



IWIGIA

ANNUAL REPORT
2007



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Cover: The Simba Maasai Outreach Organization (SIMOO), a community-based, non-governmental Maasai organization, strives to bring socio-economic change to the communities by strengthening cultural and traditional knowledge and values. Gloria Turere is a staff member of SIMOO.

Photo: Jenneke Arens

THE INTERNATIONAL WORK GROUP FOR INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS

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.

IWGIA IN 2007

THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD

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Christian Erni (Jun./Sep. 2007)
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South and Central America: Alejandro Parellada

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2007

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IN MEMORY OF GEORG HENRIKSEN

It was with deep regret and sorrow that IWGIA heard of Georg Henriksen's (1940-2007) death following a long illness. Shortly before passing away, he received the long-awaited message that his monograph *'I Dreamed the Animals'. Kaneuketat: The Life of an Innu Hunter* had been accepted for publication by Berghahn Books in Oxford. His classic monograph *Hunters in the Barrens* will be reprinted at the same time. Throughout his career, Georg Henriksen focused his research on the plight of indigenous peoples. His professional affiliations were with the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), the Memorial University of Newfoundland and, from 1966 on, he was also attached to the Institute for Social Anthropology at the University of Bergen, Norway, where he later became an assistant professor in 1971 and a fully-fledged professor in 1991. Georg carried out research among the pastoral nomadic Turkana people of north-western Kenya and also worked for the Sámi Cultural Centre in Hattfjeldal, Norway as well as with the Cree Indians of James Bay and Hudson Bay and the Mic Mac Indians of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, Canada. First and foremost, however, he will be remembered for his work among the Naskapi Indians (now Mushuau Innu) of Labrador, Canada.

Georg was one of the founding members of IWGIA in 1968. He was a Board member from 1981 to 2005 and chaired the Board for 15 years. During this time, the organisation developed from being a small NGO run by volunteers and a couple of staff into a professional organisation with some 15 employees, a substantial publications programme, human rights activities and supporting a large number of indigenous projects in all corners of the world. This process was not without its difficulties, but it was largely due to Georg's leadership that it became as successful as it did. Georg's personal integrity and his insistence on combining anthropological professionalism with solidarity towards the indigenous cause was an inspiration to everyone in the organisation.



Photo: Espen Waehle, 2004

REPORT FROM THE BORD

Organisational development

Ulla Godtfredsen took up her position as IWGIA's new director at the start of 2007 but, unfortunately, quite early on, a joint decision was taken between Ulle and IWGIA to end her contract. Further

deliberations and reflections led in June to a unanimous Board decision to appoint our former vice-director and Human Rights coordinator, Lola García Alíx, as IWGIA's director for the next three years. This change

of leadership was taken as an opportunity to begin drafting a new information and documentation strategy and to embark on a new organisational review. In the ensuing months, the IWGIA secretariat carried out an analysis of its tasks, workloads and processes. At the August Board meeting, Lola García Alíx reported on the constructive process to which all the staff members had contributed and gave the Board a preliminary overview of the changes that were likely to take place.

The work of the Board

The Board held four meetings in 2007. In February, Board members travelled to Peru for their first meeting. Combining its meeting with visits to IWGIA's partner organisations gives the Board a unique opportunity to become acquainted with the realities on the ground and gain a deeper insight into IWGIA's regional work and activities. The second Board meeting (June 14-16) took place in Silkeborg, Denmark, to coincide with the opening of the IWGIA-sponsored exhibition "Eyes that tell" (works from the Peruvian Amazon) at the Silkeborg Bad art centre. The Board met again in August in Copenhagen, and lastly in November, also in Copenhagen. Among the main items discussed during these meetings were the new publications strategy and future developments in IWGIA's work.

In 2007, Jenneke Arens and Maria Teresa Quispe came to the end of their terms in office. Having served on the Board for two terms, Jenneke Arens now wishes to spend more time in South Asia and so did not run again. The Board wishes to thank Jenneke for her long-standing commitment and contribution to IWGIA's work and her engagement with indigenous communities in Asia. Maria Teresa Quispe was duly re-elected and Thomas Skielboe



Photo: Annette Kjørgaard

IWGIA's Board and Jens Dahl

elected as new Board member. Thomas Skielboe is a Social Anthropologist from Denmark and director of the Nordic Agency for Development and Ecology, NORDECO. He has broad experience in development and natural resource management across the Project Cycle Management process at both programme and individual project level. He has wide experience of participatory local development and has worked with several NGO-managed indigenous peoples' projects (including some of IWGIA's work) as well as projects funded by Danida and other donors. He has working experience of Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ghana, Laos (Lao PDR), Nicaragua, Peru, Russia and Vietnam. The Board wishes to congratulate both members on their election/re-election. It looks forward to continuing its work with Maria Teresa and welcomes Thomas to the team.

IWGIA's Board has to approve all procedures suggested by the Secretariat. The Board is also represented on IWGIA's project and publications committees, where new projects and publications are approved. During 2007, Jenneke Arens sat on the project committee until October, with Robert Hitchcock taking over thereafter, and Diana Vinding sat on the publications committee. The Board signs full and detailed minutes from the project and publications meetings. ○

INTRODUCTION

In an historic session on 13 September 2007, and after more than 20 years of intensive negotiations between nation states and indigenous peoples, the UN General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration). The Declaration was passed with 144 votes in favor, 4 against and 11 abstentions. The text adopted reaffirms that indigenous peoples, both individually and collectively, enjoy all the rights already recognized at international level, and that the special circumstances of their existence as discriminated peoples, long dispossessed of their ancestral resources, demand particular attention from states and from the international community. Indigenous peoples celebrated the adoption of the Declaration and used this historic moment to draw attention to their situation and raise awareness within their home countries. For IWGIA, as for its partners, the adoption of the Declaration was the major international event of 2007. The real challenge ahead now lies in its practical implementation. Effective

implementation of the Declaration will be a test of the commitment of states and of the whole international community to protect, respect and fulfil indigenous peoples' rights. From our side, we will remain firmly committed to continuing to promote dialogue among states and indigenous peoples on the practical implementation of the Declaration and to ensuring that information on the Declaration is accessible to the widest possible audience, particularly indigenous peoples all over the world.

IWGIA's *Project Committee* met six times in 2007 to discuss strategies, evaluations and procedures related to our project work and to assess and take decisions on project applications. The committee also monitors on-going projects and the regional coordinators present an updated status of the projects in their regions. In 2007, the committee focused on three main issues: a thorough discussion on risk assessment took place in cooperation with IWGIA's auditor, and several options for strengthening this issue within IWGIA's work were put forward. The

At IWGIA's secretariat, June 2007 - Photo: Christian Erni



discussions then led to an analysis of our assessment tools for monitoring visits and partner organisations. Draft guidelines were discussed by the project committee at the end of the year and will be brought to the Board in 2008.

The *Publications Committee* met six times in 2007 to discuss general information, documentation and publication issues and to take decisions about the themes of the forthcoming issues of our journal – *Indigenous Affairs* – and the book manuscripts to be published. The committee also evaluates *The Indigenous World*, distribution activities and other matters related to our documentation work. Over the past few years, IWGIA has expanded its publication activities considerably, both in number and in type of publications and languages. In 2007, IWGIA therefore adopted a new information and documentation strategy that reflects the increasing focus on publications, as well as on the website and other media. The strategy is available on IWGIA's website. IWGIA is supporting a number of information activities in the different regions, including support to radio projects, information centres, the publication of newsletters by our partners, as well as increasing support to

human rights observatories. IWGIA links its own information work with the work of our partners and a stronger focus on information networks is a priority for the future. Internally, this trend was reflected by the appointment of a communications coordinator, a new post within IWGIA's secretariat.

IWGIA continued to follow the work of the *92 group*, a coalition of 20 Danish NGOs advocating for environmentally and socially sustainable development. Special focus was given to securing funds for NGO activities related to the meeting of the Conference of Parties to the UN Convention on Climate Change, which will take place in Copenhagen in 2009.

IWGIA also continued to participate in meetings related to developing a *Danish public procurement policy on timber*. In 2007, three steering committee meetings were held and special priority was given to the comments received on the draft procurement policy and to developing indicators for legal and sustainable timber. ○

Silkeborg Bad, Art exhibition: Eyes that tell - Photo: Espen Wæhle



ARCTIC AND RUSSIA

IWGIA's Arctic strategy is currently under revision. This summary reflects the former strategy as well as the concrete activities in the region.

Its **thematic priorities** are:

- Organisational empowerment and capacity building
- Communication and Information Centres' Networks
- Legal Rights
- Natural resources development
- Political participation

The **geographical priorities** are.

Russia, Scandinavia, Canada

The current **key partners** are:

- Indigenous partner organizations:
- Russian Association of Indigenous peoples of the North (RAIPON)
- Indigenous Information Centres' Network (Russia)
- Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)
- Saami Council
- Arctic Athabaskan Council

IWGIA follows discussions and developments in the indigenous Arctic region through its extensive network of individuals and indigenous organisations and through its participation in meetings of the Arctic Council and other regional and international activities. As IWGIA does not have funding for project work in the Arctic (apart from Russia), its work is limited and depends to a large extent on the voluntary contribution and participation of its members and affiliates.

In 2007, due to limited staff and financial resources, IWGIA participated in only one session of the Sustainable Development Working Group of the Arctic Council. The meeting took place in Vadsø, Norway, and focused on is-

issues of climate change, health and natural resource development. The Arctic Council is an intergovernmental body focusing primarily on environmental issues of interest to Arctic states and their inhabitants.

IWGIA's project work in the Arctic is concentrated in Russia. Whereas IWGIA has been able to build up strong partnerships and extensive programmes with indigenous peoples in the region since early 2000, funding for projects in Russia has declined considerably in recent years, following the decision of several Nordic States to reduce their support to indigenous peoples in Russia. Project support in 2007 was therefore rather limited and IWGIA spent a considerable amount of time



Altai, Russia, June 2007 - Photo: Maja Hojer

fund-raising with, among others, the European Commission.

In 2007, IWGIA continued its support to indigenous peoples' legal rights and advocacy, capacity building and empowerment of indigenous organizations, in cooperation with the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON). RAIPON has, over the years, built up a strong network and established a special working group of legal experts and anthropologists in Moscow that works to improve indigenous rights within federal and regional legislation and to ensure that already existing rights are protected. The main indigenous issues in legislative processes during 2007 were the battle for land rights and the development of ethnologi-

cal impact assessments for industrial projects planned on lands traditionally used by indigenous peoples.

The expert group also works to resolve inconsistencies between different laws and levels of legislation (federal and regional), which have paralysed indigenous peoples' opportunities for creating territories of traditional natural resource use and muddled the status of the lands already acquired by indigenous communities.

RAIPON's expert group has worked intensively with the State Duma's Committee on Nationalities' Affairs and promoted a draft law "On the protection of the environment, traditional way of life, and traditional natural resource use of indigenous small-numbered peoples in the

Russian Federation”, which unfortunately was rejected by the federal government. In October 2007, along with the Public Chamber (a consultative body to the Russian president consisting of civil society representatives), RAIPON took the initiative to organize public and parliamentary hearings on the subject of “Ensuring the rights of indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia, and the Far East of the Russian Federation”.

A handbook for indigenous peoples containing international documents and Russian laws, as well as commentaries on their use when conducting ethnological impact assessments, was published at the close of 2006 and distributed to indigenous communities throughout 2007. A seminar in the Altai region, supported by IWGIA, had as its main topic the ethnological impact assessment of a planned government pipeline through this region to China.

Russian indigenous peoples have become significantly better informed of their rights in recent years. A broad information network exists across the regions. RAIPON’s Moscow office distributes literature on the rights of indigenous peoples, conducts seminars to educate indigenous leaders on legal and information issues, and gathers information on current events from the regions by means of regional associations and information centers. In 2007, RAIPON conducted eleven seminars in particular hotspots where assistance was requested. Regional associations’ suggestions for seminar topics usually include legal assistance in filing for land rights (TTP) and assistance in assessing opportunities to conduct ethnological impact assessments (*etnologicheskie ekspertizy*) of industrial projects planned for lands traditionally occupied by indigenous peoples.

In 2007, IWGIA also supported indigenous information centres in Moscow and in seven regions of Russia: Kamchatka, Vladivostok, Tomsk, the Nenets

Autonomous Okrug, Irkutsk, Buryatia and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). In all regions, the staff of the information centres have been trained to provide legal and organizational advice to indigenous communities, conduct seminars on legal rights and industrial development, and provide regular information on indigenous issues at the regional and national level through websites and newsletters. The Lach information centre in Kamchatka has developed a well-functioning communication network among indigenous communities in that area. The indigenous communities closely follow political developments concerning access to natural resources and the socio-cultural development of the communities and celebrate indigenous cultural festivals such as the Indigenous Dance Marathon in September 2007.

The indigenous information centres in Irkutsk and Buryatia are newly established and in the process of developing their own methods of communicating between remote indigenous settlements around the Baikal Lake. The threat of the planned oil pipeline from Central Siberia to the Pacific Ocean, stretching more than 4,000 km, has been moved from Baikal to an alternative route through the south of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). The indigenous information centre in Yakutsk, “Nord People”, has mapped the pipeline’s route and this map shows that indigenous settlements will be seriously affected by the pipeline. Moreover, a hydro-power plant in the same region is projected to flood important reindeer herding and hunting grounds.

The staff from all regional information centres – mainly young indigenous persons – met in Vladivostok in August 2007 to exchange experiences, receive training in communication skills and discuss the further development of the network of indigenous information centres. ○

LATIN AMERICA

Summary of IWGIA's Latin America Strategy

The IWGIA Latin America program strategy was adopted in 2005.

Its **thematic priorities** are:

- Organisational empowerment
- Land rights
- Youth
- Awareness Raising

The **geographical priorities** are:

Peru, Colombia, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Venezuela and Nicaragua, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay and Mexico

The current **key partners** are:

Indigenous partner organizations:

- The national indigenous organisation of the Peruvian Amazon - AIDSEP (Peru)
- Servindi (Peru)
- FENAMAD (Peru)
- CECOIN (Colombia)
- Lhaka Honhat (Argentina)
- Indigenous Youth Organisation – AJI (Brazil)
- Identidad Lafkenche (Chile)

Non-indigenous support NGOs:

- Observatory for Indigenous Rights (Chile)
- Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CEJIS)
- Jenzera (Colombia)
- Tierraviva (Paraguay)
- Wataniba (Venezuela)

Throughout 2007, the region's indigenous movement watched with hope and concern as Evo Morales' government continued to promote important changes for the country while the opposition, linked to large landowning sectors in the lowlands, increasingly began to create se-

rious problems in terms of the country's governability.

One of the *Bolivian* government's flagship issues has been a revision of the National Constitution and, in December, albeit with many difficulties, the Constituent Assembly process came to its final

conclusion. IWGIA joined with other international bodies to support discussion processes and provide assistance to indigenous leaders who were members of the Assembly. Alongside this, the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CEJIS) was provided with support to document the whole constitutional process, and the results of this will be published as an IWGIA publication in 2008.

Land tenure is one of the most conflictive issues in the country, particularly the disgraceful situation of the Guaraní indigenous communities living in Chaco region, who continue to be held in a situation of captivity on large ranches. Through CEJIS, IWGIA continues to support the Guaraní people's organisations and their legal advisors in order to put an end to this situation, calling for the expropriation of these estates. The government has also shown its willingness to end the Guaraní's captivity but the land owners are putting up a fierce resistance.

In this context, Bolivia also received a *visit from the UN Special Rapporteur, Rodolfo Stavenhagen*, a visit that was to be his last in this post. Over the course of his three-week stay in Bolivia, the Rapporteur had a chance to meet with the government authorities and with the indigenous organisations of the lowlands and highlands. IWGIA provided financial support to enable some of these meetings to go ahead.

In *Chile*, IWGIA also continued to support legal advice for indigenous organisations through the intermediary of the Indigenous Peoples' Observatory. One focus of its work has been to monitor the increasing criminalisation of the Mapuche people's demands, whose leaders continue to suffer imprisonment because of their land claims. In the north of the country, the Observatory's support has focused on the impact of mining on Atacameño and Aymara communities.

The mining industry is exhausting the water resources of this desert zone and forcing many indigenous peoples to leave their ancestral territories.

Territorial demands continue to be one of IWGIA's main sectors of work. As in previous years, we continued to work with indigenous organisations in the *Peruvian Amazon*, supporting them in defence of their territories. One of the main geographical areas of work in 2007 was the Madre de Dios region, where field work was conducted through the Native Federation of Madre de Dios (FENAMAD), and technical files then produced. These files are necessary for the titling of communities or the extension of those already titled over the last decade.

Alongside the territorial defence programme, work continued in defence of the indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation and initial contact in the Amazon and Gran Chaco regions. The founding of the Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organisations, CIPACI, received support from IWGIA towards its running costs and the organisation of a verification mission on the situation of the Ayoreo communities of *Paraguay*, who are in a situation of voluntary isolation. During October, funding was provided to hold a regional meeting on health and peoples in isolation in Quito, *Ecuador*. This provided an opportunity to discuss ways of preventing the serious illnesses that inevitably arise when peoples living in isolation are contacted. This event was jointly organised with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Spanish development cooperation agency.

The violence that many indigenous communities experience is harshly reflected in *Colombia*, where the armed conflict and the war for control of the drugs trade have meant that indigenous peoples find themselves in the crossfire



Communication workshop. Cusco, Peru, 2007 - Photo: Jenneke Arens

between the different players. Little is heard about the situation in the Colombian Pacific, where Embera and Afro-Colombian communities are in a majority, and yet it is one of the regions suffering the most violence. Here, IWGIA is working with the Jenzera Group to support the organisational processes of Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities. In addition, the Indigenous Cooperation Centre, CECOIN, has been documenting the situation in Colombia, in particular the effects of the war on indigenous communities, and this work is being published.

Access to the *media* is an important demand of the indigenous movement. IWGIA is supporting a number of different initiatives in this regard. In October 2007, we co-organised the Second Latin American Seminar on Indigenous Communication, held in Mexico, at which communication strategies were discussed and experiences exchanged between different organisations from across the continent. At the same time, IWGIA is supporting *communication programmes* by means of publications, the Internet, radio

and video, through the Mapuche radio station Wallón de Chile, the indigenous youth communication team of Dourados, Brazil and the Intercultural Communication Service, Servindi, among other partners.

There are various *international spaces* to which indigenous peoples can turn once appeals to national bodies to enforce their rights have been exhausted. One such space is the Inter-American Human Rights System. IWGIA has been developing a small programme of support to enable organisations from Bolivia, Chile and Argentina to present and monitor their cases before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. These processes are long and costly, and generally require the assistance of institutions specialised in legal advice that have a presence in Washington, where the Commission is based. IWGIA considers it important that indigenous peoples should be able to be involved in international arenas, as this complements national processes and supports a strengthening of the indigenous organisations themselves. ○

ASIA

Summary of IWGIA's Asia Strategy

IWGIA has adopted a new regional strategy for Asia in 2005.

Its **thematic priorities** are:

- Self-organizing and Empowerment
- Self-determination and Constructive Agreements with the States
- Land and Resource Rights
- Policy Advocacy and Public Awareness Raising
- Publishing in local languages

The **geographical priorities** are:

Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand, India, Bangladesh, Laos

The current **key partners** are:

Indigenous partner organizations:

- Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP; regional alliance of indigenous peoples' organizations)
- Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA; Philippines)
- Partners of Community Organizations (PACOS Trust, Malaysia)
- Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand (IMPECT, Thailand)
- Bindrai Institute for Research, Study and Action (BIRSA; India)
- Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN, Indonesia)

Non-indigenous support NGOs:

- Anthropology Watch (Philippines)
- Global Association for People and Environment (GAPE, Laos)

2007 was a year of contradictory developments for the indigenous movement in Asia. Indigenous peoples' organizations were able to build on and reinforce previously achieved gains, and the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples towards the end of the year was celebrated as a major success, strengthening confidence and determination. However, there were also many sobering experiences, setbacks

and new developments that pose unprecedented challenges to indigenous communities throughout the continent. IWGIA has tried to consolidate its partnerships with indigenous organizations and support to ongoing initiatives, and to identify new developments and emerging issues, as well as the most constructive ways of engagement and support. A particular challenge in this respect was the limited financial resources for project work, which

forced IWGIA to be very elective in order to avoid spreading its efforts and resources too thinly.

One of the sobering experiences for the indigenous movement in **India** was the reluctance of the central and state governments to implement the Forest Rights Act, passed in December 2006. This was largely due to intensive campaigning against the law by environmentalists. In Jharkhand state, however, IWGIA's partners, the Jharkhand Save the Forest Movement and the Bindrai Institute for Research, Study and Action, did see a positive change within the Forest Department, which allowed them to engage positively with the government. The monitoring visit conducted by IWGIA in 2007 confirmed that the project was providing critical support to the emergence of a very vibrant and strong indigenous peoples' movement, reaffirming their rights over land and forests.

In 2007, the Ancestral Domain Support Program (ADSP) in the **Philippines** was in its eighth year of implementation. So far, the project has succeeded in helping indigenous communities in five areas to obtain a Certificates of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT), with four areas in the final stage of the process and another nine expected to be completed within the coming year. The fact that the titling of indigenous peoples' ancestral domains is now possible in the Philippine is in itself a major achievement. There are major obstacles, however, not least the state bureaucracy with its complicated and expensive procedures. And recent experiences have shown that possessing a CADT alone does not protect indigenous communities from further encroachment on their territories by outsiders.

In the Philippines, indigenous peoples' resistance to attempts on the part of vested interests such as the mining industry or agro-businesses to seize control over their

land has all too often been met with outright violence. In 2007, more indigenous leaders and other human and peoples' rights defenders were killed, and there is ample evidence that these killings are linked to the government's present security policy and interest in revitalizing the mining industry. The Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Watch, established with IWGIA's support, continued its work and investigated and reported on human rights violations, raised awareness on human rights and provided training for community leaders.

In **Thailand**, the Highland Peoples Taskforce (HPT) does similar work. In 2007, the project - partly supported by IWGIA - was in its first year of implementation. It has established a human rights documentation center, created a website and published reports in Thai and English on human rights violations committed against indigenous peoples. HPT is providing human rights training for indigenous leaders and local institutions, and legal assistance and paralegal training to indigenous human rights defenders. It has successfully established a network of contacts with national and international civil society and concerned government departments. The increasing number of human rights violations, especially the forced evictions of indigenous communities, is however posing an enormous challenge to the young organization, which does not have the human resources needed to address all cases reported to it.

Indigenous peoples in Asia have come to realize that the various climate change mitigation schemes may prove to be a bigger threat to indigenous communities than climate change itself. Increasing demand for biofuels, deforestation prevention schemes, carbon trading and carbon sinks are increasing the competition for control over land and forests on indigenous territories. In light of these developments,

projects focusing on land rights and organizational strengthening, which have been a priority for IWGIA in the region, are becoming even more relevant. Among such projects supported in 2007 by IWGIA were: the land rights campaign by PACOS in the **Malaysian state of Sabah**, which is a major target for oil-palm plantations; the pilot project on indigenous peoples' resource rights in southern **Laos**, where the government has leased land to foreign companies for plantations, the community organizers' training program of the newly formed Indigenous Community Support Organization (ICSO) in **Cambodia**, where alienation of indigenous communities' land and forest for agro-business and mining is continuing on an unprecedented scale.

The program in Cambodia was a result of the pilot phase of the **regional Indigenous Community Organizers' and Leaders' Training (ICOLT)** program implemented by the regional Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) alliance and partly supported by IWGIA. An evaluation of the ICOLT program in July 2007 showed that the program had indeed led to the empowerment of the communities that had sent their community organizers and leaders for the training. The two-year project had very tangible results, such as the successful opposition against encroachers in Cambodia and in Malaysia. AIPP has decided to continue with the ICOLT, in close cooperation with PACOS in Malaysia and the Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) in the Philippines, which are the two organizations acting as lead trainers. AIPP, which is a key strategic

partner of IWGIA, and thus also receives core funding, has over the past few years considerably broadened its field of engagement and emerged as a leading force of the indigenous movement in Asia.

Finally, two new initiatives are worth mentioning: In **Nepal**, whose government ratified ILO Convention 169 on the rights of indigenous peoples in 2007, the pending drafting of a new constitution offers indigenous peoples a historic opportunity to further reinforce the recognition of their rights. IWGIA has been asked to support an initiative aimed at strengthening the capacity of indigenous members of the upcoming constituent assembly. In **Bangladesh**, the 10-year anniversary of the signing of the Peace Accord in the Chittagong Hill Tracts provided a reason for reflection on the gains made so far. Unfortunately, there have been very few gains because the Peace Accord has not been properly implemented and the rights of indigenous peoples in the Chittagong Hill Tracts continue to be violated on a daily basis. IWGIA, the Dutch Organizing Committee of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Campaign (OCCHTC), Jumma Net in Japan and leading indigenous and non-indigenous human rights activists in Bangladesh have therefore decided to jointly launch the re-establishment of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission which, through its report in the early 1990s, has contributed considerably to raising international awareness around the situation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and putting pressure on the government to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict. ○



West-Kalimantan, Indonesia - Photo: Christian Erni

Rubber tapper. West-Kalimantan, Indonesia - Photo: Christian Erni



AFRICA

Summary of IWGIA's Africa Strategy

The IWGIA Africa program strategy was adopted in April 2004.

Its **thematic priorities** are:

- Human rights
- Land rights
- Indigenous women's rights
- Self-organization and empowerment

The **geographical priorities** are:

Eastern Africa (mainly Kenya, Tanzania), Central Africa (mainly Rwanda, Burundi, Republic of Congo), Southern Africa (e.g. Botswana)

The **current key partners** are:

Indigenous partner organizations:

- Mainyoto Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO, Kenya)
- Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT, Kenya)
- Community Research and Development Services (CORDS, Tanzania)
- Unissons-Nous pour la Promotion des Batwa (UNIPROBA, Burundi)
- La Communauté des Autochtones Rwandais (CAURWA, Rwanda)

Non-indigenous support NGOs:

- Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE, Kenya)
- Association Pour Les Droits de l'Homme et L'Univers Carceral (ADHUC, Republic of Congo)

The situation of indigenous peoples in Africa remains very precarious and the livelihoods, culture and future existence of indigenous peoples are threatened all over the African continent. No major developments or improvements took place in 2007, and constitutional and legal frameworks protecting the rights of indigenous peoples continue to be very weak if not almost non-

existent in Africa. One of the main threats to African indigenous peoples continues to be land dispossession caused by logging, conservation initiatives, encroachment of agriculture, individualization of tenure and state policies unfavourable to nomadic pastoralism. In 2007, IWGIA continued its support to indigenous and non-indigenous partner organizations in



San participating in preparatory workshop, Angola 2007 - Photo: Diana Vinding

terms of undertaking advocacy around the cause and basic rights of indigenous peoples and addressing the issue of land dispossession in particular. The focus of IWGIA's project support in 2007 continued to be on Kenya, while projects were also supported in Rwanda, Burundi, the Republic of Congo and Botswana.

In **Kenya**, land dispossession continues to be a major threat to the livelihoods and survival of indigenous peoples, and land rights advocacy thus continued to be the focus of IWGIA's support in 2007. IWGIA's main partner in this respect is the *Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO)* with whom IWGIA supported a second phase of a land rights programme in 2007. The main focus of this program is lobbying for policy reforms with regard to land matters and other key issues, capacity building of local communities to defend their land rights and legal action to challenge land dispossession. MPIDO has developed into a strong voice for pastoralists in Kenya, especially the Maasai, and their assistance is increasingly requested by pastoralist

communities in Kenya as well as in northern Tanzania.

Despite Kenya being a hard-line country, initially opposing the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, some of the positive developments reported in the IWGIA Annual Report 2006 continued into 2007. These included a new draft land policy, initiatives to include indigenous rights issues in the National Action Plan on Human Rights, and the development of an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework relating to indigenous peoples in western Kenya. In 2007, through support to the *Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE)*, IWGIA continued to support indigenous rights advocacy around the National Action Plan on Human Rights, seeking to ensure that the human rights of indigenous peoples are adequately integrated into the Action Plan.

Women in indigenous communities in Kenya suffer from a range of serious abuses. These include violence, forced marriages, economic deprivation, lack of participation in decision-making, lack of

access to education, etc. The situation is particularly serious in northern Kenya and, in 2007, IWGIA continued to provide support to a women's rights project being implemented by the *Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT)*, aimed at raising awareness and addressing cases of rights violations against women in the districts of Laikipia, Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit.

In **Burundi**, the government recognizes the marginalized situation of the indigenous Batwa population, and special representation of the Batwa is provided for in the Senate and Parliament. Burundi has been characterized by cycles of armed conflict between the two dominant ethnic groups, the Tutsis and the Hutus, and this has negatively affected the highly marginalized Batwa population, whose access to public office, education, health care, land and other fundamental rights remains well below the national average. In 2007, IWGIA continued its support to the Batwa organization *Unissons-Nous pour la Promotion des Batwa (UNIPROBA)* so that it could carry out a survey of the land rights situation of the Batwa people in Burundi as a basis for lobbying for a fairer distribution of land to the Batwa. The government of Burundi has shown a positive interest in the documentation generated by this project and a member of UNIPROBA has been invited to serve as a commissioner on the land commission that is dealing with land redistribution. It is hoped that, on the basis of the land survey and other related activities, the Batwa will benefit from the forthcoming land redistribution.

In **Rwanda**, the government demonstrated increased willingness throughout 2007 to address the serious problems that the Batwa population faces. Improved collaboration has been established between the government, the National Human Rights Commission and the main

Batwa organization in Rwanda *Communauté des Potiers du Rwanda (COPORWA)*, and the government recognizes that the Batwa constitute a highly marginalized and impoverished group. The government has initiated small health, education and housing programmes for the Batwa and they are showing an increased interest in collaborating with Batwa organizations. In 2007, IWGIA continued to support COPORWA with a radio project aimed at raising the awareness of the general population in Rwanda around the situation of the Batwa and creating dialogue.

The **Republic of Congo** is the first country in Africa to have initiated a process to draft a specific law for the protection of indigenous peoples' rights. The law was not adopted in 2007 but human rights organizations continued to lobby for its adoption. The government of the Republic of Congo was also the first government in Africa to host an international conference on indigenous peoples – thematically focussing on indigenous peoples in Central Africa. The conference took place in April 2007 and IWGIA supported the participation of a number of indigenous representatives at the conference. IWGIA furthermore widely distributed its thematic logging issue of the journal "Indigenous Affairs" at the conference. In 2007, IWGIA also continued its support to the *Association Pour Les Droits de l'Homme et l'Univers Carcéral (ADHUC)* with a project aimed at building the human rights monitoring capacity of the indigenous Pygmy population in the Republic of Congo. Despite notable progress in the Republic of Congo at an overall policy level, the Pygmy population still suffers from numerous human rights abuses, including slavery, and they need to be able to effectively document these and pursue their cases.

In **Botswana**, the ruling of the High Court in favour of the San on the Central

Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR) was a major landmark victory. The government of Botswana failed to implement this decision in 2007, however, and the former CKGR residents are still awaiting permission to return to the CKGR. In the aftermath of the CKGR case, in December 2007 the local San organization, the Kuru Family of Organizations, organized a San dance festival, San art exhibitions and seminars on the situation of the San in order to increase knowledge of San issues in Botswana. These events, which attracted the attention of quite a number of people, including the then Vice-President (and now President) of Botswana, were supported by IWGIA.

In 2007, IWGIA also focussed on facilitating advocacy work with African governments on the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peo-

ples, with regard to which the African group of governments had expressed strong reservations. One such activity was support to a team of indigenous representatives to visit governments in Central Africa. Another initiative was support to a group of African human rights experts to develop a written response to the main concerns raised by African governments and to subsequently visit a large number of African Permanent Missions in New York to undertake follow-up dialogue on the Declaration and the concerns of the African Group. These activities, combined with the work of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, positively contributed to the final adoption of the Declaration and the fact that most African states voted in its favour. ○

Visiting the Ngo indigenous community in The Republic of Congo, 2007 – Photo: Dina Berenstein



INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY

IWGIA's work within the international human rights advocacy programme is on a global scale, collaborating with indigenous peoples on all continents. Besides facilitating indigenous peoples' participation in relevant meetings of the United Nations and regional human rights bodies, support is also provided to efforts aimed at linking international-level indigenous rights advocacy to indigenous organizations' work at national or local level such that the achievements made on an international level can be utilized effectively at the grassroots and the international work can be informed by national and local realities.

Indigenous Participation in United Nations Meetings

In 2007, both through the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples and other programmes, IWGIA supported 47 indigenous representatives to participate in the following UN meetings dealing with indigenous issues: the 4th session of the UN Human Rights Council (HRC), the 6th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII), the 61st session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) and the 6th session of the HRC.

The participation of indigenous representatives in the various UN meetings dealing with indigenous issues is extremely important. Prior to the final adoption of the UN Declaration by the UNGA in September 2007, a number of countries - including a united group of African countries - were critical of the proposed Declaration text and managed to defer UNGA's planned adoption in November 2006 to allow for more consideration.



Photo: Christian Erni

UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, May 2007

For most of 2007, indigenous peoples and states supporting the UN Declaration engaged in intense dialogue with the African states in an attempt to clarify the doubts, and promote the adoption of the UN Declaration. Without this intensive lobbying work carried out by indigenous peoples, the UN Declaration might not have been adopted.

Another indication of the importance of the active participation and lobbying work of indigenous representatives in the UN meetings was the HRC's decision to establish an expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples, which will provide the Council with thematic expertise on this issue. Since the establishment of the HRC in 2006, indigenous representatives have campaigned vigorously to ensure that the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples is given appropriate consideration by the HRC.

Practically all indigenous representatives thus participated vigorously in the different UN meetings. Besides some very visible results, such as the adoption of the UN Declaration and the establishment of an expert mechanism under the HRC, this active participation in the meetings was reflected in the high number of oral and

written statements presented by the representatives supported. They were also very active in the internal meetings of the indigenous movement, and many of these indigenous representatives played a leading and coordinating role in the indigenous caucuses during the sessions. Many of them were, furthermore, directly involved in the organization of parallel workshops during the sessions.

Lobbying for the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (the UN Declaration)

Given the decision of the UN General Assembly's Third Committee in November 2006 to defer adoption of the UN Declaration, IWGIA was one of the very few NGOs that was firmly committed to supporting indigenous representatives' efforts throughout much of 2007 to lobby for its adoption by the UN General Assembly in September 2007. In January 2006, the indigenous international caucus appointed regional coordinators to develop and promote lobbying initiatives for the adoption of the Declaration. A steering group consisting of the regional coordinators undertook to monitor progress and address problem areas as needed. The Chairperson of the International Indigenous Caucus was based in New York until the UN Declaration was adopted. The Chairperson, along with the regional coordinators, undertook systematic lobbying of country missions to the UN with a view to convincing them to take a favourable stance towards the UN Declaration. They also initiated and supported various campaigns and lobbying efforts to encourage the adoption of the UN Declaration. Of most prominence was the lobbying undertaken with the African states. A key instrument used in these lobbying efforts was the report of the African Commission's Working

Group of Experts on Indigenous Populations/Communities. Indigenous representatives and African experts used this report and the advisory opinion on the Declaration produced by the African Commission to reveal the inconsistencies of African missions in New York in opposing the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and to promote its final adoption without further delay.

Fortunately, the intensive lobbying efforts proved successful and, on 13 September 2007, the UNGA adopted the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Local initiatives

IWGIA increasingly focuses on linking its international human rights work with local human rights initiatives. In 2007, activities aimed at strengthening efforts to link international-level indigenous rights advocacy to indigenous organizations' work at the national or local level gave special priority to activities related to the work of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous People, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Among these were the Special Rapporteur's follow-up mission to the Philippines, the Special Rapporteur's consultation seminar with indigenous peoples of Asia, the Asia Regional Conference on Indigenous Peoples and Communal Land and the Shadow Report on Racism against Indigenous Peoples in India. More information about these activities can be found in the regional chapters.

IWGIA is also extensively involved in the work of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, which you can read more about in the Africa section. ○

IWGIA's Annual Collection (Landsindsamling) takes place only in Denmark and is a way of informing Danish society about specific issues of importance to indigenous peoples. The 2007-2008 collection began on International Human Rights Day and, to promote the Annual Collection, 25,000 post cards were distributed in 400 places around Denmark in the week around December 10.

The focus of this year's Annual Collection was a celebration of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2007. The Declaration is particularly important because it recognises the specific rights of indigenous peoples, who suffer some of the worst forms of human rights abuses known.

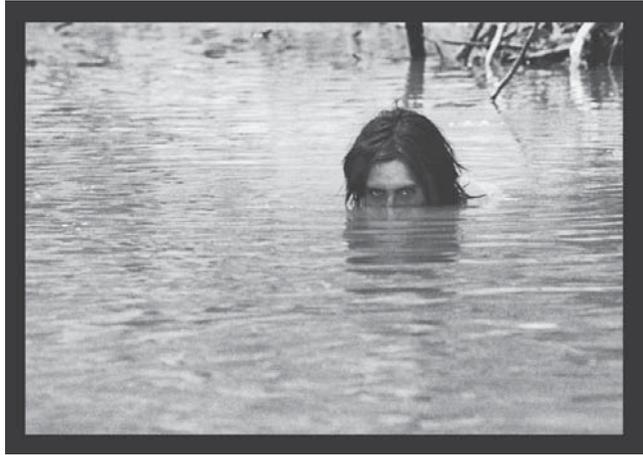


Photo: Pablo Lasansky

Indigenous Peoples around the world are treated as if they did not exist on a daily basis. IWGIA helps them to be seen and heard so that they can demand fair and dignified treatment.

While IWGIA will continue supporting indigenous peoples to advocate for recognition of their rights, particular focus in the years ahead will be on the implementation of the Declaration at national level. Through the Annual Collection 2007/2008, we have asked for contributions to this important work. ○

MEMBERSHIP

IWGIA's membership consists of researchers, activists, students and others from around the world with an interest in indigenous peoples' issues. Through our members, we wish to create a strong network of people dedicated to issues relevant to indigenous peoples. For IWGIA, membership is an important sign of sup-

port of our work, both politically and economically.

IWGIA's Annual Forum was in 2007 postponed to February 2008, in order to coincide with a conference on indigenous peoples and climate change. ○

LOCAL GROUPS

IWGIA's local groups consist of a group of members working on a voluntary basis, for example in areas of lobbying, publications, film festivals and educating on indigenous issues. The local groups do an important job in spreading awareness about indigenous peoples and IWGIA. In 2007, four local groups were active.

IWGIA Gothenburg

IWGIA Gothenburg has been providing support to cultural projects in Bolivia and Guatemala, and these have proved very successful. In Bolivia, IWGIA Gothenburg co-financed a conference in which several minor organizations were brought together to discuss the current situation of Bolivia's indigenous peoples. Members of IWGIA Gothenburg have established an Indigenous Studies Initiative within the structure of the School of Global Studies in Gothenburg, and this functions as a forum for discussions on topics related to indigenous peoples. The aim is to expand into a full-scale inter-disciplinary research group integrated into the School of Global Studies in the coming years. In addition to this, members of IWGIA Gothenburg were involved in forming the Nordic Network for Amerindian Studies in Copenhagen.

IWGIA Zurich

In mid-2007, IWGIA Zurich took an initiative to motivate new and old members to join the group and become more active again. In order to retain current members and attract more students, IWGIA Zurich has begun to collaborate closely with two other student-based organizations linked to the Institute of Social Anthropology in Zurich, and they are currently organizing an information event to inform a wide audience of students about the organiza-

tions' activities. Members also began drafting a student support program, which aims to support students working on indigenous peoples' issues.

IWGIA Oslo

Throughout 2007, IWGIA Oslo carried out various activities including a book launch for *The Indigenous World 2007* together with the Sami House, the screening of a documentary on the Akie-people in Tanzania at the University of Oslo, and the organising of a petition for a campaign to put pressure on the authorities of Congo Brazzaville to pass a law guaranteeing indigenous peoples' rights in that country. IWGIA Oslo also continued publishing news about indigenous peoples' issues on their news board and on their website (www.sosialntropologi.org/iwgia-oslo).

IWGIA France / GITPA

GITPA's e-newsletter was launched in 2007, and three e-newsletters have been sent to 500 French-speaking indigenous organisations and experts on indigenous issues. Two issues of *Questions Autochtones* (Indigenous Affairs) were published and GITPA has been actively involved in the distribution of the report of the African Commission on Indigenous Peoples' Human Rights to all French embassies in Africa. Work is also progressing on finalizing the interactive DVD from the Congress for the French-Speaking Indigenous Peoples Network held in Agadir, Morocco in 2006. Finally, GITPA has been actively supporting the coalition of French-speaking indigenous peoples (CAF) to obtain official registration in Canada and to prepare for the second CAF congress, which will take place in Quebec in 2008. ○

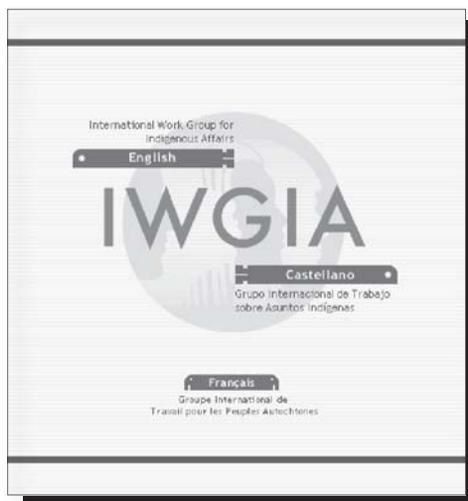
IWGIA ONLINE

IWGIA's *website*, in English, Spanish and French (coordinated by IWGIA's local group in France), has developed substantially over the years and now plays a crucial role in disseminating relevant information to people who are working to promote indigenous rights. It contains a vast amount of information on indigenous issues, international processes relating to indigenous peoples, news and events from the indigenous world, etc. It also gives interested people an insight into what IWGIA is, how the organisation started and how it operates. New members can sign up through the website and our new publications are presented, along with information on how to order them. The number of visitors in 2007 increased by 78%.

IWGIA publishes an electronic *newsletter* providing news and updates from the indigenous world, and covering new publications and new developments on IWGIA's website. During 2007, six newsletters were sent to more than 1,400 people each. One of the newsletters was on our latest publications.

A number of IWGIA's publications have been made available as a download, including the yearly publication *The Indigenous World* and the journal *Indigenous Affairs*. On the Spanish website, back copies of *Indigenous Affairs* since 1981 have been scanned and are available to download. On the English website, all issues since 1996 can now be downloaded as well as all Annual Reports and African Commission reports.

In 2007, IWGIA started to join different *online communities* in an attempt to reach out to a broader audience and to use some of the tools for sharing, communicating and spreading the information contained



in our publications, as well as our photos and videos. The tools we have decided to use for this are Flickr, Facebook and YouTube. You can also find most of our publications through Google Book Search and LibraryThing.

IWGIA's *photo archive* contains more than 18,000 photos from all over the world and is continuously being updated and expanded. More than 1,100 pictures from IWGIA's photo archive were made available on Flickr.com in 2007: www.flickr.com/photos/iwgia. Flickr.com is an online photo management and sharing application. ○

PUBLICATIONS

Supporting indigenous organizations' advocacy by publishing documentation and analysis on indigenous peoples' situation has always been a cornerstone of IWGIA's work. Through our publications, IWGIA has contributed to making indigenous peoples' situation and aspirations more visible, and to generating debate on abuses of indigenous peoples' human rights, as well as to formulating inputs to new national and international policies and programmes aimed at promoting or recovering their rights.

Our publications play a crucial role in terms of cooperation with indigenous partner organizations. Presenting documentation and analysis of indigenous peoples' experiences elsewhere in the world (Indigenous World, Indigenous Affairs and books), and introducing complex issues (manuals), the publications contribute to awareness raising and empowerment processes in our indigenous partner organizations. At the same time, our publications serve as lobby tools that our partners use in their own work locally and nationally. Most of our publications are thus closely linked with our other forms of cooperation with indigenous partner organizations.

The majority of IWGIA's publications are in English and Spanish. However, in 2007, IWGIA has also published in French, Hindi, and Portuguese.

IWGIA's publications are published on a not-for-profit basis. All subscriptions to our publications form a direct contribution, enabling IWGIA to continue our analysis and documentation work on the situation of the world's indigenous peoples. IWGIA's books are distributed worldwide by ourselves and by professional distributors in North America, the United Kingdom and Malaysia.

PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH

LANGUAGE OF THE LAND

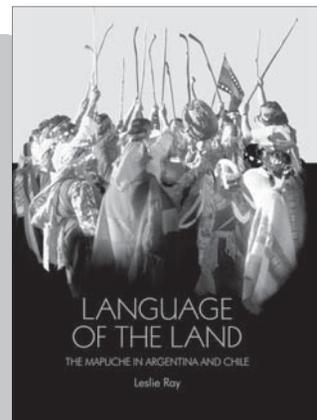
THE MAPUCHE IN ARGENTINA AND CHILE

This is the first book in English to examine the contemporary Mapuche: their culture, their struggle for autonomy within the modern-day nation state, their religion, language and distinct identity. Leslie Ray looks back over the history of relations between the Mapuche and the Argentine and Chilean states, and examines issues of ethnicity, biodiversity and bio-piracy in Mapuche lands today, their struggle for rights over natural resources, and the impact of tourism and neoliberalism.

IWGIA 2007

IWGIA Document no. 119 - 292 pages

ISBN 9788791563379 - ISSN 0105-4503



Leslie Ray

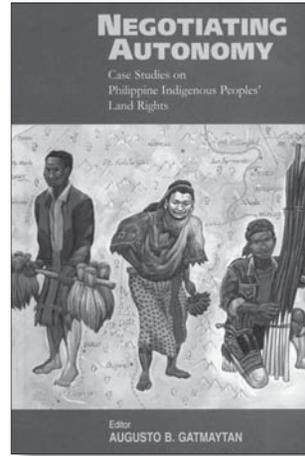
NEGOTIATING AUTONOMY

CASE STUDIES ON PHILIPPINE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' LAND RIGHTS

This book is based on presentations made at the 2005 National Conference on Indigenous Peoples' Land Rights held in Quezon City, the Philippines. At its core are four case studies of indigenous groups from various parts of the country; the Kankana-ey and Bago of the northern Cordilleras, the Buhid Mangyans of Mindoro, and the Subanon and Matigsalug of Mindanao. Each one describes an indigenous group's experiences, as it seeks to protect its lands and resources from external threats using, among other things, the ancestral domain titling procedures of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997. The book contributes to the timely and much-needed assessment of the IPRA ten years after its promulgation, and serves as a starting point for discussions on indigenous peoples' rights vis-à-vis the state in the Philippines, and in Southeast Asia.

IWGIA 2007

IWGIA Document no. 114 - 236 pages
ISBN 9788791563225 - ISSN 0105-4503

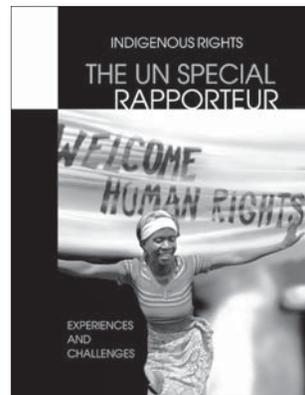


Augusto B. Gatmaytan (ed.)

INDIGENOUS RIGHTS - THE UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR

EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES

This publication is a result of the dialogue from the International Expert Seminar on Best Practices for the Implementation of the Recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples. It looks at the Special Rapporteur mechanism, its function, and what has been achieved so far. The publication gives recommendations on best practices to the Human Rights Council and to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on how to strengthen the mechanism and, finally, to the UN system in general. Recommendations are also aimed at indigenous peoples and their organizations so that they can collaborate more effectively with the Special Rapporteur mechanism and draw more benefits from it.



Jennifer Preston, Diana Vinding,
Lola García-Alix and Marie Léger (eds.)

Rights & Democracy, Canadian Friends Service Committee and IWGIA - 2007

IWGIA Document no. 118 - 57 pages
ISBN 9788791563270

PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH

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

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION VISIT TO THE REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI, MARCH-APRIL 2005

RAPPORT DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL DE LA COMMISSION AFRICAINE SUR LES POPULATIONS/ COMMUNAUTES AUTOCHTONES

VISITE DE RECHERCHE ET D'INFORMATION EN REPUBLIQUE DU BURUNDI, MARS-AVRIL 2005

In March-April 2005, the African Commission's Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities undertook a research and information visit to the Republic of Burundi. The report from the visit gives an account of meetings held with government authorities, civil society organizations, indigenous communities and other stakeholders, it describes the situation of the indigenous populations in the Republic of Burundi and it makes recommendations to the government, civil society organizations and the international community. The report is published in both English and French.

ACHPR & IWGIA - 2007

English version: 35 pages - French version: 40 pages
ISBN 9788791563300



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

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION VISIT TO THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO, SEPTEMBER 2005

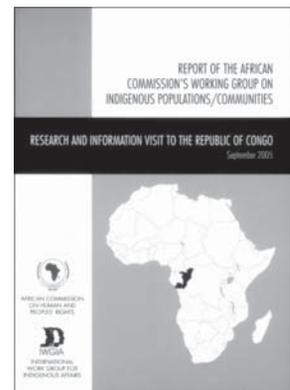
RAPPORT DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL DE LA COMMISSION AFRICAINE SUR LES POPULATIONS/ COMMUNAUTES AUTOCHTONES

VISITE DE RECHERCHE ET D'INFORMATION EN REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO, SEPTEMBRE 2005

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ACHPR & IWGIA - 2007

English version: 38 pages - French version: 40 pages
ISBN 9788791563317



PUBLICATIONS IN FRENCH

COLLECTION QUESTIONS AUTOCHTONES

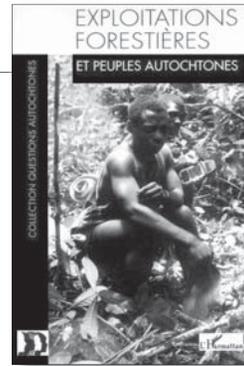
PEUPLES AUTOCHTONES D'AFRIQUE ET OBJECTIFS DE MILLÉNAIRE

Peuples Autochtones d'Afrique et Objectifs du Millénaire est la traduction du No 1/06 de *Indigenous Affairs*, la revue de l'IWGIA.

GITPA & IWGIA France - 2007

131 pages

ISBN 978-2-296-03254-5



COLLECTION QUESTIONS AUTOCHTONES

EXPLOITATIONS FORESTIÈRES ET PEUPLES AUTOCHTONES

Exploitations Forestières et Peuples Autochtones est la traduction du No 4/06 de *Indigenous Affairs*, la revue de l'IWGIA.

GITPA & IWGIA France - 2007

170 pages

ISBN 9782296044968



LES DROITS DES PEUPLES AUTOCHTONES - LE RAPPORTEUR SPECIAL DES NATIONS UNIES

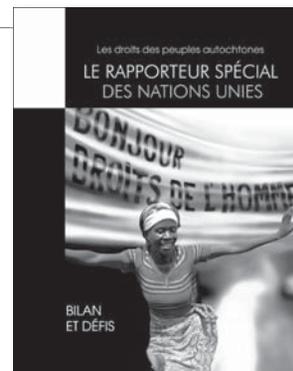
BILAN ET DEFIS

Le Rapporteur Spécial des Nations Unies. Les Droits des Peuples Autochtones. Bilan et Défis. Jennifer Preston, Diana Vinding, Lola García-Alix et Marie Léger (eds.) This is the French version of The UN Special Rapporteur Indigenous Peoples Rights - Experiences and Challenges. Cette publication est le résultat des travaux de Séminaire international d'experts sur les meilleures pratiques pour la mise en oeuvre des recommandations du Rapporteur spécial de l'ONU sur la situation des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales des populations autochtones.

Droits et Démocratie, Secours Quaker Canadien & IWGIA - 2007

57 pages

ISBN 9782922084924



Jennifer Preston, Diana Vinding, Lola García-Alix and Marie Léger (eds.)

PUBLICATIONS IN SPANISH

DERECHOS INDIGENAS - ONU - EL RELATOR ESPECIAL

EXPERIENCIAS Y DESAFIOS

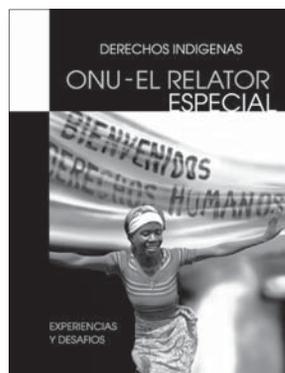
Esta es la versión española de la The UN Special Rapporteur Indigenous Peoples Rights – Experiences and Challenges. El objetivo de esta publicación es examinar el mecanismo y funcionamiento del Relator Especial, así como los resultados obtenidos hasta la fecha.

El libro brinda recomendaciones para un ejercicio más eficiente –tanto al Consejo de Derechos Humanos y la Oficina del Alto Comisionado para los Derechos Humanos como al sistema de la ONU en general– con el objetivo de fortalecer el mecanismo del Relator Especial. Las recomendaciones están destinadas también a los pueblos indígenas y sus organizaciones, con el objetivo de que puedan colaborar más eficientemente con el funcionamiento del sistema del Relator Especial y obtener así los mejores resultados.

Centro Internacional de Derechos Humanos y Desarrollo Democrático, Canadian Friends Service Committee (Quakers) & IWGIA, 2007

57 páginas

ISBN: 9788791563386



Jennifer Preston, Diana Vinding, Lola García-Alix and Marie Léger (eds.)

MARCANDO TERRITORIO

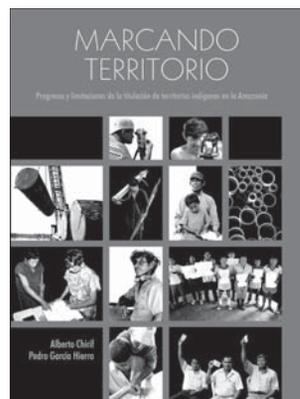
PROGRESOS Y LIMITACIONES DE LA TITULACION DE TERRITORIOS INDIGENAS EN LA AMAZONIA

Este es un libro de avanzada. Tremendamente innovador. Se plantea el desafío de analizar la problemática de los territorios indígenas dejando de lado ideas que hoy en día se han vuelto parte del sentido común. Se aparta de los caminos trillados. Y se atreve a poner de cabeza la problemática de la territorialidad indígena de modo de poder enfocarla desde una perspectiva totalmente nueva.

IWGIA 2007

344 páginas

ISBN: 97-88791563393



Alberto Chirif y
Pedro García Hierro

LA OTRA PALABRA

MUJERES Y VIOLENCIA EN CHIAPAS, ANTES Y DESPUES DE ACTEAL

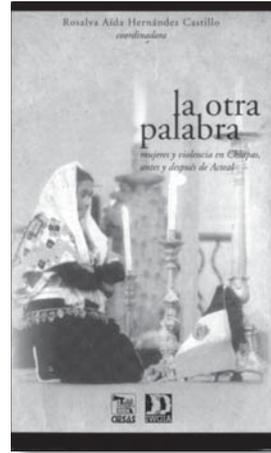
Esta es la segunda edición de la traducción del documento de IWGIA en inglés "The other word: Women and Violence in Chiapas Before and After Acteal" que fue publicado en 2001. Este libro describe la masacre que tuvo lugar en Chiapas, México el 28 de diciembre de 1997, donde 45 hombres, mujeres y niños fueron asesinados brutalmente por grupos paramilitares en la comunidad troztzil de Acteal, municipio de San Pedro Chenalhó. Este libro guarda los testimonios de los y las sobrevivientes de una de las masacres más sangrientas en la historia reciente de Chiapas.

CIESAS & IWGIA - 2007

176 páginas

ISBN 978-968-496-651-2

1ª edición, 1998 - 2ª edición, 2007



Rosalva Aída Hernández Castillo (ed)

PUEBLOS INDIGENAS EN AISLAMIENTO VOLUNTARIO Y CONTACTO INICIAL EN LA AMAZONIA Y EL GRAN CHACO

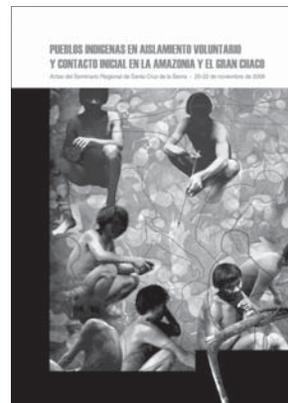
ACTAS DEL SEMINARIO REGIONAL DE SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA - 20-22 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2006

Este libro también se puede leer en portugués: Povos Indígenas em Isolamento Voluntário ou em Contato Inicial na Amazônia e no Gran Chaco. El presente volumen recoge las presentaciones realizadas durante el "Seminario Regional sobre Pueblos Indígenas Aislados y en Contacto Inicial de la Amazonía y el Gran Chaco", que tuvo lugar en Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia), del 20 al 22 de noviembre de 2006. Con la celebración de este seminario, la publicación de sus actas y el diálogo que se llevó a cabo entre las organizaciones indígenas, expertos y las administraciones nacionales, plasmado en el "Llamamiento de Santa Cruz de la Sierra", se espera progresar en el reconocimiento y protección de los derechos de estos pueblos. En el seminario participaron representantes indígenas, expertos independientes, autoridades gubernamentales e instituciones internacionales de los siete países con pueblos en aislamiento y contacto inicial.

IWGIA 2007

388 pages

ISBN 9788791563355

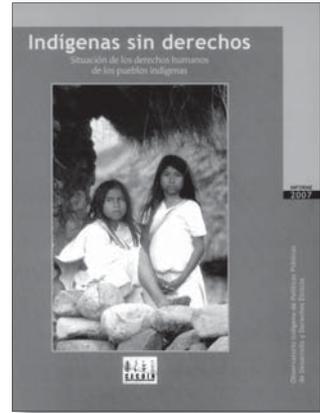


Alejandro Parellada (ed)
Prólogo de
Rodolfo Stavenhagen

INDIGENAS SIN DERECHOS

SITUACION DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS DE LOS PUEBLOS INDIGENAS

Este informe, *Indígenas sin derechos*, es una aproximación a la situación de los derechos humanos de los pueblos indígenas de Colombia, especialmente los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales del año 2007. Desde una posición que entiende que los derechos humanos de los pueblos indígenas son derechos colectivos, se hace un análisis histórico-académico de las políticas públicas administrativas para estos pueblos. Así mismo, se presenta la situación de tres derechos fundamentales –al territorio, a la salud y a la educación– ilustrados con tres casos documentados.



CECOIN & IWGIA - 2007

367 pages

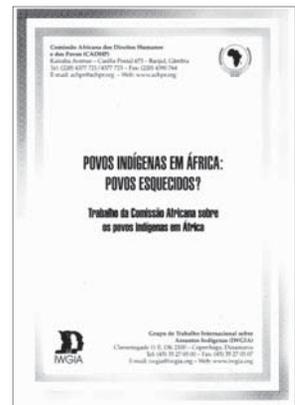
ISBN 978-958-95-1434-4

PUBLICATIONS IN PORTUGUESE

POVOS INDIGENAS EM AFRICA: POVOS ESQUECIDOS?

TRABALHO DA COMISSÃO AFRICANA SOBRE OS POVOS INDIGENAS EM AFRICA

This is a summary report of the Report of the African Commission's Working Group of Experts on Indigenous Populations/Communities in Portuguese.



IWGIA & ACHPR - 2007

33 pages

ISBN 9788791563416

NOSSOS OLHARES

A book of photographs, taken by indigenous youth from Dourados, Matto Grosso do Sul, Brazil.

Libro de fotografía de los jóvenes indígenas de la Reserva de Dourados de Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil.

IWGIA 2007

111 páginas a color / pages in color



PUBLICATIONS IN HINDI

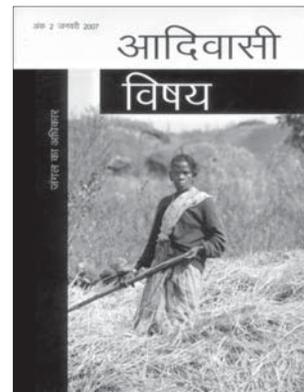
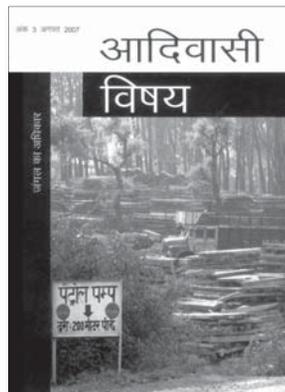
INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS IN HINDI

In 2007, two issues of Indigenous Affairs were published in Hindi. One issue was an open issue and the second issue focused on logging. The articles are not directly translated from the English Indigenous Affairs, but a collection of extracted articles translated to Hindi by B.I.R.S.A. (Bindrai Institute for Research Study & Action).

IWGIA 2007

344 páginas

ISBN: 97-88791563393



THE INDIGENOUS WORLD - EL MUNDO INDIGENA 2007

This yearbook contains a most comprehensive update on the current situation of indigenous peoples and their human rights, and provides an overview of the most important developments in international and regional processes during 2006. Over 60 indigenous and non-indigenous scholars and activists provide their insight and knowledge to the book with:

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

The Indigenous World 2007 is an essential source of information and indispensable tool for those who need to be informed about the most recent issues and developments that have impacted on indigenous peoples worldwide. It is published in English and Spanish.

Book launches

In 2007, IWGIA organised several book launches and promoted its Yearbook through different channels.

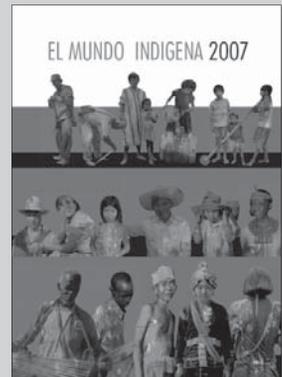
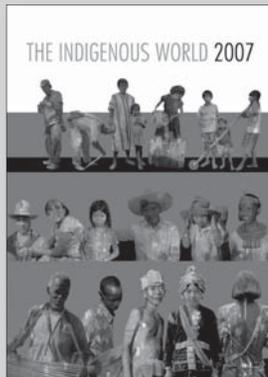
The book was first launched at a side event of the meeting of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York in May. This book launch takes place every year and marks the official release of *The Indigenous World / El Mundo Indigena*. The 2007 launch focused particularly on the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (which was later adopted by the General Assembly) and three guest speakers presented papers on the issue.

Further book launches took place in:

- Denmark (Copenhagen), in cooperation with the bookstore Tranquebar.
- Argentina (Buenos Aires and Salta), together with the Center for Legal and Social Studies, CELS.
- Peru (Lima), together with the indigenous information service, Servindi.
- Bolivia (Santa Cruz and La Paz), together with the Centre for Legal and Social Studies, CEJIS.

The book is distributed widely and free of charge within IWGIA's network, as well as through the Internet where it can be downloaded from our website.

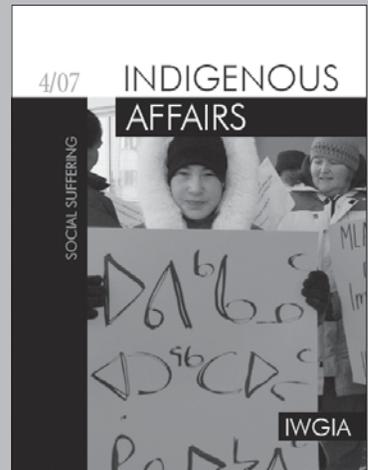
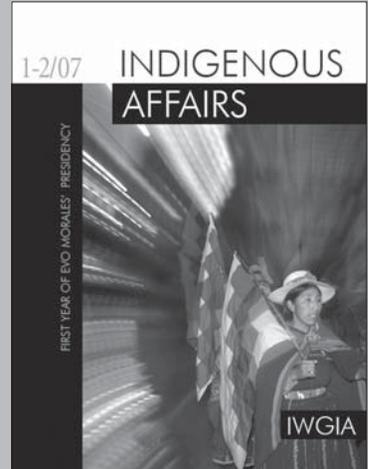
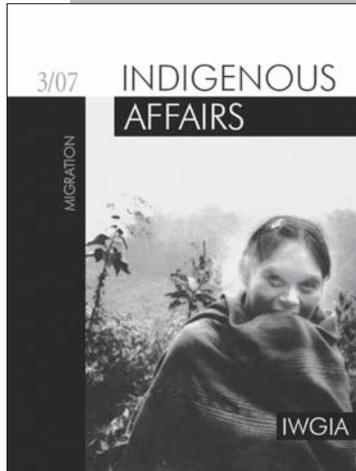
IWGIA 2007
(English, 594 pages)
ISBN 9788791563232
ISSN 1024-0217
(español, 632 páginas)
ISBN 8791563194
ISSN 1024-4573



INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS

IWGIA'S QUARTERLY JOURNAL

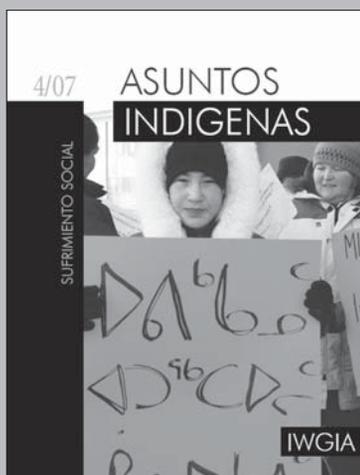
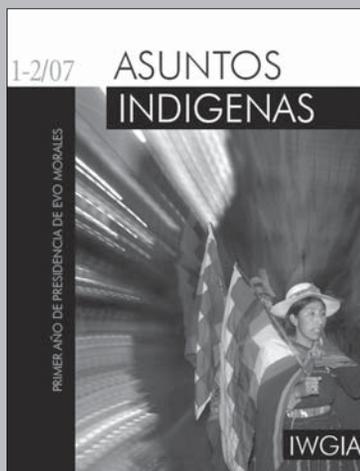
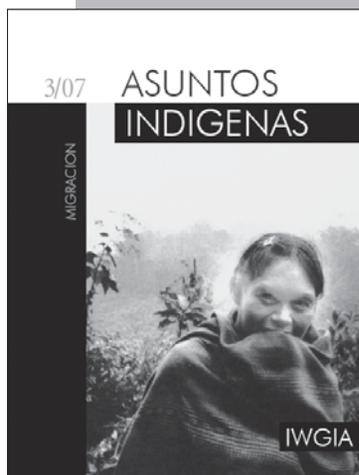
IWGIA's quarterly journal is thematically focussed on indigenous issues and is written by indigenous and non-indigenous experts, scholars and activists.



THEMES 2007

- 1-2/2007 First year of Evo Morales' presidency
- 3/2007 Migration
- 4/2007 Social suffering

ASUNTOS INDIGENAS



TEMAS 2007

- 1-2/2007 Primer año de presidencia de Evo Morales
- 3/2007 Migración
- 4/2007 Sufrimiento social

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

Profit and Loss Report 2007 (DKK)

note

1
2

	2007	2006
Receipts		
Core Funding	6.186.052	5.254.199
Other income	468.330	564.629
Total receipts	6.654.382	5.818.828
Expenditure		
Projects and Programs		
Expenditure, co-financing with EU-Program, Artic projects etc.	(327.715)	(109.591)
	6.326.667	5.709.237
Publications		
Publication expenditure, net.....	(671.243)	(306.421)
	5.655.424	5.402.817
Capacity expenditure		
Meetings and conferences.....	(234.771)	(390.063)
Staff expenditure	(6.873.484)	(7.113.502)
Secretariat expenditure.....	(2.211.730)	(1.819.620)
Implementation funds from projects and programs.....	3.926.070	4.571.492
Carried forward to next year.....	261.510	651.125
Received Project and Program Subsidies and Grants 2007		
Total subsidies and grants.....	20.922.990	23.458.641
Expenditures		
The Danish Foreign Ministry, DANIDA	15.306.123	15.030.591
The European Commission, HMR.....	1.011.683	2.132.564
The Norwegian Foreign Ministry, NORAD	2.434.008	2.362.970
The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SIDA	1.292.044	1.281.898
The Finnish Foreign Ministry.....	446.664	707.872
The Danish Foreign Ministry, East support 2004-06.....	0	1.823.293
Danida, East Support, start 2006.....	1.409.928	0
Danida, ACHPR-support.....	1.074.980	1.436.373
Canadian Embassy.....	0	55.000
Landmarks in Brazil	0	371.489
Solhvervsfonden.....	26.460	0
Instituto de Promocion de Estudio Spain.....	11.659	121.536
AECI, Spain - ACHPR - Brazzaville	297.476	0
Danida Short-term, Bangladesh.....	169.940	0
Total expenditures Projects and Programs	23.480.965	25.323.585

Balance Sheet 31 December 2007 (DKK)

Assets	2007	2006
Fixed Assets		
Deposits	8.794	6.293
Shares, Sydbank	10.884	13.440
Total Fixed Assets	19.677	19.733
Current Assets		
Outstanding Accounts		
Outstanding amounts from subscription sales, etc.....	67.438	40.664
Account between IWGIA and DANIDA	0	0
Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund	80.823	181.519
Other amounts outstanding	133.977	91.655
Prepaid for publications 2007.....	0	0
Total Outstanding Accounts	282.238	313.838
Liquid Assets		
Liquid assets	3.060.557	1.819.966
Andrew's Fund.....	0	50.083
Total Liquid Assets	3.060.557	1.870.049
Programs and Projects		
Prepaid for projects 2007.....	0	0
Deposits at project accounts	2.358.469	4.893.724
Total Programs and Projects	2.358.469	4.893.724
Total Current Assets	5.701.265	7.077.611
Total Assets	5.720.942	7.097.344
Liabilities		
Equity Capital		
Capital account as at January 1, 2007	2.652.066	2.000.941
Carried forward from "Profit and Loss Account"	261.510	651.125
Equity Capital as at 31 December 2006	2.913.575	2.652.066
Debt		
Account between IWGIA and DANIDA	159.538	50.877
Account between IWGIA and the Human Rights Fund	0	0
Accrued expenses.....	1.114.296	278.943
Holiday pay	747.500	757.500
Andrew's Fund.....	0	48.409
Total Debt	2.021.334	1.135.730
Activities carried forward to next year	786.032	3.309.549
Total Liabilities	5.720.942	7.097.344

Notes to the Annual Accounts (DKK)

Note 1

General Subsidies

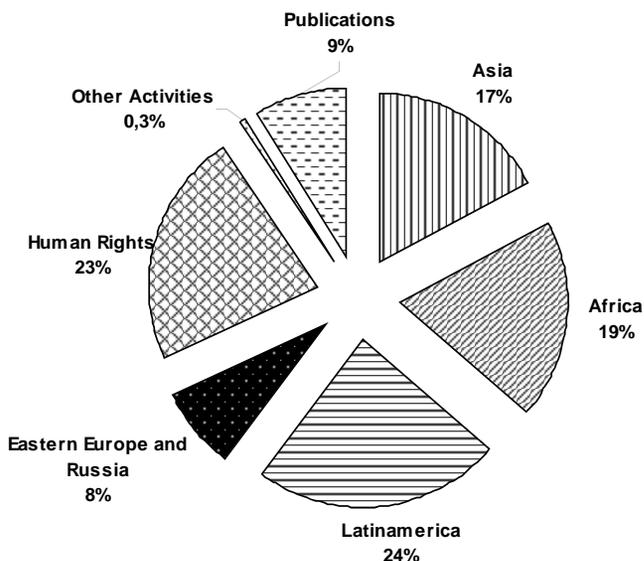
The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DANIDA	2.460.000	2.460.000
The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NORAD	2.434.008	1.512.301
The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SIDA	1.292.044	1.281.898
Total General Subsidies	6.186.052	5.254.199

Note 2

Other Receipts

National numbers game subsidies (Lotto)	76.118	80.219
Subscriptions and sale to non-subscribers	246.693	244.183
Private contributions	46.762	46.627
Miscellaneous receipts	32.092	146.381
Interest accrued	66.664	47.219
Total Other Receipts	468.330	564.629

Regional distribution of Programmes



CHALLENGES AND FUTURE PLANS

The adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) on 13 September 2007 is a milestone in the history of indigenous peoples' struggles for their rights and recognition at international level. The Declaration process has been a long, complex and arduous one that IWGIA has given particular priority to for many years. The adoption of this long-awaited human rights instrument on the part of the General Assembly is a great collective achievement, and the real challenge now lies in its practical implementation. In the future, IWGIA will give high priority to supporting activities aimed at implementing the UN Declaration and preparing for its transformation into a valuable instrument of negotiation between governments and indigenous peoples.

Also on an international level, in December 2006, the UN Human Rights Council decided to establish an "Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples". The new expert mechanism will assist the Human Rights Council in implementing its mandate by providing thematic expertise and making proposals to the Council pertaining to the rights of indigenous peoples. IWGIA sees the establishment of the expert mechanism as another major step forward in the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' human rights.

Furthermore, the creation of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a significant innovation of the Human Rights Council. This new human rights mechanism provides a great opportunity for indigenous peoples to increase the scrutiny of states' human rights records in general, and monitor the implementation of indigenous peoples' rights instruments

in particular. For IWGIA, it is crucial that the UPR should comprehensively address indigenous peoples' rights based on the spirit and substance of the UN Declaration. The challenge remains as to how indigenous peoples can make effective contribution and make sure that their human rights situation is considered in the UPR reports. In the years to come IWGIA will therefore give special priority to supporting indigenous peoples' efforts to actively use the UPR process.

Given developments in the international human rights field and the establishment of the new mechanisms, IWGIA will review its work priorities with regard to international advocacy work and adjust its strategy and approach to the new realities.

In 2008, a number of activities will commemorate IWGIA's 40th anniversary. We expect to arrange a special meeting in fall 2008 and use this occasion to launch a number of books, produce a special issue of Indigenous Affairs and organise an event with indigenous guests to consider the future challenges facing the indigenous movement.

One of the challenges that IWGIA's board and secretariat discussed throughout 2007 was climate change. To indigenous peoples, climate change is not simply a matter of physical changes in the environments in which they live. Climate change adds to already existing vulnerabilities and challenges, including political and economic marginalization, land and resource encroachment, human rights violations and discrimination. Sadly, in many parts of the indigenous world, the various programmes initiated by states, multilateral organisations and bilateral donor agencies seeking to mitigate cli-

mate change have an even more negative impact on indigenous communities than is expected from climate change itself. The potential threat of climate change to their livelihoods, and for many communities their very existence, is aggravated by various legal and institutional barriers that affect their ability to cope with these challenges. Climate change has thus become a major human rights issue for indigenous peoples. IWGIA is exploring the possibilities of supporting indigenous peoples in facing these challenges. IWGIA has already entered into partnership with the Danish government and indigenous organisations in preparing for and ensuring indigenous peoples' active participation in the 15th Conference of Parties, which will be held in Copenhagen in 2009. A first step in this was to organise a conference on indigenous peoples and climate change, also in Copenhagen.

Despite some progress on indigenous peoples' rights in Africa, the issue still remains challenging on this continent. It was, however, a very positive sign that the vast majority of African states voted in favour of adopting the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) continues to be one of the major human rights platforms in Africa for the protection and promotion of indigenous peoples' rights and, in the coming years, IWGIA will continue to support the ACHPR's efforts. Despite challenges, some progress can be noted in a number of African countries and IWGIA will continue to support the work of local organisations, focusing on East and Central Africa.

In Asia, indigenous peoples face the same general challenges as their brothers and sisters in Africa: state governments are not willing to recognize the existence of indigenous peoples in their countries. While all Asian countries, with the excep-

tion of Bangladesh, voted in favour of the UNDRIP, few officially recognize or have legislation protecting indigenous peoples' rights. Indigenous peoples' discussions on advocacy strategies for implementing the UNDRIP in Asia therefore have to focus on this very basic issue.

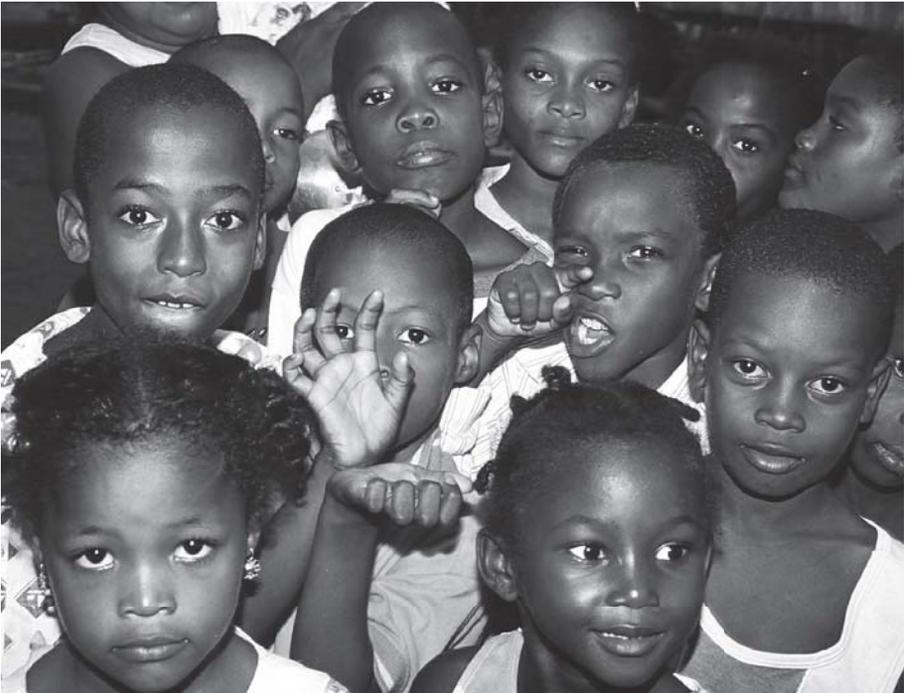
Since Asian economies are still among the fastest growing in the world, the rapidly increasing demand for natural resources and energy in the region has enormous impacts on indigenous communities. Some Asian countries have also become prime targets for climate change mitigation schemes, which lead to an even faster alienation of indigenous peoples' land and resources. Extraction of mineral resources, construction of hydroelectric dams and clearing of forests for plantations are all taking place on an unprecedented scale, and the sheer magnitude of these so-called development programs and the economic interests of governments and corporations behind them make it very difficult for indigenous communities to resist. There is thus an urgent need to establish supra-local organisations, to strengthen the capacity of leaders and to make effective use of existing national and international legal instruments if the indigenous peoples of Asia are to survive.

With the exception of Colombia, all countries in Latin America supported the UN Declaration. However, the region's progressive laws are contradicted by the advance of oil, timber and mining companies onto indigenous territories. IWGIA will continue to place particular emphasis on supporting the processes of legalisation and protection of indigenous territories and protecting the indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation in the Amazon region. At the same time, IWGIA will continue to support programmes in indigenous communication and to strengthen the publications programme in Spanish.



Presidential ceremony, January 2006 - Photo: Maximiliano Failla

Photo: IWGIA archive





Open-pit coal mining in Kemerovo, Russia - Photo: Kathrin Wessendorf

In the Arctic, the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples will be closely monitored internationally via IWGIA's status as observer to the Arctic Council, as well as on the different national levels. Implementation of the Declaration in this region is a challenge as two Arctic states voted against the Declaration and one abstained. In Russia, as in other regions, soaring global demand for energy and mineral resources is having a severe impact on indigenous peoples and their territories. Several high-risk mega-projects are either under construction or in the planning phase. These include the world's longest oil pipeline and largest hydroelectric dam. Support for organisations promoting indigenous peoples' human rights therefore remains a high priority. IWGIA will continue to find resources to

strengthen its project work and to continue supporting its indigenous partners in Russia, particularly focusing on the strengthening of the indigenous peoples' information centre network and the advocacy and lobbying efforts of RAIPON, the nationwide umbrella organisation of indigenous peoples.

IWGIA will strengthen its partnership and monitoring activities with its indigenous partners in order to further improve the quality of our project work and to make sure that we can provide the utmost support to our indigenous partners. IWGIA will also further strengthen its distribution of information and its focus on communicating indigenous issues to all stakeholders and interested partners and particular focus will, in this respect, be given to implementing the new information and documentation strategy. ○

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

IWGIA would like to thank all its donors for their financial support. Without them, our work would not be possible. We would like to particularly 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 Canadian Embassy in Denmark the Solhvervsfonden in Denmark, the Instituto de Promocion de Estudio in Spain, the Spanish Development Cooperation Agency (AECI) and Rights and Democracy in Canada for their generous support to our activities in 2007.

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

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





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