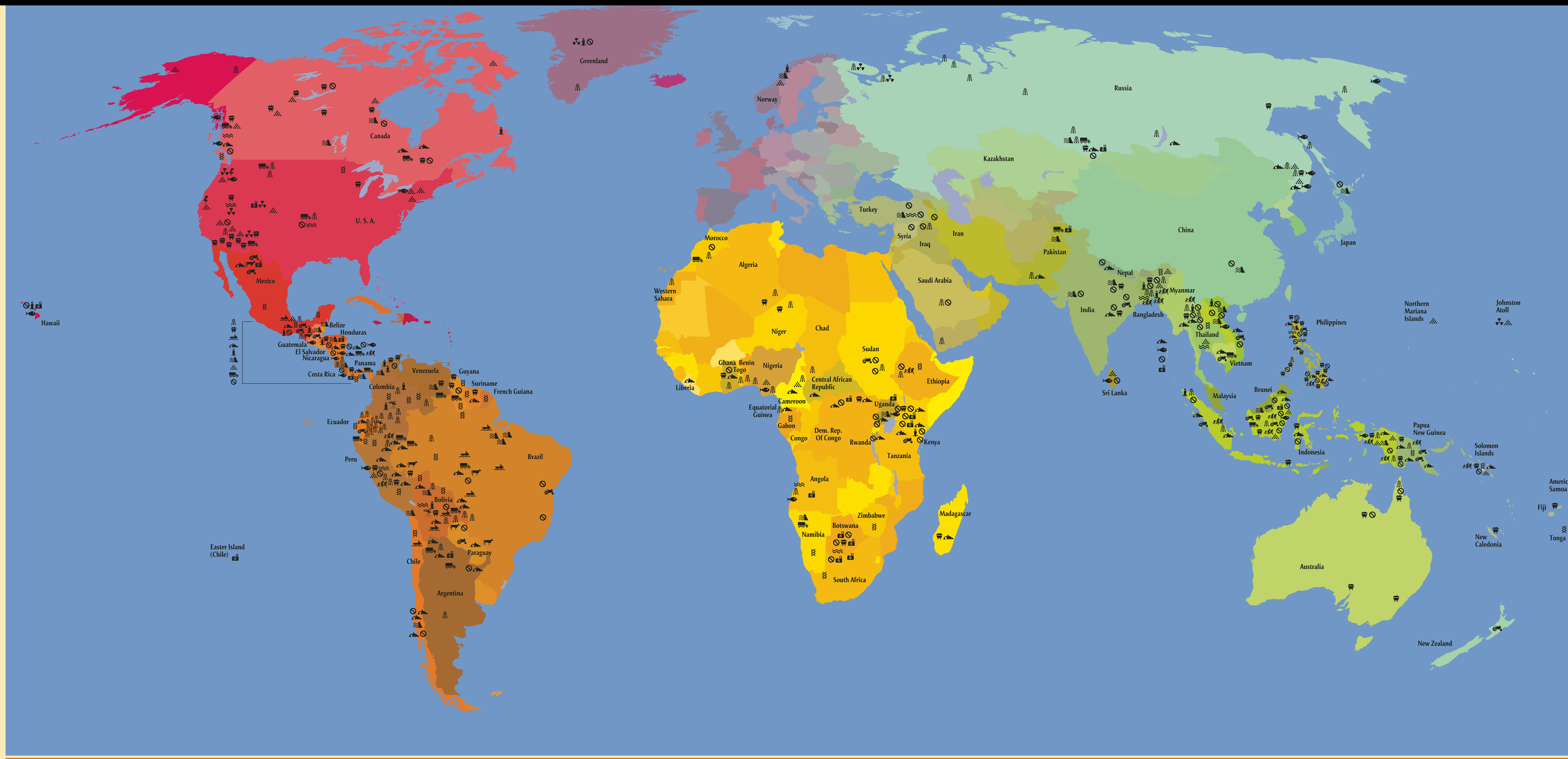
GLOBALIZATION: EFFECTS ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES



AFRICA

Angola
Himba
Angola Gov't
International tourism strains local resources and threatens Himba sacred sites.

Fisherfolk, tribal peoples
Chevron (U.S.), Texaco (U.S.), Total (Fr.), others
Angola Gov't
Oil exploration threatens tribal traditional fishing livelihoods.

Botswana
Gana, Gwi
Botswana Gov't
Campaign by Botswana Gov't is driving Bushmen off their lands by cutting off water supplies. Government wants to open up area to tourism and gain access to rich diamond deposits.

Basarwa (San)
Botswana Gov't
Basarwa forced from their homeland because the government opposes traditional subsistence hunting in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve.

Botswana, South Africa
San
South Africa Gov't
San expelled from Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, the San traditional homelands. They face cultural extinction.

Cameroon
Bagyeli
Chevron (U.S.), ExxonMobil (U.S.), Petronas (Malay.)
World Bank
Oil pipeline through Bagyeli homeland would bring danger of leakage, groundwater contamination, freshwater and marine pollution.

Bagyeli
Thanry (Fr.), Bollore (Fr.), Coron (Fr.), Alpi (It.)
Cameroon Gov't, IMF
Three quarters of Cameroon's forest cover is destroyed. Pygmy livelihood, medicine, and shelter endangered.

Central African Republic
Bayaka
WTK (Malay.), SESAM (Malay., Fr.)
Central African Republic Gov't, IMF
Logging roads into forests have increased animal poaching, leading to conflict between Bayaka communities and newcomers; logging is also destroying local food sources.

Chad
Bagyeli, Sara, Massa, Mundani and Hakka, the majority agricultural populations
Chevron (U.S.), ExxonMobil (U.S.), Petronas (Malay.)
World Bank
Hundreds of oil wells in southern Chad and 650-mile pipeline through Cameroon threaten agricultural peoples.

Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda
Twa
Congolese Wood Industries, Danzer (Germany), Stabach (Germany), La Forestiere (Italy)
Democratic Republic of Congo Gov't
Twa were expelled from traditional lands to create Kahuzi-Biega National Park; they now live in squatter camps surrounding park. Pygmies driven further into forest as environment is destroyed.

Democratic Republic of Congo
Mbuti
American Mineral Fields, Eagles Wings Resources (U.S.), Nokia (Fin.), Sony (Japan)
Rwandan Army
Mining of coltan metal for high-tech products threatens livelihoods of Mbuti and destroys wildlife.

Equatorial Guinea
Bakola
Shimmer (Malayasia)
E. G. Ministry of Forestry
Industrial timber production has rapidly increased since mid-1990s. Forest people have been excluded from decision-making concerning management and use of forests upon which they depend for their livelihoods.

Bubi
ExxonMobil (U.S.)
Equatorial Guinea Gov't
Army harasses Bubi using financial support from ExxonMobil.

Ethiopia
Anuak (Anywaa)
Gambela Petroleum (Pinewood Resources, Canada)
Ethiopia Gov't
Oil exploration threatens Anuak. Government transmigration program brings 60,000 settlers into traditional Anuak lands.

Traditional peoples
University of Toledo (U.S.)
University patent on endod threatens tribal people who have cultivated it for centuries and used it as an intoxicant to trap and kill edible fish.

Gabon
Traditional peoples
NeKtar Worldwide (U.S.), ProdiGene (U.S.)
University of Wisconsin, U.S. Gov't
University has been granted exclusive U.S. market rights to brazzein, a protein extracted from the berries of a West African plant, Pentadiplandra brazzeana, found on native lands. The University also controls the brazzein gene.

Ghana
Traditional farmers
Goldfields Ghana (S.A.), Anmereosa Exploration Ghana, Teberebie Goldfields (Ghana)
(U.S.) World Bank, IMF, Ghana Gov't
Thousands of traditional farmers evicted to make way for World Bank-sponsored gold mining.

Kenya
Digo, Kamba
Tiomin Resources (Canada)
World Bank, Kenya Gov't
Mining operations evict Digo and strip ancestral lands of all vegetation. Logging, road construction, and a power-generating plant also threaten their livelihoods.

Masai
Kenya, British, U.S. militaries
Kenya, U.S. and U.K. military units use Masai land for training maneuvers with severe environmental consequences; pastoralists forced to marginal grazing lands.

Samburu
Kenya Gov't
Sambura peoples displaced by tourism development in Shaba National Reserve.

Masai Mara
Tourism industry
Kenya Gov't, World Bank
Most Masai land taken over for private farms, ranches, government projects, and national parks.

Ogiek, Masai
Pan African Paper Mills (Panpaper), Raiply Timber, Timsales
Kenya Gov't
Logging companies operate in protected forests and ancestral lands, illegally sold or granted to developers by government.

Liberia
Kpelle, Bassa, Gio, Kru, others
Shelman (Ger.), Oriental Timber (Malaysia)
Liberia Gov't
Illegal logging for European markets. Incidents of human rights abuse and arms trafficking reported.

Madagascar
Tribal people
Rio Tinto (U.K.)
World Bank
Villagers are strongly opposed to World Bank proposed mine that would deforest the area.

Morocco
Amazigh
Lonestar Energy (U.S.)
Morocco Gov't
Oil exploration/drilling and road construction displacing Amazigh from their land.

Saharawi
Kerr McGee (U.S.), Total (Fr.), TGS-NOPEC (Nor.)
Morocco Gov't
Government contract with oil companies for oil exploration viewed by Saharawi as endorsement of the annexation of their territory by Morocco.

Namibia
Himbas
Namibia Gov't
Planned dam would devastate the pastoralist Himbas, flood grazing lands and ancestral graveyards, and destroy river ecosystem.

Niger, Algeria
Tuaregs
Bechtel (U.S.), BHP (Australia), BRGM (Fr.), Elf (Fr.)
Niger, Algeria, Mali Gov'ts
Foreign companies exploit minerals and oil/gas deposits in Tuareg territory.

Nigeria
Ogoni, Ijaw, Ogba, Ekpeye, Anyama, Sangana, Okoroba, Ijaw, Nembe, fisherfolk
Shell (U.K.), Mobil (U.S.), Chevron (U.S.), Agip (It.), others
Nigeria Gov't, World Bank
Oil industry devastates the Niger Delta peoples with leaking pipelines, polluted water, ruined fisheries, oil fires, and violence.

Nigeria, Togo, Benin, Ghana
Ogoni, Ijaw
Chevron (U.S.), Shell (U.K.), Nigerian National Petroleum, others
Nigeria Gov't
Proposed 1,000-km pipeline to carry offshore gas from Niger Delta to Benin, Togo, and Ghana would cause massive environmental damage and expand destructive gold mining. Oil companies have refused to consult with the affected communities.

Rwanda, Uganda
Batwa
Logging companies
World Bank
World Bank funds commercial infrastructure and logging concessions. Batwa impoverished as forest cover declines and access to newly-protected forests is prohibited.

South Africa, Namibia
!Kung (San People)
Phytopharm (U.K.), Pfizer (U.S.)
Phytopharm patents the Hoodia plant, traditionally used by the Kung, as a miracle diet pill. The Kung were never consulted.

Sudan
Dinka, Nuer
Talisman Energy (Can.), Lundin Oil (Sweden), OMV (Austria), Petronas (Malay.), CNPC (China)
Sudan Gov't
Government clears Dinka and Nuer lands to tap vast oil reserves.

Nuba, Baggara nomads
Industrial farms
Sudan Gov't
Huge, mechanized farms drive Nuba off lands and threaten the environment. Baggara nomads lose pasture lands to industrial agriculture.

Tanzania
Masai
IMF, Tanzania Gov't
Forests cleared for the expansion of export-oriented large-scale commercial farms, displacing Masai inhabitants.

Uganda
Basoga, Baganda
AES (U.S.)
World Bank/IFC, OPIC, European export credit agencies
Proposed dam would drown Bujagali Falls, with unknown impacts on fisheries. 2,000 people around Nile River would be forcibly resettled.

Ik
Uganda Gov't
Ik evicted without warning for creation of Kidepo Valley National Park.

Zimbabwe
Traditional healers
Phytera (U.S.) University of Lausanne
Swiss university and U.S. pharmaceutical company are attempting to patent the snake-bean tree, used by traditional healers for generations to treat a variety of health conditions.

MEXICO, CENTRAL, SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina
Kolla
Consorcio Norandino SA, Tractebel (Belgium), Southern Energy (U.S.)
Argentina Gov't, ENARGAS (Argentina regulatory agency)
Gas pipeline would cut through one of the last mountain forests of the Kolla people.

Kolla
Seabord (U.S.)
Argentina Gov't
Eco-tourism development; clearcutting of Andean forest in Kolla territory.

Mapuche
YPF Oil (Argentina)
Argentina Govt.
Oil contaminants in water have caused severe medical problems among Mapuche children.

Mbya Guarani
Moconá S.A. Forestry (Argentina)
Company exploits forests and illegally occupies Guarani ancestral territory.

Wichí
Argentina Gov't, Mercosur, FTAA (Free Trade Area of the Americas)
Major highway through indigenous territory has dredged one of the world's largest wetlands.

Belize
Maya
Fortis(Canada)/Belize Electric Co.
Belize Gov't
Chalillo Dam would flood Mayan community and destroy cultural heritage sites.

Bolivia
Aymara, Quechua
Bechtel (U.S.)
World Bank, IMF, Bolivia Gov't
Privatization of Cochabamba's water system drastically increased rates and brought uprising by indigenous communities. Contract reversed.

Aymara, Quechua
World Bank
Proposed projects would divert lake and stream water from local communities.

Aymara, Quechua, others
U.S. Gov't, Bolivia Gov't
Coca growers face eradication/fumigation of coca crops despite legal uses, traditional cultural and medicinal roles.

Chimane, Mosetene, Tacana
Berna Sucesores
Logging threatens hunting grounds and livelihoods.

Chimane, Tacana, Mosetene
Bolivia Gov't
New dam would flood Pilon Lajas Reserve, causing irrevocable damage to one of the most biodiverse areas on Earth, and would displace thousands of people. Two road proposals also threaten rich ecosystems.

Chimane, Yuracere, Mojeno, Ignaciano
Repsol-YPF-Maxus consortium (Argentina)
Oil well at Apere River endangers indigenous water supply.

Chiquitano, Guarayo, Ayoreo, Guarani
Timber, mining, agriculture
Bolivia Gov't
Proposed highway would give Brazil access to Pacific; open up indigenous lands to colonizers.

Chiquitano, Guarayo, Ayoreo, Guarani, Weenhayek
Shell, Enron, Transredes, Petrobras
Overseas Private Investment Corp., World Bank
Construction of gas pipeline between Bolivia and Brazil has affected 6 million hectares of Chiquitano Forest, inhabited by 178 indigenous and peasant communities. Communities are strongly opposed to projects due to river contamination, reduced fish and game supply, and increased colonization.

Bolivia, Brazil
Guarani, Guarayo, Ayoreo, Chiquitano, Kinikinao, Guaxi, Terena, Kayapó, Ophayé-Xavante, Guadaxo, Layana
Enron (U.S.), Shell (U.K.), BHP Petroleum (Australia), others Petrobras (Brazil), YPFB (Bolivian state oil), Andean Development Corp.,
World Bank, Ex-Im Bank (U.S. & Japan)
Bolivia-Brazil pipeline will connect Santa Cruz gas fields to Porto Alegre, Brazil, damaging lands and livelihoods of many indigenous groups.

Indigenous groups in the Chimore and Yapacani regions as well as the Chiquitano, Guarayo, Ayoreo and Guarani people of the Santa Cruz region of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile
Logging, mining, oil, agriculture sectors
IDB, Chile, Brazil, Bolivia and Japan Govt's
Indigenous groups oppose transport corridor that would facilitate growth in international trade of timber, oil, and minerals.

Brazil
Awá
Logging industry
Nomadic hunter-gatherers under threat from loggers, ranchers, and settlers.

Caraja, Awá
Alcoa (U.S.), BHP Billiton (Australia/S. Africa), CVRD (Brazil)
Tucuri dam floods indigenous reserves and threatens animals and forests.

INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON GLOBALIZATION INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' PROJECT

This chart offers a partial list of places where economic globalization is negatively impacting the planet's indigenous peoples. The map is part of a larger project that also includes a new comprehensive report. We regret there was not room to list hundreds of additional examples that deserve attention. More than 5,000 distinct indigenous societies continue to exist today; most are eager to retain their ancestral lands, sovereignty, governance systems, and economic, cultural, and spiritual practices. Though some have been impacted for centuries by the global reach of colonizing societies, all now face an ever more aggressive effort by global corporations and bureaucracies seeking access to the resources and lands that native peoples have protected for millennia, and on which they depend. ~ Notable among the impacts are incursions by global corporations to exploit forests, minerals, oil, fish, wildlife, thus affecting the viability of native traditional livelihoods; development of giant infrastuctures like pipelines, dams, waterways, ports, roads bringing environmental damage to native lands; forced displacement of native populations to make way for industrial agriculture, or for transmigration and settlement of new populations; military interdictions; culturally devastating tourism; and bioprospecting by genetic scientists. ~ Most such projects have been encouraged or financed by such institutions as the World Bank, IMF,

- Industrial Agriculture
- Biopiracy
- Cattle
- Dam
- Transmigration
- Fisheries
- Water
- Drug Interdiction
- Loss of Land
- Mining
- Nuclear
- Oil
- Roads
- Shipping
- Logging
- Tourism
- Militarization
- Pollution
- Energy

WTO, or by development banks and export credit agencies. All seek to separate indigenous peoples from control of their lands and resources, to feed the appetites of global trade and development interests. ~ Efforts by hundreds of indigenous groups to defend against these incursions have been too little noted by mass media, NGOs, and surely governments and agencies assigned to protect peoples and resources. We hope this project may help stimulate new effort to reverse this negative process.

For additional copies of this map, or of the report, please contact: International Forum on Globalization, Indigenous Peoples' Project, 1009 General Kennedy Ave. #2, San Francisco, CA 94129. 415-561-7650; (fax) 415-561-7651; (website) www.ifg.org.

Thank you to our partners on this project: Amazon Watch, Arctic Peoples Alert, Cultural Conservancy, The European Center for Ecological and Agricultural Tourism, Greenpeace-U.S., Indigenous Environmental Network, International Indian Treaty Council, International Rivers Network, Pacific Environment, Project Underground, Rainforest Action Network, Tebtebba Foundation, White Earth Land Recovery Project.

Apurina, Paumari, Deni, Juma
El Paso Energy Int'l (U.S.), Halliburton (U.S.), Schlumberger (U.S.), Techint Engineering (Arg.)
Japan Export-Import Bank, Brazilian National Dev. Bank, Petrobras (Brazil state oil co.)
Pipelines to expand oil and gas production open up indigenous lands to miners, loggers, ranchers, and colonists.

Kaiabi, Munduruku
Brazil Gov't
Industrial waterway will facilitate soy-product exports to Europe.

Guarani-Kaiowa
Large-scale ranchers
Large-scale ranchers have taken over Guarani and Kaiowá land, evicting indians from their remaining territory.

Kayapó, Parakanã-Apiterewa, Araweté, Ipixuna, Asurini do Xingu, Arara do Pará, Juruna, Xipaia e Curuaia
World Bank (withdrew from original project), Electronorte (Brazilian state dam company)
Expansion of hydroelectric production would flood part of the Xingu indigenous park, affecting 25 groups.

Nambiquara
Logging industry, ranchers
World Bank, Brazil Gov't
Highway project reduces indigenous land and increases intimidation from loggers and settlers.

Parintintim, Munduruku, Mura Piraha, Mura
Andre Maggi Group (Br.), Merchant Marine Fund, Hermasa (S.A.), CIAMPAR
Brazil Gov't (Ministry of Transportation), state of Amazonas, Superintendency for the Development of Amazonia (regional dev. agency), Business Council for Sustainable Dev.
Waterway facilitates industrial agriculture, increases truck and ship traffic, impacts indigenous livelihoods.

Pataxó
Brazil Gov't
New national park forces Pataxó from traditional territory.

Surui-Aiwekar
GESAI Consortium (Alcoa, BHP Billiton, Campania Vale do Rio Doce, Camargo Correa, Votorantim)
Brazil Gov't
Santa Isabel dam will displace 7,000 people and flood the Serra dos Martirios ecological reserve, affecting the Surui-Aiwekar people, who depend on the Araguaia River for their livelihoods.

Tupinikim, Guaraní
Aracruz Celulose (Brazil)
Tupinikim and Guarani lands taken over for huge eucalyptus plantations.

Xavante, Karaja, Javaé, Avá Canoeiro, Tapirapé, M'bya, Krikati, Xerente, Apinayé, Munduruku, Kaiabi
Midland (U.S.), ADM (U.S.), Cargill (U.S.)
Brazil Gov't (Ministry of Transportation)
Indigenous communities oppose industrial waterway. Xavante won a court injunction blocking it.

Indigenous groups of the Amazon Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Suriname, Guyana, French Guiana
U.S. private party, U.S. Gov't
Ayahuasca patent accepted by U.S. Patent Office despite the fact that thousands of indigenous people use it for religious and healing purposes.

Chile
Huilliche
Chile Gov't
Highway megaproject facilitates logging and conversion to coastal forest plantations. Huilliche communities were not consulted.

Mapuche
Forestal Mininco (Chile), Bosques Arauco (Chile)
Chile Gov't
Big forestry companies invade indigenous territories. New pine monocultures grow where forest diversity once provided Mapuche livelihood.

Pehuenche
ENDESA (Chile)
Chile Gov't
Dams would displace 1000 Pehuenche, flood river valley, threaten plant and animal species, and increase access to logging.

Rapa Nui
Chile Gov't
Rapa Nui threatened by increased tourism and development on Easter Island.

Colombia
Arhuaco
Colombia Gov't, U.S. Gov't
Tribe faces threats and encroachment from guerrillas, paramilitaries, Colombian army, drug traffickers, and drug runners.

Embera Katio, U'wa
U.S. and Colombia Gov'ts
U.S. aid supports Colombian military and aerial fumigation, endangering human health and the environment.

Embera-Katío
Skanska (Swiss), Conciviles (Colombia)
Colombia Gov't, Canadian Export Development Corp., Nordbanken (Swiss), Nordic Investment Bank (Nordic countries)
Urrá Dam built on native territory without permission floods land and deprives Embera-Katio of fish.

Guambiano, Paez, Inga, Cofán, others
Monsanto (U.S.), Dupont (U.S.)
U.S. Gov't
U.S. eradicates drug crops by aerial spraying, severely impacting environment and health

Inga, Siona, Cofán
Texaco (U.S.), Ecopetrol (Colombia)
Colombia Gov't
In southern Putumayo province, Texaco and Ecopetrol have contaminated the fresh water supplies of the Inga, Siona, and Cofan Indians, forcing them to evacuate their territories.

Nukak
Occidental Petroleum (U.S.), Ecopetrol (Col.), others
Colombia Gov't
Oil exploration threatens community survival.

Tabaco indigenous/campesino community, Wayuu
Intercor (previously owned by ExxonMobil), Glencore (Swiss), BHP Billiton (Australia/U.K.), Anglo-American (S. Africa/U.K.)
Colombia Gov't, IMF
El Cerrejon open pit coal mine has devastated lands. Construction of roads from the mining area to the port has destroyed burial grounds, houses, corrals. Protests met with military oppression.

U'wa, Guajibo
Occidental Petroleum (U.S.), Repsol (Spain), Ecopetrol (Colombia)
Colombia Gov't
Proposal to build pipeline through U'wa land brought massive international protest and project delays—a temporary victory for the U'wa.

Yariguie, Motilon
Transnational oil corporations
Colombia Gov't
Oil projects exterminated the Yariguie and the Motilon tribes.

Costa Rica
Bribri, Cabecar
Harken Energy (U.S.)
Costa Rica Gov't, Plan Puebla Panama
Oil development in one of the most biologically-rich areas in the world threatens fishing and farming.

Brunca
Costa Rica Gov't/Costa Rican Energy Institute
Forced relocation of indigenous peoples makes way for dams.

Ecuador
Amazonian tribes—Achuar, Shuar, Huaorani, Quichua, Shiwiar, Zapara
OCP consortium-Alberta Energy (Can.), Kerr McGee (U.S.), Occidental (U.S.), AGIP (It.), others
Ecuador Gov't
Oil pipeline endangers ecosystems and indigenous communities by opening up frontier forests.

Amazonian tribes—Achuar, Shuar, Huaorani, Quichua, Shiwiar, Zapara
Ecuador Gov't
Ecuadorian Gov't is selling 2 million hectares of Amazon rainforests to oil companies to expand heavy crude reserves.

Cofán
Petroecuador, Lumbaqui Oil (Ecuador)
Ecuador Gov't
Cofan peoples occupied and closed down an oil well in 1998 to protest oil-industry activity in their ancestral territories.

Cofán
Texaco-Gulf (U.S.)
Ecuador Gov't
Oil development starting in 1970 has reduced Cofan territory, and brought a 315-mile pipeline, increased migration from settlers, and new unknown diseases. After 30 years, Cofan population has shrunk to 650 from 15,000.

Cofán, Secoya, Siona
Texaco (U.S.)
Ecuador Gov't
Billion-dollar lawsuit filed by indigenous leaders charged that Texaco caused widespread devastation to the rainforest environment and dramatically increased the risk of cancer for tens of thousands of people. First class-action lawsuit filed by foreign plaintiffs in a U.S. court, will determine whether persons in other countries can sue in U.S. courts for contamination by American corporations abroad.

Huaorani
Perez Companc (Ec.), AGIP (It.), Vintage Oil (Ec.), Alberta Energy (Canada), Repsol YPF (Spain)
Ecuador Gov't
Oil impacts include high malaria and hepatitis B epidemics, cultural degradation, pollution, colonization from oil-related infrastructure and access roads.

Awa, Quichua, Shuar, Cofán, others
International Monetary Fund
Indigenous peoples demand end to IMF austerity measures.

Quichua
DynCorp (U.S.)
U.S. Gov't, Colombia Gov't
A class-action lawsuit by 10,000 Ecuadorian Indians and farmers charges DynCorp recklessly sprayed the herbicide glyphosate on homes and farms, causing illnesses and deaths, destroying crops and displacing thousands of small farmers.

Quichua, Sarayacu, Zapara
CGC (Argentina)
Ecuador Gov't
Quichua and Zapara peoples are resisting oil exploration activities.

Quichua, Secoya, Siona, Shuar
Occidental (U.S.)
Ecuador Gov't
Occidental is conducting oil exploration and production on native lands in four protected areas of Amazon including Yasuni National Park, the Cuy Abeno Wildlife Reserve, the Panacocha and Limoncocha protected forest. Occidental plans 32 new wells as well as 90 kilometer pipeline.

Quichua, Shuar, Achuar, Siona
Burlington Resources, Inc. (U.S.),
Ecuador Gov't
Oil exploration suspended due to opposition from local indigenous peoples and environmental groups.

Tagaeri
Vintage Oil Ecuador (originally was Elf Acquitane of France)
Tagaeri live in voluntary isolation with little contact from the outside world. Community under pressure due to oil exploration/pre-production.

Tetetes
Texaco (U.S.)
Ecuador Gov't
Oil development forced the last Tetetes Indians off their lands near Lago Agrio near Texaco oil-field, hastening the Tetetes extinction.

Ecuador, Peru
Achuar, Shuar, Quichua, Shiwiar, Huaorani, Tagaeri
Alberta Energy (Canada)
Ecuador and Peru Gov'ts
Two new pipelines are planned to link oil fields in Ecuador with northern Peruvian pipeline. Pipelines are part of Peruvian and Ecuadorian bi-national border development plan.

Guatemala
Fisherfolk
Camarones S.A. (Camarsa), Pesca S.A.
Guatemala Gov't
Shrimp farming companies have closed access to wetlands traditionally used by local fisherfolk.

Maya Achí
Consorcio Lami (Cogefar—Italy, Lahmeyer—Canada), Impreglio (Italy), others
World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Guatemala Nat'l Inst. of Electrification
Villagers refuse to leave their ancestral lands for construction of dam, leading to Guatemalan army's massacre of 400 Mayans.

Maya, other indigenous groups
Monsanto (U.S.), Bayer (Germany)
NAFTA, WTO
Many Central/South American countries encourage the use of pesticides, including DDT. Indigenous peoples from the entire region suffer high incidences of cancers and other heretofore unknown diseases.

Guyana
Akawaio, Arawak, Macusi, Patamona, Wapishana
Paranapanema (Brazil), Homestake Int'l Mining (U.S.), Omai Gold Mines Ltd. (Cambior subsidiary—Canada), timber industry
Brazil Gov't, State Gov't of Roraima, Guyana Gov't, Guyana Defence Force, IDB, EU, World Bank
New road part of Brazil's infrastructure plan to aid exports of Amazon resources.

Creole
Omai Gold Mines, a joint venture of Cambior (Canada) and Golden Star Resources (U.S.)
World Bank, Guyana Gov't
In 1995, the Omai tailings pond spilled millions of gallons of wastewater contaminated with cyanide and heavy metals; poison found its way to the Essequibo River which serves as the source of fish and drinking water for indigenous Creole and Amerindian communities.

Wai Wai, Wapishana, Macushi, Akawaio (Kapon), Arecuna (Pemon)
Vannessa Ventures (Canada), Golden Star Resources (U.S.)
World Bank, Guyana Gov't
Gold and diamond exploration desecrates ancestral territories.

Guyana, Brazil
Wapishana
British individual
Indians seek to challenge patents registered on products isolated from Tipir, the nut of the Greenheart tree and Cunani, used by the Wapishana for millenia. Waphishina have banned visits by "researchers" to their villages.

Honduras
Garifuna
Honduras Gov't, Plan Puebla Panama
Garifuna defend their lands against development and tourism.

Lenca
Greenstone Resources Ltd (Canadian; now bankrupt), Entre Mares (owned by Glamis Gold, U.S.)
General Mining Law, IMF (pressured Honduras to eliminate export tax on mining products.)
IMF-imposed General Mining Law (written by U.S. and Canadian companies) gives corporations power to petition for removal of indigenous peoples near mineral deposits.

Maya Chorti
Large landowners
Honduras Gov't
Chorti people fighting to protect land and environment are attacked by Honduran military.

Mexico
Chontal Maya
Pemex
Mexico Gov't, NAFTA
In the Tabasco and Veracruz regions oil production pollutes large areas of land belonging to indigenous peoples, fisherfolk and farmers.

Huichol, Tarahumara
Logging companies, ranchers
Indigenous groups face invasion of their lands by lumber companies and cattle ranchers. Culture is also threatened by tourism, industrial agriculture.

Lacandon Maya
Mexico Gov't, NAFTA, Plan Puebla Panama (PPP)
Logging, cattle operations, oil exploration and thousands of Mexican troops besiege the Lacondon jungle, comprising 50 percent of North America's remaining tropical rainforest.

Maya
Quest Int'l (Netherlands)
University of Minnesota
Patent granted on pozol, a traditional Mayan drink derived from fermented corn.

Tzeltal, Tzotzil, Tojobal, Chol, Zoque
Univ. of Georgia-Athens, The Colegio de la Frontera Sur (Mexico), Molecular Nature Ltd (Welsh)
U.S. Gov't
Bioprospecting of Mayan medicinal plants and traditional knowledge has been terminated after mass opposition from indigenous groups.

Tzeltal, Tzotzil, Tojolabal, Chol, Zoque, Mam, and other indigenous groups
Grupo Pulsar (Mexico), Planfosur (U.S.), others
World Bank, IMF, NAFTA, FTAA, PPP
Large eucalyptus and African-palm plantations in southern Mexico produce genetically engineered seedlings.

Yaqui Nation
Agro-chemical companies
Mexican Rural Bank, NAFTA, WTO
Pesticides, including DDT, have been found in the bodies of the Yaqui Peoples throughout their traditional lands.

Zapotec, others
ADM (U.S.), Cargill (U.S.)
U.S. Gov't, NAFTA
Genetic contamination has been found in maize .

Zapotec, Tzotsil, Tzeltal, Tlapaneco, Mam, others
Mexico Gov't, U.S. Gov't
Increased militarization for "drug war".

Zoque
Mexico Gov't, PPP
Proposed industrial waterway through Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico's most biologically important tropical forest, threatens Zoque land.

Indigenous groups
Pod-Ners (U.S.)
In 1999, the company won the patent for the Enola bean from Mexico and demanded that all U.S. importers of Mexican beans pay royalties. An immediate drop in export sales out of Mexico (about 90 percent) has gravely injured 22,000 farmers in northern Mexico who had depended on sales of this bean.

Mexico, Central America
Maya and other indigenous peoples of Mesoamerica
Oil, mining, timber, agribusiness
Mexico, U.S. Gov'ts; World Bank, Inter-American Dev't. Bank (IDB), Central American Dev't Bank, NAFTA, Plan Puebla Panama (PPP)
The Plan Puebla Panama megaproject would displace indigenous communities, force small farmers into maquiladoras, and threaten areas of high biodiversity from Mexico to Panama.

Nicaragua
Indigenous fishing communities of the North and South Atlantic coast of Nicaragua
PETRAD (Norwegian)
Nicaragua Gov't
Oil exploration threatens traditional fishing communities.

Mayangna (Sumu), Miskito
PRADA (formerly SOLCARSA Korea)
IMF, IDB, Nicaragua Gov't
IMF changed investment laws to make it easier for foreign investors to access Nicaragua; they have begun logging indigenous ancestral lands.

Miskito, Mayangna
Recursos Nicaraguenses y Australianos S.A., Mars Geosciences (Australia), Nycon Resource (Canada)
Nicaragua Gov't
Gold mining activity in Bosawas Reserve endangers fresh water sources of indigenous communities.

Miskito, Rama, Sumu
Timber, ranching interests
Nicaragua Gov't, Plan Puebla Panama (PPP)
IMF structural adjustment programs force Nicaragua to open up to natural-resource extraction by foreign companies.

Rama
C.I.N.N. (Consorcio del Canal Interoceanico de Nic.); SIT-Global (Nicaragua)
Nicaragua Gov't, PPP
Proposed canal would cut through Rama traditional lands and disrupt subsistence activities.

Karata (Miskito)
Delasa L.C. (U.S.)
Nicaragua Gov't, PPP
Proposed megaport on indigenous land in Puerto Cabezas would impact fishing industry and cause displacement, transmigration.

Panama
Emberá-Wounan, Kuna, Teribe, Ngobe-Bugle
Western Keltic Mines, Tiomin Resources, Inmet Mining, (all Canadian)
Panama Gov't
Industrial logging, road construction, and mining have brought environmental degradation, affecting indigenous groups.

Kuna
Panama Gov't, Plan Puebla Panama (PPP)
Kuna lands taken over for eco-tourism.

Kuna, Embera-Wounan
Panama Gov't
Dam project forcibly relocated 3,000 people from fertile traditional lands to marginal lands.

Guayami
U.S. Dept of Commerce
Patent claim on the cell line of Guayami was withdrawn due to international protests.

Paraguay
Enxet, Ayoreo
Ranching, logging interests, Forestal Paraná (subsidiary of Shell Paraguay) and PROFOR S.A.
Paraguay Gov't
Indigenous land occupied by export beef ranchers; logging companies illegally exporting wood.

Peru
Andean indigenous groups
Newmont (U.S.), Condesa (Peru)
Peru Gov't, International Finance Corp.
Yanacocha gold mine forces indigenous peoples to relocate to urban centers as pollution and loss of water destroy traditional livelihoods.

Ashaninka, Nomatsiguenga, Yanesha
Consortium—Elf Aquitane Hidrocarbures Perou (Fr.), Eurocan Venture (Bermuda), Anschutz Overseas (U.S.), Great Western Resources (U.S.), Enterprise Oil Exploration (U.K.)
Exploratory oil drilling destroys indigenous lands and protected reserves.

Mashco-Piro, Yoro, Ese'eje, Amahuaca
ExxonMobil (pulled out in 2001), mahogany loggers
Peru Gov't
Forest communities threatened by mining and logging demand reversal of concessions.

Mayoruna, Capanahuas
Malaysian logging companies
Logging and oil prospecting destroys Amazon forests.

Nahua
Newman Lumber (U.S.), illegal loggers
Illegal logging has taken more than 600,000 feet of mahogany and cedar, depleted the wildlife on which Nahua livelihood depends, and threatened community members.

Nahua (Yora), Kugapakori (Nanti), Kirineri, Yine, Machiguenga
Citigroup (financier) (U.S.), Pluspetrol (Argen.), Hunt Oil (U.S.), SK Corp. (S. Kor.), others
Peru Gov't, U.S. Export-Import Bank, IDB
Camisea gas project impacts territory of several indigenous groups and could destroy pristine tropical rainforest. Natural gas facility planned for export to U.S. Future roads will open region to loggers and settlers.

Peru, Andean countries
Quechua, Aymara
Appropriate Engineering and Manufacturing (U.S.)
Patent granted on an Andean popping bean to U.S. food processing company.

Peru, Brazil
Poyanawa, Kaxinawa, Katukina, Shanenawa, Kulina, Jaminawa
Maple Gas (U.S.), Oderbrecht and Andrade Gutierrez (Brazilian construction companies)
State Gov't of Acre (Brazil), Peru Gov't, Japan Gov't, World Bank, IDB (last two no longer involved)
Highway project impacts indigenous groups and protected areas; new port development would increase logging.

Suriname
Aucaner Maroon
Golden Star Resources (Canada), Cambior (Canada), Canarc Resource (Canada)
Suriname Gov't, IMF
Mining and logging concessions to foreign companies threaten indigenous lands.

Saramaka Maroon
NV Tacoba (China), Jin Lin Wood (China)
Suriname Gov't
Chinese logging company operations deforest, pollute water, and threaten indigenous community access to hunting, fishing, and farming areas.

Venezuela
Pemon, Karina
Placer Dome, other Canadian mining companies
Venezuela, Brazil Gov'ts
Electric infrastructure development threatens lands with mining.

Warao
Citibank (U.S.), Conoco (U.S.), Louisiana Land (U.S.), Benton Oil & Gas (U.S.), British Petroleum (U.K.), ARCO (U.S.), Norsk Hydro (Norway), Phillips Petroleum (U.S.)
Venezuela Gov't
Oil projects on ancestral lands result in loss of territorial rights, traditional knowledge, culture, and delta ecosystems.

Yekuana, Pemon, Waimiri-Atoari, Karina, Arakawa, Akawaio, and Warao
Marubeni, Hitachi, Toshiba, Mitsubishi (Japan)
Venezuela, Brazil Gov'ts, Japan Export-Import Bank, Andean Development Corp.
Expansion of power generation capacity and related projects on indigenous lands bring increased mining, logging, and oil development.

Venezuela, Brazil
Waimiri-Atoari, Satere-Mawe, Wai Wai, Karafawyana, Piriutiti Isol, others
WTK Group, Sam Ling, Rimbunan Hijau, and Mingo (all Malaysian), Taboca Mining (Brazil)
Venezuela and Brazil Gov'ts, Andean Development Corp.
Mercosur Highway cuts through indigenous reservations, parks, and ecological reserves.

ASIA, OCEANIA

Australia
Kauareg, Barada, Kaanja, Bindal
Chevron (U.S.), Exxon-Mobil (U.S.), Oilsearch (PNG)
Papua New Guinea Gov't (Mineral Resources Dev't Corp.), Queensland Gov't
Chevron's proposed gas pipeline would traverse the Kikori River Valley, Gulf of Papua, and the Torres Straight to Cape York Peninsula. The region is a key biodiversity conservation area and bisects large number of Aboriginal lands.

Adnyamathanha Aborigines
Heathgate Resources (U.S.)
Australia Gov't
Recurrent radioactive liquid spills from Beverly uranium mine.

Waanyi, Gungalida
Pasminco (Australian, bought mine from RioTinto)
Century mine will become the world's largest zinc producer, though it has been strongly opposed by unions and local Aboriginal people.

Mirrar Aborigines
Energy Resources of Australia (subsidiary of Rio Tinto)
Australia Gov't
Proposed mine would result in millions of tons of radioactive waste stored at the mine.

Wiradjuri Aborigines
Barrick/Homestake Gold (Canada)
Exploratory drilling threatens the environment and community's sacred sites and aboriginal communities.

Bangladesh
Chakma
Bangladesh Gov't
Inundation of Chakma lands has forced them to migrate to India.

Jumma, Marma, Chakma
Bangladesh Gov't
Government has sought to dilute tribal cultures by settling non-natives in the region.

Jumma, Bawm, Khumi
Occidental (U.S.), Unocal (U.S.), Petrobangla, Cairn Energy (U.K.), Shell (U.S.), Halliburton (U.S.)
World Bank
Oil companies and foreign donors pressure government to export gas.

Jumma, Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Bawm, Mru, Lushai, Pankho, Khumi, Chak, Khiyang
Shell (U.S.), Texaco (U.S.), Cairn Energy PLC (Scotland), Unocal (U.S.), others
Bangladesh Gov't
Resources of Chittagong Hill Tribes usurped; transmigration of ethnic Bengali into the region encouraged; army intimidates and terrorizes Jumma people.

Cambodia
Highlanders
Vietnamese illegal loggers
Illegal logging by Vietnamese loggers for export; Highlanders rely on forest for survival. Settlers moving in, oil palm plantations constructed.

China
Chinese peasants and indigenous groups
Financed by Morgan Stanley Dean Witter (U.S.), Solomon Smith Barney of Citigroup (U.S.), Chase Manhattan (U.S.), others
World Bank, China Gov't, export credit agencies of Switzerland, France, Germany and Canada
Three Gorges will be the largest dam in the world; one million small farmers forcibly resettled.

Fiji
Fijians
Nittetsu-Nippon (Japan)
Fiji Gov't
Proposed mine would impact 40 indigenous villages, threatening traditional practices and rich regional biodiversity.

India
Chatisgarh
World Bank, India Gov't
Chatisgarh pushed off their land for giant steel plant. World Bank insists on eliminating traditional rice growing for conversion to industrial agriculture of exotic fruits and vegetables for export.

Jarawa
Foreign fishing fleets
India Gov't
Local fish stocks threatened by government's Deep Sea Fishing Policy, which promotes foreign investors to the detriment of local peoples.

Jarawa, Sentinelese
India Gov't
Isolated tribes face sudden influx of tourists and settlers who poach game Jarawa depend upon.

Jharkand tribal people
Uranium Corporation of India
Atomic Energy Dept. of India
Radiation from uranium mines in the Jharkand tribal belt of India linked to genetic mutation and life-threatening health disorders among thirty indigenous tribes.

Jharkhand Tribal People
Vivendi (France)
World Bank
100,000 tribal people would be displaced by Subarnarekha River dam project so privatized water can be diverted to cities.

Kaliapani tribal people
Oil India, Oil and Natural Gas (India)
India Gov't
Two of India's largest oil companies cited for discharging effluents from drilling sites into nearby water systems, tea gardens and rainforests.

Kondh, Santhal, Saura, Gond, Munda, Parja, Bhuiyan
Norsk Hydro (Norway), Alcan (Canada), Hindalco (India), Indico (India), Balco/Sterlite (India)
State Gov't of Orissa
Bauxite mine on sacred lands brings confrontation between villagers, companies, and police. 2,100 families may lose their land.

Naga
Private researchers
India Gov't
Naga misled about government-backed gathering of their blood samples for human genome project.

Naika, Tadavi, Vasava, Dungari Bhil, Rathwa, Goval
World Bank, India Gov't
Sardar Sarovar Dam potentially displaces 60,000 indigenous peoples. World Bank withdrew after international pressure but India is proceeding.

Onge
India Gov't
Large-scale logging threatens indigenous peoples.

Onge, Adivasi, Jarawa, Gottikoyas, Jharkandis, others
World Bank, India Gov't
Adivasi have suffered violent attacks by police as forest officials try to expel them from their homeland.

West Khasi Hills tribal people
Uranium Corporation of India
India Gov't
Plan for uranium mine includes removal of 30,000 indigenous people; clan leaders refuse to leave. Mining could pump radioactive material into rivers that flow into Bangladesh.

Indonesia
Acehnese
ExxonMobil (U.S.), PT Arun (Indonesia)
Indonesia Gov't
Militarization against indigenous peoples by states and corporations has resulted in environmental degradation, destruction of indigenous cultures, and displacement of indigenous peoples.

Amungme, Dayak
Freeport McMoRan (U.S.), Rio Tinto (U.K./Australia)
Indonesia Gov't
Amungme forcibly relocated to make way for influx of outsiders; Indonesian army commits human rights violations.

Banjarese, Dayak Temuan and Melayu
CDC (British private investment agency), PT Agro Indomas (owned by Sri Lankan Carson Cumberbatch)
Plantation has destroyed tropical forest, depriving up to 1,000 people of their land and primary means of support.

Bauzi/West Papua
Indonesia Gov't
Mamberamo Dam project expected to force relocation of indigenous groups in the area.

Bungku, Dongi, Bahumotefe
Inco/PT Inco (Canada)
Indonesia Gov't
INCO has seized indigenous lands for open pit mining. Forest destruction, flooding, and involuntary settlement/transmigration will result.

Dayak
IMF, Indonesia Gov't
Massive logging for export has silted up rivers and forced game deeper into forests.

Dayak
Unocal (U.S.), Vico (Indonesia), & Total Indonesie
Unocal and other oil/gas companies contaminate rice fields, fish/shrimp embankments, and community plantations.

Dayak
Hotel industry
State Gov't
Tourism industry projects appropriate and exploit Dayak land.

Dayak
Bomer Ltd (Swiss-Malaysian)
Indonesia Gov't, IMF
Rice self-sufficiency project has devastated peat-swamp forests and sparked deadly forest fires. Project was officially cancelled. But plans to turn over 1.3 million hectares to oil palm plantations are being developed. Transmigrants brought into the area; Dayak communities have been left to cope with the impacts.

Dusun Malang, Dusun Bayan, Penyawung, Punan, Dohoi, Others
PT Indo Muro Kencana (owned by Aurora Gold of Australia; Aurora is 35% owned by Rio Tinto)
Indonesia Gov't
Ancestral lands have been taken over, villages burned to the ground, rivers polluted by cyanide and heavy metals, and traditional miners harassed or killed. Human rights violations inflicted with the support of the local military officials.

Inanwatan, Soub, Wamesa, Uri, Irarutu, Simuri, Sebyar/Kamberam and Mbahan
BP (U.K.), Pertamina (Indonesia)
Indonesia Gov't
Natural gas fields developed to supply gas to Asia-Pacific markets, mainly India and China. Pollution from the BP site devastates their shrimp, crab, fish, and mangrove resources on which their livelihoods depend.

Mentawai
Citigroup (U.S.), Asia Pulp and Paper (Singapore), PT PP London Sumatra (Indonesia)
Indonesia Gov't
Forests under threat from logging and palm oil plantations. Influx of workers further marginalize the Metawai.

Molo
PT Karya Asta Aslam (Indonesia)
Gov't of South Central Timor
Marble is being quarried at two sacred mountains.

Nduga, Amungme (Damal), Nakai (Asmat Keenok), Sempan, others
Conoco (U.S.)
Indonesia Gov't
Oil exploration in UNESCO Biosphere Reserve has razed villages, logged forests, and polluted rivers.

Sakai
PT Caltex (jointly owned by Chevron & Texaco)
Raiu Provincial Gov't
Timber extraction and transmigration results in conflict between Caltex and the Sakai peoples.

Simpang Empat Sumpol people
PT Arutmin (majority owned by BHP-Billiton)
Building and use of haul roads that transport coal from the mining location to the stockpile impacting local communities. Rivers polluted from wastewater no longer provide shrimp and fish.

Japan
Ainu
Japan Gov't
Nibutani Dam, completed in 1996, inundated lands of Ainu in Hokkaido. Sacred sites and damage to ecosystem of the Saru River (the cradle of Ainu culture) obliterated.

Laos
Montegnards/Lao Theung
Transfield Holdings (Australia), Electricité de France, EGCO (Thailand), Ital-Thai (Thailand)
Laos Gov't, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Japan Gov't
Proposed dam would resettle 4,500 people; 40,000 other people living along the Xe Bangfai could be affected by increased flooding and reduction in fish catches.

Malaysia
Penan, Kayan, Kenyah, Kelabit, Lahanan, Ukit
Bakun Hydroelectric, Lahmeyer International (Germany), Harza (U.S.), others
Malaysia Gov't
9,000 members of the Kayan, Kenyah, Lahanan, Ukit, and Penan ethnic groups were forcibly resettled from traditional lands in 1999 for Bakun Dam.

Penan, Kayan, Kenyah, Kelabit, Lahanan, Ukit
Novelpac, Empressa, Rimbunan Hijau, Shin Yang, Rawood (all Malaysian)
Malaysia Gov't, Sarawak State Gov't
Dayaks suffer brutality from government forces while defending their forests from logging, oil palm, and eucalyptus plantations.

Myanmar
Karen
Ivanhoe Mines (Canada)
State Peace and Development Council (Myanmar Gov't)
Mining and illegal logging prevents indigenous peoples from returning to their land.

Myanmar, Thailand
Karen, Mon, Tavoyans, Chin
Total (U.S.), Unocal (U.S.), Petroleum Authority of Thailand Exploration & Production, Myanmar Oil & Gas, Halliburton (U.S.)
State Peace and Development Council (Myanmar Gov't)
Gas pipeline runs through indigenous communities; Burma forced relocation of 11 Karen communities which resisted the project.

Nepal
Chhetri People
Nepal Gov't
Chhetri evicted from land to make way for Lake Rara Nat'l Park.

New Caledonia
Kanak
INCO (Canada)
New Caledonia Gov't, France Gov't
Indigenous peoples fight to stop large-scale nickel mining. Corporations vie for world's largest and richest laterite nickel reserves, threatening ancient forests, coral reefs, and indigenous lands.

New Zealand
Maori
New Zealand Gov't
The Maoris campaign fervently against genetic engineering; they declare Aotearoa as "Nuclear and GE Free Nation."

Pakistan
Forest dwellers
Premier Oil (U.K)
Pakistan Gov't
Oil exploration threatens Kirthar National Park. Illegal timber smuggling terrorizes forest dwellers.

Kalasha
Pakistan Gov't
Opening of territory to modernization and tourism has marginalized Kalasha people in their own homeland.

Sindhi
Pakistan Gov't
Constuction of Kalabagh dam threatens the Sindhi people and would destroy much of their heritage.

Papua New Guinea
Bougainvillean people
Rio Tinto (U.K./Australia)
PNG Gov't, IMF
Environmental damage and social dislocation caused by copper mining catalyzed a civil war from 1988 to 1997 between Bougainvilleans and the government. Residents filed a class-action lawsuit in the U.S. against Rio Tinto, for international environmental violations and crimes against humanity.

Hagahai
U.S. Gov't/Nat'l Institutes of Health
Hagahai peoples subject of a patent application. The patent was later abandoned, but the Hagahai cell line remains available to the public.

Imawe Bogasi, Fasu, Foe and Kikori clans
Chevron Niugini, BP (U.K.), Ampolex PNG, Merlin-Pacific, BHP- Petroleum, others
PNG Gov't, World Bank
Petroleum project brings transmigration, industrial agriculture and logging to Lake Kutubu wilderness. Citibank loans enabled Chevron to drill development wells, install extensive field facilities, and construct an 8-km pipeline.

Maisin
Malaysian logging companies
Forests clearcut for palm oil plantations.

Wowoi Guavi
Logging companies
PNG Gov't
Forests Management Agreement grants logging companies access to Wowoi Guavi peoples' land, despite their ardent opposition.

Yonggom
BHP-Billiton (Australia/S.Africa), Inmet (Canada)
PNG Gov't, IMF
BHP announced its intention to end involvement with Ok Tedi mine, due to protests against environmental devastation.

Philippines
Aeta
Philippines Gov't, Asian Development Bank
ADB projects restrict Aeta from traditional use of forest resources without compensation or viable alternatives.

Agta-Dumagat
National Power, through MADECOR firm (Phil.)
Philippines Gov't
Hydroelectric project will submerge Dumagat ancestral lands.

Agta-Negritos
Foreign logging companies
Philippines Gov't
Foreign logging companies linked to the government ravage forests.

Alangan, Tadyawan
CREW Minerals Philippines
Philippines Gov't
Communities strongly oppose CREW's plan to start mining operations.

Ata-Manobo
Alcantara and Sons (Phil.)
Philippines Gov't
Ata-Monobos people opposing tree plantation project have been targets of military attack.

B'laan
Western Mining Corporation (Australia)
Philippines Gov't
7,000 B'laan in 14 villages in Columbio, Sultan Kudarat will be displaced by new government-backed mining operations.

Bagobo
Philippine National Oil (PNOC); National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR)
Philippines Gov't
Indigenous people of Mindanao protest geothermal plants on ancestral lands around Mount Apo, the country's highest peak.

Banwa-on, Talaandig, Higaonon
Climax Mining (Australia), Bonaventure, Assisi Mining
Philippines Gov't
Government allowed mining surveyors to enter area without consulting the indigenous peoples, causing skirmishes.

Bugkalot, Igorot
CE Casecnan Water and Energy Co. Inc. (CE-CWECI)
Philippines Gov't, World Bank
The Casecnan Irrigation and Power Project forces indigenous people from ancestral lands.

Ibaloi, Kankanaey and Kalanguya
San Roque Power—consortium of Marubeni (Japan), Sithe Energies (U.S.), others
Philippines Gov't, Japan Bank for International Cooperation
2,000 Ibaloi families will be impacted by hydropower project; downstream residents will see erosion and destruction of fisheries.

Ifugao, Ibaloi, Kankanaey, Bugkalot, Gaddang
Climax Arimco Mining (Australia)
Philippines Gov't
Indigenous peoples protests temporarily shut down CAMC in 2000.

Igorot
Newmont (U.S.)
Philippines Gov't
Heavy water use for mining leaves locals with inadequate drinking water and scarce irrigation for rice paddies.

Igorot, Bontoc, Ibaloi, Masadiit
Newmont (U.S.), RTZ Mining (U.K.), Newcrest (Australia), Benguet, Montanosa (majority-owned Filipino companies), others
Philippines Gov't
Mining activities displace indigenous people from ancestral lands, destroy sources of livelihood, bring massive environmental damage.

Lumad, Mangyan, Tagbanwa
Philippines Gov't
Settlers, loggers, farms, and industrial development push indigenous people off ancestral lands.

Mamanua
Surigao Gold Mining (Philippines)
Rush of mining companies to area displaces Mamanuas from their ancestral domains.

Mandaya
PICOP Resources (Philippines)
Philippines Gov't
Company has been logging illegally since 1995. Mandayas face military retaliation to protests.

Mangyan groups
Oriental Wood Product
Philippines Gov't
Philippines government permits logging on the whole island of Mindoro.

Mansaka
Echo Bay Mines (U.S.), Toronto Ventures (Pacific) Inc., and Benguet Mining (Philippines)
Philippines Gov't
Kingking Project on 1,656 hectares of Mansaka ancestral land has been prone to flashfloods since mining began.

Pala'wan
Fenway Resources (Philippines), Central Palawan Mining and Industrial (Philippines)
Philippines Gov't
Proposed cement plant complex in an area of ancestral homelands totalling 15,000 hectares. Pala'wan people protest.

Subanen
TVI Pacific (Canada), Rio Tinto (U.K.)
Philippines Gov't, IMF
Subanen people blockade road to prevent TVI Pacific from mining on ancestral lands. The Subanen have withstood violence from police and miners.

Tagbanua
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V. , Occidental Philippines
Philippines Govt.
480-km offshore natural gas pipeline from Malampaya to Batangas will be constructed, affecting Tagbanua lands.

Yogad, Ibanag
Monsanto (U.S.)
Local Governments in the Philippines
Ambiguous laws permitted Monsanto to carry out trials of Bt corn in Isabela province in the Northern Philippines in 2001.

Saudi Arabia
Bedouin
Oil industry
Saudi Arabia Gov't
Development leads to abolishment of communal rights of tribal peoples to grazing land.

Solomon Islands
Pacific Islanders
Ross Mining (Australia)
The people of Guadalcanal have been forced off their land for development projects. Ross Mining relocated 25 different settlements; accused of polluting rivers with cyanide.

Pacific Islanders
Kumpulan Emas Group, Rimbunan Hijau, Golden Springs International, Marving Brothers (all Malaysian)
Solomon Islands Gov't
Logging and runoff by Malaysian companies described as the worst seen in any tropical forest. Fragile coral reefs and sea life, the main source of protein for the local people, was destroyed. Biodiversity, and diversity of cultures under extreme threat.

Pacific Islanders
U.S. Dept of Commerce
Agency has filed patent claims on the cell lines of indigenous peoples.

Sri Lanka
Fisherfolk
Commercial aquaculture companies
Sri Lanka Gov't
Commercial aquaculture has destroyed lagoons, estuaries and mangrove forests for export shrimp production. After construction of shrimp farms, 20,000 traditional fisherfolk lost their livelihoods and migrated to the city. Commercial shrimping has also polluted drinking water.

Wanniya-laeto (Veddah)
Sri Lanka Gov't
Aboriginal people expelled from Madura Oya National Park by government's Mahaweli Development Programme.

Thailand
Akha, Karen, Hmong, other hilltribes
Thailand Gov't-Royal Thai Forestry Department
Royal Thai Forestry Department relocates communities to make way for forest plantations.

Fisherfolk
Asian Development Bank, Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (Japan), Thailand Gov't
Local villages are concerned that effluents from proposed wastewater plant will damage the coastal ecosystem and livelihoods that support 20,000 people.

Karen, traditional Thai farmers
University of Florida
University of Florida trying to patent a variety of jasmine rice, bred and used by Thai farmers for centuries. University researchers suspected of illegally smuggling rice samples out of Thailand .

Tonga
Pacific Islanders
Autogen (Australia)
Tonga Ministry of Health
Biotech company arranged to collect blood samples for genetic database on the people of Tonga without public debate. But opposition from church and human rights groups stalled the plan.

Turkey
Kurds
Turkey Gov't
Southeast Anatolia Project would construct 22 dams and 19 hydroelectric plants which would forcibly resettle thousands of Kurds and destroy archaeological sites.

Kurds
Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Syria Gov'ts
Kurdish people seeking autonomy have been pushed off their lands by state governments, in some cases because of their strategic location on oil fields.

Vietnam
Montangard, Jarai, Bahnar, Ede
Nestle (Switzerland), Procter & Gamble (U.S.), Philip Morris (U.S.), Sara Lee (U.S.)
Vietnam Gov't
Export coffee plantations spread into highlands, flattening forests and taking over indigenous land.

Dao, Tay, Khanh Hoa, Hmong, Kinh
Vietnam Gov't
Gov't plans hydropower dam on Gam River, which would flood Na Hnag Nature Reserve and 45 villages.

Tai, Hmong
Vietnam Gov't
Hoa Binh Dam reservoir displaced 58,000 people, many of whom are indigenous peoples.

Yemen
Jahm, Murad, Bakeel Tribes
Hunt Oil (U.S.), ExxonMobil (U.S.)
Yemen Gov't
Tribes protest lack of basic facilities in their communities, despite government and corporate investment in oil exploration/drilling.

CANADA, EUROPE, SIBERIA, U.S.

Canada/NW Territories
Cree
U.S.-Canada Softwood Lumber Agreement, Canada Gov't, WTO
60% of Quebec softwood comes from forests on Cree lands; logging impacts 4,000 Cree subsistence hunters.

Cree
Manitoba Hydro
Manitoba State Gov't
Manitoba Hydro diverts flow of Churchill River; 3.3 million acres of Cree lands become unusable.

Deh Cho First Nation (Dene people)
Canadian Zinc Mine
Proposed Prairie Creek Mine upstream from Nahanni National Park Reserve would impact territory of Deh Cho First Nation.

Dene, Cree
Cameco (Canada)
Canada Gov't.
Dene uranium mine workers suffer premature deaths from cancer; their lake is contaminated by radioactive materials.

Dogrib First Nation
Diavik Diamonds (subsidiary of Rio Tinto—U.K.)
NW Territories Chamber of Mines
Diamond mine within Dogrib traditional territory is approved despite vehement opposition from local communities.

Dogrib First Nation
Royal Oak Mines (now bankrupt); Miramar Mining (Canada)
Canada Gov't
Arsenic, cyanide and heavy metal tailings from mine harm traditional lands of the Dogrib.

Haida
Weyerhauser (U.S.)
NAFTA
Haida challenge logging on their land; Weyerhauser may demand compensation under NAFTA Chapter 11.

Haida
NAFTA
Industrial export fishing reduces Haida access to local salmon stocks, primary source of protein and integral part of Haida culture.

Innu
Canadian, British, U.S., Dutch, Italian militaries
Low-level military flight training over hunting/fishing grounds met with protests and resistance.

Innu
Canada Gov't
The Lower Churchill hydro development project, on Innu land, is one of the largest such projects ever proposed. Despite opposition, construction may begin in 2003. Goal is energy export to U.S.

Innu, Inuit
INCO (Canada)
Canada Gov't
Nickel, copper, and cobalt mining projects threaten Innu and Inuit hunting and fishing, burial grounds, and religious sites.

Inuit (Baffin Island, Nunavut)
U.S. waste incinerators
Weather patterns carry U.S. toxics north to polar regions, threatening ecosystem and human health.

Mohawk
Niocan (Canada)
Québec Gov't
Proposed underground mine will impact traditional territory of Mohawks of Kanesatake, who oppose the mine.

Nuu-chah-nulth
Oxford University
Blood samples taken from the Nuu-chah-nulth people for arthritis research used for other research, without their consent.

Shusawp
Global Water Corporations
NAFTA Chapter 11
Bulk water exports threaten regional water supply.

Temagami Anishnabai First Nation
Liskeard Lumber (Canada)
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
Planned clearcuts lie across First Nations sacred sites, wildlife habitat, and last old-growth white and red pine forests highly concentrated in the Temagami region of central Ontario.

Tlingit First Nation
Red Fern Resources (Canada)
Company wants to extract gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc near the Taku River, and is proposing a road that will cut through the still-pristine Taku watershed; large-scale acid mine drainage will endanger rich salmon runs.

Greenland
Inuit
U.S., Denmark Gov't
U.S. seeks base in Greenland for missile defense plan. Inuit forcibly relocated and face exposure to plutonium.

Inuit
Statoil (Norway)
Greenland Home Rule Gov't
New oil/gas exploration will negatively impact environment and local economy.

Norway
Saami
Norway Gov't
Planned military fields and big dams threaten Saami reindeer winter pasture.

Russia
Altai
Gazprom (Russia)
Siberia Gov't
Siberian gov't planning road and gas pipeline through Ukok Plateau, sacred site to Altai people; project would open up pristine area to industrialization and ship Russian oil and gas to China.

Altai
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Katun Dam project of Altai mountains threatens unique ecoclimate. Hydroelectric power capacity exceeds local energy needs.

Buriyat
Illegal loggers
Demand in China, Japan and South Korea has been driving deforestation in Russia.

Chukchi, Eskimo
Alaska State Gov't
Commercial overfishing of Bering Sea and proposed offshore oil development jeopardize survival of Chukchi and Eskimo.

Evenk
Kinross/Omolon (Canada)
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Gold mine tailings threaten to contaminate drinking water supply for Evenk people. Mine has not paid promised dividends to Evenk shareholders, who depend on this income.

Evenk, Udege, Ul'ch, Mansi
Russia Gov't
Resource extraction, such as mining, oil and gas development, and environmental pollution, such as acid rain, contaminate foods and territories. Indigenous peoples across Russia face epidemics of tuberculosis, cancer, gastro-intestinal and immune diseases.

Evenk, Buriyat
Russia Petroleum (BP-Amoco owns 43% of stock)
Kovytka pipeline threatens communities that rely on hunting and fishing for livelihoods. Proposed pipeline area violates land designated as a Territory of Traditional Natural Resource Use.

Khanti
Lukoil (Russia), various
Russia Gov't
Oil industry destroys rivers, forests, and sacred sites.

Nenet
Arktikmorneftegas (Russia), Arktikneft (Russia)
EBRD reviewing possible funding
Oil and gas development threatens migratory reindeer routes, pasturelands, and water quality. Shoddy pipeline construction has resulted in frequent spills. Nenets people are interested in ensuring standards.

Nenet
Gazprom (Russia), Fortun (Finland) reviewing
The Northern European gas pipeline, projected to run 1,200 km from northern Russia to Germany via the Baltic Sea, crosses Nenet homeland.

Nenet, Komi, Sel'kup
Benton Oil & Gas (U.S.), Gazprom (Russia)
Oil and gas fields negatively impact the Nenets people and reindeer herds.

Nivkh, Evenk, Uil'ta
Sakhalin I: ExxonMobil (U.S.), SODECO (Japanese consortium), Rosneft (Russia), ONGC Videsh Ltd. (India), Sakhalin II: Royal Dutch/Shell (U.K.), Mitsui (Japan), Mitsubishi (Japan)
70,000 tons of drilling muds from Sakhalin oil exploration have been discharged into the Okhotsk Sea; unprecedented fish die-offs in the Nivkh traditional fishing grounds.

Saami
Norilsk Nickel (Russia) and ONEK-SIM Bank potential backers, Minatom (Ministry for Atomic Energy—Russia)), oil industry
European Union, Russia and Norway Gov'ts, UNESCO
Abandoned nuclear reactors, nuclear waste, abandoned submarines, and proposed nuclear dump threatens Saami dependent on lands for subsistence. Oil and gas terminals also planned for the region.

Saami
Russia Gov't, World Bank, IMF
Russian and foreign corporations aggressively pursue fishing and other rights in traditional Saami areas.

Selkuti, Khanti
Yukos Oil (Russia)
Oil project will stretch through wetlands in area inhabited by indigenous people who have not been informed of project, nor of their rights associated with development in their region. Threatens fishing economy.

Shor, Teleut Altai
Mining, timber companies
Russia Gov't
Export coal, iron, gold, and timber industries greatly alter traditional ways of life. Land set aside for traditional use is currently under threat, as large deposits of phosphorus have been discovered.

Udege
Terneiles (Russia)
Russia Gov't
Government has auctioned logging rights to more than 1 million acres of pristine Samarga watershed without consent of local community. Bikin watershed is home to one of the last remaining intact Cherry Salmon runs; Udege depend on this intact ecosystem for subsistence.

Ul'ch
ExxonMobil (U.S.), Rosneft (Russia), Sakhalinmorheftegaz (Russia)
Ul'ch indigenous community deeply alarmed about oil and gas spills on coastal fishery.

Ul'ch, Udege
Rimbunan Hijau (Malaysia),
Rimbunan Hijau, known for ravaging forest and abusing indigenous rights, offered large payments to indigenous communities for logging rights, but has not lived up to its committments.

United States
Anishinaabeg (Minnesota)
University of Minnesota
University of Minnesota attempts to genetically code and patent wild rice native to Anishinaabeg land.

Blackfeet (Montana)
U.S. Gov't
Bush administration pushing for drilling on public lands. Drilling in the Badger-Two Medicine area would have a serious impact on the spiritual practices of the Blackfeet due to noise, construction, traffic, and destruction of land.

Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT) (Arizona, Colorado)
U.S. Gov't
Toxic incinerator on indigenous lands.

Dineh (Navajo) (Utah)
U.S. Gov't
The Glen Canyon reservoir which surrounds many sacred sites and is used for tour boat cruises, is filled with trash, petroleum, pollution, and human waste.

Dineh (Navajo), Hopi (Arizona)
Peabody Coal (U.S.)
U.S. Gov't
Peabody Coal mines in Dineh and Hopi territory, cause environmental problems, destroy sacred grounds, lower water table, and threaten traditional way of life. Majority of affected 2,000 inhabitants forced to leave their homelands.

Goshutes (Utah)
Private Fuel Storage Coalition—including Northern States Power, Con-Edison, GPU Nuclear, Southern Nuclear Operating Co. (all U.S.)
Eight utilities trying to construct radioactive waste dump in remote Skull Valley, Goshute Reservation.

Gwich'in (Alaska)
ARCO (U.S.), BP Amoco, Chevron (U.S.), Exxon (U.S.), others
U.S. Gov't
Oil exploration threatens land and caribou migrations— foundations of Gwich'in life and culture.

Hualapai, Havasupai (Arizona)
Mining threatens canyon watershed.

Kickapoo (Oklahoma)
NAFTA
Land and water resources of the Kickapoo Nation are under threat by impending north-south superhighway from Canada to Mexico.

Menominee, Oneida, Chippewa (Wisconsin)
BHP-Billiton (Australia/S. Africa), Rio Algom (Canada)/Crandon Mining, Exxon Minerals (U.S.)
Proposed mine threatens trout habitat, wild rice beds, and reservations located downstream.

Mescalero Apache (New Mexico)
Northern States Power (U.S.)
U.S. Gov't
Storing high-level nuclear waste from NSP's reactors.

Modoc, Shasta, Karuk, Wintu, Pit River (California)
Calpine (U.S.), CalEnergy (U.S.)
U.S. Gov't
Geothermal/energy development of Medicine Lake desecrates sacred grounds and releases arsenic, chromium, boron, and hydrogen sulfide; leads to contaminated water, polluted air, disturbance of wildlife, and danger to plants used for food and medicine.

Mohawk (New York)
Alcoa (U.S.)
Aluminum production contaminates St. Lawrence River with PCBs, Mohawks advised to eat less fish, leading to collapse of traditional economy.

Mohawk (Great Lakes Basin)
NAFTA, WTO
Great Lakes Region polluted by mercury, so fish and wildlife (main source of subsistence of indigneous peoples) no longer safe to eat. Also major accumulations of Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Native Hawaiians
Century of colonization and tourism has destroyed sacred sites, harmed native fishing, agricultural lands and culture.

Native Hawaiians
U.S. Military
U.S. military bases and bombing ranges on Native Hawaiian land destroys ecosystems and protected species, and causes chemical contamination.

Navajo (Arizona)
Hydro-Resources (U.S.), Tufflite (U.S.), Kerr McGee (U.S.)
U.S. Gov't
Decades of uranium and other mining have devastated Navajo health and sacred lands.

Nez Perce, Yakama, Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation (Washington)
U.S. Gov't/Department of Energy
High-level radioactive and chemical wastetanks from Hanford Nuclear Reservation leak about one million gallons of waste into the ground; some has reached groundwater. Indians who fish in the Columbia River exposed to radiation.

Northern Arapaho, Northern Cheyenne, Eastern Shoshone, Crow, Blackfeet, others (Montana)
Anschutz Exploration (U.S.)
U.S. Gov't
Oil drilling is in a sacred site containing the continent's largest collection of rock art.

Pacific Islanders (Johnston Atoll)
U.S. Gov't
Military waste shipped from U.S. bases in Japan contaminates atoll with PCBs.

Pacific Islanders (Northern Marianas)
U.S. Gov't
PCB wastes contaminates soil and leaks into groundwater. High incidences of cancers, leukemia, chromosomal changes, and reproductive disorders reported among islanders.

Pacific Islanders (Samoa)
U.S. Private Research Group
Research group plans to develop an experimental anti-HIV/AIDS compound from bark of the Samoan mamala tree.

Picuris Pueblo (New Mexico)
Oglebay Norton Speciality Minerals (U.S.)
Pueblo fighting against expansion of mica mine on their aboriginal lands.

Ponca Tribe (Oklahoma)
Conoco (U.S.), Continental Carbon, Taiwan Cement
Oil refinery and waste products dangerously impacting environment and community health.

Pueblo Indians (New Mexico)
Albuquerque City Gov't
Petroglyph Nat'l Monument, largest known unexcavated pueblo in the region, with more than three hundred other archaeological sites, now threatened by plans for two commuter highways.

Quechan Nation (Arizona)
Glamis Imperial Gold (Canada)
U.S. Gov't
Gold mine and gas pipeline will destroy sacred sites, and desert plants and animals essential to Quechan culture.

Quechan Nation (California)
Newmont (U.S.)
Destruction of sacred areas, cyanide poisoning.

Siberian Yupik (Alaska)
U.S. Military
Siberian Yupik suffer from high rates of cancer from toxic and industrial wastes left behind by abandoned military base.

Tlingit (Alaska)
Large-scale commercial fishing and corporate logging for export impact native livelihoods, sacred sites, and land rights.

Tohono O'odham (Arizona)
Asarco (U.S.)
Mining on indigenous lands.

Western Shoshone (Nevada)
Newmont (U.S.), Nuclear power companies
U.S. Gov't/Department of Energy
Gold and copper mining contaminate water, destroy sacred sites. Nuclear weapons testing; high-level nuclear waste dump on indigenous lands.

Yakama Nation, Klickitat (Washington)
Enron (U.S.)
U.S. Gov't
Yakama Nation opposes wind farm in sacred areas.

Zuni Pueblo (New Mexico)
Salt River Project (Arizona electric utility)
Catron County Gov't
Zunis fight proposed coal-strip mine that could drain the Zuni Salt Lake, a sacred religious site.

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