“IWGIA is a unique organisation. It is small in size, but is yet the major international organisation working specifically for the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples’ rights. It stands in high regard by specialised government agencies and international and intergovernmental human rights organisations that see IWGIA as the authority documenting the challenges which are increasingly facing indigenous peoples”

DANIDA REVIEW OF IWGIA, 2013

Aeta women, Philippines. Photo by Chris Erni, IWGIA
The secretariat and administration

In March, IWGIA convened its major indigenous partners to discuss pressing challenges and opportunities. On the basis of these discussions, the secretariat developed a new institutional strategy, which now includes gender inequality & inter-generational inequity as well as freedom of expression & access to media among its seven priorities. A concrete example illustrating our work in each of these seven areas is presented on the following pages.

In April, management discovered that IWGIA had been the victim of major misappropriations of funds. The case is still awaiting a legal resolution but all misused funds have been returned to the satisfaction of our institutional donors and without affecting any projects or partners. The case has led to a strengthening of the financial administration, including a decision by the Board to replace the position of Vice-Director with that of a Head of Finance. In January 2013, this latter post was taken up by Morten Bjørn Nielsen, who has held similar positions with other NGOs.

IWGIA ended the year with a positive result. Total turnover amounted to DKK 40.4 million – an increase of 11% compared to 2011. In 2012, NORAD increased its core funding by 40%. This is crucial in maintaining the high level of quality and efficiency of our work, confirmed by DANIDA’s 2013 review, which found that:

“IWGIA makes a considerable difference for indigenous peoples around the world and delivers more “Human Rights” to these groups than one could expect from an organisation of its modest size”.

The Board

During 2012, IWGIA’s Board met four times. In November, after nine years on the Board, Mark Nuttall’s term in office came to an end, while Espen Wæhle stepped down having served more than 30 years in post – six as chair. We thank both for their great and enduring commitment to indigenous peoples’ rights and the work of IWGIA. In November, the Board appointed Karen B. Andersen (Head of Administration, Copenhagen Museum) as a new Board member. Jeremie Gilbert (Senior Law Lecturer, Middlesex University) was elected by the members, and Communication Programme Coordinator, Cæcilie Mikkelsen, was elected from among the staff.

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Our work 2012

25 countries
60 projects

• Local projects

International human rights advocacy

107 participants supported for processes
“In my opinion, there is no other NGO in the world that provides or channels technical, logistical and financial support directly to indigenous peoples at the level of efficiency and competency that IWGIA does. IWGIA serves a crucial and indispensable function in support of the worldwide indigenous peoples’ movement.”

UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RIGHTS,
PROFESSOR JAMES ANAYA

“Nenet boy with reindeer, Russia. Photo by Yasavey.”

2012 Our work by the numbers

37 publications and reports produced on indigenous peoples’ rights

392,199 page views on iwgia.org

107 indigenous peoples’ representatives assisted to take part in international forums

Three villages successfully resisted land grabbing in Tanzania and Kenya

8 urgent appeals produced

2 expert seminars

10 indigenous preparatory meetings

2012 petitions prepared and submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

395 training activities

40% female participation
FREE, PRIOR & INFORMED CONSENT WITH REDD+

A key demand of the indigenous movement is the implementation of their right to participation, consultation, and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) on matters affecting their lives and future. IWGIA supports initiatives which promote these rights in the areas of business, climate change, World Heritage Site nominations, the Sustainable Development Goals, and national processes related to climate change mitigation such as REDD+ (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation).

Through the project “Climate Change Partnership with Indigenous Peoples”, IWGIA supports indigenous peoples’ capacity building on climate change and REDD and their advocacy to ensure that their rights are recognized and protected in REDD+.

In 2012, the project has contributed to a number of major achievements related to national and provincial REDD+ processes. In Indonesia, IWGIA’s partner AMAN has successfully advocated for the recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights in the National REDD+ Strategy. This strategy mandates the survey of land occupied by indigenous peoples and requires that the national REDD+ Agency shall apply the principles of FPIC in all REDD+ programmes and projects.

In Central Sulawesi, where AMAN was part of the REDD+ Working Group, the Governor has issued three regulations: for a provincial REDD+ strategy; for making FPIC mandatory for REDD+; and one providing guidelines for the implementation of customary law.

At the same time, AMAN has conducted mapping of indigenous peoples’ territories in its own REDD+ pilot area of Tampo Bada and documented the customary forest management and conservation practices of the To Bada people.
Indigenous peoples’ issues are now firmly established on the global human rights agenda and the UNDRIP has been endorsed by 148 countries. However, many indigenous peoples, especially in Asia and Africa, still remain unrecognized and consequently are not able to enjoy the rights adhering to indigenous peoples.

IWGIA promotes initiatives that contribute to the recognition of indigenous peoples as collective rights-holders in law, policies and programmes at national, regional and international levels.

Constitutional change offers an important window of opportunity at national level and, over the last couple of years, IWGIA has thus supported indigenous peoples’ involvement in constitutional processes in Nepal and Kenya.

The 2010 Kenyan Constitution includes recognition and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. The indigenous peoples of Tanzania now aspire to a similar result. Despite the fact that pastoralists and hunter-gatherers are largely illiterate they have nevertheless managed to mobilise in their respective territories to present their opinions to the Constitutional Review Commission.

In 2012, IWGIA supported the indigenous coalition group, the KATIBA Initiative, hosted by the network for pastoralists and hunter-gatherers, PINGOs Forum, to go on an exchange visit to Kenya to learn from indigenous experience of the constitutional process there. Support was also provided to lobby the government for greater recognition and inclusion in the review process, which led to an unexpected invitation from the government to indigenous representatives to submit their views to the Constitutional Review Commission.
INCLUSION IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON

New political scenarios, the aspirations of indigenous youth, economic globalisation and transnational development aggression against indigenous peoples’ territories all call for new consideration with regard to the issue of governance. This includes addressing gender and intergenerational inequalities and ensuring greater inclusion in decision-making processes in both society at large and within indigenous communities and organisations.

In the Peruvian Amazon, IWGIA is supporting indigenous women and youth to participate in building the future of the Awajun people. As part of the project, our partner organisation ODECOFROCD has built a house for the production of ceramics, which serves as a meeting space exclusively for women.

In 2012, the women’s programme organised inter-generational meetings to discuss the future of indigenous youth, the defence of territory, the threats posed by the extractive industry, the recovery of traditional foods and the problem of youth suicide, which is on the rise due to the many problems faced by the community.

As a way of engaging the youth in a positive defence of the territory, the organisation is also building up a communication programme, which provides training targeted at the young. A radio was installed in 2012 to mobilise the indigenous communities through information, experience sharing and debates.

Gender equality and generational equity remain crosscutting issues in all our work. Targeted projects that take concrete needs as their point of departure, such as a pottery workshop or a community radio, are, however, sometimes what is needed to ensure broad mobilisation and inclusion of all groups.
One of the most critical problems facing indigenous communities is the loss of land and resources. IWGIA supports and promotes initiatives that contribute to securing indigenous peoples’ rights to land, territories and natural resources and ensuring that these are respected, promoted and fulfilled by governments.

In Malaysia, our partner, PACOS Trust, assists indigenous communities in Sabah state to address land alienation. PACOS strives to empower its target communities through education aimed at building their capacity to defend their native customary rights. By the end of 2012, most of PACOS’ 119 target communities in 14 districts of Sabah had submitted or followed up applications for land enquiry, which is part of the process of claiming their land titles.

PACOS Trust also assisted 10 indigenous land rights court cases, with the following results: the Malaysian Court of Appeal granted native customary rights ownership to indigenous villagers in Lakang village, Paitan district; the High Court ordered the Land and Survey Department to issue land title to an indigenous woman whose land had been wrongly given to outsiders; the Magistrate’s Court discharged and acquitted three indigenous villagers who had been charged with encroaching on land that was rightfully theirs; and, in a fourth case, the Tawau High Court ruled in favour of indigenous peoples in Serudung village so that they would not have to demolish any structures built on land granted to a company. All parties involved agreed to settle the case through mediation.

The court victories have already made the government less inclined to charge villagers whose native customary land has been included in forest reserves or granted as concessions with encroachment.
Indigenous peoples’ rights, not least their land rights, are being increasingly violated. Violations are often endorsed by states and done with impunity.

IWGIA works to ensure that indigenous peoples’ rights are monitored, that human rights defenders are protected and that states are held accountable for rights violations.

Within this area of work, IWGIA supports capacity building of indigenous paralegals, establishing of indigenous rights “watchdogs”, and strengthening indigenous peoples’ use of international human rights mechanisms, which provide promising avenues for redress when national options are exhausted.

In 2012, support was provided to the Ogiek Peoples Development Programme (OPDP) in Kenya to establish 10 local human rights monitors to document cases of violations. Inspired by the ground-breaking ruling on the collective land rights of the Endorois people in Kenya, the OPDP also took their case of forced eviction from the Mau forest to the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights. The African Commission then transferred the case to the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights. This was an historic moment for indigenous peoples in Africa: the first time that an indigenous peoples’ case would be heard in the African Court.

This validation in itself has reduced the constant threats of eviction and, in early 2013, the Court issued provisional measures to ensure that the Ogiek people of the Mau forest could not be evicted by the Kenyan government while the matter remained before the court.
PRESENTING A UNITED FRONT IN THE PHILIPPINES

The human rights violations facing indigenous peoples call for strong organisations and competent leaders able to strategically address the needs of their communities. As indigenous peoples’ rights are increasingly recognised by governments, international organisations and UN bodies, there is also a growing demand for indigenous leaders and institutions to represent their peoples in broader and more challenging arenas.

Building the capacity of indigenous leaders and organisations to negotiate, develop and implement complex advocacy strategies, as well as to lobby local and global actors, is thus a constant need in all the regions where IWGIA works.

One of our newest partners, Kabalikatsa Kaunlaran ng mga Ayta Incorporated (KAKAI), aims to mobilise and strengthen Aeta communities in Tarlac Province of the Philippines.

As part of a hunting-gathering society in transition, with extremely limited social, economic and political power in their dealings with the outside world, the Aeta are highly vulnerable to external development initiatives, including mining, small-scale illegal logging, dam constructions, tourism and land grabbing.

As a result of community mobilisation work supported by IWGIA, in 2012 the Aeta formed their own organisation, PAGMIMIHA, uniting two neighbouring Aeta groups that had previously had an antagonistic relationship.

Forging a united strategy and being able to speak with one voice is a powerful tool for protecting their ancestral domain and confronting the government.
Access to information and means of communication is a fundamental right of indigenous peoples as well as a central aspect of democratic development. It is also a requirement if indigenous peoples’ right to participate in decision-making processes is to be fully realised.

IWGIA supports projects that contribute to securing indigenous peoples’ freedom of expression and access to information and media without discrimination.

2012 saw IWGIA support local TV production in Bolivia, an indigenous film festival in Colombia, a radio chat show connecting remote Batwa communities in Rwanda, and diverse media initiatives among the Mapuche in Chile.

IWGIA also continues to support the Indigenous Information Service, Servindi, based in Peru, which produces a broad and detailed online news service focusing especially on the implications of the extractive industries and legal provisions for consultation and redress. One of the main references for indigenous information on the continent, Servindi boasts an average of 60,000 hits per month and reaches out to local communities through weekly radio updates.

An external evaluation in 2012 found that Servindi has a strong impact in terms of promoting indigenous peoples’ rights in South America, with various mainstream newspaper articles now referring to it.

IWGIA’s support of Servindi’s media production is accompanied by the training of local indigenous communicators and the building up of an indigenous communication network.
Road Map to the World Conference

NGO conference on discrimination against indigenous peoples

1972-84 1975

World Council of Indigenous Peoples

1977

UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations

1982-06

International Year of the World’s Indigenous Peoples

1993

International Decade of the World’s Indigenous Peoples

1995-04

Working Group Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

1995-2006

UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

2000

UN Special Rapporteur

2001

2nd International Decade of the World’s Indigenous Peoples

2005-15

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

2007

Human Rights Council Expert Mechanism

2007

World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

2010

New York

Sept

2014

Global indigenous coordinating group

2012

Indigenous Co-facilitator for World Conference

2012

Indigenous preparatory meeting for World Conference

2013

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UN Working Group on Indigenous Peoples

© WCIP2014.org
Publication Highlight 2012

A full list of publications is available at www.iwgia.org/publications.

Bangladesh: Militarization in the Chittagong Hill Tracts – The slow demise of the region’s indigenous peoples. IWGIA Report 14.

This report documents the extent of the military presence in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and its human rights consequences for the 11 indigenous peoples living in the CHT.

Available in English.

Respect, Protect and Remedy: The Rights of Indigenous Peoples Affected by Business

This briefing note summarises indigenous peoples’ experiences with regard to business and human rights and provides an overview of the challenges and opportunities identified at an indigenous preparatory meeting.

Available in English.

Manual on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Populations / Communities through the African Human Rights System

The manual is designed as a training tool for indigenous rights activists in Africa.

Available in English and French.

Visit of the UN Special Rapporteur to Argentina (film)

This DVD includes a video documenting the Rapporteur’s visit to Argentina, an interview with James Anaya on his work as Special Rapporteur and his report on the situation of Argentina’s indigenous peoples.

Available in Spanish and English.

Adolescent suicide among indigenous youth - three case studies

Suicide among indigenous youth is a huge problem. This study provides comparative data about suicide among indigenous youth of the Awajún people (Peru), Guarani (Brazil) and Embera (Colombia) and analyses the underlying causes.

Available in Spanish.

Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact

This book offers a detailed insight into the situation of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact in South America. It looks into the threats and challenges they face and offers a rich source of demographic and ethnographic information.

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### Annual accounts

#### Profit and Loss (total)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td>Core and IWGIA Funding</td>
<td>3,903,686</td>
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<td>IWGIA Project expenses</td>
<td>332,357</td>
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<td>Transfers, Projects &amp; Programmes</td>
<td>36,222,044</td>
<td>35,207,117</td>
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<td>Total Expenditure and Transfers</td>
<td>39,557,767</td>
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<td>Carried forward, Secretariat</td>
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<td>Allocation, Strategic Institutional and Programme Development</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,438,900</td>
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<td>Total carried forward</td>
<td>380,080</td>
<td>-2,794,677</td>
<td>1,787,795</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Costs and projects 2012

- **Secretariat expenditure**: 9%
- **Publications**: 2%
- **Other activities**: 1%
- **Projects**: 88%

#### Distribution of funds on programmes 2012

- **Projects**: 88%
- **Latinamerica**: 13%
- **Africa**: 8%
- **Asia**: 13%
- **Russia**: 4%
- **Latinamerica**: 13%
- **Africa**: 8%
- **International Human Rights advocacy**: 7%
- **Regional Human Rights Mechanisms**: 14%
- **Linkages and Conferences**: 12%
- **REDD**: 29%

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The complete 2012 annual accounts are available on our website:
http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia/who-we-are
Help demarcate indigenous land in Brazil

The Brazilian Kadiweu are the largest surviving branch of the Mbayá peoples. Today they consist of around 1,300 individuals and live in the Kadiweu Indigenous Land, a large reservation over twice the size of Luxembourg.

Conflicts over land rights are difficult to settle as there is no permanent demarcation of the reservation apart from the Naitaka River, which has only ever been defined by aerial photography. Small landmarks—measuring 25 cm—planted by the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) have been destroyed.

IWGIA’s annual collection is supporting the local indigenous organisation ACIRK, in their work to mark the borders of the Kadiweu reservation, ensuring that indigenous peoples’ land rights in the area are respected. ACIRK is replacing the destroyed landmarks with concrete monumental marks weighing 700 kg. So far, none of these have been touched but 140 landmarks still need to be placed in order to secure the northern and western borders of the reservation.

To contribute to a permanent demarcation of the Kadiweu reservation, visit our website www.iwgia.org

Mobilise legal aid in Tanzania

Pastoralists in central and southern Tanzania are vulnerable to land grabs and are currently suffering a particularly insecure land rights situation. Due to the remoteness of their villages, a lack of funds and lack of knowledge of the legal system, the pastoralists are often impeded from seeking redress.

IWGIA is supporting the indigenous organisation, Parakuiyo Pastoralists Indigenous Community Development Organisation (PAICODEO), which has set up a network of community paralegals and district human rights committees in 10 different districts to monitor and document human rights violations against indigenous peoples.

PAICODEO’s volunteer paralegals try hard to cover the legal needs of pastoralist villages in five regions where public transport is sparse and unreliable. This year, our annual collection will purchase bicycles for paralegals. For 80 Euros, we can buy a bicycle that will ensure that legal aid reaches even the most remote pastoralist communities, strengthening their ability to seek redress and resolve conflicts.

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To help buy a bicycle for paralegals in Tanzania, visit our website www.iwgia.org

Become a member of IWGIA

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

As a member you receive a hard copy of our annual report and the yearbook ‘The Indigenous World/El Mundo Indígena’.

In addition, you enjoy a 33 percent reduction in the price of our publications.

Membership fees for 2013

Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan:
EUR 50.00 (EUR 125.00 for 3 years)

Other parts of the world:
EUR 20.00 (EUR 54.00 for 3 years)

Students and senior citizens:
EUR 30.00 (EUR 78.00 for 3 years)

Thank you

We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude for the assistance and guidance provided throughout the year by our large network of indigenous peoples’ organizations, support NGOs, international institutions, indigenous and non-indigenous academics and experts working with indigenous peoples and issues.

Thanks also goes to the Danish Foreign Ministry (DANIDA) and the Norwegian Development Cooperation Agency (NORAD) without whose project and implementation funds it would not be possible to carry out our work.

In 2012, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Utenriksdepartementet), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), The Christensen Fund, UNESCO, La Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), members and private donors also substantially supported our work for which we are tremendously grateful.