



Cultural Survival Inc.

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FINAL REPORT

GRANT NO. LAC-0591-G-SS-3060-00

STRENGTHENING PLURALISM: A COMBINED HUMAN RIGHTS/GRASS ROOTS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR INDIANS OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN BASIN

OCTOBER 1987

This final project report is provided in accordance with Paragraph E, Item II, "Program Reporting," of Attachment 1 to the Grant Letter dated 31 August 1983. Pursuant of that paragraph, AID is being provided with five (5) copies of the final report. The grant officially terminates on December 31, 1987. However, as of September 1987, all funds have been utilized so the final report is being submitted at this time.

The overall purpose of the grant was to identify, analyze, and resolve problems or suggest solutions when national development activities impinge on Indians or when such groups lack access to local development opportunities. Cultural Survival (hereafter CS), therefore, requested funds to undertake three lines of work: 1) technical and financial support to requests for assistance in cases where basic human rights were violated or threatened and when that situation could be improved; 2) publication and dissemination of studies and reports based on data gathered from (1) above and other sources; and 3) long-term research into national and regional situations which directly influence development programs among Indians in Latin America. This report outlines the activities undertaken in each of the above categories since the initiation of the grant. In addition, it reviews progress on evaluations of CS's field projects in Latin America. Finally, the report reviews the status of CS's efforts to diversify and increase its source of funding.

Contents

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I. PROJECTS

Project Selection

CS, rather than designing projects, responds to requests either from Indian communities, their regional organizations or Indianist support groups. From these, we select projects which 1) address representative problems faced by Indians in many Latin American nations and 2) allow for extensive documentation and analysis.

By confronting common problems or situations we can respond to a few groups' urgent needs and generate data for case studies useful in developing methodology and theory to help other populations.

Representative Problems

Violent physical decimation threatens numerous Indian populations; it sparks justified outrage and demands immediate action in the form of denunciation, demands for cessation, or international intervention and monitoring. However, field projects are not selected to confront such gross violations of human rights. Local development projects nonetheless serve a vital function and perhaps can prevent some atrocities. Extreme human rights violations often occur after a long process of gradual social erosion and economic marginalization which weakens a population's ability to defend itself as a group. Terms such as "assimilation" and "integration" usually serve only to mask, and thus make more palatable, the destruction of the social fabric which binds a group, provides it with a voice, and permits an integrated program for controlling their future.

CS's field projects generally assist groups that are anticipating or undergoing radical social change or groups which are at critical crossroads in their social and economic evolution, where alternatives exist. Projects are selected with the goal of providing groups with as much control as possible over economic and social variables which will permit them the flexibility and control necessary to prevent their becoming marginalized victims.

The following projects were funded under this grant. Descriptions follow.

BOLIVIA

Publication: Assistance to Indian communities of eastern Bolivia (APCOB).

Core support: Confederation of Indian Peoples of the Eastern Bolivian Lowlands (CIDOB).

Radio communication system: Instituto de Promocion e Investigacion de la Amazonia Boliviana (IPIAB).

BRAZIL

Publication: Miranhas Indians in Tefe, Priscila Faulhaber Barbosa.

CHILE

Agriculture/economic development: Sociedad Mapuche de Servicio, Asesoría e Investigación "Lonko Kilapan".

Film project on Mapuche (partial support).

COLOMBIA

Natural resource management, forestry: Regional Indian Council of Cauca (CRIC).

Animal husbandry, natural resource management: Embera-Katio regional council.

Carpentry workshop: Tayrona Indian Confederation (CIT).

Education: KUWEI.

Traditional/Western health: Foundation for Colombian Communities (FUNCOL).

Epidemiological study: FUNCOL.

Natural Resources Management Project: Puerto Rastrojo, Fundacion Estacion de Biologia.

COSTA RICA

Publication: New Alchemists Association (ANAI).

ECUADOR

Core support: Association of Traditional Indian Music Groups and Artists of the Napo River (AACTIN).

Core support: Confederation of Indian Nations of the Ecuadorian Amazon (CONFENIAE).

Core support: Federation of Indian Organizations of the Napo (FOIN).

Core support: Organization of Indian Peoples of Pastaza (OPIP).

Land demarcation, resource management, institution building: Awa-Coaiquer, Carchi province.

Land demarcation, institution building, resource management: Awa-Coaiquer, Esmeraldas province.

Publication: Abya-Yala/Mundo Shuar Press.

Publication: Abya-Yala/Mundo Shuar Press.

Education: Shuar Federation

GUATEMALA

Crafts marketing: Artesanias Shchel.

LATIN AMERICA

Film series (partial): Tamouz Productions.

MEXICO

History, linguistics: Support Group for Indigenous Development (GADE).

Resource management, carpentry workshop/school: Tuapuri (Huichol Indians).

Weavers Cooperative: Sna Jolobil.

Oral history: Sna Jtz'ibajom (Maya Writers Cooperative).

PARAGUAY

Research: Paraguayan Indianist Association (AIP).

Research: Paraguayan Center of Sociological Studies.

PERU

Institution building, land demarcation: Achuar Chayat Organization (ORACH).

Core support: The Inter-Ethnic Development Association of the Peruvian Jungle (AIDSESEP).

Crafts marketing (working capital), education: Antisuyo

Publication: COPAL.

Education: Center for Anthropological Investigation in the Peruvian Amazon (CIAAP).

VENEZUELA

Research: Cuiva land titling, Ana Magdalena Hurtado.

Project Descriptions

Country: Bolivia
Project: Core Support
Submitted by: The Confederation of Indian Peoples and Communities of the Bolivian Lowlands (CIDOB).
Amount: \$8,740
Year: 1985-present

In 1980 CS funded a project submitted by APCOB (Aid to Indian Communities of the Bolivian Oriente) to promote meetings between various ethnic groups of the Bolivian Lowlands. At the time, the level of organization and collaboration among such groups was minimal to non-existent, and paled by comparison to Indian organization in Peru, Ecuador or Colombia. The Indians' extreme poverty and lack of economic initiatives in the area reflected the low level of organization.

Briefly, the CS-sponsored meetings produced an incipient pan-ethnic confederation, CIDOB (The Confederation of Indian Peoples and Communities of the Bolivian Oriente). CIDOB evolved slowly over the past four years to become the only organization in the region representing about six ethnic groups and expanding its activities into other areas. The slow growth, as opposed to the spontaneous appearance of "Indian organizations" which has occurred in some areas when funds seem available, is a sign of a healthy, progressively strengthening group. CIDOB has organized and federated several ethnic groups, and begun to develop economic programs which will not only lead to community self-sufficiency but, it is hoped, lead to an ability to finance CIDOB as well. CIDOB's self-financing, however, will not occur for at least two years. In the meantime, two European aid agencies (HIVOS of Holland and NORAD of Norway) are providing support to CIDOB's economic development programs. Cultural Survival provides core support. As an example of CIDOB's recognized legitimacy and representative nature, the organization is one of two Bolivian Indian groups invited to participate in the large October 1986 congress of the OAS-sponsored Inter-American Indian Institute. In April 1985, CS asked Shelton Davis of the Anthropology Resource Center (Washington) to formally evaluate the APCOB project. The evolution of CIDOB is also detailed in the CS Occasional Paper #16 **Native Peoples and Economic Development: Six Case Studies from Latin America.**

Country: Bolivia
Project: Indian Popular History Publication
Submitted by: Aid to Indian Communities of the Bolivian Oriente (APCOB)
Amount: \$6,000
Year: 1986-present

The aim of this project is to prepare 1,000 copies of a volume entitled "Popular History of the Indian Peoples of the Bolivian lowlands" through basic historical research and interviews which will be published as short stories. The materials collected, much in excess of those actually used for the volume, will be archived for future use.

A secondary aspect of the project involves training Indians to order, store and retrieve this material. This will allow them to undertake similar activities in their local communities.

This project also aims to strengthen APCOB's support for CIDOB, (mentioned above). The publication will allow APCOB, in collaboration with CIDOB, to respond to the growing need for communication and information between the various Indian communities which make up CIDOB.

Country: Bolivia
Project: Radio Communication System
Submitted by: IPIAB (Institute for Promotion and Research of the Bolivian Amazon)
Amount: \$2,430
Year: 1987

The project provided funds for equipment to establish a simple radio communication system between Indian communities (Cavineno, Ese Ejja and Chacobo) of the Beni province and IPIAB's offices in Riberalta. It will foster cooperation and a sense of ethnic solidarity among these dispersed communities, as well as providing information and emergency assistance.

Increased communication not only helps these Indians contend with immediate problems, but serves as the first effort to organize these dispersed ethnic groups into a regional Indian federation which will subsequently become a member of CIDOB, the lowland ethnic confederation.

Country: Brazil
Project: Research Publications on Indian Development Activities, Tefe, Northwestern Brazil
Submitted by: Priscila Faulhaber Barbosa, in collaboration with UNI (National Indian Union)
Amount: \$3,227.50
Year: 1985-1986

In the spring of 1983, CS began to support Brazil's Indian organization UNI (National Indian Union)--Northern Regional Sector, using funds obtained from a special benefit concert. The existence of UNI reflects both the political "opening" of Brazil and an increased organizational ability among the Indians of the region. The Brazilian anthropologist, Priscila Faulhaber Barbosa, in collaboration with UNI, requested funds to prepare and publish 3 volumes documenting the evolution of recent Indian interethnic social collaboration and efforts to obtain a degree of economic independence. The studies document a project, "Community Development Among the Miranhas Indians of Tefe." The research project is consistent with CS's goals to 1) document and analyze projects such as those undertaken by UNI and 2) work in collaboration with Indian organizations whenever possible. The volumes will also be useful to development agencies and similar donors.

Country: Chile
Project: Documentary film on the Mapuche Indians
Submitted by: Rachel Field (filmmaker); Fernando Montupil (Mapuche Indian) and
the Committee of Mapuches in Exile
Amount: up to \$5,000 (counterpart support)
Year: 1986

This project provided counterpart support to finish production of a one-hour, 16 mm film on the Mapuche Indians of Chile. It is both an ethnographic and human rights film in that it 1) combines views of significant rituals and thus demonstrates the vitality of present day Mapuche cultural expression and 2) details a land tenure crisis, on-going since 1978, which has worked to divide all Mapuche community land holdings. Significantly, the filmmakers have worked closely with all sectors of Mapuche society and have been able to maintain the support of the numerous factions and organizations which divide Mapuche society according to political leanings and personal alliances.

The film has received endorsements from numerous agencies and institutions, ranging from the Heye Foundation (Museum of American Indian) to the American Friends Service Committee. There is assured distribution in Canada, Europe and the US. In the US there will be wide use for the film by Native American groups, and it will be widely distributed in Latin America.

Country: Chile
Project: Agricultural Development
Submitted by: Mapuche Association for Service, Consulting, and Research "Lonko Kilapan"
Amount: \$14,040
Year: 1986-present

The Sociedad Lonko Kilapan is a Mapuche-controlled organization which works in direct collaboration with Indian communities and several national and regional technical assistance institutions. This agricultural and animal husbandry project is in fact a sub-project, the first phase of a long-range integrated program of social organization and technical assistance to rural Mapuche communities. The overall goal is greater unity within these communities, an increased appreciation of Mapuche identity, and an improved economic situation as well. This phase of the project will help Lonko Kilapan initiate its activities by providing Indians with an immediate source of income and thus enable it to gain the support within the communities essential for implementing the broader program.

Initial, short-term funding for this first phase was provided by a number of Chilean organizations, (including CAPIDE, the Fundacion Instituto Indigena, Sociedad Mapuche Nehuen, the Consejo Latinoamericano de Educacion de Adultos, Grupo de Investigaciones Agrarias (GIA), the Centro de Educacion y Tecnologia (CET)). Lonko Kilapan will continue to coordinate its work and receive technical assistance from these local organizations. CS has provided funds for the continued and sustained growth of the agricultural and animal husbandry program.

Country: Colombia
Project: Cattle Raising
Submitted by: Embera-Katio Governing Board, in collaboration with the Fundacion
Centro de Cooperacion al Indigena (CECOIN).
Amount: \$7,576
Year: 1986-present

This project was designed by the Embera-Katio Governing Board (cabildo) in collaboration with CECOIN, a private, non-profit Indian assistance organization. It benefits one of the poorest, smallest, and most isolated groups in Colombia. Unlike most cattle projects, it is community run rather than an individual effort. Previously, unable to obtain community credit to create pasture land and obtain cattle from the Agricultural Credit Board the Embera-Katio simply prepared the pastures and rented use rights to non-Indians. The project will allow them to improve their pastures and purchase their own cattle for fattening. ICA (the Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry) and CECOIN will provide technical assistance. The cabildo will receive 50% of the income from the sale of cattle, while the individual pasture owner will receive the remaining 50%, thus benefitting individuals and strengthening community organizations.

CS's assistance to this project was made conditional upon receipt of a resource management plan which demonstrates use of available technical assistance to minimize the ecological damage which normally accompanies cattle raising in tropical lowlands, and a program for future resource management which reflects a gradual transition from pasture to other land use patterns and/or combination of activities which focus on economic growth through sustainable natural resource management.

Country: Colombia
Project: Secondary School Workshop
Submitted by: Confederacion Indigena Tayrona
Amount: \$5,400
Year: 1985

Indian communities in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta on the northern tip of the Andes in Colombia are some of the most impressive and independent communities in the Andes. Until very recently their land, indeed their lives, had been threatened by marihuana growers who had been progressively moving their way up the slopes. However, as the US becomes more "self-sufficient" in marihuana, such production has progressively become less threatening to Indians.

Equally important are two major changes in land tenure. In 1974 the Colombian Agrarian Reform Agency set aside 180,000 hectares as an Arhuaco Indian reserve for the approximately 14,000 inhabitants. At that time most of the programs--agricultural training, education, etc.--were in the hands of a highly paternalistic Capuchin mission, with funds from a Dutch aid organization. The Indians complained that the aid funds were being mismanaged. An investigation proved this to be true, and not only were the funds removed but, at the strong request of the Indians, so was the entire mission. The Indians have been on their own since 1982. Moreover, the recent political shift has served to unite the more "traditional" Indians with those who had received training and support by the church in exchange for their loyalty. The

communities now are a blend of those who received traditional and modern education.

The budget provided for a modest carpentry workshop. Instruction expenses were provided by the Ministry of Education and the Indian confederation. The purpose of the workshop was twofold: 1) training and income generation and 2) demonstration of land use in the face of encroaching colonists along the eastern frontier of the reserve.

Country: Colombia
Project: Resource Management
Submitted by: Regional Indian Council of the Department of Cauca (CRIC)
Amount: \$15,400
Year: 1985-present

The Regional Indian Council of Cauca is one of the best organized and well known Indian organizations in Central and South America. Formed in February 1971, the organization includes over 57 Paez and Guambiano Indian communities. CRIC's organizational model has stimulated the formation of about 10 similar organizations among different Indian ethnic groups in Colombia. In February 1982 these organizations joined to form the Colombian National Indian Organization (ONIC). CRIC's international reputation has generated a number of highly ambitious projects which have been funded by European agencies. The existing projects focus on education, health, community stores and agricultural production.

However, CRIC's need for a forestry management project at present is particularly urgent. A pulp product firm has been seriously deforesting large parts of southern Colombia. The company is also attempting to purchase rights to Indian community land and subsequently plant pine. This threatens an already precarious land tenure situation and encourages the production of what many technicians feel is an environmentally inappropriate resource. The CRIC project works both to retain visible community control over land and to establish a program of ecologically sustainable reforestation through natural species which provide 1) firewood and wood for construction of fencing and housing, and 2) watershed and erosion management. Toward that end, they have established experimental plots and, with outside technical assistance, trained community members to participate in these investigations and subsequently put them into practice.

CS renewed funding (\$18,000) for this project in 1986. Funds permit the further training of project staff; for the project support staff in the communities; and to continue the experimental plots and reforestation activities begun earlier.

Country: Colombia
Project: Combined Western/Traditional Health Care
Submitted by: FUNCOL (Fundacion Comunidades Colombianas)
Amount: \$33,720 (2 years)
Year: 1982-present

This is a bicultural health program among the Guahibo, Piapoco, and Tunebo Indians of Colombia's Eastern Llanos. Unlike most efforts to provide primary

health care to isolated Indian communities, FUNCOL's program attempts to combine Western and traditional medical systems. Nurses trained in Western medicine train locally selected paramedics who work closely with traditional healers. Through a series of "microdispensaries" located in the communities, the paramedics utilize essential Western medicines in a context which does not destroy or depreciate the benefits obtained through indigenous medical systems.

In 1982, CS's Board of Directors approved modest funding (\$5,000) to support the training of 10 Indian paramedics and the provision of basic medical supplies to establish "microdispensaries" in small and dispersed settlements of Guahibo, Piapoco and Tunebo Indians. On the basis of the initial program's success, CS's Board of Directors approved expanded funding to the project in May 1984 (\$33,720 for two years).

Prior to approval of the project, a physician, Dr. Edward Belongia (University Hospital, Madison, Wisconsin), offered to evaluate the project. He considered:

1. The general medical situation of the Indians in the area.
2. FUNCOL's ability to administer the program.
3. The likelihood of the project becoming self-sustaining.
4. The ability of the project to serve as a model for culturally sensitive health care programs for Indians in similar situations.

Belongia was favorably impressed by the project, both in terms of the practitioners and the medicines which the project provided (by contrast to the government-supported clinics which were stocked with inappropriate, probably surplus US medicines, the FUNCOL practitioners' medical supply chest contained appropriate medicines for local problems).

Whether or not the project will become self-sustaining or government-funded is unclear, but Belongia suggested that Cultural Survival could most effectively aid the project by providing funds to enable the project to get sufficiently "on its feet" and thus generate the sort of results and subsequent publicity, which could either:

- 1) encourage government support.
- 2) encourage foundation support.

Country: Colombia
Project: Combined Traditional/Western Medical Project--Background Research
Submitted by: FUNCOL
Amount: \$11,000
Year: 1986-present

FUNCOL (Fundacion Comunidades Colombianas) initiated the above-mentioned rural health program for isolated Indian communities in the eastern Llanos region of Colombia where, despite a national rural health program, little or no medical assistance arrives to treat infectious and parasitic diseases, health problems resulting especially from recent contact with colonists in the region.

In 1986, FUNCOL undertook basic research in the areas where the health project is being carried out, to determine the presence and frequency of various infectious and parasitic illnesses. CS provided funds for the study. The project covered expenses for 9 months and involved planning and development of materials, 6 months of field work in various communities and 3 months for

analysis of data, development of recommendations and report preparation. This research allows the health project coordinators to assess the suitability of medical care being delivered and allows them to revise the health care program accordingly. The resulting information is essential in fulfilling the project's secondary function of providing a model on which other organizations or agencies can base similar health care programs to Indians insolated areas.

Country: Colombia
Project: Educational Posters
Submitted by: KUWEI
Amount: \$3,210
Year: 1985-1986

KUWEI is an educational poster published bimonthly in Bogota, Colombia (2,000 copies per edition). It is sent to all the indigenous communities in Colombia, and to various Indian organizations throughout the Americas as well. The group responsible for publishing the poster is composed of anthropologists and sociologists whose work has brought them into direct contact with Indian communities and the array of problems they are facing. Previously, the group published only a periodical but felt that a poster format was often better.

The coordinators expect that the publication and wide distribution of the posters will 1) orient Indian communities toward possible solutions to their problems, 2) publicize the problems and different cultural characteristics of Colombian Indian peoples to other Indians and non-Indians and 3) take a stand on the Indian issues of interest and concern to them.

Country: Colombia
Project: Resource Management
Submitted by: Fundacion Estacion de Biologia--Puerto Rastrojo, Vaupes Region
Amount: \$12,750
Year: 1982-present

Over the past several years CS has begun to jointly support several field activities with the World Wildlife Fund in an effort to link environmental interests with those of indigenous people. This is one such project. The overall purpose of the project is to create a management preservation plan for a national park along Colombia's Caqueta River, particularly with regard to the protection and management of the highly endangered Giant River Turtle. CS is providing funds for anthropological research among and subsequent training of local Indians in the management program.

The Mirana-Bora who utilize the area live on a government granted resguardo created in 1979. The park and turtle protection program is designed not to prevent consumption of the turtle but to establish a management program to guarantee a future resource and food supply. The purpose of the immediate project is to generate a conservation and management program among the local communities which is based on traditional Indian concepts. Rather than simply provide them with "conservation courses" the group will gather information on the knowledge and significance of the turtle from the local people and develop the management program based upon it. They will also work to integrate the program into the traditional forms of social and political organization.

Country: Costa Rica
Project: Bribri Indian Oral History in Talamanca
Submitted by: International New Alchemy Institute (ANAI)
Amount: \$9,916
Year: 1986-present

This project links Indians to an environmental resource management project supported by the World Wildlife Fund. The areas involved are the 9,000 hectare Gandoca/Manzanillo National Wildlife Refuge, established with funds from WWF in collaboration with ANAI and the Costa Rican Wildlife Department, and a 12,000 hectare surrounding buffer zone to prevent encroachment by colonists. Within the buffer zone lies a portion of the Talamanca Indian reserve, inhabited mainly by Bribri Indians.

CS funds were used to collect and publish an oral history of the Bribri Indians who border this reserve. It is a means of documenting their culture while also obtaining data regarding their concepts of land, resources, and the management of both. The information obtained will be used in developing a management plan for the wildlife refuge. As part of a larger, integrated study, this information will be important to ensure that the residents and the park management avoid conflict and support and reinforce each other. In addition, the documentation will demonstrate to non-Indian Costa Ricans the Indian culture in their country.

Country: Ecuador
Project: Core Support
Submitted by: The Association of Traditional Indian Music Groups of the Napo River (AACTIN)
Amount: \$1,700
Year: 1985-1986

AACTIN (the Association of Traditional Indian Music Groups of the Napo River) is a member organization of the Indian Federation FOIN, supported by CS. The association evolved out of a single music group "Los Yumbos Chahuamangos", and now have expanded their activities by forming music groups, workshops, courses and large-scale (by tropical forest standards) festivals of music, theatre, dance, and poetry. As of late 1983, 16 groups had been formed and in February 1984 AACTIN organized and ran the First Interethnic Folk Festival of the Amazon region, bringing together dance and music groups from throughout the Ecuadorian Amazon region. Such groups and events serve not only as forms of cultural revitalization but help to initiate interethnic contacts that would otherwise be difficult to coordinate.

From the Inter-American Foundation AACTIN receives support for the purchase of equipment for all of the groups (approximately \$20,000) and funds to run the first music festival. CS provides a salary for AACTIN's coordinator.

Country: Ecuador
Project: Awa-Coaiquer Land Demarcation--Carchi Province
Submitted by: Ministry of Foreign Relations and CONACNIE (National Indian
Organization)
Amount: \$26,990
Year: 1984-present

In 1980, CS supported preliminary efforts to promote land titling for the Awa-Coaiquer Indians, a small isolated population living in the high tropical forest of western Ecuador. That isolation, however, was broken by plans for a road which would penetrate their traditional territory. The outcome of the 1980 project was a formal commitment by the Ministry of Agriculture to undertake the demarcation and titling before further development took place. Numerous delays impeded the implementation.

In January 1984 a regional inter-institutional commission was formed to carry out Awa-Coaiquer titling as well as other development activities in the area. Initially, the commission solicited CS's direct collaboration, in much the same capacity that we had collaborated on the land titling project in the eastern Amazonian lowlands of that country (i.e. anthropological and other direct assistance supplied to the commission). However, since 1980 (when CS worked in the Amazonian area) the extent of Indian organization and efforts at self-determination has moved forward in great leaps. So, rather than channel funds solely through the Inter-Institutional Commission, a joint agreement was established between the Ministry of Foreign Relations (the principle member of the commission) and CONACNIE (the National Indian Organization), with funds being administered by CONACNIE. This was done for three reasons: 1) to avoid directly funding a complex bureaucratic structure; 2) to formally incorporate essential government agencies nonetheless; and 3) to increase the authority, visibility and responsibility of the National Indian Organization, both in the eyes of the government and its member groups. The project was approved in September 1984. Support was channelled through and coordinated by the national Indian organization CONACNIE (now CONAIE).

The project also focused on developing and strengthening the local political and economic structure of the Awa-Coaiquer, one of the groups least prepared to defend itself against encroachment by outsiders. At the request of the Coaiquer, CONACNIE and the inter-institutional commission, an ex-Peace Corps volunteer, James Levy, who worked for 3 years in the area, stayed and helped strengthen local organizations and facilitate contact between the Awa-Coaiquer and government offices. CS funding has covered his subsistence needs for the duration of the project (this amount is reflected in the total budget).

Country: Ecuador
Project: Awa-Coaiquer Land Demarcation--Province of Esmeraldas
Submitted by: Ministry of Foreign Relations and CONACNIE (National Indian
Organization)
Amount: \$35,356
Year: 1986-present

The Awa-Coaiquer Land Demarcation project in the Province of Carchi provided land demarcation and titling and much more followed a formal request

by several regional and national government agencies which had formed an Inter-Institutional Commission for the development of a large area which included Coaiquer land.

During the work with Awa from Carchi Province, another Awa group (pop. about 900) in the adjacent province of Esmeraldas was contacted, living deep in the interior of an area undergoing rapid development. Preliminary contacts by Levi, CONACNIE and the Ministry of Foreign Relations were undertaken, and Awa from Carchi visited their distant kinsmen to explain what has been going on in their territory and why. The Esmeraldas Carchi project is now replicating the work undertaken in Carchi. Although the area is being more intensely developed, the mechanisms and staff for undertaking the work are in place and, by now, quite experienced. All of the government and non-government agencies involved in Carchi agreed to provide similar support to the Esmeraldas project.

Country: Ecuador

Project: Publication of "Los Kwaiker: un grupo indigena de la selva pluvial de pacifico nariñense"

Submitted by: Ediciones Abya-Yala

Amount: \$2,000

Year: 1986

CS provided partial support for the publication of "Los Kwaiker: un grupo indigena de la selva pluvial del pacifico nariñense", written by Dr. Benhur Ceron Solarte. Since there is a near absence of published material relating to these peoples, such a book will be of great assistance to everyone involved or concerned with the work being done among these isolated and almost unknown people. This will aid government planners, Indian organizations, and international agencies such as CS and World Wildlife Fund, which have been involved with land titling and resource management for the Awa-Kwaiker (or Awa-Coaiquer) in both Ecuador and Colombia.

Country: Ecuador

Project: Core support

Submitted by: CONFENIAE (Confederacion de Naciones Indigenas de la Amazonia Ecuatoriana)

Amount: \$10,171

Year: 1982-present

In March 1982, CS's Board of Directors agreed to provide core support for the Confederation of Indian Nations of the Ecuadorian Amazon. The confederation was first conceived in August 1980 as a means for uniting five existing ethnic federations and working to organize and incorporate three smaller tribal groups in the Ecuadorian Amazonian region.

Their basic goals are to:

- 1) obtain the unity, organization, and consolidation of all of the indigenous organizations and groups in the Amazonian region.
- 2) work to obtain land rights for the various Indian groups.
- 3) gain participation in national development projects.

Because of CONFENIAE's relatively short financial managerial history, CS required detailed accounting reports before payments were released. As with the group's organizational activities, the financial reports have been excellent and punctual. Officials explain that this was done not only to satisfy CS, but to demonstrate the organization's concern and dedication to its constituents. To initiate a transition to economic self-sufficiency they have also begun to ask member organizations to make small contributions.

Country: Ecuador

Project: Publication of *Amanecer Indio*, regional newspaper, Ecuadorian Amazon

Submitted by: CONFENIAE

Amount: \$7,800

Year: 1985-present

Since 1982 CS provided core support to CONFENIAE. Subsequently, office space was provided by OXFAM-UK and, beginning in 1982 (with another year's renewal in 1983), CS began to support the publication of *Amanecer Indio*. Funds for this work included 3 modest salaries to permit publication of the journal. However, the salaries actually served to pay for the bulk of staff expenses and thus allowed CONFENIAE to greatly expand its general work. The organization now incorporates most of the Indian communities in the region and is considered to be the organization which represents Indian rights in a region where land and resources are hotly contested. However, by attempting to undertake all administrative and organization work with the limited funds provided by CS, they were only able to publish two issues of *Amanecer Indio* per year rather than the anticipated four. This new project, which started in May 1985, is designed to permit more frequent publications.

Reflecting CONFENIAE's expanded growth and prestige, an extremely ambitious and costly publication program was proposed. However, in February 1985 the Projects Director and CONFENIAE leaders reduced the scale of the project to: 1) publish four issues/year of *Amanecer Indio*, as well as didactic materials related to training courses; 2) train a small professional staff to manage the publication; 3) provide for partial rental of office space.

In 1982, CS requested that they search for alternative sources of income to keep the administration functioning. They have done so. Nationally, the government has provided them with funds to construct schools among the smaller, more isolated groups. The Ministry of Social Welfare has contributed to the construction of a training center in the jungle. Funds for administration and training will be provided by OXFAM-UK and -US, as well as a small Dutch support group. This has enabled them to greatly expand their activities, internationally, regionally and locally.

Country: Ecuador

Project: Core Support

Submitted by: FOIN (Federation of Indian Organizations of the NAPO)

Amount: \$1,500

Year: 1982-1985

Since 1982, CS and Oxfam-UK have jointly supported FOIN, a member organization of the regional confederation CONFENIAE. FOIN coordinates the

activities of the Quichua communities in the Upper Napo River Valley and assists the local organizations in regional and national affairs. FOIN's activities include organizing meetings and seminars regarding agricultural technology, animal husbandry, accounting, administration, marketing cooperatives, civil rights, training community leaders and promoting Quichua cultural pride.

In December, 1982, CS's Board of Directors approved support to FOIN for \$6,000, an amount which was to be matched by Oxfam-UK in a jointly sponsored project.

In consultation with Oxfam-UK's representatives in Lima, it was decided that considering FOIN's past history of poor management, the total support should be only \$6,000. CS contributed \$3,000. However, from 1982-83, CS's Projects Director was able to make three site visits. Three observations followed:

- 1) FOIN had greatly improved its managerial skills
- 2) FOIN had greatly expanded its activities
- 3) Funds were inadequate to meet needs

FOIN, therefore, requested and received an additional \$1,500.

Country: Ecuador

Project: Core Support

Submitted by: FOIN (Federation of Indian Organizations of NAPO Province)

Amount: \$6,000 (joint with OXFAM-UK)--1985

\$7,000 (joint with OXFAM-UK)--1986

Year: 1985-present

These renewals of support to FOIN enabled the organization to continue its work of organizing and training the groups which are federated by FOIN, particularly among the newly incorporated communities. This work also included, for those communities which had already received organizational training, more advanced training, especially with regard to an economic development/resource management program.

FOIN has succeeded in incorporating most of the communities in the region and has been able to obtain municipal government funds for the construction of a two-story building which serves as offices, meeting space, medical clinic and temporary residence for visitors from distant communities. Their improved organizational and managerial capacity enabled them to obtain a large grant from the Inter-American Foundation to set up a carpentry workshop.

CS continues to provide funds for 1) basic organization/educational training with isolated, newly incorporated communities, and 2) a coordinated economic development/resource management program for those communities which have already received organization training, and have asked FOIN for more direct assistance. This work is essential in the region, where road building and agribusiness initiatives require a strong and unified set of communities to defend their land rights and obtain a sustained yield from their land. CS's core support to FOIN emphasized the need for drawing up a long-range economic development and organizational plan and political organization for their federated communities.

Country: Ecuador
Project: Core Support
Submitted by: OPIP (Organizacion de Pueblos Indigenas de Pastaza)
Amount: \$6,100
Year: 1985-1986

OPIP, one of the newest Ecuadorian Amazonian Indian organizations, received modest support from OXFAM for two years, which it used to establish itself and over 30 base level organizations in dispersed settlements. Subsequently, they expanded their program and requested CS's support for a part of this project (OXFAM will continue to finance other aspects of the overall project).

The component supported by CS concerns economic self-determination, not only for the communities but for the organization itself. One of OPIP's principle expressed goals is overall economic self-sufficiency. They are working to achieve this through a series of activities: community stores, agricultural and artisanal marketing, controlled lumbering of communal lands (some of these activities have already permitted support of workers at the community level and, to a lesser extent, OPIP). OPIP is working to expand this capability. Those who will manage these programs, however, require training in such basic skills as accounting and administration. CS has provided funds for travel, food and housing for special seminars and to permit leaders to travel back and forth regularly between the communities. The communities provide about 50% of the support for local seminars through materials in kind.

Country: Ecuador
Project: Core Support
Submitted by: The Organization of Indian Peoples of the Pastaza (OPIP)
Amount: \$12,200
Year: 1986-present

This grant, approved in July 1986, provides continued support to OPIP. OPIP has worked actively to achieve economic self-sufficiency and it is beginning to develop long-range economic and organizational planning which will allow OPIP to create the strong and permanent support of the member communities.

OPIP has also obtained outside technical assistance for agricultural and fish farming programs, and scholarships to train 3 members per year to eventually take over the programs. To support this work OPIP received grant of \$40,000 from the Inter-American Foundation for agricultural development projects in various member communities. These programs are designed to create efficient land use and thus establish a base for land claims when the political situation is more appropriate. They have also worked out a series of agreements with the member communities so that a percentage of the economic return is turned over to OPIP--i.e. they are moving toward economic self-determination.

Country: Ecuador
Project: Bicultural Radio Education
Submitted by: Shuar Indian Federation
Amount: 3-year, gradually decreasing support (1984-85, \$20,000;
1985-86, \$10,000; 1986-87, \$6,000)
Year: 1984-present.

The Shuar Indians, representing about one third of eastern Ecuador's 90,000 native people, have become one of the most effectively organized Indian groups in Latin America. One of the ways that they have managed to maintain a strong sense of ethnic pride and a high degree of cultural continuity has been through radio schools. Bicultural radio education has eliminated the need for church-run boarding schools, where Shuar children who received education were sent prior to 1977. It enables Shuar children to get a good education in their own language while remaining in their home communities. Here, lessons broadcast from Shuar headquarters are transmitted to radios in settlements dispersed over a large region. A teacher's aide in each community assists groups of students to interpret the lessons and helps them with their studies.

CS initiated support for this project in 1984 and, since the Radio School was unable to obtain sufficient government funding, support was renewed in October 1986. The program's success is undeniable: illiteracy among adults has dropped from 80 to 10%; and not only has attendance increased greatly, but now 80% of the children finish primary school, compared to an earlier graduation rate of 10%.

When the radio schools were first begun, obligatory education in Ecuador was 6 years, that is, "primary school". The radio school was designed to meet the earlier needs and has been able to obtain funds from the Ministry of Education to make the radio-based primary school economically self-sustaining. Since then obligatory education has been extended to grade 9. Through negotiations with the Ministry of Education, the Shuar Federation was able to expand its radio school program to include the additional three years. CS funding permits this expansion of the Shuar radio program by helping to provide funds for the community based teacher-aides who are expected to be approved as government-paid employees.

Country: Latin America
Project: Film series on human rights of indigenous peoples in Latin America
Submitted by: Tamouz Productions, Inc.
Amount: \$3,000 (partial support to the first film of the series)
Year: 1985-1986

New York-based Tamouz Productions, Inc., requested funding for "Indigenous America" (working title), a 3-part documentary series which focuses on the human rights situation of indigenous peoples of Central and South America and their attempts at organizing to better defend their rights. As the objective of the film is to raise viewer awareness of a situation common to many indigenous peoples, rather than being limited to a particular country or people, the series will be filmed in several countries.

The first completed film of the series focuses on the human rights situation of Indians of the highlands of Guatemala and their refugee relatives in Mexico.

The second film will document the struggle of the Brazilian Indians to defend their lands and rights in the area of the Great Carajas Project. Following a site visit the film makers will decide whether to limit the film to one group or to include one or more other Amazon Indian groups facing development and colonization in the region.

The third documentary will look at Indian people's attempts to cope with threats to their physical and cultural survival through the creation of ethnic federations. It will explore the different routes taken: from peasant organizations in Bolivia with political party ties and class identity, to the ethnic federations, such as UNI in Brazil, or CRIC in Colombia. The intention is not to judge the 'rightness' of existing organizations but to document how a particular cultural and political reality brought about certain responses to the need to organize. For this third part of the series Cultural Survival will serve as principal advisors.

Several organizations are already "committed" to the project, including the MacArthur Foundation, NOVIB (a Dutch foundation which deals with development issues), the National Council of Churches and two television stations in Germany and Holland. From these organizations and companies, funds have been committed covering close to half the budget. Distribution plans for the US include PBS network, educational distribution, public screenings and cable distribution.

Country: Mexico
Project: Teotitlan Zapotecan History
Submitted by: GADE (Grupo de Apoyo al Desarrollo Etnico)
Amount: \$4,600.00
Year: 1986-1987

CS approved funding for this project in October 1986. The purpose of this 2-phase project is to 1) create and disseminate a written code of the Zapotecan language which is widely spoken in the central valley of Oaxaca, but for which there is no accepted written form; and 2) to compile oral histories and other written materials.

CS funding supports the first phase. This involves collaborative research (by community members and professional researchers) to standardize a written form of the Zapotecan language. Funds were used to facilitate seminars and workshops which considered the development and analysis of materials needed to prepare a vocabulary acceptable to all members of the community. From these seminars a practical alphabet was produced as the first step in the formation of texts which will then be distributed to the communities. The results were distributed in draft form for comment, change, and eventual approval by these communities who are native speakers of the language. Following an evaluation of this phase of the project assistance for phase II will be considered.

Country: Mexico
Project: Chiapas-Maya Culture Project
Submitted by: Sna Jtz'ibajom (Writer's House) and Robert M. Laughlin, Curator
of Middle American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute
Amount: \$12,500 (1982)
Renewed: \$10,000 (1984), \$5,000 (1985)
Year: 1982-1987

The Chiapas Maya Writers Cooperative, or Sna Jtz'ibajom, seeks to maintain and revitalize Maya Indian culture in the Mexican state of Chiapas. Six Tzotzil and Tzeltal Indians work at the cooperative where they record and write down their oral tradition and preserve it in literary form. The booklets they have published, written in Tzotzil or Tzeltal with translations in Spanish, include themes of Maya history, folk tales, native medicine, humorous sayings and other subjects chosen by the writers. These publications are distributed free or for a modest sum among the Maya inhabitants of Chiapas to inform them and to stimulate similar efforts. The National Indian Institute (INI) has provided them with office space and facilities in San Cristobal de las Casas.

CS began to support the Writers Cooperative as a Special Project in 1982. Although their output was good, they had difficulty generating private support. CS agreed in September 1984 to provide one year of direct financial support to allow them to build up more of a 'track record' which, it was hoped, would also allow them to approach individual donors more successfully and permit the project to become more self-sufficient. In the meantime, CS decided, based on the work of the writers to continue support in decreasing amounts for two more years. Thus far, five bilingual books have been published and two more are ready for press; a portable puppet theater where dramatizations of the books are staged in the Tzotzil and Tzeltal hamlets of the region have greatly aided the distribution of the booklets. In 1987, the Inter-American Foundation granted funds for an expanded program. CS has gradually reduced its level of funding to the project.

Country: Mexico
Project: Carpentry Workshop/Resource Management
Submitted by: Juan Negrin and the community of Santa Catarina-Tuapuri
Amount: \$3,164.00
Year: 1983-1986

Support for the combination resource management-carpentry workshop among the Huichol has been detailed in previous reports; this grant expands the work described earlier.

In October 1983, the projects director visited Project Tuapuri, a carpentry-workshop program among the Huichol Indians of Mexico's Sierra Madre, and was favorably impressed with the effort made to train Huichol Indians in the selection and felling of appropriate trees (as opposed to the indiscriminate lumbering underway in much of the area) and in basic carpentry skills. The project thus serves to: 1) demonstrate possession of traditional territory through forest management; 2) provide local employment opportunities.

Country: Mexico
Project: Carpentry Workshop/Resource Management
Submitted by: Juan Negrin
Amount: \$4,840
Year: 1986

A fourth and final course among the Huichol was deemed essential. Previous work trained 14 Huichol apprentices in basic carpentry and wood drying skills. They could, at that point, produce high quality products under modest supervision. However, they could not yet design and construct products independently. The goal of the final phase of the workshop was to provide them with skills, and thus allow them to act as instructors for workshops which are anticipated for at least 2 of the 3 other Huichol communities. Funds have been approved from European organizations for the extension of the workshop to other communities. CS supported only the pilot project at Santa Catarina which permitted the expanded project.

Supplemental Request - Testing of the potentially toxic dioxin PCP

An antifungal substance, pentachlorophenol (PCP), was purchased during Phase 1 of the project as a chemical to prevent the development of fungus stain. The substance is widely used throughout Mexico. An earlier Austrian collaborator on the project sent Negrin information regarding the highly toxic aspects of PCP. Negrin then found that the barrel had been leaking, possibly contaminating ground water in the area. Negrin therefore submitted a sample for analysis to a US EPA recommended lab in Knoxville, TN. Total cost for the analysis was \$1,050.00, of which Negrin raised \$300.00. He therefore requested an additional \$750 to pay for the analysis. This request went beyond the limits of the project but seemed to be a reasonable request because:

1. The coordinator must know whether or not the substance has affected the carpentry workshop site.
2. If this product is so widely used in Mexico and so toxic as well, the information is extremely important, particularly in consideration of CS's published concern for toxic substance dumping in the Third World and its effect on native people.

Test results indicated that the toxicity of the substance was very limited and did not pose a major threat to the health of those working at the carpentry workshop.

Country: Paraguay
Project: Assessment of Land Needs and General Situation of Mbya-Guarani
Submitted by: Marilyn Rehnfeldt and Guillermo Sequera, Paraguayan
Anthropologists
Amount: \$12,000
Year: 1985-1986

This project was approved for three reasons. First, the Mbya were without a doubt the most threatened population in Paraguay, little was known about them, and less was being done to improve their situation. Second, the World Bank funding for a large development project which would affect numerous Mbya communities was stalled and loan terms were being renegotiated. Meanwhile,

various aspects of the project had been moved forward, slowly, by Paraguayan agencies. Nothing was being done regarding the Indian aspect of the project. So when/if the World Bank funded project gets underway, several aspects, potentially threatening to the Mbya, will have advanced, while nothing will be in place to monitor the impact or incorporate Indians into the project. The research will allow CS to provide information regarding Indians in the project area in a timely manner. Finally, irrespective of the World Bank funded project, research on the Mbya is needed. The Mbya's land tenure status is precarious at best. To obtain formal titling, a series of activities is essential. One of these actions is to obtain formal recognition of any Indian community. This requires social analysis of the community as well as physical demarcation of its land. At the time, some of the only effective land titling is being undertaken by an independent group, Professional Social Anthropological and Juridical Services. They have helped several communities obtain formal recognition, and are about to obtain formal titles for 2 or more others. In Paraguay these are significant gains. The director of the project formally requested that the investigators obtain the essential data for titling additional Mbya communities. The investigators' formal affiliation came through the Paraguayan Center for Sociological Studies.

Country: Paraguay
Project: Documentation of Health and Education Situation of the Indians of Eastern Paraguay
Submitted by: Paraguayan Indigenist Association (AIP), Department of Project Planning and Evaluation
Amount: \$1,650
Year: 1985

Based on field observations made during a trip to Paraguay in June 1985, it was decided that CS's support can probably be most effective in the forested section of Eastern Paraguay, where the Indian situation was most severe and where few support programs existed. In this regard, AIP's Department of Project Planning and Evaluation recently printed a document on the Indian land situation of the ethnic group, Pai Tavytera, in Eastern Paraguay. It is the only systematically ordered source material on the land situation of one of the three major groups in Eastern Paraguay, and efforts made to improve that situation. It will aid any future investigations and decisions regarding work with Indians in the area (particularly the Mbya research project). CS's funds enabled an expansion of this work to include health and education needs and recommendations to meet them.

Country: Peru
Project: Program Expansion
Submitted by: Antisuyo, Native Crafts Marketing Cooperative
Amount: \$5,000
Year: 1983-present

Since 1981, the Lima-based Antisuyo Artisan Cooperative has been promoting the production and sale of high-quality Peruvian Indian crafts. In addition to marketing goods, Antisuyo's staff trains Indian producers in basic organizational and managerial skills. From 1983 to 1985, CS provided funding to Antisuyo for marketing and to underwrite the costs of promotional work in

several Amazonian areas. On CS's recommendation, the Inter-American Foundation provided a larger grant to Antisuyo for its work with Andean and coastal groups.

Antisuyo's members include 29 Indian groups that range throughout the north and central Peruvian Amazon and sell their goods directly to the Lima-based office. However, Antisuyo's experience has shown that simply bypassing middlemen is not enough to create a viable commercial network; Indian producers also need the skills to manage cooperative efforts at the local level. Consequently, Antisuyo has increased training so that Indians may manage their own organization, accounting, leadership and quality control. CS is presently studying ways to improve Antisuyo's international marketing.

In 1987, CS approved support for a new program to permit Antisuyo to expand its training program to include Indian groups of the Iquitos area. Activities will include commercial promotion and organizational training. In this work, Antisuyo will collaborate with the Amazon Region Indian Organization (AIDSESP) to provide accounting and organizational training. AIDSESP will provide trained personnel from its staff to assist those of Antisuyo. Antisuyo's work, particularly its collaboration with Indian organizations, illustrates how organizational and managerial skills obtained in one area (artisan development) can be extended to other areas of a group's development.

Country: Peru

Project: Research for Curriculum Development for Bilingual-Bicultural Teachers
Submitted by: CIAAP (Center for Anthropological Investigation of the Peruvian Amazon) in collaboration with the Institute for Advanced Pedagogical Studies "Loreto" (Iquitos), the Center for Applied Linguistics of the National University of San Marcos (Lima), and the Regional Amazonian Indian Organization (AIDSESP)

Amount: \$4,800

Year: 1986

In Peru, in November 1985, UNESCO sponsored a seminar on bilingual-bicultural education, which resulted in the suggestion that the Ministry of Education prepare new curriculums for Indian populations, ones which reflected their cultural heritage and political situation. The Peruvian Ministry of Education accepted the suggestion. CIAAP's project is the Amazonian response to that suggestion. Working in close collaboration with the various Indian federations affiliated with AIDSESP, the regional confederation, a team of anthropologists, linguists, and educators developed a curriculum for teacher training for Indians which was turned over to the Ministry of Education in late 1986. They carried out the initial phase of the research among five ethnic groups--the Yagua, Cocamilla, Shipibo, Huitoto, and Aguaruna-Huambisa. CS support allowed completion of the second stage of research. An anthropologist/linguist working in collaboration with an AIDSESP representative of the ethnic groups, carried out research which allowed the group to make recommendations concerning the specific nature of teacher training and pedagogical materials needed for each of the tribal groups. OXFAM-UK provided support for a series of seminars to consider the results of the field research, which will be presented to the Ministry of Education.

Country: Peru
Project: Core Support
Submitted by: AIDSESEP (Inter-ethnic Development Association of the Peruvian
Jungle)
Amount: 1983 - \$13,697
1984 - \$15,607
Year: 1983-present

AIDSESEP was formed in January, 1980, to unify the tropical forest dwelling Indians of Peru. Presently, membership includes 10 recognized organizations representing different ethnic groups and also represents 13 small, as yet unorganized ethnic groups. Each member group has three representatives who are responsible for communicating information back and forth from the communities to AIDSESEP. The representatives meet formally every six months.

Part of AIDSESEP's general support comes from European aid agencies. However, AIDSESEP must expand if it is to maintain a visible presence in Lima (which has thus far enabled the organization to work out several formal agreements with government ministries for health and education programs in the jungle) and also visit the constituent communities regularly. To gradually diminish the need for external funds, a program was initiated which will require contributions by member organizations, aid which will be increased to eventually support AIDSESEP entirely.

In fall 1986, Evaristo Nugkuag, the president of AIDSESEP, was named a joint winner of the prestigious Right Livelihood Award. He is the first Indian to receive such an award. According to the Swedish Right Livelihood Society, the award was founded in 1980 to "honour and support those working on practical and exemplary solutions to the real problems facing us today in the world." The award recipients, including an American radiation researcher, a Canadian physician and the Ladakh Ecological Development Group (LEDEG), received the shared 700,000 Kroner (\$100,000) prize in a ceremony on December 8 at the Swedish parliament.

Country: Peru
Project: Land Demarcation (II)
Submitted by: Achuar Indian Organization (ORACH) and the Peruvian Amazonian
Region Indian Confederation (AIDSESEP)
Amount: \$5,530
Year: 1986-present

CS approved funding for this project in July 1986. This support will enable the recently formed Achuar Indian organization, ORACH, to take further steps toward gaining legal title to Achuar lands.

From 1980 to 1983, CS supported a land demarcation project for the Achuar, directed by an anthropologist. At the time, there was no pan-Achuar organization and the work was undertaken during a period in which government policy made land-titling for indigenous communities extremely difficult. Even so, the land was demarcated, and the surveys were filed in the regional offices. Since then, the surveys have languished in the offices of the regional Ministry of Agriculture. Meanwhile, an Achuar organization, ORACH, formed and affiliated itself with the regional Indian confederation AIDSESEP. ORACH will now undertake the completion of the process of titling.

CS's support to this project includes 1) meetings by ORACH and AIDSESEP leaders with the communities to discuss the nature of the project and indirectly strengthen the organization and 2) training session (in Lima, coordinated by AIDSESEP) concerning the financial management of the project funds, courses in land tenure and the process of land titling, and subsequent training sessions in the communities by those trained in Lima. These two phases are programmed to take place over about one and a half years. They will be followed by efforts to complete the actual demarcation and titling.

Country: Venezuela

Project: Cuiva Land Demarcation

Submitted by: Ana Magdalena Hurtado, Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas (IVIC)

Amount: \$1,720

Year: 1986

In January 1986, CS approved a grant to Ana Magdalena Hurtado, a Venezuelan anthropologist, to help the Cuiva Indians of Venezuela obtain title to their lands.

The Cuiva's tragic situation in Venezuela is fairly well known. They are a hunting and subsistence agriculture group who live in the plains (llanos) which form eastern Colombia and western Venezuela, amidst an expanding frontier characterized by extensive cattle ranching. The ranchers despise them and resent their presence; the Rubiera massacre (1967) drew international attention when ranch hands killed Cuiva and were acquitted on the argument that most people regarded the Cuiva as animals and therefore the colonists assumed that it was legal to kill them. This event is extraordinary but nonetheless reveals the tensions which exist between the Cuiva and the cattle ranchers. Other accounts of violence are common. The basis for most of the conflict lies in land rights, and many of the physical abuses could diminish once the Cuiva land situation is settled.

From October to December 1985, Ms. Hurtado met with officials from the National Agrarian Reform Agency and other government agencies to study ways to secure legal title for the Cuiva to expropriated lands (21,000 hectares) currently being held in custody for the Indians by the agrarian reform agency. Subsequent work will focus on obtaining clear title to land and developing a land use program.

Special Projects

Cultural Survival special projects, described below, are projects that do not necessarily receive funding from Cultural Survival, although Cultural Survival has on occasion provided direct funding to some of the projects in this category. Contributions may be made directly to special projects through Cultural Survival. Funds received are kept in a separate, high-interest account, and disbursed according to arrangements made with each project.

Country: Australia
Project: Black Women's Education Fund
Submitted by: Black Women's Action
Year: 1986-present

Black Women's Action is an Australian voluntary organization formed in 1974 to represent native women of Australia and the Torres Straits Islands. Since then, they have been raising funds to sponsor black women from Australia and the Torres Straits Islands to take part in education programs, attend conferences and engage in small business ventures. One of their projects, the Black Women's Education Fund, started in 1980, raises funds to sponsor Black women's studies at Harvard's Graduate School of Education and elsewhere in the United States.

Country: Haiti
Project: Haitian Culture Project
Submitted by: Foundation for the Development of Haitian Culture
Year: 1987-present

This special project manages funds for a cultural program for Haitian children, to revitalize traditional Haitian culture. The program will include the creation of a children's educational television series, cultural festivals, a popular orchestra with traditional Haitian instruments, and a children's museum of Haitian arts and sciences.

Country: Mexico
Project: Na Bolom Reforestation Project (Special Project)
Submitted by: Na Bolom Center for Scientific Studies
Year: 1986-present

Since the early 1970s Na Bolom has had a tree nursery and yearly distributes approximately 30,000 trees to Indian ejidos and other interested people to help reforest the highlands of Chiapas.

Na Bolom's overall objective in this Special Project is to expand its existing reforestation program via the creation of local community tree nurseries and tree-planting programs. The project's approach emphasizes alternative land and forest use, public education and reforestation.

The first step in the program's expansion has been to select one community with a high probability of successful implementation. Once the program is firmly established in the first community, it will be expanded to others. A full-time coordinator (with extensive knowledge of the area, including language, customs, and problems of deforestation, and possessing skills at community organizing and ability to coordinate resources with other organizations) will work extensively with the community. An advisory committee, consisting of individuals with knowledge of local community problems and technical expertise and experience in reforestation, will be available to assist and advise the project coordinator.

Country: Mexico
Project: Core Support
Submitted by: Walter Morris, for Chiapas Culture Center, Sna Jolobil
Year: 1983-present

Walter Morris and others have worked since 1976 in San Cristobal de las Casas, in Chiapas, Mexico, to help form Sna Jolobil, a Highland Maya weavers' cooperative. The cooperative not only helps the weavers develop strategies for marketing their work, but encourages production of high quality weavings, based on the study of earlier styles of huipils so that the weavings serve as textile art, standing in contrast to other strategies of mass production and export, with minimum profit going to the artisan.

In 1983, Walter Morris was awarded a MacArthur Foundation grant in which annual institutional overhead funds, \$15,000, are awarded to the institutional affiliation. By channeling these funds through CS, Morris returns most of the overhead to the Chiapas Culture Center. By creating a Special Project, Morris has also been able to solicit funds in addition to those provided by the MacArthur Foundation.

Their most recent activity is a large exhibit of Sna Jolobil textiles entitled "Living Maya: The Art of Ancient Dreams". The works are being exhibited at the Paine Webber Art Gallery in New York City.

Country: Middle East
Project: The Kurdish Program
Submitted by: Vera Saeedpur, Program Coordinator
Year: 1980-present

This program assists the Kurdish people who, in their attempts to reestablish control over their traditional lands, have met with systematic and brutal repression in countries with Kurdish minorities (Iran, Iraq, Turkey and Syria, and the Soviet Union), including forced relocations, and prohibition of Kurdish dress and language. The Kurdish program helps publicize the Kurd's plight and provides assistance for bilingual education and scholarship for Kurdish students, economic development programs, land rights and health projects.

Country: Namibia
Project: !Kung San Development Foundation
Submitted by: John Marshall, Project Coordinator
Year: 1982-present

The !Kung San Development Foundation raises funds to assist a number of !Kung San (Bushmen) of Namibia who are attempting to resettle their traditional waterholes and recently drilled boreholes. There, employing the skills acquired as farm laborers, they practice a mixed economy of cattle husbandry and subsistence agriculture, supplemented by hunting and gathering. Funds from the !Kung San Development Foundation provide basic training in agriculture and herding techniques and direct material assistance, including livestock, equipment of medicine.

II. REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

To make research and project evaluations available to professional planners as well as the general public, CS has two forms of publications/reports, the Cultural Survival Quarterly and Cultural Survival Reports. Research and dissemination on research results are fundamental to the organization's work. Reports and publications outline CS's work and also include research and analyses which extend far beyond that undertaken independently by CS. Publications educate the public, influence development theories and policies and guide the field activities of CS and other development organizations.

Under this grant, Cultural Survival published 16 issues of Cultural Survival Quarterly which contained 166 articles related to Latin America. Under the same grant, 8 issues of the CSQ have been translated and published in Spanish. Seven Cultural Survival Reports on Latin America have been published under this grant.

A) Cultural Survival Quarterly

During the present grant period, the following articles on Latin America have been published in the Cultural Survival Quarterly (CSQ). Headings indicate volume, number and title for the issue.

CSQ 7(4) The Search for Work

- Introduction
- Migration Among the Garifuna
- Guatemalan Labor Migration
- Migration and Underdevelopment:
The Caribbean
- Raising Families, Building Homes
- The Search for Work
- Indian Girls Make the Best Maids
- Indian-White Labor Relations in
Ecuador
- "Joining the Navy to See the World"
- Guatemalan Refugees in Mexico
- Guatemala: Indians Under Mejia
Victores
- Paraguay: Land Titles for Indians
- Report from Brazil
- CS Projects--Annual Review
- Editorial: Conditions Worsen for
Brazil's Indians

CSQ 8(1) Nomads: Stopped in Their Tracks?

- Brazil's Indians--1983 Review
 - Toward a New Indian Policy in Brazil
 - Land Policy and the Indigenous Movement
- Peru: People, Parks and Petroleum

CSQ 8(2) Women in a Changing World

One Step Forward--Two Steps Back
Andean Marketwomen in Transition
Women and Cooperative Labor
Delivering Health Care in the Andes
Third World Women in First World Men's Factories
The CBI and Women Workers
Overcoming Death in Chile
"...Briefly Quoted..."
Exxon and the Guajiro
Guatemalan Refugees in Chiapas

CSQ 8(3) Hunters and Gatherers: The Search for Survival

Yahgan and Ona--The Road to Extinction
The Mataco of Argentina
Settlers and Subsistence in Peru
The Ache of Paraguay
"...Briefly Quoted..."
Guatemalan Refugees in Mexico: An Introduction
The Forest Camps in Eastern Chiapas, Mexico
The Campeche Camps
Guatemalan Refugees in Camps Outside the Lacandon Forests
"Unofficial" Refugees in Chiapas
Miskito Refugees in Costa Rica
Project Reports: A Carpentry Workshop for the Huichol

CSQ 8(4) Organizing to Survive

Organizing to Survive
A Search for Unity Within Diversity
Resolutions Passed at the Third World Council of Indigenous Peoples
CONFENIAE--An Indian Confederation in Eastern Ecuador
Indian and Pro-Indian Organizations in Brazil
The Yekuana of Southern Venezuela
Colombian Indian Organizations
Amazonian Indians Participate at UN
MISURASATA Goes Home
Directory of Indigenous/Indigenist Organizations
Indigenous Peoples--The Anti-Slavery Approach
The Minority Rights Group
The Anthropology Resource Center
International Strategies for the Protection of the Human Rights of
Indigenous Peoples
Indigenous Peoples' Network
Conservation and Indigenous Peoples
Indigenists, Environmentalists and the Multilateral Development Banks
The Failure to Protect Tribal Peoples--
"...Briefly Quoted..."
Guatemalan Refugee Update
Model Villages in the Ixil Region
Cultural Survival Projects--1984

CSQ 9(1) Parks and People

Parks and People
Protected Areas and Indigenous Peoples
Indigenous Cultures and Protected Areas in Central America
La Amistad--Talamanca, Costa Rica
Darién, Panama
Rio Platano, Honduras
Kuna Wildlands Project, Panama
Forest Resources and Rural Populations in Chiapas
The First World Conference on Cultural Parks
Hunting by Indigenous Peoples and Conservation of Game Species
National Park Values and Living Cultural Parks
Misurasata/Sandinista Negotiations

CSQ 9(2) Identity and Education

Editorial--Ethnic Warriors
Shuar Bicultural Radio Education
Shavante--1956 and 1982; Sherente--1956 and 1984
Guatemala--Everybody's Indian When the Occasion's Right
The Urra Dam Project in Colombia--Research to Raise Public Awareness
Second Directory of Indigenous/Indigenist Organizations
Politics at the US Census Bureau
"...Briefly Quoted..."
Advances Toward a Miskito-Sandinista Cease-fire
The Mexico City Agreement Between Misurasata and the Government of
Nicaragua
Declaration of Bogota
Declaration of Indigenous Leaders Regarding the Miskito's Rights on
the Atlantic Coast
Choco Indian Relocation in Darién Panama
From Conquest to Counter-Insurgency

CSQ 9(3) Nation, Tribe and Ethnic Group in Africa

Miskito/Sandinista Negotiations--The Saga Continues
Guarani Indian and an Eastern Paraguayan Ranch
The Price of Autonomy--CRIC in Colombia
Project Review--The Chiapas Writers' Cooperative
The Ancient Zinacantec Merchants

CSQ 9(4) Drugs and Tribal Peoples: Production, Use and Trafficking

Hallucinogenic Plants and Their Use in Traditional Societies
Heroin: An Overview
Marijuana: An Overview
South American Cocaine Production
Coca and Andean Culture--The New Dangers of an Old Debate
The Cocaine Industry in Bolivia--Its Impact on the Peasantry
Photo Essay--Coca to Cocaine
From Coca to Cocaine in Indigenous Amazonia
Hazardous Pesticides in Panama--Guaymi Laborers at Risk
Civil Patrols--Armed Peace in Northern Huehuetenango
Cultural Survival Projects--1985

CSQ 10(1) Multilateral Banks and Indigenous Peoples: Development or Destruction?

Multilateral Development Banks and Indigenous Peoples
Environmental Management and Multilateral Development Banks
Economic Assistance in Central America: Development or Impoverishment?
The Pichis-Palcazu Special Project in Peru--A Consortium of
International Lenders
World Bank Holds Funds for Development in Brazil
Mining and Indianism in Brazil
Mining Permits on Indian Lands in Brazil Denounced
Resisting Land Grabbing in Ecuador
CONFENIAE Denounces Agribusiness in Ecuador--An Open Letter
Native Rebellion and US Intervention in Central America
Ninth Inter-American Indian Congress

CSQ 10(2) Land Rights: Strategies for Survival

Anticipating Colonos and Cattle in Ecuador and Colombia
Warfare in Polonoroeste
Seringueiros Defend the Rainforest in Amazonia
Muellamues--A Colombian Community Under Attack
Mining Companies on Indigenous Lands in Brazil
Military Rule Threatens Guatemala's Highland Maya Indians
Brazil Restructures Its Indian Agency
Mayan Ethnicity in Belize
Project Review: FOIN--Federation of Indian Organizations of the Napo

CSQ 10(3) Mountain Peoples

Mountain People--A Searcher's Guide
Jose Arguedas--Introduction to a Quechua Poet
A Call to Some Doctors
Huk Doctorkun Qayay
Coping with Austerity in Highland Bolivia
Aymara Indians--Adaptation and Survival in Southern Peru
Illness and Political Economy--The Andean Dialectic
Development and Resource Management--Mexico's Huichol Carpentry
Workshop
"...Briefly Quoted..."
Indians and Rain Forest Collide--The Cultural Parks of Darien

CSQ 10(4) Children: The Battleground of Change

Introduction--Children: The Battleground of Change
Robert Coles: The Political Life of Children
Shuar Children: Bilingual-Bicultural Education
Oral Rehydration Therapy: Hope for Millions of Children
Children and War
Chile: The Loss of Childhood
Re-education and Relocation in Guatemala
Guatemala Refugee Children: Conditions in Chiapas
Uprooted Mayan Children
"...Briefly Quoted..."
Cultural Survival Projects--1986

CSQ 11(1) Grassroots Economic Development

Letter from David Maybury-Lewis
Indigenous Autonomy for Grassroots Development
Native Rights Movement
Federations of Indian Communities: Strategies for Grassroots
Development
Development Aid: Minorities and Human Rights
Grassroots Development: A Question of Empowerment
Ecuador: The Crisis of Rural Cooperatives and the Quest for
Alternatives
Grassroots Development: Not Just Organic Farming and Good Faith
Zapotec Weavers of Oaxaca: Development and Community Control
Artisan Development Projects
Politics Affect Fiber Arts Development
Tarahumara Handicrafts and Economic Survival
Los Pilares: Lima's Handicraft Cooperative
Grassroots Marketing and Control
The Qawasqar Indians of Tierra del Fuego
Land Loss and Ethnic Conflict: A Speech by a Colombian Kuna Leader
"...Briefly Quoted..."

CSQ 11(2) Fishing Communities

Introduction: Fisherfolk
A Close Encounter of the Third World: West Indian Fishermen and
Supertankers
Endangered Ideologies: Tukano Fishing Taboos
African Palm Oil: Impacts in Ecuador's Amazon
Constitutional Lobbying in Brazil: Indians Seek Expanded Role
Doctrine of National Security Threatens Brazil's Indians
"...Briefly Quoted..."

B) Translation of Cultural Survival Quarterly into Spanish

Since 1984, the **Cultural Survival Quarterly** has been translated into Spanish in Peru and distributed throughout Latin America where it has been received with considerable enthusiasm. The Spanish edition of the Quarterly helps CS expand its network of social scientists and development experts in Latin America.

CIPA (Centro de Investigacion y Promocion Amazonica), Lima, Peru, translated and published 2,000 copies of:

Ethnic Art: Works in Progress? CSQ IV(4). (Arte Etnico)

Keeping the Faith? CSQ 7(3), 1983. (El Peso de la Fe)

The Search for Work CSQ 7(4), 1983. (En Busca de Empleo)

Women in a Changing World CSQ 8(2), 1984. (La Mujer y el Cambio)

Hunters and Gatherers--The Search for Survival CSQ 8(3), 1984.
(Cazadores y Recolectores)

Organizing to Survive CSQ 8(4), 1984. (Organizaciones)

Parks and People CSQ 9(1), 1985. (Parques y Poblaciones)

Identity and Education CSQ 9(2), 1985. (Educacion y Identidad)

C) Cultural Survival Reports

CS Reports published on Latin America during this grant period include:

- Report #10 **Voices of the Survivors: The Massacre at Finca San Francisco, Guatemala**
Cultural Survival and the Anthropology Resource Center
- Report #11 **The Impact of Contact: Two Yanomamo Case Studies.**
John Saffirio, Raymond Hames, Napoleon Chagnon and Thomas F. Melancon
- Report #15 **Resource Development and Indigenous People: The El Cerrejon Coal Project in Guajira, Colombia.**
Deborah Pacini Hernandez
- Report #16 **Native Peoples and Economic Development: Six Case Studies from Latin America**
Theodore Macdonald, Jr., Editor (Includes evaluations of several CS field projects)
- Report #17 **Art, Knowledge and Health**
Dorothea S. Whitten and Norman E. Whitten, Jr. (Evaluation of CS sponsored research)
- Report #19 **Ethnic Diversity on a Corporate Plantation: Guaymi Labor on a United Brands Subsidiary in Bocas del Toro, Panama and Talamanca, Costa Rica**
Philippe Bourgois
- Report #23 **Coca and Cocaine: Effects on People and Policy in Latin America**
Deborah Pacini and Christine Franquemont
- Reprinting of **Amazonia Ecuatoriana: La Otra Cara del Progreso**
Norman E. Whitten, Jr., ed.

CS Reports in preparation on Latin America include:

- Report #24 **Human Rights and Anthropology**
Theodore Downing and Gilbert Kushner, editors, with Human Rights Internet
- Report #26 **A Sea of Small Boats**
John Cordell, editor (global analysis of sea tenure systems)
- Report #27 **Indigenous Peoples and Tropical Forests: Models of Land use and Management from Latin America**
Jason W. Clay, CS

- Report #28 **Report from the Frontier**
Julian Burger Anti-Slavery Society, with Zed Press (discussion of the situation of indigenous peoples throughout the world)
- Report #29 **Land Rights and Indigenous Peoples: The Role of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights**
Shelton Davis, the World Bank
- Report #30 **The Indians of Guatemala: Problems and Prospects for Social and Economic Reconstruction**
Theodore Macdonald, CS

D) CS Reports Translated into Spanish

Six of ten Cultural Survival Occasional Papers on Latin America have been translated into Spanish.

- #3 **The Cerro Colorado Copper Project and the Guaymí Indians of Panama.**
Chris Gjarding. 1981.
- #5 **Brazilian Indians Under the Law** 1981.
- #6 **In the Path of Polonoreste: Endangered People of Western Brazil** 1981.
- #8 **The Dialectics of Domination in Peru: Native Communities and the Myth of the Vast Amazonian Emptiness.** Richard Chase Smith. 1982.
- #10 **Voices of the Survivors: The Massacre at Finca San Francisco, Guatemala,** 1983.
- #15 **Resource Development and Indigenous Peoples: The El Cerrijon Coal Project and the Guajiro of Colombia.** Deborah Pacini. 1984.

Cultural Survival's Special Report (#4), **Fishers of Men or Founders of Empire? The Wycliff Bible Translators in Latin America** by David Stoll was translated to Spanish and published by DESCO (Centro de Estudios y Promocion del Desarrollo) of Lima, Peru in 1984.

III. PROJECT EVALUATIONS

During this grant period CS contracted independent consultants to undertake evaluations of most field projects. Originally, such evaluations and studies were to be carried out by CS staff and Latin American project coordinators for the following reasons: 1) methodology and 2) cost.

First, most evaluators normally focus on the utilization of funds provided by the donor agency to a particular group in the field. Such a limited concept of evaluation would not satisfy CS's needs nor accurately reflect its aims.

The funds provided by CS, particularly assistance to regional Indian organizations (ethnic federations), often do not cover expenses for entire or discrete "projects". Some support is seed money to a nascent organization which allows them to acquire experience in organizing and developing programs. The experience then allows them to generate sharply defined projects (e.g. agricultural or forestry development) and submit requests for more extensive project aid from more well endowed agencies or foundations. In the case of more established Indian organizations CS's contributions usually support a specific segment (e.g. core administrative support) of a group's overall program.

In each case, however, CS's concern is with the entire organization, its program and the projects that program creates. As such, CS's "evaluations" are better understood as case studies which illustrate examples and patterns of self-directed development. An evaluation solely of CS's contribution provides only a partial view of a larger "project".

Equally important, most of the field activities or projects supported by CS range from between \$5,000 and \$15,000. The fees and expenses normally incurred by consultants with sufficient experience to evaluate the work of Indian organizations could represent a significant percentage of CS's contribution to a particular project, and in some cases even exceed it.

Nevertheless, CS decided that those directly involved in a project (e.g. field coordinators) or its monitoring (CS's projects director) would not be most appropriate to undertake its evaluation. Their present schedule of routine work simply does not allow time for adequate, reflective evaluation. Outside evaluators are undertaking or have prepared the evaluations of most activities supported by CS. Except for an audit of expenses incurred with CS funds, the evaluations were not limited solely to reviews of CS's contribution, but rather focused on an analysis of the group's entire program.

To provide opportunities for comparisons and recommendations, CS's evaluations/case studies are grouped according to themes which illustrate how indigenous peoples and others have confronted the unique problems faced by Indians. These topics are:

- Indian organizations
- resource management
- land titling
- legal assistance
- education
- art, artisan work and culture centers

This grouping permits a set of detailed reports which illustrate the situation of Indian human rights and their relationship to national development, and will thus be able to offer suggestions for future work.

At the time of this report, 23 projects have been evaluated or are under evaluation. Copies have been submitted to USAID. These studies will be organized and edited into a series of monographs to be published by CS. To date no such collection of constructive analyses exists; CS's contribution will thus provide case studies, basic guidelines and analyses for future support of indigenous human rights and development needs.

A. Indian Organizations

Bolivia

The Confederation of Indigenous Peoples and Communities of the Eastern Bolivian Lowlands (CIDOB)

Colombia

The Regional Indian Council of Cauca (CRIC)

The Colombian National Indian Organization (ONIC)

Chile

The Association of Small Producers and Artisans--AD-MAPU

The Mapuche Cultural Centers (CCM)

Ecuador

The pre-federation Awa-Coaiquer

The Confederation of Indian Nations of the Ecuadorian Amazon (CONFENIAE)

The Federation of Indian Organizations of Napo (FOIN)

The Organization of Indian Peoples of Pastaza (OPIP)

The Federation of Shuar Centers (Shuar Federation)

Latin America (regional)

The Coordinating Group for Indian Organizations of the Amazonian Basin

Nicaragua

Miskitos, Sumos, Ramas and Sandinistas Asla Takanka (MISURASATA)

Panama

The Union of Kuna Workers (UTK)

Paraguay

The Association of Indian Communities (API)

Peru

The Inter-ethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Jungle (AIDSESEP)

The Organization of Achuar Communities (ORACH)

B. Resource Management

Colombia

CRIC's Reforestation and Natural Resources Management Project

Colombia/Ecuador

The Awa-Coaiquer Resource Management Project

Mexico

Project Tuapuri--Carpenter's Workshop

C. Land Titling

Ecuador

The Siona-Secoya, Cofan and Huaorani Land Demarcation Project
The Awa-Coaiquer Land Demarcation Project

Nicaragua

The MISURASATA Land Study

Peru

The Achuar Land Demarcation Project

Paraguay

The Mbya-Guarani Land Study

D. Health

Colombia

The FUNCOL Health Project for Indian Communities of the Eastern Colombian Llanos

E. Education

Ecuador

The Shuar Bilingual-Bicultural Radio Education Program

Mexico

The Chiapas Writer's Cooperative

Peru

Project for Curriculum Development for Bilingual-Bicultural Teachers
(CIAAP)

D. Art, Artisan Projects and Culture Centers

Mexico

The Sna Jolobil Weaver's Cooperative

Peru

Antisuyo, the artisan coordinating center
The Chinchero Culture Center

IV. RESEARCH IN LATIN AMERICA

All of CS's field projects and publications are understood as direct or indirect research into development needs and solutions. Beyond this, specific, staff-directed research was undertaken in Guatemala, Chile, Paraguay, Ecuador and with regard to the Amazonian rainforest in general. Copies of these reports have been submitted to AID.

Guatemala--Problems and Prospects for Economic Reconstruction Among Indians

Rationale for the Research

The Indians of Guatemala, about 55% of the nation's population, bearers of a rich and vital cultural tradition, have long been the most economically and politically marginal sector of the national society. There have been regular efforts by development agencies and others to improve the Indians' economic situation. Some of these efforts were leading to a noticeable improvement by the 1970's. However, the violence which wracked Guatemala from the late 1970's to the early 1980's took its heaviest toll on the Mayan Indians. Thousands were killed and, by Guatemalan army estimates, over 400 villages were totally destroyed. Violence also precipitated the flight of over 200,000 Indians to other nations, and caused, by UNHCR estimates, over one million others to relocate within Guatemala. This movement greatly disrupted Indian subsistence agriculture and all other aspects of economic life, and made land tenure even more precarious. Most development agencies either ended or sharply reduced their activities.

Now, the relative peace in the highlands and adjacent lowlands, and the nation's return to an elected government appears to present an opportunity for the Indians to reconstruct and perhaps improve their prospects for the future. To support this, national and international development agencies are beginning to consider the nature and extent of their future activities. One of the purposes of this research report was to provide preliminary observations and guidelines for such decisions.

In addition to reviewing conditions and limitations for development programs supported by government and non-government agencies, the second major research concern was the current ability of Indians to speak out in defense of their rights and to design and implement programs to guarantee them. One of the goals, therefore, was to assess the nature of and/or potential for Indian organizations in Guatemala.

The focus on Indian organizations reflects CS's overall program goals in Latin America. Direct Indian participation in the national democratic process, and strong control over economic conditions and political life in their communities are essential for any improvement in their general situation. CS, therefore, places special emphasis on the development and strengthening of Indian organizations at a local, regional and national level. In the last two decades such groups have proliferated in many Latin American nations: they have served as a means to defend human rights while also identifying and implementing economic development activities. Indian organizations thus function as interest groups which can improve Indian political status within plural societies, and architects of the cultural and economic life of their communities, such organizations can play a critical role in Guatemalan reconstruction.

This report, the first in a series, summarizes observations and interviews gathered during three CS-sponsored visits to Guatemala. A short preliminary visit was made in September 1986. The second trip took place from 2 November 1986 to 21 November 1986, and the third between 14 June and 27 June 1987. The members of the research team were: Dr. Theodore Macdonald (team coordinator and projects director, CS); Dr. Patricia W. Fagen (researcher, Refugee Policy Group and legal assistant, UNHCR); Dr. Norman M. Chapin (fellow, CS Institute); and S. James Anaya (staff attorney, National Indian Youth Council).

During the November 1986 visit members of the team visited 31 communities in 5 departments. Based on these observations and discussions the field visits during the June 1987 trip focused on rural communities in southern Quiche and Huehuetenango. Team members met with recently elected Indian congressional deputies from Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Quiche, Totonicapan and Chimaltenango, as well as national and private development and assistance agencies working in the western highlands. The researchers also interviewed the Minister of Defense, the President's Secretary for Special Affairs, the Director of the Committee for National Reconstruction, the Congressional Commission on Indian Affairs, Indian congressmen, UNHCR repatriation officers from Guatemala and Mexico, the director and other staff members of the Special Commission for Assistance to the Repatriated (CEAR), USAID officials, directors and field staff of several non-governmental development agencies working among Indians, as well as regional government, church and military officials.

Purpose

The purpose of the visits was to:

- Observe and discuss the situation of Indians in the western highlands and adjacent lowlands under the recent, elected government of President Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo.
- Assess the nature and effectiveness of community level economic development programs presently underway among Indians.
- Evaluate the potential for 1) direct Indian participation in Guatemala's democratic opening, 2) control over efforts to reconstruct their economic and social life.

Although the team did not gather systematically data on human rights violations during or prior to the Cerezo government, all interviews and observations indicated that the experience and threat of violence affected, and continues to affect, the lives and attitudes of Guatemalan Indians more than any other factor. Consequently, discussion of present and future reconstruction programs and related activities requires consideration of Indian impressions of the impact of their cultural and personal life by the Guatemalan military and other agents of national security, the civil patrols (patrullas de autodefensa civil, or PACs), the guerrilla groups, internecine activities and other aspects of the extreme violence which was endemic throughout the highlands from at least 1979 until 1982, and continues to a lesser extent today.

Focus of the Report

The report was concerned primarily with the impressions and attitudes of Guatemala's Indian population. Although it also includes the team's observations and opinions as well as data from other independent investigations of the situation in Guatemala, the Indian perceptions were stressed for three reasons:

--Indians were the sector of the population which suffered most heavily during the period of extreme violence and, as such, are those most in need of support and assistance.

-- Indians have been poorly understood and rarely consulted in matters ranging from economic development programs designed to benefit Indians, to violent revolutionary actions, promoted to liberate them. Such neglect and misunderstanding helps to explain their massive victimization.

--Indian attitudes and impressions of Guatemala's past and present, however subjective and debatable, will probably affect the acceptance and impact of any development program more than will its actual design. As such, any effective program must include Indians, preferably representatives of Indian communities or organizations, in its design and implementation.

In summary, in addition to outlining conditions and suggesting guidelines for the development programs of government and non-government agencies directed toward Indian communities, CS was equally concerned with the current ability of Indians to speak out in defense of their rights and to create and implement programs to guarantee them.

A report of this research is being published by CS.

Chile

This research (5 November 1985 to 22 November 1985) produced a summary review of the Mapuche Indian situation and a survey of critical historical and anthropological data. The focus of the report was to establish guidelines or recommendations for development work with the Mapuche, paying particular attention to considerations of local Indian and national level politics which would affect such activities. Travel and other expenses were provided to Cultural Survival by the Inter-American Foundation.

Seven Indian groups and five Indian support institutions were interviewed during the trip, and there were visits to six Mapuche communities in the areas southwest, west and northwest of Temuco.

The research indicated that the present Mapuche situation requires complex considerations by potential donors. Normally assistance to grass roots Indians communities follows three possible channels: assistance to organizations which represent a union of various communities within particular ethnic groups; support for non-Indian institutions which undertake community or inter-community level work; direct assistance to a particular community.

CS's experience and research suggests support to legitimate, democratically organized pan-community Indian organizations (ethnic federations) should be the first priority; this allows greater dispersal of information and aid while empowering groups to eventually manage broad programs of economic and political development. In the absence of such groups, CS normally recommends support to non-Indian institutions which work directly with Indian communities. Rarely do we recommend single community support; this can and often does lead to division and jealousies between communities and thus impedes or prevents the formation of pan-community ethnic federations. The situation in Chile required a somewhat different approach.

Regarding direct support of Mapuche Indian organizations, caution was recommended. All Indian concerns center on land and land use; from 1883 to 1979 Mapuche land was reduced from 10 million to 300,000 hectares. Current legislation (Law 2568) threatens to liquidate communal Indian lands (reservas) entirely. This law was the rallying point of all Indian organizations, a concern of all communities and, correctly, the focus of international solidarity with the Mapuche as well. However, the current situation of Indian organizations also merited attention. At the time of the visit several organizations represented or claimed to represent, Mapuche interests. In addition to regional groups, there were two Temuco-based pan-Mapuche ethnic federations which claimed support of Mapuche communities--AD-MAPU and CCM. There was also an official government Indian organization, the Consejos Regionales Mapuche (CRM). Direct support to any of these Indian organizations was not simply a matter of deciding which group merited support. For both non-governmental groups (AD-MAPU and CCM), a considerable gap existed between the leadership and the communities they claimed to represent. The leadership's position was thus analogous to that of the institutions which they criticized.

Such attitudes are unacceptable to many democratically based Indian populations. Opposition, however, was almost non-existent, and thus allowed those who supported the existing leadership to retain control, continue to focus on national political issues, and thereby perpetuate the estrangement between the leadership and the communities. Those opposed or critical of the present leadership stated that only when fear of government repression is removed can one expect the regional and local leadership to enter into the decision making. As a result, a considerable distance existed between organizational leadership and the communities. This obviously, and negatively, would affect any development programs designed by these organizations and it was recommended that, for the time being, donor agencies would be wise to avoid direct support of their programs.

Political change in Chile seemed inevitable; opposition to the present regime was too widespread to permit a continuation of the present pattern. For the Mapuche, 10% of national population, to benefit from such change will require that they position themselves carefully and democratically. CS recommended that any efforts by support agencies should be aimed toward assisting that process, rather than supporting individuals or groups whose actions and attitudes, however ideologically appealing they may sound, did not reflect or support such a process.

At the same time, we recommended that support agencies not disregard the legitimate complaints of Indian organizations which state that indirect aid is sometimes wasteful and always somewhat paternalistic. When political

conditions are more propitious, both nationally and among the Mapuche, efforts which shift the status of institutions from "aid" to "service" should be encouraged. Several Indian-managed technical assistance groups lacked the technical skills to provide adequate technical assistance. CS recommended that they should not be written off in favor of more well-trained non-Indian institutions. CS recommended that the best "service" such institutions could provide would be to strengthen the technical qualifications of individuals and organizations who best understand the language and culture of the beneficiaries. This would require a degree of cooperation and collaboration among support institutions which was non-existent at the time of the visit, but much needed by Mapuche communities.

Paraguay--Guidelines for Donor Agencies Working with Indians

Research was carried out by projects assistant Richard Reed during two field trips to Paraguay; ten days in February, 1987, meeting with Indian and "indigenista" agencies, and three weeks in May which focused primarily on the Indians' perceptions of their needs and institutional strengths and weaknesses to meet those needs.

Rationale for the Research

Indigenous peoples are Paraguay's most disadvantaged groups. Their standard of living is the lowest of any ethnic group in the country; infant mortality is three times higher and cash income is less than half that of the general rural population. Indians are economically marginalized and relegated to being an invisible or despised sector of Paraguayan society.

Summary of Research

Until recently, Paraguayan Indian groups maintained distinct and self-sufficient communities. Into the 1960s, production by non-Indians tended to be non-intensive and non-commercial, leaving major portions of both eastern Paraguay and the Chaco as natural refuges for native peoples. While the forests of the Chaco and northeastern regions were exploited by extractive industries (e.g. logging and mate tea), these extensive industries had little effect on Indian resources.

In the 1970s settlers pushed into these isolated regions and brought the land and forests into intensive production for the national economy. The appropriation of Indian land and forest which accompanied this development initiated a general process of displacement of Indian peoples. Dependence on wage labor increased and social institutions were disrupted as community members lost the ability to assert their rights and maintain their responsibilities within Indian society.

Indians forced to abandon their communities are isolated from Indian society or, as in the case of the Chaco, integrated into Indian workers' communities on the margins of non-Indian society. In eastern Paraguay, the opposite is often the case. Land shortages force distinct communities to share small parcels of unclaimed land, creating artificial groups with a variety of kin groups and conflicting "leaders". Even when kin groups remain intact, indigenous leaders often lack the personal skills to confront the new demands and greater pressures on their communities. Traditional leadership is

destroyed as other members, who are often less well integrated into Indian culture and society, assert power over community members and resources.

Development Potential

Under such conditions, two factors need to be considered in defining any development: the relative advantages of administering projects through Indian communities, Indian federations or through "indigenista" agencies; and the need to weigh projects that are complex and difficult to evaluate and, therefore, ignored by many donors, against efforts that are less creative, but offer more visible demonstrations of "successes".

Possible Recipients

1) Indigenista agencies: Many non-Indian support groups agencies exist in Paraguay, with considerable funding from international sources.

However, there is a shortage of dedicated and trained personnel. Often, the agencies that are created and funded to promote Indian land rights, health or production lack the dedication or ability to carry out the task.

Moreover, the conditions that these local agencies place on assistance hamper the development of communities' self-determination. Rather than defining their own needs and goals and electing among options presented by diverse agencies, Indian groups are forced to "declare" an affiliation and accept the package of assistance (and its ideological trappings) which that agency offers. This leads to patronage relationships that approximate those of political parties or "caudillos".

2) Indian agencies: API (the national Indian organization) was established to eventually replace the "indigenista" agencies. It was designed to represent the national Indian population to the larger society and provide local groups the knowledge and material resources to be self-sufficient and self-determining. Despite this important task, API has been torn apart by external pressures, internal factions and dominated by a small group that has little or no contact with the rural population. Consequently, API is not a national representative organization.

3) Indian communities: Increasingly, independent Indian communities are emerging that are capable of defining goals, soliciting assistance and managing projects without the presence of either "indigenistas" or API. However, relatively few communities are capable of acting independently. Several factors influence a community's ability to manage development projects supported by outside funds. First, communities need the structural organization to define goals, organize tasks and distribute the benefits of the work. While individual communities and ethnic groups differ, each must balance solid leadership with democratic decision-making. In the past, projects have become new bases of leaders' power within communities. This distorts both the structure of relations within the community and the intent and organization of the project.

Finally, in the majority of cases surveyed during these research trips, it was evident that communities were not prepared to independently manage external assistance to their development efforts. This does not mean, however, that communities cannot gradually assume greater control over the design and

administration of projects. Indigenista agencies can "accompany" these communities as they increase in institutional strength, without smothering their growing capacity for self-determination.

Types of Projects

1) Small vs. large: This research suggests that the size of the project, in and of itself, is not the primary concern. The size of the project must be based on the extent to which a community, or agency, can manage resources.

2) Needed risks vs sure "successes": There is little aid available for economic development and institution building in Indian communities. Agencies working with Indians in Paraguay have preferred to provide direct assistance for basic necessities. Given the country's limited funds and shortage of qualified personnel, resources are allocated to the most critical efforts. Second, many agencies prefer "basic needs" projects because they lack complexity health and land are basic solutions for general problems and involve largely technical efforts by Paraguayans or foreign nationals. Third, land and health care do not demand close coordination with the Indian communities themselves. Fourth, funding agencies are eager to work with these efforts because the assistance is almost impossible to waste and misappropriate, while the successes are easily measured. Finally many agencies have much to gain by preserving the Indian population, but little incentive to assist Indians to become self-sufficient. In summary, it was recommended that donor agencies assist communities whenever possible and, when non-Indian support groups are needed, their programs should indicate a move toward local self-determination.

Ecuador

This field research (17-27 June 1986) outlined the situation of four Ecuadorian Indian organizations, reviewed progress made on several projects which support these ethnic federations and made recommendations for the future. The groups included were:

Western Tropical Lowland

--the pre-federacion Awa-Coiaquer

Amazonian Lowland-Oriente

--the Federacion de Centros Shuar

--the Organizacion de Pueblos Indigenas de Pastaza (OPIP)

--the Federacion de Organizaciones Indigenas de Napo (FOIN)

Attached to the report was an article (Cultural Survival Quarterly 10(2), 1986) reviewing progress on the Awa-Coaiquer Land Demarcation/Resource Management Project as of April 1986. As indicated, a land demarcation project which was initiated in Ecuador in early 1984 will be extended both in its scope and its geography; there will be a binational (Colombia-Ecuador) Awa-Coaiquer Reserve which will include an environmentally sensitive Land management program.

Amazonian Lowlands--Oriente

Research indicated that the successful evolution of the Awa-Coaiquer land titling project made it somewhat of an anomaly in Ecuador at that time, particularly when contrasted to government policies and actions in the Amazonian region. Here, since 1984, the conservative administration headed by

President Leon Febres Cordero promoted and supported the development of large-scale agribusiness; the most controversial of which surrounded the establishment and/or expansion of African Palm plantations and encroached on land already demarcated or at least claimed by Indian communities. There were also numerous reports of "spontaneous colonization" masking invasions of Indian land by squatters in the employ of the agribusiness firms.

Ostensibly in response to a perceived threat by the small guerilla movement "Alfaro Vive, Carajo", the government began exercising a degree of social control throughout the country which, although mild by comparison to some Latin American nations, was unprecedented for Ecuador in the 20th century.

The government's policy towards the Indians was more insidious than repressive. First, the Ministry of Social Welfare established the Direccion Nacional de Asuntos Indigenas (DNAI); the Ministry thus proclaimed jurisdiction over most Indian affairs. With financial and political support from other government agencies DNAI began to design and support programs which it claimed would benefit Indian communities.

In an effort to weaken existing and outspoken Indian organizations, the government moved in two main ways. First, the DNAI began to create and support new Indian organizations. Second, loans by the Central Bank's Rural Development Foundation (FODERUMA) were offered directly to communities, thereby circumventing the ethnic federations which claimed to represent the communities. Both actions served to weaken the appeal of those federations and confederations which had been critical of the government and draw Indian communities, as isolates, more closely to government programs. With promises of financial aid, these efforts were somewhat successful. They led to a period of division and dissent, not only between the organizations but within Indian communities as well. CONFENIAE argued that the government efforts to weaken outspoken Indian federations would aid the government's plan to take over land already claimed by Indians.

Overall this report painted a fairly bleak picture of the 1986 situation of Indian federations in the Ecuadorian Oriente, yet it also recommended continued support for several of their projects. This was not a contradiction. Many of the internal problems resulted from government policies and statements made during a period in which that administration was feeling very self-confident. For a number of political and economic reasons, that self-confidence was eroded, much of the perceived and actual repression has diminished, and there has been a broadening of the political spectrum.

This was reflected in the mid-term elections held in 1986. In the predominantly Indian municipalities of Tena and Puyo, candidates who are either Indians or supportive of the above-mentioned ethnic federations were elected to office. The same occurred in the province of Morona-Santiago where the Shuar Federation is headquartered. The regional political climate thus became much more supportive of Indian interests. And the national outlook was similar. There was no way to assure that such changes would positively affect the Indians, however, the opportunity to aid these genuine efforts at local self-determination and decentralized economic initiatives appeared far more favorable than it did even six months earlier. These Indian federations also needed the sort of politically neutral assistance which outside agencies could provide.

Indians and Rainforests in Latin America

Since World War II, the push to colonize or otherwise exploit tropical rainforests in Latin America has been unceasing. Threats to these fragile ecosystems and the populations which inhabit them resulted not only from the optimism of the 1950s, 1960s and early 1970s, but also increasing international debts and poor investment returns in the late 1970s and 1980s. Threats to rainforests resulted from public and private funding of massive roadbuilding, hydroelectric, colonization, ranching and mining projects. In many areas, the most accessible Latin American tropical rainforests had already been converted to cropland or pasture by the 1980s. By the 1970s, however, agriculturalists and planners began to document systematically the consequences of development efforts in tropical rainforests. Their research called into question the assumptions and hopes of many government and development officials that these remote and seemingly unused areas would alleviate resource shortages.

By the late 1980s, some governments in the region have become convinced that certain areas of tropical rainforests are too fragile for even limited use. Only a small number of regions presently covered with tropical rainforests can be safely exploited, and these only in a limited fashion. Few, if any, areas of tropical rainforests can be converted to agricultural production following the strategies imported from mid-latitude regions. Unfortunately, the international debts that have slowed the organized expansion of agricultural production systems into many regions of tropical rainforests, are now fueling a desperate search for riches in these same areas--governments, corporations and individuals are looking for a "quick fix" to their financial hardships.

In addition to spawning "get rich quick" efforts in tropical rainforests, international debts are also responsible for agricultural production shifts which displace large numbers of people in non-rainforest regions which, in turn, look to so-called uninhabited rainforests for their future. While governments originally financed many of these colonists to settle in rainforest areas, today most migrate without government assistance, if anything, putting pressure on their respective governments to provide basic goods and services in their new habitats not to mention land titles and security.

To date, development projects for tropical rainforests that are based on forest clearing for the establishment of large-scale cattle ranches or vast farms devoted to the cultivation of monocultures or a limited number of cash crops have been economic and ecological failures. The need to minimize the negative, long-term or permanent impact of development efforts on tropical rainforests is acknowledged by most observers, yet they also recognize the urgency of developing sensible ways of using tropical rainforests before these regions are destroyed through uncontrolled development efforts, a possibility that grows increasingly imminent as Latin American governments face serious internal economic and possibly, political crises. For example, another source of pressure on tropical rainforests in Latin America results from the agricultural production and land tenure systems that have evolved over the last one hundred years but which cannot accommodate expanding populations. Tropical rainforests, often referred to simply as the "frontier," have long been used as a safety valve for expanding populations.

More recently, rainforests have become the focus of nationally and internationally funded research with multiple goals: to increase the foreign exchange earnings of many Latin American countries, to absorb populations and thereby reducing political unrest and to generate food supplies for urban areas.

Considerable research has been undertaken concerning how development in tropical rainforests might occur without destroying it as a resource base for future generations. Millions of dollars have been spent on identifying areas of tropical rainforests that can best accommodate the expansion of existing systems of agricultural production or that are most suitable for the extraction of minerals, hydro-electric power or timber. Research efforts have also focused on the potential of specific crops--both local and imported--that might, alone or in combination with other known species, generate income in tropical rainfore areas.

Until now, however, few researchers have examined the ways indigenous inhabitants of tropical rainforests use, yet sustain, the resources of their regions. Such research could help to provide guidelines for development in Latin American tropical rainforests that could benefit Indians, colonists and governments alike. As two researchers have noted, "By combining the ecologically sound, sustained yield principles of Indian agriculture with specific techniques of commercial agriculture, researchers are creating new production systems that can improve the lives of rainforest colonists and conserve forest resources at the same time."

Through the centuries, indigenous peoples living in the tropical rainforests of the western hemisphere have developed sustained-yield, subsistence systems which often combine pasture, root crops, vegetable crops, cash or marketable crops, select tree crops and, in turn, improved hunting, fishing and gathering. While acceptance of these systems, in total, is not always socially or economically possible for immigrant populations, the study of the existing indigenous agro-ecosystems nevertheless gives us a better understanding of the nature of fragile ecosystems.

The indigenous societies which inhabit tropical rainforest areas of Latin America are, not surprisingly, becoming extinct at an even faster rate than the regions they inhabit are being destroyed. In many indigenous societies undergoing rapid change, young people are no longer taught the knowledge by which their ancestors have maintained fragile regions for millenia. There remains little time to salvage this knowledge. This report summarizes the research reported, to date, on six activities indigenous peoples undertake in tropical rainforests which sustain both their own populations and the environment--gathered products, hunting, aquaculture, shifting agriculture, permanent agriculture and upgrading of natural resource base. A number of case studies are included which describe how traditional indigenous resource management systems have been upgraded in various parts of Latin America to meet the expanding cash needs of local populations. The report then discusses the implications and, perhaps as importantly, the limitations of the research and models for application throughout Latin America.

Additional Regional Research

Cultural Survival's proposal identified two major problems confronting Indians throughout Latin America--uncontrolled colonization and uncontrolled deforestation. Research and research-related activities in these areas are geared toward developing a broad continental understanding useful for policy recommendations to development organizations and national policy makers. The following activities have taken place:

- A. General research and bibliographic compilation on:
 1. Problems of deforestation
 2. Alternative economic activities (e.g., agroforestry and similar forms of sustained-yield forest programs)
- B. CS provided short-term (January 1984) technical assistance to USAID/Ecuador in evaluating and developing a plan for the incorporation of Amazonian indigenous communities into USAID Forestry Sector Project.
- C. In April 1984, CS co-sponsored, with Harvard's Arnold Arboretum and the Coolidge Center for Environmental Leadership, a program entitled "Tropical Rainforest Workshop: Developing Guidelines for Resource Management." The seminar was restricted to 43 foreign and US graduate students and mid-career professionals attending business, law, public policy and engineering programs. The purpose was to sensitize future and present leaders, particularly from third world countries, to the social, ecological and economic problems of current tropical deforestation. The seminar consisted of lectures and an afternoon practical exercise in developing management management guidelines.

V. SOURCES OF INCOME, 1979-86

A. Additional Funds for work in Latin America

1. Beldon Fund. Steven Schwartzman, an anthropologist working for the Environmental Defense Fund, received a grant for \$15,000 from the Beldon Fund in October 1985. These funds were designated for use in support of projects (the Brazil-US Tropical Forest Advocacy Network for 1985-86) in Brazil, and were administered through Cultural Survival.

A large portion of Mr. Schwartzman's grant funds are being used to support a research project being undertaken by the Institute for Socio-Economic Studies, INESC. The research project focuses on two themes: 1) How Indians and rubber tappers in Acre made the economic conversion from dependent clients of the rubber merchants who employed them to autonomous gatherers who are not indebted to local patrons, who may even have title to the land they use to extract latex, and who can use the forest on a sustainable basis while meeting basic market needs through the sale of latex; 2) The possibility of establishing "extractive reserves" -- forest preserves, based on the legal model of indigenous reserves, which could be held and managed by the rubber tappers. This would serve two functions: it would install a low density population on endangered tropical lands, one which already has knowledge of sustainable management and a strong interest in forest preservation; and it would link the project to the National Indian Organization of Brazil, UNI.

2. Public Welfare Foundation. In March 1987, the Public Welfare Foundation approved a grant of \$80,000 to Cultural Survival. These funds are designated to develop sustainable tropical forest resource management projects with indigenous peoples, particularly in the Brazilian Amazon. The funding period is May 1, 1987 through April 30, 1988.

3. World Wildlife Fund Collaboration. CS has supported the Awa-Coaiquer Land Demarcation project since 1984 to help gain legal title to Awa lands in Carchi province (in northern Ecuador) in anticipation of a large-scale development project planned for this region. In less than 3 years the Awa communities, the national Indian organization and several government agencies have collaborated to obtain title to approximately 80,000 hectares of forest lands. Just across the border in Colombia the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and Colombia's Fundacion para la Educacion Superior (FES) were supporting a small forest management project with another community of Awa Indians. Those involved with the experimental station (La Planada) were anxious to expand the scope of their management program to include Awa communities in Ecuador. Thus, the two projects complemented each other. Following a series of international meetings (which included national government agencies, each independent national Indian organization, Awa in both countries and forest management specialists) a binational project was established. The Awa project, still underway, serves as an example of international collaboration with regard to Indian rights and the controlled development of a fragile natural resource base. To extend this work, in 1987 the World Wildlife Fund granted approximately \$50,000 to develop a resource management program in Ecuador. The Colombian counterparts will submit a similar proposal in late 1987. World Wildlife Fund approval is expected. The project, therefore, has been a small CS initiative which has generated much more extensive financial support from other agencies.

B. CS's Overall Support

Both US AID and the Ford Foundation have recommended that CS increase its own economic base of support and strive for self-sufficiency. The following information indicates that CS has indeed made significant advances toward such goals.

	AID		Foundations**		General Fund		TOTAL
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	
1979-80	86,150	63.4	43,339	31.9	9,432	6.9	135,921
1980-81	112,360	58.1	38,962	20.1	42,212	21.8	193,534
1981-82	129,152	59.8	45,132	20.9	41,529	19.2	215,813
1982-83	108,800	51.1	41,170	19.3	63,140	29.6	213,110
1983-84	140,631	36.7	120,698	31.5	122,046	31.8	383,375
1984-85	198,368	40.4	162,295	33.1	130,132	26.5	490,795
1985-86	299,778	47.5	103,573	16.4	227,781	36.1	631,132
1986-87	253,570	29.3	213,326	24.7	417,290	48.3	864,686

All sources calculated from expenditures.

Since 1979 the percentage of overall support provided by CS's "general fund" has increased from 6.9 percent to 48.3 percent. Consequently, the percent of US government support has decreased from 63.4 percent to 29.3 percent. Foundation support has been lowered from 32 percent of the total budget to 24.7 percent. While the total budget has increased by 636 percent in eight years, the most dramatic increase is in the general fund and has resulted from our direct-mail fund-raising campaign initiated in early 1983.

As predicted when CS began the direct mail drive, the initial period (three years) only broke even. However, we have acquired more than 6,400 new members, who contribute increasing amounts of money. The following figures illustrate that progressive improvement in our donor base.

Direct Mail Campaign--Total Contributions			
	Numbers	Dollars	Average
Total Initial Direct Mail Returns	6471	160,902	24.87
Total Subsequent Gifts	4163	135,926	32.65
Total Contributions from Direct Mail Campaign		<u>296,828</u>	
Total Returns from Direct Mail		\$296,828.00	
Total Costs of Direct Mail		\$241,723.61	

All Direct Mail-Related Contributions as of 3/31/1986

	Number	Dollars	Average Contribution
1st Return	6471	160,902	24.87
2nd Return	2217	64,395	29.05
3rd Return	1077	36,542	33.93
4th Return	537	21,314	39.69
5th Return	206	9,083	44.09
6th Return	87	3,087	35.48
7th Return	30	1,220	40.67
8th Return	7	235	33.57
9th Return	2	50	25.00

Returns on Direct Mail Program

	June 1983	May 1984	January 1985	March 1986	September 1987
Return/ \$ Spent	.26/1.00	.47/1.00	.76/1.00	1.01/1.00	1.28/1.00

Additional sources of restricted funds received by CS include:

--In August 1982, CS was deeded 240 acres of prime Iowa farmland. While the farm may not be sold, CS retains the use rights over the farm's production. At present, the income from the farm is estimated at between \$15,000 and \$20,000 per year. This particular donor owns numerous farms.

--Three CS members have expressed interest in giving endowments of real estate or stocks. It is the organization's hope that increased endowment will eventually provide a substantial part of the core support needed to run the organization each year. Since the last grant request CS has become the beneficiary in the wills of three individuals. Estimated income from each endowment ranges from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Briefly, in terms of gross income and capitalization, CS's economic situation is greatly improved and projections indicate even greater improvement. But in order to solidify this improvement, the direct mail campaign must continue. As mentioned earlier core support provided by the Ford Foundation not only permits CS to realize its program but indirectly allows the support staff to build the independent economic base.

VI. SUMMARY

During the grant period (1983-1987) Cultural Survival utilized AID funds to undertake activities in several areas. These included:

- financial support to 37 projects in a wide range of activities throughout Central and South America.
- 23 formal evaluations of these projects.
- publication and dissemination of 166 articles on Latin America in the Cultural Survival Quarterly.
- publication and preparation of 5 book-length monographs.
- research and preparation for publication of 6 additional monographs.
- translation to Spanish and distribution throughout Latin America of:
 - all articles relating to Latin America from 8 issues of the Cultural Survival Quarterly.
 - 6 research monographs.
- 5 staff-directed research reports on the relationship between Indians and development issues in 4 countries in Latin America and the Amazonian region in general.

Cultural Survival has not eliminated the economic marginalization of Indians nor ended human rights violations against them. However, several significant changes have occurred as a direct or indirect result of Cultural Survival's work.

The unique nature of Indian human rights and development needs have now become more widely recognized; numerous agencies and institutions have begun to develop specific programs to meet these needs. In many cases modest initial support from Cultural Survival has identified and strengthened legitimate Indian organizations and has allowed these groups to initiate activities to improve their economic and political status. Cultural Survival's initial support has encouraged larger donor agencies to provide funds for more expanded programs with such groups.

Similarly, Cultural Survival's research and publications have served to alert individuals and agencies to the unique needs of indigenous people, and have thus promoted actions to modify or undertake programs to meet these needs.

Equally if not more important, Indians and their needs have not only become more visible, but Indians themselves have taken increased responsibility for defining and promoting their rights and needs. And they are developing their own programs to meet them. They are thus creating for themselves the sort of position which, in the future, will allow them to speak and act as independent sectors of plural societies. All of Cultural Survival's work has supported this process of genuine democratization in Latin America.