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

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

THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

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

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

AIMS

IWGIA co-operates with indigenous peoples all over the world and supports their fight for human rights, self-determination, their right to territory, control of land and resources, cultural integrity, and the right to development.

Through publications, human rights work, networking, conferences, campaigns and projects, IWGIA aims to support indigenous peoples in their struggle to improve general life conditions, to improve relationships with the nation states of which they are part, and to increase control of the global economic and political forces that affect their lives.

IWGIA aims to give indigenous peoples the possibility of organising themselves and opens up channels for indigenous peoples’ own organisations to claim their rights.
THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Director: Jens Dahl
Deputy Director: Lola García-Alix
Administrator: Karen Bundgaard Andersen
Coordinators of programmes:

- The Circumpolar North: Kathrin Wessendorf
- Central America: Diana Vinding
- South America: Alejandro Parellada
- The Pacific: Diana Vinding
- Asia: Christian Erni and Sille Stidsen (from April 2003)
- Africa: Marianne Wiben Jensen
- Human Rights: Lola García-Alix

Public Relations: Anette Molbech (until September 2003)
Website: Anette Molbech (until September 2003)
- Birgit Stephenson (until September 2003)
- Sille Stidsen (from September 2003)
Distribution of books:
- Kathrin Wessendorf (from September 2003)
Administration: Inger Dühring and Zoya Shahbazian
EU project administration: Cæcilie Mikkelsen
Secretaries: Käthe Jepsen and Annette Kjærgaard
Library: Birgit Stephenson (until September 2003)
Coordination and editing of publications:

- Spanish documents: Alejandro Parellada
- English documents:
  - Anette Molbech (until September 2003)
  - Programme coordinators (from September 2003)
- The Indigenous World/El Mundo Indígena:
  - Diana Vinding and regional coordinators
- Indigenous Affairs:
  - Marianne Wiben Jensen and programme coordinators
- Asuntos Indígenas:
  - Alejandro Parellada
Graphics, layout and typesetting: Jorge Monrás
English translation and proofreading:
- Elaine Bolton, Birgit Stephenson (until September 2003) and Leslie Cole
Spanish translation and proofreading:
- Mario Di Lucci, Pia Tamburini and Gredna Landolt
Assistant: Niels Nøddebo Petersen
In-house training: Alexandra Suárez
Internships: Tu Kien Dang, Tom Grunert and Mathis Weidanz
# IWGIA’S ACTIVITIES

## 2003

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IWGIA's work during 2002 and 2003 was greatly influenced by financial cutbacks, and two staff members who had been with us for years had to leave the organisation. These cutbacks affected primarily our library services and information activities. This took place at a time when a number of results from many years' of work were materialising and were ready to be put into practice.

The most outstanding gain of 2003 in terms of the international rights of indigenous peoples came in the autumn when the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights adopted a resolution on indigenous peoples in Africa. IWGIA has been an active partner in this process, and will continue as a member of the Working Group established by the Commission to take responsibility for future work on indigenous issues. The Commission’s resolution is the fruit of years of work on the part of indigenous peoples, commissioners and also IWGIA.

IWGIA's human rights programme, which includes supporting the participation of more than 100 indigenous people at international human rights meetings (through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples), continued unabated; as did our efforts to endorse indigenous input into the Permanent Forum and into the work on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

2003 did not bring major changes in our Arctic work, although our Russian programme has become further established within our ongoing work. Since May 2003, IWGIA has had a staff member in Chiang Mai, Thailand. During his two-year placement he will, among other issues, focus on developing IWGIA’s partnership profile.

With regard to IWGIA’s publication strategy, this has changed quite significantly in recent years. More publications are being co-published with our partners and, in 2003, we also achieved our goal of having all Spanish publications printed and distributed by our partners in South and Central America.
IWGIA has always emphasized the strength of combining international and local/regional activities. In order to take this even further, our governing body has decided to promote programmes that link fact-finding, publications and human rights with direct support to empowerment programmes. Furthermore, it was decided in 2003 that priority will, in the future, be given to programmes that integrate local activities with international efforts.

Finally, during 2003 it was decided to re-establish an advisory board in order to further strengthen our expertise. IWGIA's Advisory Board consists of around 20 indigenous and non-indigenous experts.

Financially, IWGIA depends on support from the Nordic Ministries of Foreign Affairs. A new 4-year agreement with the Danish government was approved by the Parliament’s financial committee in December. A 3-year agreement was entered into in 2002 with Sweden, and annual agreements with Norway, Finland and Switzerland were renewed. To these should be added a major programme (2002-5) funded by the European Commission and a Permanent Forum programme funded by the World Bank.

In July 2003, IWGIA became aware that the EU Commission intended to remove funding for indigenous peoples from its human rights programme. The way in which this decision was taken was completely lacking in transparency. We undertook a great deal of lobbying with our European partners and, with the firm support of governments from countries such as Denmark, Finland, France, Spain and Sweden, the decision was finally reversed.

Jens Dahl
Director
IWGIA’s work with indigenous peoples in Russia expanded during 2003. The programme on capacity building and legal rights of indigenous peoples in Russia supports the efforts of the Russian Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON) to protect the rights of indigenous peoples at federal level. Activities include lobbying in the federal Duma and the different commissions, consultations with lawyers and capacity building of regional leaders and communities through regional workshops.

A second programme looks at the possibilities for indigenous peoples’ participation in regional and federal decision-making organs. A conference in Moscow in March 2003 focused on models of self-government in the Circumpolar North, with case studies from Sápmi, Northern Canada, Alaska and Greenland and from the Sakha Republic, Khanty-Mansisk Autonomous Okrug, Khabarovsky Kray and Amurskaya Oblast in Russia. These case studies, along with other contributions and the recommendations, are available in a RAIPON / IWGIA publication in Russian that was published in August 2003. A workshop in the Khanty Mansisk Autonomous Okrug further explored the indigenous people’s model of participation in this region, based on the recommendations from Moscow and on the publication. The Kanty Mansisk AO is interesting because it has an assembly of indigenous deputies with a special position in the regional government.

At regional level, IWGIA has continued and extended its collaboration on small projects with regional partners. IWGIA currently supports projects in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Sverdlovskaya Oblast, Krasnoyarsky Kray, Kemerovskaya Oblast, Altaiisky Kray, Khabarovsky Kray, Primorsky Kray, Magadanskaya Oblast and Chukotsky Autonomous Okrug. The projects focus on:

- 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 material on traditions, language and history, production of videos and publication of a dictionary.
- Information dissemination and protection of regional and federal legislation through lobbying, establishment of legal databases and workshops in communities.

In 2003, IWGIA visited the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Sverdlovskaya Oblast, Kemerovskaya Oblast and Altaiisky Kray. The work of our indigenous project partners is very impressive and we hope to be able to continue our support in the future.

The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, East Support Office, approved a continuation of the funding in June 2003 and the programmes are now in their third phase.

A networking trip to the Northwest Territories (NWT) and the Yukon Territories in Canada took place in September 2003. IWGIA visited the regions in 2001 and the aim of this second trip was to strengthen the collaboration and contacts that were established at that time. Several organisations and individuals were visited and meetings arranged. Focus within the NWT was on the southern part of the region. We met with the Dene Nation, the Tlicho First Nation, the Aboriginal Summit and the Native Women’s Association in Yellowknife. IWGIA had the opportunity of participating as an observer in a negotiation session under the land-claim and self-government process of the Deh Cho First Nations in Fort Simpson, the main community of the Deh Cho region. We were also invited to sit in on the negotiations of the Akaítsch Treaty 8 First Nation, which is working towards implementation of Treaty 8, concluded in 1900.
the Yukon, we held meetings with the Arctic Athabaskan Council and the Gwich’in International and strengthened our collaboration. IWGIA also visited the Yukon Native Language Centre, the Arctic Institute of North America in Calgary and the Canadian Circumpolar Institute in Edmonton.

IWGIA has followed the work of the Greenlandic Commission on Self-Governance since it was established in 1999. The Commission report came out in 2003 and IWGIA participated in the final public meeting in Nuuk in October.

IWGIA participated as an observer in several meetings of the Arctic Council, including two Senior Arctic Officials’ meetings in May and October, and the meetings of the Working Group on Sustainable Development, also in May and October. The meetings took place in Iceland, which currently chairs the Arctic Council.

Jens Dahl has been nominated lead author of the chapter on governance for the Arctic Human Development Report, a project carried out under the Sustainable Development Working Group. A meeting of lead authors was convened in Iceland in June. Mark Nuttall, new board member of IWGIA in 2003, has been nominated to represent IWGIA in the development of an Arctic Council Sustainable Development Action Plan.

The IWGIA Chair, Georg Henriksen, represents the organisation on the advisory Board of the Forum for Development Cooperation with Indigenous Peoples in Norway.

Kathrin Wessendorf
During 2003, our work in Latin America continued to focus primarily on project work, combining this with disseminating information on indigenous issues through IWGIA’s publications. The armed conflict in Colombia continues to cause the death and displacement of thousands of indigenous and Afro-Colombian people. Together with various Colombian organisations, IWGIA has been supporting initiatives to create alliances between the indigenous and black communities of the Colombian Pacific, whilst publicising the consequences of the war there.

In Venezuela, our support is targeted at the Amazonian indigenous organisation, ORPIA, which celebrated its first ten years of work during 2003. IWGIA’s support focuses on institutional strengthening and a strategy for legalising their traditional territories.

In Ecuador, we are funding FUDEKI to organise a series of workshops for indigenous organisations on community justice, whilst in Peru, Bolivia and Argentina we continue to provide various forms of assistance for the defence of indigenous territories. In Peru, funding of the geographic information centre, CIPTA in Iquitos, continues through the national indigenous organisation AIDESEP, whilst support has been provided for the titling of communities in the region of Alto Amazonas and for the indigenous organisation FENAMAD’s running costs in Madre de Dios, where the communities continue to face threats from miners and loggers.

In Bolivia, IWGIA’s support to the Sirionó people’s natural resource management project is about to come to an end. This project commenced 5 years ago with very positive results but now other cooperation agencies are taking over the funding of this programme. Also in Bolivia, IWGIA is supporting a legal advisory service to various indigenous organisations through the NGO CEJIS.
In Argentina, IWGIA’s support is targeted at the Lhaka Honhat Association in Salta province. Through this project, the organisation continues its fight for the property title to its lands.

Together with the Peruvian NGO Racimos de Ungurahui and the Venezuelan organisation ORPIA, IWGIA has commenced a programme to reflect on indigenous participation in local government. This receives funding from the European Union.

In January, the Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Movement, of which PCRC holds the secretariat, celebrated its 9th Conference in Tonga. The Conference is held every 3 years, and this year’s theme was Economic Empowerment for Human Rights and Good Governance. The event attracted some 70 indigenous representatives as well as NGO representatives, including one from IWGIA. IWGIA specifically supported the participation of 8 representatives – 4 men and 4 women – from non-self governing territories such as Kanaky and Te Ao Maohi (France), Guam (USA), West Papua and Maluku (Indonesia) and Easter Island (Chile).

Diana Vinding

In Central America, two new IWGIA-supported projects were commenced in Nicaragua. In collaboration with the Nicaraguan NGO OPHDESCA, IWGIA is supporting 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). The sindicos are democratically elected bodies that are responsible for the communal land and the use of its resources. The purpose of the project is to build up their capacity so they are able to negotiate fair agreements with logging companies.

The other project is being implemented by the Association of Indigenous People of Mozonte, Las Segovias, in the north-west of Nicaragua. This project aims to strengthen the institutions of the indigenous Chorotega communities, including their coordinating body – la Coordinadora de los Pueblos Indigenas Chorotega del Norte.

In Mexico, IWGIA supported the initiative taken by CPNAB (the Council of the Nahua People of Alto Balsas) to convene indigenous representatives to a meeting with the UN Special Rapporteur, Dr. Rodolfo Stavenhagen, prior to his official visit to Mexico. The meeting, which was preceded by a workshop during which reports to be submitted to the Special Rapporteur were prepared, attracted almost 100 participants, including an IWGIA representative.

Alejandro Parellada and Diana Vinding
As part of IWGIA’s ongoing development of its Asia programme, the Asia coordinator moved his desk to Chiang Mai in Northern Thailand in May 2003. He will be posted there for 2 years in order to cooperate closely with our partners in the region and to dedicate more time to in-depth analysis and development of our overall approach towards work in the Asian region. Meanwhile, a new person has been employed in the secretariat in Copenhagen to work on the Asia programme from this end, in close cooperation with the Asia coordinator.

In June 2003, an in-depth participatory evaluation of a natural resource management project implemented by our partners IMPECT and HNCC among Karen communities in Northern Thailand was carried out. Among other things, the evaluation revealed that the project had contributed significantly to building up leadership capacity among grass-roots leaders both in terms of strengthening policy analysis and negotiation skills, and in terms of project implementation skills. In some cases, people who had undergone a learning process in connection with the project had later been selected as community representatives in various local government bodies. Most importantly, the conflict with lowland farmers and conservationists has decreased considerably and calls for resettlement of highland indigenous communities have not been heard in recent years. The HNCC furthermore now appears to be recognized by government agencies as representing the Karen communities’ interests and is often consulted and involved in negotiations.

In November 2003, an extensive participatory evaluation of IPEX-Anthrowatch’s Ancestral Domain Titling project in the Philippines was carried out. Two of IWGIA’s working partners from the South America programme, working with land titling in their own context in Venezuela, formed part of the evaluation team. During discussions with communities and organizational staff, they contributed with questions and shared their observations. Combining an evaluation with such a focused form of inter-regional exchange was seen as a fruitful working method, beneficial to both sides.

The outcomes of both evaluations will concretely feed into future project development in both Thailand and the Philippines.

A partner consultation meeting was held in the Philippines in October 2003 to discuss priority issues and work strategies with key partners in Asia, and this was followed up by another meeting in Chiang Mai in January 2004. The priority issues for further development of IWGIA’s Asia programme identified during the first partner consultation meeting included:

- Land rights
- Leadership training
- Networks, especially national level networks
- Natural resource management and livelihoods
- Militarization
- Human rights training

Leadership training has emerged as the top priority area in which IWGIA could play a proactive role. It has been decided to pursue the idea further and attempt to develop a leadership training programme that could, in the future, form a new component of the Asia programme. A working group of partners and the Asia coordinator is currently compiling existing training materials from various organizations in the region (curricula as well as methodologies) in order to move forward with developing a training kit to be used by our partners in the region.

Exchange between partner organizations will be a key methodological component of leadership training. It was, however, pointed out that exchanges are also potentially a very effective tool in other fields such as, for example, transferring the technical skills required in land titling. The potential of exchanges will be further explored in connection with other activities during 2004.

Networks: Since successful advocacy work on certain key issues (such as legislative and policy change) requires concerted and coordinated action on the part of indigenous organizations at
national level, the strengthening or formation of national-level networks has been identified as an urgent need. It was stressed that this should be done through initiatives targeting individual countries and not through, e.g., regional-level workshops etc. Exchange visits or internships could, however, again be an effective tool in capacity building. Part of our ongoing programme development will be to explore further what role IWGIA could play in strengthening or supporting the formation of national-level networks.

The local governance project, which commenced in 2002 in Malaysia and the Philippines in Asia as well as in Peru and Venezuela in South America, produced concrete results during 2003 in the form of comprehensive reports documenting the existing involvement of indigenous peoples and their traditional governance structures in local government institutions in the two countries. National-level workshops have been conducted in both countries to verify research data and discuss strategies to promote recognition of traditional institutions in local governance. In October, an international workshop on Local Governance and Indigenous Peoples was held in the Philippines. The workshop provided an opportunity for indigenous peoples from Malaysia and the Philippines to further discuss strategies to promote the involvement of indigenous peoples and traditional governance institutions in local-level government. The project will be finalized in 2004, and the aim is to apply research findings in order to increase awareness of provisions for recognition of indigenous governance institutions within local government and to promote them. In the Philippines, primers outlining guidelines for local organizations explaining how to engage in local governance are currently being produced in local languages.

In 2003, a breakthrough was achieved in the Philippines with the promulgation of guidelines for establishing the Consultative Body of indigenous leaders on the part of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). Concrete moves were also made to set up this body. Among other things, the Consultative Body is mandated to make policy recommendations and monitor implementation of the policies, projects and programmes of the NCIP and other government agencies affecting indigenous peoples. IWGIA has, from the beginning, been actively involved in formulating the guidelines and is currently supporting the ongoing process of establishing the Consultative Body. The process is being carried out through a unique form of cooperation between a government agency (the NCIP), indigenous organizations and support NGOs. It is a very challenging project, since it involves organizing peoples’ caucuses in over 60 provinces, and special efforts have to be made to ensure the election of genuine leaders and to prevent political manipulation.

Sille Stidsen and 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 primarily focuses on the areas of land rights, human and legal rights in general and capacity building of indigenous organizations. During 2003, project support was concentrated on Botswana and Kenya and, to some extent, Tanzania while limited support was given to Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In Botswana, a joint coalition of San organisations, local San support organisations and international donors (including IWGIA) was established and a project proposal was drawn up. IWGIA has, together with other international NGOs, decided to support the project, which will focus 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 delivery in the Reserve (including water).

In 2003, and after much delay, the CKGR residents finally obtained the right to appeal against the decision made by the High Court in 2002 to dismiss their court case against the Government of Botswana. The case claims that the termination of services to the CKGR on the part of the government is unlawful and unconstitutional. The case is expected to be heard sometime during 2004.

The focus of project work in Kenya during 2003 was on land rights and constitutional reform and human rights advocacy. The constitutional reform process continued to be a major issue for indigenous peoples in Kenya, as it has opened up the possibility for indigenous peoples, as well as all other civil society groups, to voice their concerns and provide input into a new constitution. IWGIA continued to support this process during 2003. Support was also given to the Pastoralists and Hunter/Gatherer Ethnic Minorities Network (PHGEMN) and Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE) to ensure effective lobbying around the integration of indigenous and minority people’s demands.

IWGIA increased its support for land rights advocacy, given that the major concern for indigenous peoples and organizations in Kenya revolves around access and rights to land. Support for a comparatively large land rights project was initiated with Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO) in October 2003. 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. Another land rights project was commenced with Simba Maasai Outreach Or-
ganization (SIMOO) in October with the aim of improving the land rights situation of some of the Maasai communities in Kajiado District. By the end of 2003, a land and legal rights project had been initiated with the Ogiek Welfare Council (OWC), aimed at securing the rights, notably land rights, of the highly marginalized Ogiek community. Limited funding has been given to the Maa Christian Council (MCC) for the launch of a case against the Magadi Soda Mine in southern Kenya, whose operations have been impacting negatively on local Maasai communities for years.

Within the field of human rights advocacy, IWGIA continued to support publication of the journal “Nomadic News” published by the Indigenous Information Network (IIN). This journal focuses on the situation of indigenous peoples in Kenya and elsewhere in Africa and is widely distributed among indigenous communities as well as national and local authorities. IWGIA entered a new partnership with the Organization for Survival of Il-Laikipiak Maasai Group Initiatives (OSILIGI) in relation to a project aimed at strengthening the human rights situation and the human rights advocacy capacity of the Laikipia Maasai community in the northern part of Kenya. In the same area, IWGIA initiated support for a small project with the Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT). The aim of this project is to contribute to preparing a case against the British military with regard to the rape of indigenous Maasai women during training exercises in the area. Another component of the project is legal aid support for threatened pastoralist communities.

In March, IWGIA commenced a two-year land rights programme with Community Research and Development Services (CORDS) in Tanzania. The aim of the programme is to demarcate and title the villages in Monduli District in northern Tanzania, which are mainly inhabited by Maasai pastoralists. The Maasai are suffering from increasing land dispossession, which threatens their culture and way of life, and safeguarding their continued access and right to land is therefore fundamental.

The situation of the Pygmies in the Democratic Republic of Congo remains highly critical. However, due to limited capacity, during 2003 IWGIA only supported very limited activities in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in Rwanda. These were mainly in the form of support to local human rights seminars and conferences. In the DRC, our partner has remained the Programme d’Intégration et de Développement du people Pygmée au Kivu (PIDP-KIVU).

Marianne Wiben Jensen
For more than two decades, it has been one of IWGIA’s priorities to promote and protect indigenous peoples’ rights at inter-governmental meetings. During 2003, the organisation continued to place particular priority on monitoring the discussion processes concerning the rights of indigenous peoples within the United Nations system.

Since 1982, IWGIA has continuously and systematically monitored and documented the discussions that have taken place within the different UN bodies dealing with indigenous peoples’ rights. Over the years, IWGIA has considerably increased its financial and human resources in order to support not only indigenous participation in international processes but also indigenous initiatives aimed at linking those processes into local, national and regional activities and we have improved coordination between our local and international activities.

Our experience has shown that, in order to achieve progress, various activities need to be integrated, for example, local training activities, dissemination of information through our publications, and participation in international meetings. In 2003, IWGIA therefore continued to support capacity-building initiatives, preparatory meetings, etc. organised by indigenous peoples’ organisations at local level with the aim of preparing and coordinating their participation in international processes.

IWGIA’s main objectives with regard to its Human Rights Programme are:

- To enhance respect for indigenous peoples’ human rights and to ensure that indigenous peoples are involved in all decisions that concern their future.
- To support indigenous organizations’ endeavours to open political and legal spaces in the international rights arena and to be accepted as participants on an equal footing.

IWGIA’s strategy for advancing the rights of indigenous peoples in the UN system is:

- To support indigenous organizations’ capacity building and training around international legal instruments in order to reinforce their participation in international meetings.
- To promote and facilitate the participation of representatives from indigenous organizations in the United Nations’ meetings that deal with issues affecting indigenous peoples.
- To facilitate official accreditation for indigenous representatives.
- To distribute information on developments in the process through our publications and our network of contacts with indigenous organizations.
- To support indigenous peoples’ own initiatives at local, regional and international level aimed at sharing information and developing indigenous strategies in order to promote recognition of their economic, social, cultural and political rights within the UN system.
The means used by IWGIA to achieve these goals include:

- Support for indigenous peoples’ participation in UN meetings on indigenous peoples’ issues (through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples).
- Active participation in meetings.
- Publications on human rights issues
- Facilitation and organization of conferences and seminars on indigenous peoples’ rights, in cooperation with indigenous partners.

An essential part of IWGIA’s activities regarding UN processes dealing with indigenous peoples’ issues is support for indigenous people themselves to participate in the UN meetings through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples (HRFIP). The fund is a federation of five European NGOs working on indigenous affairs: the Dutch Centre for Indigenous Peoples (NCIV) in the Netherlands, the Coordinating Group on Indigenous Affairs (KWIA) in Belgium, Anti-Slavery International (ASI) in England and the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) in Denmark. The fund was established in 1984 and its main purpose is to provide indigenous peoples with financial support to attend UN meetings where indigenous issues are discussed. The fund finances travel and accommodation expenses for representatives of indigenous peoples whom, upon application, qualify for financial support to attend sessions of UN meetings.

The HRFIP receives its funds from several international institutions and national agencies, and IWGIA is accountable as secretariat of the HRFIP. IWGIA also facilitates UN official accreditation of a large number of indigenous representatives who wish to attend those meetings where consultative status with ECOSOC is necessary for participation. Over the years, the HRFIP has achieved a good reputation among indigenous peoples worldwide and within the UN system, and indigenous organisations are increasingly approaching the HRFIP for financial support to attend inter-governmental meetings every year.

In 2003, through either the HRFIP or other programmes, IWGIA supported the partial or full participation of 64 indigenous representatives at the following meetings:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>April</th>
<th>59th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights</th>
<th>Geneva</th>
<th>3 indigenous representatives supported</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2nd session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>27 indigenous representatives supported</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>21st session of the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>15 indigenous representatives supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>9th session of the UN Working Group on the Draft Declaration</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>19 indigenous representatives supported</td>
</tr>
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</table>

In terms of the work undertaken by inter-governmental institutions, IWGIA prioritises the discussion of processes related to the following UN Human Rights bodies and mechanisms dealing with indigenous peoples’ rights:

- UN Commission on Human Rights
- UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- UN Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples
- UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations
- UN Decade of the World’s Indigenous People

Since 1995, the UN Commission on Human Rights has had a specific item on its agenda to discuss “Indigenous Issues”. Under this item, reports from the Commission’s subsidiary organs dealing with indigenous peoples’ rights, such as the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, the Working Group on the Draft Declaration and the reports from the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples are presented and discussed. In 2003, IWGIA continued to support the participation of indigenous peoples’ organisations in the session of the UN Commission on Human Rights and to support them in raising human rights issues of particular concern to them in this important international human rights forum.

The appointment of a Special Rapporteur on the Situation of the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples on the part of the UN Commission on Human Rights in
2001 was another historic achievement of indigenous peoples in their ongoing pursuit of the protection and recognition of their fundamental rights by the United Nations. Since then, IWGIA has fostered close cooperation with the Special Rapporteur by providing him with information on the situation of indigenous peoples. Moreover, in recent years 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 October 2003, Mr. Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Special Rapporteur, and Pablo Spiniella from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, visited IWGIA in Copenhagen. During this visit, IWGIA and the Special Rapporteur discussed developments related both to his mandate and to the future challenges in promoting and protecting the human rights of indigenous peoples. IWGIA also organized meetings for Dr. Stavenhagen with the Greenland Home Rule and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during his stay in Copenhagen.

Activities supported by IWGIA in 2003 in relation to the work of the UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>April</th>
<th>Participation of two indigenous representatives from the Philippines (Cordillera and Mindanao) at the 59th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Consultation with Mexican Indigenous Peoples’ organisations to prepare for the Special Rapporteur’s country mission to Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Visit of Dr. Stavenhagen to Copenhagen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues** has been given the highest priority and, during 2003, IWGIA continued to place special emphasis on:

- Raising awareness of the Permanent Forum and its potential role among indigenous peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America by supporting regional gatherings to disseminate and develop information and common recommendations for the PF.
- Ensuring the broad and active participation of indigenous peoples from Asia, Africa and Latin America in sessions of the Permanent Forum.
- Supporting indigenous initiatives aimed at contributing to and helping the Permanent Forum to fulfil its mandate.
- Publishing and distributing information on the PF aimed at raising awareness among indigenous peoples’ organisations about their possible contribution to the work of the Forum.

Over the last few years, IWGIA has also invested considerable effort in promoting and supporting the organisation of **indigenous regional activities** aimed at:

- Raising awareness and understanding around international processes, in particular the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, among indigenous peoples’ organisations.
- Establishing direct consultation and feedback mechanisms that ensure input from the regions into the Permanent Forum.
- Ensuring that information and decisions related to the Permanent Forum are fed back down from international to local and regional levels.

Regional activities related to the Permanent Forum that were supported by IWGIA in 2003:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>March</th>
<th>Asia preparatory meeting for the 2nd session of the PFII, Chiang Mai (Thailand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>South America preparatory meeting for the 2nd session of the PFII, Asunción (Paraguay)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of IWGIA’s main priorities with regard to the Forum has been to disseminate information about the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues through our publications. In order to raise awareness of the existence and the use and potential benefit of the Permanent Forum among indigenous peoples IWGIA in April 2003 published a **handbook on the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Affairs** in Spanish and in English. This handbook provides basic information on the nature of the new UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the aim being to enable indigenous organisations to have greater influence within this body. It contains chapters on the UN Organisational Chart, the UN
System, and the Human Rights Organisations Charts in order to introduce the reader to the topic. Then it continues to describe the process leading up to the permanent forum, the establishment of the Forum and its current form. The handbook was widely distributed during the 2nd session of the Permanent Forum (May 2003) and through the existing networks of indigenous organisations and otherwise has been made available to indigenous peoples.

The UN Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Almost twenty years after the Working Group on Indigenous Populations started work on a Declaration on Indigenous Rights, the Member States of the UN are still far from a consensus with regard to the draft's content. Only 2 of the 45 articles have thus far been adopted by the Working Group on the Draft Declaration established by the Commission on Human Rights. This 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 2003 IWGIA supported this process by:

- Providing financial support to indigenous initiatives in order to prepare for the sessions of the Working Groups in Geneva.
- Providing financial and technical support to indigenous proposals aimed at promoting initiatives to further develop strategies for the adoption of a Declaration that responds to indigenous peoples' demands.
- Providing financial and technical support to indigenous initiatives aimed at promoting dialogue and mutual understanding between indigenous peoples and governments in relation to the core issues of the discussion on the Draft Declaration, such as indigenous peoples' right to self-determination, to land and resources, etc.
- Supporting activities aimed at raising the capacity of indigenous organisations in terms of international legal instruments.

Unfortunately, all hopes of achieving some progress in adopting the articles at the 9th session of the Working Group held in September were dashed and the Working Group was once again unable to reach a consensus...
around the articles discussed. This lack of progress, just one year before the Working Group’s mandate comes to an end, means that there are now serious doubts over the future of this process, for there is a real risk that the Commission on Human Rights will decide not to renew the Working Group’s mandate in 2005, meaning that it will have to terminate its work after its 10th Session, to be held in September 2004. For this reason, the future of the Working Group and – in short – of the Declaration will now largely depend on intergovernmental negotiations to take place on this subject during the forthcoming sessions of the Commission on Human Rights. In the face of this situation, the adoption by the UN of a Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples that responds to the demands and needs of indigenous peoples still seems very far from becoming a reality. Activities supported by IWGIA with regard to the process of the UN Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>May</th>
<th>Indigenous strategy meeting on the Draft Declaration Process</th>
<th>Copenhagen (Denmark)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Regional International Human Rights bodies
During 2003, IWGIA continued its support for the ongoing process within the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR) to promote and protect the human rights of indigenous peoples and communities in Africa. IWGIA participated in the two ordinary sessions of the African Commission, which took place in Niger in May and in the Gambia in November, and also facilitated and supported indigenous participation at those 2 sessions. More than 10 indigenous representatives were able to participate in both sessions, thus gaining an opportunity to present their human rights concerns to the African Commission.

IWGIA continued its involvement in the Working Group on the Rights of Indigenous People/Communities in Africa established by the ACHPR in 2001. A second draft of the report to be submitted to the ACHPR was discussed at a consultative conference in Nairobi, Kenya in January, and the final report was submitted to the ACHPR during its 33rd session in Niger in May. The report, entitled “Report of the African Commission’s Working Group of Experts on Indigenous Populations/Communities”, was approved and adopted by the ACHPR at its 34th session in the Gambia in November 2003 and a resolution on the adoption of the report and the forthcoming work of the ACHPR in terms of indigenous populations was passed. This marks a very important development. As stated in the resolution, the report will be published by the ACHPR, in partnership with IWGIA, and distributed widely to Member States and policy-makers in the international development arena. The report contains both an analysis of the criteria for identifying indigenous peoples in Africa, an analysis of their human rights situation as seen in the light of the provisions of the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights and an analysis of the African Charter/jurisprudence and its potential for promoting and protecting the human rights of indigenous peoples in Africa. By adopting this report and its findings and recommendations, the ACHPR has sent a clear signal that it recognizes the existence of indigenous peoples in Africa, that indigenous populations suffer from serious human rights violations (often including the violation of fundamental collective rights), that the African Charter should be used to protect and promote the human rights of indigenous peoples, and that the ACHPR will work actively on the issue. The resolution provides for the continuation of the Working Group on the Rights of Indigenous Populations/Communities over the next 2 years with a mandate to gather information, undertake country visits, formulate recommendations and submit reports to the ACHPR. IWGIA will continue its involvement in the Working Group.

Over the last couple of years, IWGIA has also monitored and documented the discussion process within the Organization of American States (OAS) regarding the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The OAS Declaration and the UN Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples are the two most important international legal exercises currently underway in terms of addressing the human rights of indigenous peoples. The adoption of a strong OAS declaration on indigenous rights would officially recognize indigenous peoples’ rights in the American continent and would require all governments to reform discriminatory laws and practices. In February, IWGIA participated in the fourth session of the Working Group on an OAS Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Moreover, in 2003 IWGIA continued to support indigenous initiatives aimed at following-up indigenous complaints to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.
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.

During 2003, we continued to focus on publications in Spanish. The quarterly journal Asuntos Indígenas now includes more articles on Latin America. The last issue of 2003 was a specially extended one on Colombia.

We have also published four books in Spanish. In Peru, a compilation of articles on the situation of the indigenous peoples of Madre de Dios was published, whilst in Paraguay we supported the publication of a compilation of treaties and laws relating to indigenous peoples. The study covers the period 1811 to 2003. In Bolivia, and together with the NGO CEJIS, we published a guide to oil companies’ actions and a study on community justice.

All Spanish publications are now produced in and distributed from Latin America.
THE JHARKHAND MOVEMENT
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ STRUGGLE FOR AUTONOMY IN INDIA

The volume contains the most significant articles and documents on the Jharkhand movement, the oldest of the autonomy movements in India, which as recently resulted in the formation of a separate state by the name Jharkhand.

Leading social scientists and activists discuss from different angles the issues (dispossession from life supporting resources of land, forest, and water, and loss of cultural identity), the main cause (internal colonialism), and the remedy (provision of autonomy). In the process emerges a development critique with an alternative provided by the tribal/indigenous perspective.

IWGIA & BIRSA 2003 - 383 pages
ISBN 87-90730-72-0 / ISSN 0105-4503

THE PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

In recent years, one of the main priorities of IWGIA’s publications has been to circulate information on the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. IWGIA’s publication, The Indigenous World, includes regular yearly updates on recent events in this regard.

In 1998, IWGIA published the book The Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples – the struggle for a new partnership. Now, in 2003, with the Forum already established and its first session held last year, IWGIA wishes to continue to prioritise the dissemination of information and analysis on this issue. With this in mind, we are now publishing this Handbook on the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in order to provide basic information on the nature of the new UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the aim being to enable indigenous organisations to have greater influence within this new body.

IWGIA 2003 - 104 pages
ISBN 87-90730-75-5 / ISSN 0105-4503
Durante los últimos años una de las prioridades principales de las publicaciones de IWGIA ha sido la divulgación de información sobre el Foro Permanente para las Cuestiones Indígenas. La publicación de IWGIA, El Mundo Indígena, incluye anualmente informes sobre los recientes acontecimientos relacionados al tema.

En 1998, IWGIA publicó el libro El Foro Permanente para los Pueblos Indígenas – la lucha por una nueva relación. Ahora en 2003, establecido ya el Foro y habiendo celebrado su primera sesión el año pasado, IWGIA quiere seguir otorgando prioridad especial a la difusión de información y análisis sobre este tema. Teniendo en mente este propósito, publicamos ahora este Manual sobre el Foro Permanente para las Cuestiones Indígenas, cuyo principal objetivo es proporcionar información básica sobre las principales características del nuevo Foro Permanente de la ONU para las Cuestiones Indígenas con el propósito de facilitar una mayor incidencia de las organizaciones indígenas en este nuevo organismo.

IWGIA 2003 - 103 páginas
ISBN 87-90730-79-8

En este libro se reúne la mejor documentación existente hasta la fecha sobre la realidad de los pueblos indígenas de Madre de Dios, Perú, una de las zonas históricamente más aisladas de la Amazonía y actualmente refugio de los pueblos que se mantienen en aislamiento voluntario, además de algunos como los Harakmbut que recién entraron en contacto permanente con la sociedad occidental en 1950.

Los autores de esta obra tienen amplia experiencia en la zona y son, sin duda alguna, los más destacados expertos sobre temas relacionados con estos pueblos indígenas.

Al publicar este libro, IWGIA está abriendo al conocimiento público muchos aspectos de esa realidad que hasta ahora han quedado en el periodismo popular, a excepción de otras publicaciones de estos mismos autores. Aquí se presenta la cruda verdad sobre la difícil experiencia de los indígenas históricamente marginados ante las incursiones de las economías extractivas hasta sus últimos refugios. Thomas Moore

IWGIA & FENAMAD 2003 - 399 páginas
ISBN 87-90730-80-1
La presente guía pretende ser una herramienta práctica para enfrentar actividades petroleras en las distintas etapas de la cadena productiva, y servir especialmente a las organizaciones indígenas y campesinas, así como a las instituciones y personas comprometidas con los derechos socio ambientales. Dada la complejidad normativa relativa a la materia y considerando los inevitables impactos sobre la naturaleza inorgánica, orgánica y socio-cultural, en este trabajo se presentan las distintas disposiciones legales dirigidas a salvaguardar los derechos de las poblaciones locales y a garantizar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones ambientales de los operadores petroleros.

Se incluye también, de manera esquemática por etapas, una matriz que orienta acerca de los aspectos que deben observarse para identificar impactos ambientales, adoptar medidas de mitigación y aplicar las disposiciones legales correspondientes, especialmente las que forman parte del reglamento ambiental del sector hidrocarburos (RASH), por ser las que especialmente regulan estas actividades.

IWGIA & CEJIS 2003 - 145 páginas
ISBN 87-90730-84-4
UCHASTIE KORENNYKH NARODOV V POLITICHESKOI ZHIZNI STRAN CIRKUMPOLYARNOGO REGIONA – ROSSIISKAYA REALNOST I ZABUBEZHNYI OPYT

[PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE POLITICAL LIFE OF THE CIRCUMPOLAR COUNTRIES – THE RUSSIAN REALITY AND THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE]

IWGIA & RAIPON 2003 - 194 pages

Olga Murashko (ed.)
IWGIA’s quarterly journal is thematically focused on indigenous issues and is written by indigenous and non-indigenous experts, scholars and activists.

THEMES 2003

2/2003 Indigenous Peoples and Information Technology
3/2003 Open issue
4/2003 Indigenous Peoples in Africa
ASUNTOS INDÍGENAS

TEMAS 2003

1/2003  Pobreza Indígena: Un Tema de Derechos y Necesidades
2/2003  Pueblos Indígenas y las Nuevas Tecnologías de Información
3/2003  Terrorismo, Conflictos y Derechos
4/2003  Los Pueblos Indígenas y el Conflicto Colombiano
With contributions from indigenous and non-indigenous scholars and activists, IWGIA’s yearbook *The Indigenous World/El Mundo Indígena 2002-2003* offers an overview of crucial developments in 2002 and early 2003 of relevance to the indigenous peoples of the world. This year’s edition includes two new regions: the Circumcarribbean and the Middle East (The Bedouins of Israel).

The yearbook contains:

- Region and country reports covering most of the indigenous world.
- Updated information on processes within the UN system relating to indigenous peoples:
  - The Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
  - The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
  - The Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples
- Update on the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights

*The Indigenous World/El Mundo Indígena* is an essential tool for those wishing to be informed of the most recent issues and developments within the indigenous world.

Diana Vinding (ed.)
IWGIA 2003
448 pages/458 páginas
(English) ISBN 87-90730-74-7 / ISSN 0105-4503
(español) ISBN 87-90730-76-3 / ISSN 0105-6387
In 2003, IWGIA received notice that the following titles were reviewed:

**Challenging Politics: Indigenous Peoples’ Experiences with Political Parties and Elections.**

**Indigenous Autonomy in Mexico.**
By Aracely Burguete Cal y Mayor (ed.). IWGIA 2000.

**Land Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh.**

**The Indigenous World 2001 – 2002.**
Edited by Diana Vinding. IWGIA 2002.

Danish information and education material: *Hvem er de indfødte folk?* Edited by Käthe Jepsen.

1. **INUIT - De eskımoiske folk i Arktis.**
   By Frank Sejersen. IWGIA 2000.
2. **VAN GULJAR - Et skovfolk i indisk Himalaya.**
   By Sille Stidsen. IWGIA 2000.
3. **DE INDFØDTE AUSTRALIERE.**
   By Hanne Miriam Larsen. IWGIA 2000.
4. **BUŞKMENNESKER - Et folk i Kalahari-ørkenen.**
5. **INDIANER I DANMARK - Shuar i Ecuador.**
   By Birgitte Feiring. IWGIA 2000.
6. **INDIANSKE FOLK I PERUS ANDESBJERGE.**
   By Karsten Pærregaard. IWGIA 2000.
7. **NAGA - Et folk mellem Indien og Burma.**
   By Shimreichon Luithui. IWGIA 2000.
8. **NOMADER I MONGOLIET.**
9. **MAPUCHE - Et indiansk folk i Argentina og Chile.**
10. **STILLEHAVSFOLK I MELANESIEN.**
11. **STILLEHAVSFOLK PÅ SALOMONØERNE – Livet på Reelførerne.**
    By Jens Pinholt and Peter Crawford. IWGIA 2002.
12. **KANAKA MAOLI - Et polynesisk folk fra Hawaii.**
    By Ulla Hasager. IWGIA 2002.
13. **MAASAI - Kvæghyrder i Østafrika.**
    By Nina Johnsen. IWGIA 2002.

Nos. 1 – 10 were reviewed in *Geo-Nyt 51*, 2003.
Nos. 11 – 13 were reviewed in *Geo-Nyt 54*, 2003.
Nos. 9 – 13 were reviewed in *Folkeskolen*, May 2003.
Nos. 9 – 13 were reviewed in *Folkeskolen*, September 2003.
No. 12 and the series were reviewed in: *Politiken*, 14 May 2003.
WEBSITE

IWGIA’s new website – www.iwgia.org – was launched in April 2003. It contains a vast amount of information on indigenous issues, international processes relating to indigenous peoples, news and events from the indigenous world, etc. At the same time, the website is our own window on the world – it is a place where interested people can read about what IWGIA is, how the organization started and how it now operates. New members can sign up through the website, and our new publications are presented here, along with information on how to order them. A Spanish language version of the website is being developed at the moment and its launch is expected in summer 2004.

Keeping the website updated requires the joint efforts of secretariat staff. We are always interested in obtaining input from our guests to the site, and from others who have material on indigenous issues that they wish to make accessible to a wider range of people. Our website has quite a number of visitors every month, so publishing here has the potential to reach a wide audience.

MEMBERSHIP

In 2000, IWGIA became a membership organisation. Through our members we want to create even stronger thematic and regional networks of persons dedicated to issues relevant to indigenous peoples. We currently feel the need of having our membership base expanded so that more interested persons are linked closely to our organisation. The aim is to maintain and strengthen the existing network around IWGIA, and to give members more direct access to relevant information and decision-making processes. A group of members can form a local group or an interest group.

For IWGIA, membership is an important sign of support to our work, politically as well as economically.

The rights and responsibilities of the members are spelled out in IWGIA’s statutes. Once every year, all members are called for a general meeting, the Annual Forum, where matters of relevance to IWGIA are open to discussion by all members. The Forum has consultative status as an advisory body to IWGIA’s Board. In November 2003, the fourth Annual Forum was held in Copenhagen. Two persons from IWGIA’s local groups in Switzerland organised a thematic day on “Indigenous Film and Video making”.
## IWGIA - ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2003

### Profit and Loss Account 2003  (DKK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receipts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General subsidies</td>
<td>4.943.137</td>
<td>4.408.101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>369.458</td>
<td>509.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
<td>5.312.595</td>
<td>4.917.401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects and Programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure, co-financing with EU-program, Arctic projects etc</td>
<td>(281.424)</td>
<td>(352.019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td>5.031.171</td>
<td>4.565.382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publications</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication expenditure</td>
<td>1.524.730</td>
<td>(2.453.622)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covered by projects and programs</td>
<td>1.155.352</td>
<td>1.171.705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total publications</strong></td>
<td>4.661.793</td>
<td>3.283.465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings and conferences</td>
<td>(261.987)</td>
<td>(211.993)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff expenditure</td>
<td>6.263.674</td>
<td>5.870.986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat expenditure</td>
<td>(1.668.453)</td>
<td>(1.620.090)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation funds from projects and programs</td>
<td>3.794.428</td>
<td>3.966.819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carried forward to next year</strong></td>
<td>262.107</td>
<td>(452.785)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Received Project and Program Subsidies and Grants 2003</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Danish Foreign Ministry, DANIDA</td>
<td>15.000.000</td>
<td>15.000.000</td>
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<td>The European Commission</td>
<td>5.343.094</td>
<td>2.918.821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Norwegian Foreign Ministry, NORAD</td>
<td>1.931.690</td>
<td>1.950.370</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Danish Foreign Ministry, East support</td>
<td>1.647.881</td>
<td>1.688.195</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Finnish Foreign Ministry</td>
<td>632.447</td>
<td>370.875</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Foreign Ministry Schwitzerland</td>
<td>295.690</td>
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<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>385.432</td>
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<tr>
<td>WWF</td>
<td>18.000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Danish Ministry of Education</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total subsidies and grants</strong></td>
<td>25.254.234</td>
<td>22.028.261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Balance Sheet 31 December 2003 (DKK)

### Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>99,163</td>
<td>96,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shares, Sydbank</td>
<td>1,375</td>
<td>1,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Fixed Assets</strong></td>
<td>100,538</td>
<td>98,273</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>34,512</td>
<td>73,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account between IWGIA and DANIDA</td>
<td>1,158,509</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>162,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other amounts outstanding</td>
<td>479,627</td>
<td>36,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid for publications 2004</td>
<td>16,100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Outstanding Accounts</strong></td>
<td>1,688,748</td>
<td>271,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liquid Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid assets</td>
<td>836,116</td>
<td>1,217,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew’s Fund</td>
<td>245,454</td>
<td>241,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liquid Assets</strong></td>
<td>1,081,570</td>
<td>1,459,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programs and Projects</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepaid for projects 2004</td>
<td>379,692</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits at project accounts</td>
<td>3,370,513</td>
<td>6,279,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities carried forward to next year</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Programs and Projects</strong></td>
<td>3,750,205</td>
<td>6,279,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>6,520,523</td>
<td>8,011,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>6,621,061</td>
<td>8,109,546</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity Capital</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital account as at January 1, 2003</td>
<td>1,044,695</td>
<td>1,497,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried forward from “Profit and Loss Account”</td>
<td>262,107</td>
<td>(452,785)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity Capital as at 31 December 2003</strong></td>
<td>1,306,802</td>
<td>1,044,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debt</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account between IWGIA and DANIDA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,223,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund</td>
<td>52,685</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>102,222</td>
<td>354,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday pay</td>
<td>492,000</td>
<td>515,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew’s Fund</td>
<td>245,454</td>
<td>241,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Debt</strong></td>
<td>892,361</td>
<td>5,334,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activities carried forward to next year</strong></td>
<td>4,421,898</td>
<td>1,730,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>6,621,061</td>
<td>8,109,546</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Subsidies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA</td>
<td>2.460.000</td>
<td>2.456.841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NORAD</td>
<td>1.185.440</td>
<td>1.072.720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SIDA</td>
<td>1.216.795</td>
<td>799.650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National numbers game subsidies (Lotto)</td>
<td>80.902</td>
<td>78.890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total General Subsidies</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.943.137</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.408.101</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions and sale to non-subscribers</td>
<td>292.200</td>
<td>409.749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private contributions</td>
<td>36.651</td>
<td>31.128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous receipts</td>
<td>23.928</td>
<td>24.969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interests accrued</td>
<td>16.679</td>
<td>43.454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Other Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>369.458</strong></td>
<td><strong>509.300</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAMMES

- Asia
- Africa
- Latin America
- Pacific
- Eastern Europe and Russia
- Human Rights
- Other Activities
- Publications
- Carried forward to next year
In our ongoing discussions around IWGIA’s strategies, we review our own visions and expectations for the future and the various challenges facing us. Some of these challenges are created by developments over which we have little or no control. Nevertheless, we are often forced to react to them, or at least deal with them.

We consider it important to take a pro-active approach whenever the opportunity arises. It is our opinion that the establishment of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues has given indigenous peoples an institutional mechanism by which to adopt a pro-active policy vis-à-vis a number of international bodies and governments. There is still a need for a forum such as the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, where indigenous peoples can document human rights violations, but the Permanent Forum has given indigenous peoples an opportunity to take a pro-active approach to dealing with their problems. IWGIA will place great emphasis on supporting such initiatives.

IWGIA has been working for years to encourage the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights to take up the issue of indigenous peoples. A result has been achieved and IWGIA will do whatever necessary to continue along the lines drafted by the Commission. This is a conciliatory line that recognises the specific African reality at the same time as acknowledging the vulnerable position of indigenous communities.

IWGIA supports a number of indigenous projects in Africa, Asia, Russia and South and Central America. We expect no major changes in this portfolio but will continue our efforts to link such activities with publishing and human rights initiatives and to integrate 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, such an approach is fundamental to dealing with poverty issues.

In 2004, one issue of the magazine Indigenous Affairs/Asuntos Indígenas will deal with the position and rights of indigenous women. This will be followed up by an IWGIA-organised conference, the results of which will be presented to the Permanent Forum meeting in May. Similar structured initiatives will take place in the future around other thematic focal points.

There are thus a number of areas in which IWGIA can remain active in setting the agenda for promoting the rights of indigenous peoples. However, there is one important context in which we have been forced into a reactive position. We are talking about the aftermath of September 11, which has given a number of governments an excuse to label some indigenous organisations that are using legal means to fight for the human rights of indigenous peoples as ‘terrorists’. The war against terrorism has involved some major human rights setbacks - not least to indigenous peoples. Unfortunately, governments on all continents have accepted the cynical logic that human rights violations are necessary in order to protect broader human rights. In this situation, IWGIA will continue to insist that promoting the rights of indigenous peoples - from the very local level to the international arena - is a necessary means of promoting non-violent processes in indigenous communities. Such initiatives include land rights, political rights and cultural rights, and states should be forced to negotiate these instead of relinquishing responsibility to the police and military. To repeat an old saying: Indigenous peoples are not part of the problem, but they are part of the solution.

Georg Henriksen
Chair of the Board
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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 the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development for the 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.