has been substantial at both national and international levels. Also in Chile, IWGIA continued to support the Tirua organisation Identidades Lafkenches (Lafkenche Identities) in its struggle to regain its traditional territories.

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In the area of publications, IWGIA published a new book in English on the situation of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation in the Peruvian Amazon. The book has been used to support a European campaign being conducted by AIDESEP with IWGIA’s support.

In relation to Lhaka Honhat’s work, a book of photographs depicting the life of the Chaco’s indigenous communities was published. This was the first time IWGIA had produced a book of this nature and, to accompany it, an exhibition of the photographs has been visiting a number of Argentina’s towns and cities, thus giving the Chaco people’s problems coverage in the mass media for the very first time.
Two IWGIA-supported projects were implemented in Nicaragua during 2004 with satisfactory results.

The project on the training and empowerment of 7 syndicates (síndicos) representing 23 local Miskito communities in the municipality of Río Prinzapolka, RAAN (Autonomous Region of the North Atlantic coast) commenced at the same time as the approval of a new Law on Communal Property. The project was able to include this in its training programme, thereby familiarizing the Miskito communities with the rights this law gives them. Other focal points were: leadership, self-esteem, negotiation and conflict resolution. Participation was higher than expected and some of the síndicos have already put their new knowledge to use in relation to abuses committed by logging companies.

The project with the Association of Indigenous People of Mozonte (Las Segovias, north-west Nicaragua) has markedly strengthened the traditional institutions of the indigenous Chorotega communities as well as their coordinating body – la Coordinadora de los Pueblos Indígenas Chorotega del Norte. They have achieved better control of their land and resources and have initiated several legal procedures in defence of their rights.

Lastly, a book was published in relation to the 1919 Varacel report on the atrocities committed by rubber companies in the Amazon. A second volume will be published on the same issue in 2005.

Alejandro Parellada and Diana Vinding
2004 was the second year of the Asia Coordinator’s temporary posting to Thailand. The new arrangement of having the Coordinator in the region and a Desk Officer in the secretariat is working very well. It allows closer contact and cooperation with local partners, plus better project monitoring, while ensuring smooth coordination with donors and civil society organisations in Denmark from the secretariat. The focus on analysis and programme development continued, and has produced the first concrete result in the form of a draft regional program on community organizers’ and leaders’ training.

Project evaluation and programme development

Partners of Community Organizations (PACOS) Trust in Sabah, Malaysia, is one of IWGIA’s oldest partners. Cooperation commenced in 1995 and, in 2004, IWGIA supported two projects: the Land Rights Campaign and the Community Organizers’ Training Programme. In June and July 2004, IWGIA, PACOS and an external team leader conducted an in-depth participatory evaluation of the two projects. The evaluation revealed that both projects have been very successful. The Community Organizers’ Training Programme has contributed significantly to strengthening self-organizing among indigenous communities and to building the capacity of grassroots leaders. Local leaders and community members expressed their strong support of the work of the Community Organizers trained under the programme, describing their role as extremely important in helping to build bridges between the communities and the outside world. Above all, their work has helped community members to become aware of their rights. For the first time in Sabah’s history, indigenous communities are asserting their rights over their land on a wide scale by demanding the recognition of the Native Customary Rights (NCR) provided for in the Constitution and Land Ordinance. The project has also facilitated the filing of two court cases, one of which is considered by lawyers as precedence setting.

During the partner consultations conducted in 2003, leadership training was identified as the top priority area in which IWGIA could play a proactive role. It was decided to pursue the idea further and try to develop a leadership-training programme that could become a new component in the Asia programme. In a second consultation workshop in January 2004, a working group consisting of partners and the Programme Coordinator was formed with the task of compiling and translating into English existing training materials, developing a regional community organizers’ and leaders’ training programme to facilitate exchanges and training and establishing a regional network of trainers, community organizers and leaders.

Land rights programme

Under the land rights programme, four projects were supported by IWGIA in 2004. The Land Rights Campaign in Sabah, mentioned above, was in its final year, as was the Ancestral Domain Support Programme being implemented by IPEX and Anthrowatch in the Philippines. This project directly facilitated the titling processes of ten ancestral domains covering more than 250,000 hectares. By the end of the project, two areas had been granted a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT), three had been included on the priority list for titling of the government’s National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), four had been covered by a Memorandum of Agreement with the NCIP to complete the process, and one had received verbal assurances from the NCIP regional and provincial offices that titling activities would be completed. A three-year follow-up project has been approved by IWGIA in which the remaining titling activities will be completed and the communities of ten new Ancestral Domains supported in their efforts to obtain titles.

In India, IWGIA has been supporting the Forest Rights Campaign project of the Bindrai Institute for Research Study and Action (BIRSA) in Jharkhand state. The aim of this project is to reclaim and strengthen the communal rights of the indigenous peoples of Jharkhand over their ancestral forests. BIRSA acts as adviser and supporter of the Save the Forest Movement (Jharkhand Jangal Bajao Andolan), a Jharkhand-wide indigenous grassroots
movement that emerged during an earlier project phase and which is now leading the campaign. In 2004, JJBA asked a lawyer to prepare a legal petition on behalf of the Mundas of Ranchi and Kharshwan-Saraikela districts, whose communal forests have been occupied by the Forest Department for the past 40 years. The petition was submitted to the High Court of Jharkhand State in Ranchi on 9 November 2004, on the occasion of a large gathering attended by around 20,000 indigenous from all over Jharkhand.

In Cambodia, IWGIA facilitated and supported an exchange between Cambodia and the Philippines on communal land titling. An expert on land titling from the Philippines spent several weeks in Cambodia supporting government agencies to develop appropriate implementing rules for the titling of indigenous communal lands. These will form part of the sub-decree on registration of communal land titles. He participated in workshops and meetings with government agencies, civil society organizations and indigenous community members with the aim of creating a better understanding of communal land rights issues among key decision makers in the government, and helping to increase the knowledge and understanding of communal land rights issues among indigenous communities. A delegation of several government officials went on a return visit to the Philippines during which they participated in intensive exchanges with government agencies at all levels and with indigenous community members and leaders. The exchange visit was jointly supported by IWGIA and the German agency GTZ.

Advocacy

In 2003, a breakthrough was achieved in the Philippines with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) promulgating guidelines for establishing the Consultative Body of indigenous leaders. Among other things, the Consultative Body is mandated to make policy recommendations and monitor policies, projects and programmes affecting indigenous peoples being implemented by the NCIP and other government agencies. IWGIA has, from the start, actively contributed to the formulation of these guidelines and has supported the process of establishing the Consultative Body. By the end of 2004, provincial-level Consultative Bodies had been formed in most provinces and it is hoped that all provincial Consultative Bodies will have been established by the middle of 2005. One noteworthy positive experience was the close and successful cooperation between the government’s NCIP, indigenous peoples’ organizations and support NGOs.

In India, the main advocacy event IWGIA was involved in in 2004 was the National Consultation on the Draft National Policy on Tribals. In February 2004, the Indian government’s Ministry of Tribal Affairs posted the Draft Policy on their website and invited comments. Since there were, however, no further proactive efforts to consult with indigenous and tribal organizations or other actors who could provide valid inputs to the draft, indigenous rights advocates took the initiative and devised a nationwide consultation process that started in the regions and culminated in a national-level workshop in the capital, Delhi. The workshop ended with a declaration, a press conference and a meeting with the Minister for Tribal Affairs and the Cabinet Minister for Panchayat Raj (local government). IWGIA and the Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples (NCIV) jointly supported this initiative.

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 and legal rights in general, and the capacity building of indigenous organizations. In 2004, project support was concentrated in Kenya and, to a lesser extent, in Tanzania and Botswana.

**Botswana**

As noted in the Annual Report 2003, IWGIA has - together with other international support NGOs - been supporting a project focusing on the legal and development rights of the residents of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR), who were forced out in early 2002 as a result of the Government of Botswana’s decision to terminate basic service deliveries in the Reserve. The project was initiated in early 2004 as a pilot project focusing on legal rights and on the court case filed by the San organisations on behalf of the CKGR residents. It was assumed that the court case would be over by mid-summer and that the remaining period would then be used to develop a long-term project aimed at supporting the CKGR San in their own development efforts.

From January to June, the project helped the two San organisations, First People of the Kalahari (FPK) and Workgroup for Indigenous Minorities in Southern Africa (WIMSA) – Botswana, with basic infrastructure (office, transportation) so that, together with the legal team, they could prepare the court case by means of visits to, and training of, the San witnesses to appear in court.

The court hearings started in July but, after three weeks, only two San witnesses and George Silberbauer – the British District Officer who, prior to Botswana’s independence, had recommended establishing the CKGR – had been heard. In August, the case was postponed through lack of funds on the part of the San applicants. The court case reopened in November and was still continuing at the end of the year.

**Botswana evaluation**

In March 2004, IWGIA organised an evaluation of its almost 10-year-long involvement in Botswana with the San organisation, First People of the Kalahari. The team leader was Professor Robert K. Hitchcock from the University of Lincoln-Nebraska, USA, and he was accompanied by Martin Enghoff from the Nordic Agency for Development and Ecology.
(NORDECO), a Danish based international consulting and project management company specialized in sustainable development initiatives, and Ketsile Molokomme, an independent consultant from Botswana. The team met with FPK in Ghanzi, where a workshop was held, and visited several settlements where they met with San representatives. The idea was that the team would travel to the CKGR but it was unable to obtain an entry permit. In Gaborone, they met with government and other institutional representatives.

The evaluation report concludes, among other things, that “the capacity-building efforts done under the IWGIA assistance to FPK went some way towards increasing the skills and capacities of board and staff”; “that FPK made important contributions to the San movement in various ways, e.g. in the whole issue of the CKGR,” but that “despite the decade-long investment by the IWGIA-Danida projects, FPK cannot today be considered a strong institution.”

Kenya

The focus of project work in Kenya in 2004 was on land rights and on constitutional reform and human rights advocacy. The constitutional reform process initially aroused great hopes among the Kenyan population. However, 2004 was very disappointing and there is still no new constitution in place. The new government was elected on a constitution reform agenda but it has, in practice, demonstrated no will to adopt the draft constitution. In 2004, IWGIA provided support to the Pastoralists and Hunter/Gatherer Ethnic Minorities Network (PHGEMN) and the Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE) to enable them to continue lobbying for enactment of the draft constitution, as this is an important document for indigenous peoples and minorities in Kenya.

In 2004, IWGIA continued its support to land rights advocacy, given that access to and rights over land are major concerns for indigenous peoples and organizations in Kenya. Support was continued to a comparatively large land rights project that commenced in October 2003 and is 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. Support continued to the land and legal rights project that commenced at the end of 2003 and which is being implemented by the Ogiek Welfare Council (OWC). The aim of this project is to secure the rights, notably the land rights, of the highly marginalized Ogiek community.

Within the field of human rights advocacy, during 2004 IWGIA continued to support the 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 a human rights project being implemented by the Organization for Survival of Il-Laikipiak Maasai Group Initiatives (OSILIGI) among the Laikipia Maasai community in the northern part of Kenya continued during the first half of 2004. However, OSILIGI’s office was closed down by the authorities in the middle of the year in response to OSILIGI’s advocacy work promoting the land rights of the marginalized Maasai community. Its office remained closed during the second half of 2004 and they were thus effectively prevented from carrying out their activities, including the human rights program supported by IWGIA.

The project being carried out by the Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT) in Laikipia was completed in 2004. The aim of this project was to contribute to the preparation of a case against the British military regarding the rape of indigenous Maasai women during training exercises in the area and to facilitate legal aid support for threatened pastoralist communities.

Tanzania

Support continued in 2004 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 in 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.

Marianne Wiben Jensen and Diana Vinding
For more than two decades, one of IWGIA’s main priorities 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.

To achieve these aims, in 2004 IWGIA supported different 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.

1. Indigenous participation in United Nations 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, which 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, have qualified for financial support to attend the sessions of UN meetings.

Over the years, the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples has achieved a good reputation among indigenous peoples worldwide and within the UN system. Increasing numbers of indigenous organizations are approaching the Human Rights Fund for financial support to attend intergovernmental meetings every year. The Fund has also developed a close working relationship with the UN Voluntary Fund and other institutions and NGOs that provide logistic and financial support to indigenous peoples to attend the UN meetings, such as doCip (Indigenous Peoples’ Center for Documentation, Research and Information) and the World Council of Churches.

With the discussion on indigenous peoples’ issues diversifying into different UN bodies, the funding requirements for indigenous participation in UN meetings have increased considerably in recent years. Both IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples have faced a challenge in responding to the increasing demand from indigenous representatives the world over to follow these processes.

In 2004, IWGIA – both through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples and other programmes – supported the participation of 71 indigenous representatives in the following UN meetings:
| January | OAS Working Group to Prepare the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Second Meeting of Negotiations in the Quest for Points of Consensus | Washington | 2 indigenous representatives supported |
| April | 60th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights | Geneva | 5 indigenous representatives supported |
| April | OAS Working Group to Prepare the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Third Meeting of Negotiations in the Quest for Points of Consensus | Washington | 1 indigenous representative supported |
| May | 3rd session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues | New York | 18 indigenous representatives supported |
| July | 22nd session of the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations | Geneva | 13 indigenous representatives supported |
| September | 10th session of the UN Working Group on the Draft Declaration | Geneva | 16 indigenous representatives supported |
| November-December | Additional week of the 10th session of the UN Working Group on the Draft Declaration | Geneva | 16 indigenous representatives supported |

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

As in previous years, IWGIA continued to support 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 on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

**The UN Commission on Human Rights and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples**

In 2004, 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 his reports from his country visit to Chile and Mexico.

As an NGO with ECOSOC status, IWGIA can make one oral intervention for each item of the agenda. At the Commission’s session in 2004, IWGIA’s speaking time under the “Indigenous Issues” item was given to the Mapuche delegation so that they could present their views on the Special Rapporteur’s report.

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
The work of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was again given the highest priority in 2004, and IWGIA continued to support indigenous initiatives aimed at:
• Raising awareness and understanding of international processes, in particular the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, among indigenous peoples’ organisations.
• Ensuring that information and decisions related to the Permanent Forum were being fed back down from international to local and regional levels.
• Establishing direct consultation and feedback mechanisms that ensured inputs from the regions into the Permanent Forum.

The activities supported in 2004 were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>March</th>
<th>2nd Asian Indigenous Women’s Conference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Encuentro Intercontinental de Mujeres Indígenas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Indigenous Women’s Workshop in Tanzania to prepare for the 3rd session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Indigenous Women’s Workshop in Kenya to prepare for the 3rd session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With regard to indigenous preparations for the 3rd session of the UN Permanent Forum, IWGIA gave special priority to supporting indigenous women’s initiatives aimed at preparing for the main topic of the 3rd session, which was “Indigenous Women”:

| January               | Meeting of the Asian Coordinating Committee for the selection of the Asian representatives to the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (Bangkok, Thailand) | 5 indigenous representatives supported |
| March                 | Pacific Consultation on the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (Fiji) | 20 indigenous representatives supported |

All the above mentioned conferences and meetings resulted in concrete advice and written recommendations that were presented at the 3rd session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues held in New York from 10 to 21 May 2004.

Furthermore, from 26 to 28 April 2004, IWGIA hosted a two-day Seminar on Indigenous Women and Gender Relations. The purpose was to prepare for the forthcoming third session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the thematic focus of which was “Indigenous Women”. Some 20 persons participated, including 10 indigenous women from the Arctic, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Prior to the seminar, IWGIA commissioned some of the participants to write a short article on gender issues specific to their local or regional context. Besides forming a point of departure for the seminar’s discussions, these articles
were also reproduced in a double edition of our journal Indigenous Affairs 1-2/2004 / Asuntos Indígenas 1-2/2004. In addition to discussing relevant gender issues, the seminar also prepared a resolution that was presented during the Permanent Forum session.

**The Draft United Nations 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’ fundamental rights as distinct peoples and supports and facilitates indigenous initiatives aimed at developing political strategies for the adoption of a UN Declaration that responds to indigenous peoples’ demands and aspirations.

In 2004, IWGIA continued to support indigenous endeavours to develop their own strategies by which to get a Declaration adopted that responds to indigenous peoples’ demands. Activities supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>July and September</th>
<th>Indigenous strategy meetings on the Draft Declaration process</th>
<th>12 indigenous representatives supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Asian indigenous preparatory meeting for the Working Group on the Draft Declaration</td>
<td>20 indigenous representatives supported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The United Nations International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People**

As the UN International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People came to an end in December 2004, IWGIA decided to dedicate one issue of its quarterly journal “Indigenous Affairs” during this year to reviewing the achievements and setbacks of indigenous peoples during the Decade.

This thematic issue on the UN Decade brought together contributions written by recognized indigenous activists and experts who, over the last ten years, have continuously worked and advocated for the rights of indigenous peoples both at national and international level.

IWGIA’s objective in dedicating an issue of “Indigenous Affairs” to the UN Decade was to analyse the developments since 1995 with regard to indigenous peoples’ rights, and to identify achievements, setbacks, obstacles and future challenges.

It was also our hope that the articles in this issue would inspire and contribute to a debate on future strategies and come up with possible suggestions and ideas for a new program of action for a new Decade.

**Regional International Human Rights bodies**

**African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights**

During 2004, IWGIA continued its support of the ongoing process within the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR) concerning promotion and protection of the human rights of indigenous peoples and communities in Africa.

IWGIA participated in the two annual ordinary sessions of the African Commission that took place in the Gambia in May 2004 and in Senegal in November 2004, and facilitated and supported the participation of 20 indigenous representatives at these two sessions. They thus had the possibility of presenting their human rights concerns to the African Commission and of networking with other African human rights organizations. More indigenous organizations have now obtained observer status with the ACHPR and they are vocal and visible during the ACHPR sessions. With the adoption of the ACHPR report on the rights of indigenous populations in November 2003, and the resolution extending the mandate of the ACHPR Working Group on the Rights of Indigenous Populations/Communities in Africa, this body has now clearly made the human rights of indigenous populations one of its priority areas.

Recognition by the ACHPR of indigenous populations and the human rights problems they suffer is a major achievement that can be used by indigenous organizations to lobby their own governments at home. In 2004, IWGIA therefore supported a number of activities being carried out by indigenous organizations in various countries to provide information on the ACHPR process. Such activities (seminars, radio programmes etc) were supported in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Cameroon, Niger and Burkina Faso.

In 2004, IWGIA continued and further strengthened its cooperation with the ACHPR on indigenous rights issues. IWGIA continued its active participation in the work of the ACHPR Working Group on the Rights of Indigenous People/Communities in Africa. The Working Group met twice in 2004, prior to each
of the 2 sessions of the ACHPR. The Working Group drew up a comprehensive activity plan that includes publishing the ACHPR report on the rights of indigenous populations in all four working languages of the African Union (AU), wide dissemination of the report to African governments and other stakeholders, official country visits, research and information country visits, regional sensitization seminars and research on indigenous rights issues.

A proposal covering most of the planned activities of the Working Group was developed by IWGIA and the ACHPR and submitted to the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and this proposal was approved in December 2004. IWGIA will have overall responsibility for administration and reporting for this programme, while implementation will be carried out in close collaboration between IWGIA and the ACHPR. The only activity that still requires funding is the research project. The ILO has, however, expressed an interest in supporting this work.

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. In January 2004, IWGIA participated in the fourth session of the Working Group on an OAS Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. With regard to the OAS human rights system, in 2004 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.

Lola García-Alix and Marianne Wiben Jensen

IWGIA is participating in a networking project with three Danish NGOs (K.U.L.U. – Women and Development; Nepenthes and WWF (both environmental organisations) and the Danish Institute of International Studies (DIIS)). The purpose of the network (IGNARM) is to share, explore and strengthen mutual experiences and knowledge within the field emerging at the intersection between indigenous peoples, gender and natural resource management. In 2004, the network issued a “State of the art paper”, established a web page (http://www.diis.dk/graphics/IGNARM/ignarm), distributed two sets of questionnaires to indigenous and non-indigenous partner organisations asking them for their experiences, and held a 6-day seminar with indigenous women from different parts of the world to analyse the material collected and commence the process of formulating a set of guidelines that will be the main output of the project, scheduled to end by mid-2005.

Diana Vinding
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, Malaysia and Ecuador. All publications are available by subscription or can be purchased via IWGIA’s website.

In 2004, IWGIA published a catalogue in English and Spanish including our most recent publications in English and Spanish as well as some forthcoming titles:

Catalogue
This book describes in photos and text (in English and Spanish) life in the communities of the Chaco region of Salta (Argentina). The prologue has been written by Francisco Pérez, Coordinator of the Association of Aboriginal Communities Lhaka Honhat, and the introduction by Morita Carrasco, anthropologist.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN ISOLATION IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON

This book provides historical and anthropological perspectives with which to understand the fragility of the indigenous peoples in isolation in the face of contact with the wider society. It helps us appreciate the importance, in terms of both cultural diversity and biological diversity, of safeguarding their territories, for their future and for the future of humanity.
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ RIGHTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

This book is concerned with the civil and political rights of indigenous peoples living in Namibia, South Africa, Botswana, Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The rights to land and to natural resources – or the lack of them – are an important focus of exploration and the book gives several examples of what the loss of these rights has meant to the indigenous peoples of southern Africa. Other themes addressed in the book are community-based natural resource management, education and the efforts being made in general by indigenous groups and their supporters to defend and promote indigenous rights.

IWGIA 2004
278 pages
ISBN 87-91563-08-9
ISSN 0105-4503

DEVELOPMENT AND ETHNOCIDE: COLONIAL PRACTICES IN THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS

This book examines the links between colonialism and development in the Andaman Islands under British and Indian administrations, and analyses how the various indigenous groups have responded and been impacted in different ways by the everyday dynamics of colonial administrative practices. It particularly emphasizes the dynamics of power and gender. In concluding, in looks at the present situation of the Jarawa, a people known to avoid contact. The book includes an appendix with the 2003 “Draft Policy on the Jarawas” (by Shri K.B. Saxena, member of the Expert Committee on the Jarawas) as well as an alternative framework for a Jarawa policy drafted by a group of independent experts and observers of which the author is a member.

IWGIA 2004
264 pages
ISBN 87-91563-04-6
ISSN 0105-4503
Este libro de fotografías describe la vida en las comunidades del Chaco Salteño (Argentina). El prólogo está escrito por Francisco Pérez, Coordinador de la Asociación de las Comunidades indígenas Lhaka Honhat, y la introducción por Morito Carrasco, antropóloga.

Tierra adentro se encuentra actualmente la mayor parte de territorios indígenas por efecto del repliegue, como consecuencia de la colonización. Adentro, al interior de cada persona, empiezan estas tierras donde los indígenas habitan, y constituyen el escenario de relaciones donde afectos, percepción y conocimientos se combinan para que el espacio y el tiempo sean sentidos antes que pensados.

Tierra adentro quiere describir estas relaciones desde una perspectiva antropológica. El objetivo es ofrecer elementos de reflexión para abordar la gestión de estos territorios y el desarrollo jurídico de sus estatutos, ahora que se ha concluido una fase de titulación de tierras iniciada hace tres decenios y que ha constituido el punto principal de debate entre los pueblos indígenas y los Estados de América del Sur. Más allá de espacios de recursos que hay evaluar y administrar, este libro muestra que el espacio indígena supone otros muchos aspectos cuya variabilidad, riqueza y complejidad deben ser tomadas en cuenta si se quiere evitar el riesgo de ver convertidos estos territorios y las gentes que los habitan en otras víctimas de la razón productiva.

IWGIA & Lhaka Honhat 2004
80 páginas
ISBN 87-91563-00-3 / Blanda
ISBN 87-91563-01-1 / Dura

IWGIA 2004
308 páginas
ISBN 87-90730-80-1
EL PROCESO DEL PUTUMAYO Y SUS SECRETOS INAUDITOS

Este es el primero de dos libros que documentan el abuso y genocidio sufrido por los pueblos indígenas asentados en los ríos Putumayo y Caquetá (Perú) en manos de los explotadores del caucho. Este volumen es la reedición del juicio contra el abuso de los caucheros conocido como El Proceso de Putumayo, a cargo de los jueces de Iquitos, Carlos Valcárel y Rómulo Paredes. Publicado inicialmente en 1915, el documento de Valcárel detalla las vicisitudes del proceso de Putumayo. El libro forma parte de la serie del Centro de Estudios Teológicos de la Amazonía (CETA): Monumenta Amazónica.

Carlos A. Valcárel

DERECHOS HUMANOS Y PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS: TENDENCIAS INTERNACIONALES Y CONTEXTO CHILENO

El presente libro contiene una selección de las ponencias presentadas al seminario “Derechos Humanos y pueblos indígenas; tendencias internacionales y realidad local” organizado por el Programa de Derechos Indígenas del Instituto de Estudios Indígenas de la Universidad de La Frontera en Temuco, Chile en 2003. Dichas ponencias dan cuenta de los progresos verificados a nivel internacional (ONU, OEA) y comparado el reconocimiento a los pueblos indígenas de un conjunto de derechos territoriales, políticos y culturales, cuestión que ha permitido comenzar a revertir las situaciones de opresión en que vivieran hasta hace poco. En contraste, las ponencias de académicos y de representantes indígenas de Chile dan cuenta de los obstáculos que existen para el reconocimiento jurídico de estos derechos en ese país, y de las limitaciones y contradicciones de la política desarrollada por el Estado en relación con el mundo indígena. Las ponencias también se refieren a los conflictos generados en el sur de Chile entre Estado, inversionistas privados y los mapuche, así como a las negativas consecuencias que estos han tenido para la vigencia de los derechos colectivos de este pueblo, así como para los derechos individuales de quienes lo integran.

José Aylwin O. (ed.)
IWGIA's quarterly journal is thematically focussed on indigenous issues and is written by indigenous and non-indigenous experts, scholars and activists.

**INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS**

**THEMES 2004**

1-2/2004 Indigenous Women
3/2004 The UN Decade: Expectations and Realities
TEMAS 2004

1-2/2004  Mujeres Indígenas
4/2004    Derechos Territoriales
With contributions from indigenous and non-indigenous scholars and activists, IWGIA’s yearbook *The Indigenous World 2004 / El Mundo Indígena 2004* offers an overview of crucial developments of relevance to the world’s indigenous peoples during the period January-December 2003.

As from 2004, IWGIA’s Yearbook is now being issued in May in order to coincide with the annual session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. This new publication date was commemorated for the first time in May 2004 with the launch of the Yearbook in New York, at a special event organized in the UN building. The two books were presented and introduced by IWGIA with the participation of some of the indigenous contributors to the book and a representative from the indigenous information service, SERVINDI, in Peru.

The 2004 issue include:

- 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 needing to be informed about the most recent issues and developments within the indigenous world.

Diana Vinding (ed.)
IWGIA 2004

472 pages / 484 páginas
(English) ISBN 87-90730-83-6 / ISSN 0105-4503
(español) ISBN 87-90730-87-9
The Annual Collection (Landsindsamlingen) 2004-2005 focused on a request to support “isolated groups in the Amazon”, taking as its point of departure the book by Beatriz Huertas Castillo: “Indigenous Peoples in Isolation in the Peruvian Amazon”. The book was launched at a public event with the author held in Copenhagen in conjunction with the Annual Collection. Go-Cards (free postcards) were distributed throughout Denmark in week 41-42, and the collection was advertised on Danish Radio/TV on 12 October.

MEMBERSHIP

For IWGIA, membership is an important sign of support for our work, both politically and economically. IWGIA now has 6 local members’ groups. These groups are based in Copenhagen, Lund, Gothenburg, Zurich, France and Oslo. They work on a voluntary basis, for example in areas of lobbying, publications, film festivals and educating on indigenous issues. They do an important job in spreading awareness of indigenous peoples and IWGIA.

In 2004, the IWGIA Annual Forum for members was held in Copenhagen. The theme was “Women and IWGIA’s gender strategy”. Two guests were invited to talk about gender issues, Grace Shatsang, a Naga woman from Manipur in North East India, and Rhoda Rotino, a Pokot woman from Kenya. The discussions focused on how IWGIA can include a gender perspective in its work.
# IWGIA - ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2004

## Profit and Loss Account 2004 (DKK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receipts</strong></td>
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<td>General subsidies</td>
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<td>4.943.137</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
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<td>369.458</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
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<td>5.312.595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Projects and Programs</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Expenditure, co-financing with EU-Program, Arctic projects etc.</td>
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<td>(281.424)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
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<td>Publication expenditure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Covered by projects and programs</td>
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<td>(369.378)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity expenditure</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Meetings and conferences</td>
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<td>(261.987)</td>
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<td>Staff expenditure</td>
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<td>(6.263.674)</td>
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<td>Secretariat expenditure</td>
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<td>(1.668.453)</td>
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<td>&quot;Implementation funds from projects and programs&quot;</td>
<td>4.285.522</td>
<td>3.794.428</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carried forward to next year</td>
<td>413.333</td>
<td>262.107</td>
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<tr>
<td>Received Project and Program Subsidies and Grants 2004</td>
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<td>25.254.234</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expenditure Project and Program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The Danish Foreign Ministry, DANIDA</td>
<td>14.013.848</td>
<td>14.780.488</td>
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<tr>
<td>The European Commission</td>
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<td>NORAD</td>
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<td>The Finnish Foreign Ministry</td>
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<td>The Foreign Ministry Switzerland</td>
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<td>World Bank</td>
<td>241.278</td>
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<td>WWF</td>
<td>63.832</td>
<td>14.068</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditures Project &amp; Program</strong></td>
<td>21.613.311</td>
<td>22.745.487</td>
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</tbody>
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![Mindoro Island, Philippines. Photo: Christian Erni](image)
### Balance Sheet 31 December 2004 (DKK)

**Assets**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
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<td>Shares, Sydbank</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Fixed Assets</strong></td>
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<td><strong>100.538</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>Current Assets</th>
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<tr>
<td>Outstanding Accounts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outstanding amounts from subscription sales, etc</td>
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<td>34.512</td>
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<tr>
<td>Account between IWGIA and DANIDA</td>
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<td>1.158.509</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepaid for publications 2004</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Outstanding Accounts</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1.688.748</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liquid Assets</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquid assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew’s Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liquid Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>177.827</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.081.570</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programs and Projects</th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid for projects 2004</td>
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<td>379.692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits at project accounts</td>
<td>4.068.461</td>
<td>3.370.513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Programs and Projects</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.068.461</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.750.205</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Total Current Assets** | **4.579.396** | **6.520.523** |

| **Total Assets** | **4.686.272** | **6.621.061** |

**Liabilities**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity Capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital account as at January 1, 2004</td>
<td>1.306.802</td>
<td>1.044.695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried forward from “Profit and Loss Account”</td>
<td>413.333</td>
<td>262.107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity Capital as at 31 December 2004</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.720.135</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.306.802</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debt</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account between IWGIA and DANIDA</td>
<td>32.754</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>52.685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>517.755</td>
<td>102.222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday pay</td>
<td>690.000</td>
<td>492.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew’s Fund</td>
<td>67.390</td>
<td>245.454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Debt</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.307.899</strong></td>
<td><strong>892.361</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Activities carried forward to next year | 1.658.239 | 4.421.898 |

| **Total Liabilities** | **4.686.273** | **6.621.061** |
## General Subsidies

The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA .......... 2,400,000 2,460,000  
The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NORAD .............. 1,447,775 1,185,440  
The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SIDA .......................... 1,286,539 1,216,795  
National numbers game subsidies (Lotto) .................................. 85,524 80,902  

**Total General Subsidies** .......................................................... 5,219,838 4,943,137

## Other Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions and sale to non-subscribers</td>
<td>240,082</td>
<td>292,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private contributions</td>
<td>42,997</td>
<td>36,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous receipts</td>
<td>89,434</td>
<td>23,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest accrued</td>
<td>13,772</td>
<td>16,679</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total General Subsidies** .......................................................... 386,285 369,458

### Regional Distribution of Programmes

- **Asia** 22%
- **Africa** 16%
- **Latinamerica** 9%
- **Pacific** 7%
- **Eastern Europe and Russia** 7%
- **Human Rights** 23%
- **Other Activities** 7%
- **Publications** 1%
- **Carried forward to next year** 8%

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**Notes to the Annual Accounts (DKK)**
The end of 2004 also heralded the end of the UN International Decade on the Rights of Indigenous People. At its meeting in December, however, the General Assembly adopted the establishment of a new Decade as from 1 January 2005. IWGIA welcomes this decision, and IWGIA’s Board has decided to produce a strategy plan for IWGIA’s 2nd Decade-related activities. Following discussions within the organisation, this strategy will be adopted at a board meeting in 2005.

The First Decade did not see the adoption of a declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples. In the years ahead, IWGIA will focus all its efforts on the adoption of a Declaration that contains all the essential elements of the Draft Declaration as adopted by the Working Group on Indigenous Populations in 1993. In this context, IWGIA will work to get a declaration adopted that is of relevance to indigenous peoples the world over, regardless of their social, economic or political conditions.

IWGIA’s work with the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights has now been further strengthened by a programme that will directly fund a working group under the Commission. For this, IWGIA will employ a person to specifically assist the Commission in implementing this programme.

Whenever possible, IWGIA will support the UN Special Rapporteur in his endeavours and will also make new efforts to support indigenous peoples’ use of UN treaty bodies.

Whenever the opportunity arises, IWGIA will take a pro-active approach to promoting indigenous rights and will raise thematic issues of critical importance to indigenous peoples. It is our opinion that the establishment of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues has given indigenous peoples new opportunities via which to actively implement policies and put pressure on UN institutions and international agencies. IWGIA will place great emphasis on supporting indigenous initiatives aimed at using these new opportunities.

English and Spanish are the two major languages of IWGIA’s publishing activities. For some years now, we have worked with indigenous organisations in Asia to promote IWGIA publications in local languages. On the basis of this experience, the IWGIA staff member based in Thailand will use 2005 to further investigate strategies on how best to inform indigenous peoples and the general public in Asia about indigenous issues and learn from each others’ experiences. In the years ahead, IWGIA will also look into promoting publications in French and supporting French-speaking indigenous peoples.

IWGIA supports a number of indigenous activities in Africa, Asia, Russia and South and Central America. We expect no major changes in this portfolio, with the exception of some strengthening of our Africa activities. IWGIA will, however, continue to link such activities with publishing and human rights initiatives and to link these local activities with international efforts. IWGIA will continue its rights-based approach, focussing on land rights, advocacy and empowerment of indigenous organisations. For indigenous peoples, this approach is fundamental if they are to deal with poverty issues and the other Millennium Development Goals adopted by the United Nations for achievement by 2015.

Georg Henriksen
Chair of the Board
IWGIA would like to thank all its donors for their financial support. Without them, our work would not have been 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. We would also like to thank WWF Verdensnaturlfonden (the Danish division of World Wide Fund for Nature) and the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development for their support, and the World Bank for funding a Permanent Forum programme.

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.