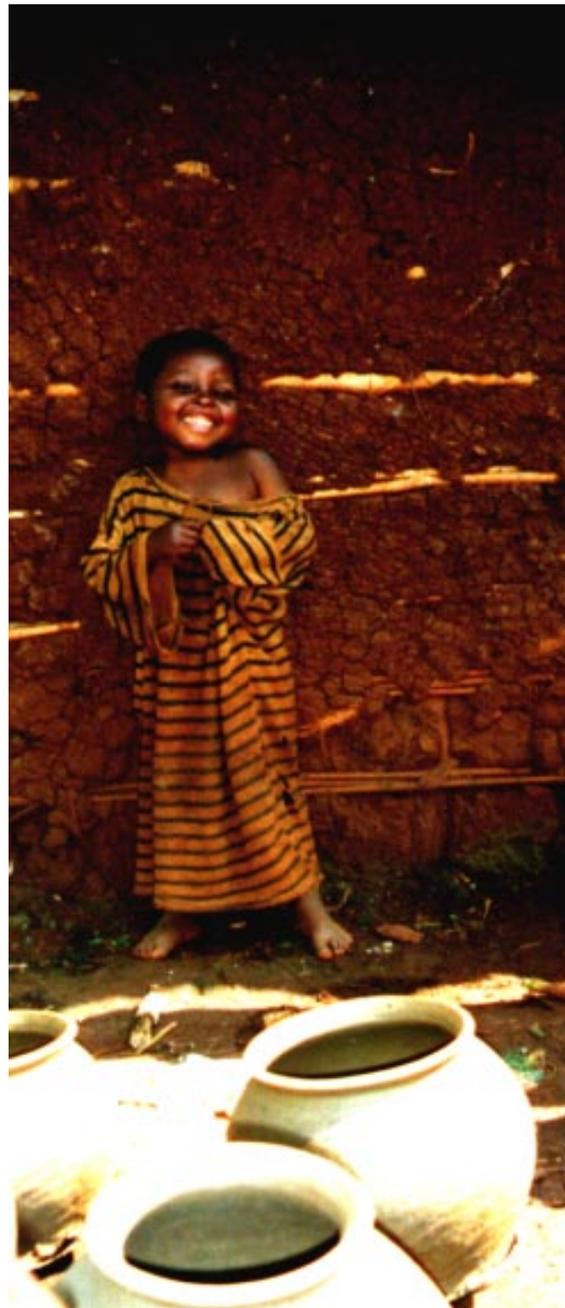


Forest Peoples Project



Annual Report
2001

Forest Peoples Project

The Forest Peoples Project was established on 29 October 1999 as a company limited by guarantee to become the UK-registered charitable arm of the Forest Peoples Programme. The Forest Peoples Project was registered as a UK Charity in August 2000.

Aims and activities

Our aims are to support indigenous and tribal forest peoples to:

- ⑥ promote their collective and individual rights;
- ⑥ secure their lands and manage their natural resources;
- ⑥ carry out sustainable community development;
- ⑥ influence decision-making;
- ⑥ educate policy makers, agencies and civil society about their concerns and aspirations.

We work to achieve these aims by means of

- ⑥ technical support, capacity building and policy advice for forest peoples;
- ⑥ networking with NGOs, indigenous support organisations and agencies;
- ⑥ researching and analysing the situation of forest peoples;
- ⑥ providing information on forest peoples.

The Board and Staff

Our board :

Saskia Ozinga (Chair)

Nicholas Hildyard (Treasurer)

Carolyn Marr (Member)

Tricia Feeney (Member)

Albert Kwokwo Barume (Member)

Area of expertise:

Aid, trade and environment

Environment and development policy

Indonesian peoples, forests and environment

Development policy

Human rights lawyer

Our staff:

Marcus Colchester

Dorothy Jackson

John Nelson

Justin Kenrick

Louise Henson

Lindsay Hossack

Julie Manning

Director

Programme Coordinator

Project Officer

Project Officer

Senior Administrator

Project Administrator

Assistant Administrator

Cover picture:

Bagyeli girl and pots, Cyangugu, Rwanda (Photo: Dorothy Jackson)

Overview of the year

This year we continued to focus on Africa, carrying out a range of projects aimed at supporting local communities to promote their rights, influence policies and institutions controlling their futures and carry out sustainable development activities. Our work also involved communicating with a wide range of actors to inform them about forest peoples' situations and to promote dialogue. This year we committed much staff time to raising funds for FPP's work, with great results: two of our new projects are now almost fully funded and two have received at least 50% funding, making the search for co-funding much easier. This fund-raising success is very encouraging, not only because it enables us to support our partners and make a difference to the lives of local communities, but also because it reflects funders' appreciation of our work and our approach to supporting some of the most marginalised and disadvantaged people in Africa.

⑥ We successfully completed the first year of our two-year project on indigenous peoples and conservation in Africa working with community groups from seven African countries. This work is funded by the Community Fund and FINNIDA.

⑥ In Cameroon, we carried out consultations with Bagyeli "Pygmy" communities to find out the impacts of an oil-pipeline crossing their lands. Based on the results of this work, we developed a three-year project to provide support project for the Bagyeli, and raised 50% of the funds needed from DFID. This work will start in mid-2002.

⑥ In Rwanda we worked with CAURWA, the national organisation representing Batwa "Pygmies", to help CAURWA develop a five-year strategic plan and programme of work centred around sustainable livelihoods, education and advocacy. We also helped CAURWA to strengthen its institutional capacity by revising structures and systems so that they are able to carry out their five-year programme more effectively. We raised 60% of the costs of CAURWA's five-year programme from Comic Relief and submitted proposals to other funders to cover the remainder. The new project will start in 2002.

⑥ A second grant from the Community Fund enabled us to start our three-year project to help increase the incomes of Rwandan Batwa potters by creating a pottery enterprise based on Fair Trade principles. We began this project in December 2001.

⑥ We raised funds for a study to explore the feasibility of low-cost solar technology for Batwa communities in Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo. This study will take place in February 2002.

⑥ We worked with UNESCO to conceptualise a project on HIV/AIDS and Pygmies, and identified partner organisations to carry out the project.

⑥ In January 2001 we expanded our team by recruiting Justin Kenrick on a short-term contract to work with the Bagyeli people of Cameroon, and in March 2001 Lindsay Hossack joined us as Project Administrator.

Indigenous Peoples and Conservation in Africa



Kalimba Zephyrin

A Batwa woman describes the impacts of the Nyungwe Natural Forest on her community at Bweyeye, Rwanda.

This two-year project on “Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas in Africa: from Principles to Practice” began in November 2000, funded by the Community Fund and FINNIDA, and carried out in collaboration with the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation. The project aims to support a dialogue between African indigenous peoples and conservation bodies to encourage the implementation of new internationally-agreed conservation principles which recognise indigenous rights to land and resources, and involve indigenous people in decision-making.

In Africa one million sq. km. has been designated as conservation areas, mostly without considering the needs of the local indigenous and tribal communities. Under the ‘classic’ model of conservation in which the presence of humans is deemed incompatible with wildlife, local communities have been forcibly removed from conservation areas, resulting in loss of self-respect, culture and access to vital resources, social and economic marginalisation and destruction of age-old mechanisms for managing natural resources.

The main international conservation agencies now recognise these issues and have drawn up new principles recognising the rights of indigenous peoples to use, own and control their traditional territories and protect their traditional knowledge and skills. However, implementation of this new approach is lagging behind. The majority of communities affected by conservation continue to suffer impoverishment, lack of access to resources and cultural collapse.

Our project is encouraging dialogue between African indigenous peoples and conservation bodies, to explore why the new conservation principles are not working and identify measures which will result in more just and sustainable conservation practices.

We are doing this by inviting indigenous peoples in seven African countries to produce their own case studies documenting the impacts of conservation projects on their lands and livelihoods. We are also helping them to hold discussions with conservation authorities about putting the new conservation principles into practice.

We identified case study areas and the local facilitators to carry out the case studies at the beginning of 2001, and met with donors and African indigenous representatives concerned with conservation at a Conference on ‘Indigenous Peoples and Biodiversity Governance’ in Hundested, Denmark, March 2001. John Nelson, our project coordinator, presented a paper on ‘Indigenous Peoples and Biodiversity Conservation: African Experiences’.

In March 2001 we held two capacity building workshops in Kigali, Rwanda, and in Yaoundé, Cameroon, for the case study facilitators and community representatives in preparation for the case studies. During these workshops, which were held in English, French, Kinyarwanda and Swahili, we provided training in human rights standards and instruments and the new conservation principles, and the participants presented their experiences with the conservation projects in their areas. Through workshop discussions, participants drew up their own guidelines for a good case study based on their own experience and knowledge (“*Guidelines to facilitators for case study preparation*”) which they subsequently used during their field work. In all, 10 case studies were commissioned, to examine the impact of conservation projects on indigenous people in the following areas:

Country	Indigenous Case Study
Cameroon	- Bagyeli people of the Campo Ma'an National Park - Baka people in Moloundou Region and Lobeké Region - Baka people from Miatta and the Dja Wildlife Reserve
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Barhwa and Babuluko people of the Kahuzi-Biega National Park
Tanzania	Maasai in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area
Rwanda	- Batwa people of the Volcans National Park - Batwa of the Nyungwe Natural Forest
Uganda	Batwa of the Mgahinga and Bwindi National Parks
Kenya	Ogiek people in the Mau Forest Complex
South Africa	= Khomani San of the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park

We received the first drafts of the case studies in late spring, and responded with detailed commentaries to help the case study facilitators finalise their reports. We then edited and translated these into English and French.

With the help of our administrator, Lindsay Hossack, who joined the project in March, and our partner in Rwanda, the indigenous Twa organisation CAURWA, we organised a conference in the Rwandan capital Kigali at which indigenous peoples presented and discussed their case studies.

Over 60 people from Africa, Europe and the US attended the four-day conference, held in September 2001, and hosted by CAURWA. The conference brought together for the first time, representatives of indigenous communities affected by protected areas, African conservation managers and technical staff from a diverse range of protected areas, and support organisations working with indigenous peoples in Africa and beyond. Many members of the African press also attended the meeting, which received extensive national and regional television, radio and newspaper coverage. All the participants agreed that this forum provided a constructive basis for much-needed future collaboration between affected communities and conservation agencies.

The conference was fully documented with detailed notes, tape recording and video-recording. Shortly after the Conference we circulated a summary of the discussions, and we are now preparing a detailed account of



Dorothy Jackson

the proceedings that will be published next year, in English and French. We are also planning to produce a short video capturing the key statements and discussions.

The second phase of the project starts in 2002 during which we will help the participating communities take the dialogue forward by carrying out practical activities to follow-up on the initial contacts made with conservation managers at the Conference. This work will be supported by a database of protected areas and associated indigenous peoples, to promote networking and information-sharing activities.

Petrus Vaalboi, =Khomani San representative, describing the San's successful negotiations for return of their ancestral lands in the Kgalagadi Transfrontier National Park, South Africa.

Left: Batwa Community at Buzanza, Uganda.

Right: Cameroonian participants at the Kigali Conference.



Penninah Zaninka



Dorothy Jackson

Bagyeli People and the Chad-Cameroon Pipeline, Cameroon

The 4000 or so Bagyeli 'Pygmy' people live in the south-west of Cameroon. Their traditional lands will be crossed by the controversial Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline project, bringing oil from the Doba fields in Chad to the Cameroon coast at Kribi. The project, devised by a consortium of oil companies, was approved by the World Bank in June 2000.

A study funded by our sister organisation, the Forest Peoples Programme, carried out in 2000 by Bagyeli representatives with support of a local NGO Planet Survey, showed that consultations carried out by the pipeline project with Bagyeli communities during the preparation of the project had failed to inform the Bagyeli adequately about the likely consequences of the pipeline'. An Indigenous Peoples Plan intended to mitigate the effects of the pipeline on the Bagyeli did not comply with the World Bank's Policy on Indigenous Peoples, and did not address the severe problems faced by the Bagyeli resulting from their marginal status within Cameroonian society.

The Bagyeli requested our support to help them obtain information, build their capacity to engage with the pipeline process and participate in decisions affecting their future. With funding from the Department for International Development (DFID), our project officers, Justin Kenrick and John Nelson, carried out

two field trips in February and March 2001 to consult with the Bagyeli and other local actors, working in close collaboration with the Bagyeli support NGO Planet Survey. In total we consulted with 42 Bagyeli from 10 camps in the area between Lolodorf and Kribi to learn about the key problems they were experiencing and the steps they wished to take.

We mapped Bagyeli lands crossed by the pipeline, and discovered that no Bagyeli individuals had received compensation for the effects of the pipeline crossing their lands. Some Bagyeli had even been pushed off their lands by their Bantu neighbours, who appropriated the compensation due to the Bagyeli for themselves.

We organised a meeting of Bagyeli representatives from across the pipeline zone, in which the Bagyeli came up with a basic action plan. We also held discussions with 29 other key actors including the World Bank country office, the Société National des Hydrocarbures (SNH) in Yaoundé, consultants and field managers of COTCO (Cameroon Oil Transportation Company - responsible for implementing the project), and other involved agencies such as Tropenbos at Kribi and the Cameroonian NGO 'Centre for Environment and Development' in Yaoundé.

We visited the Campo region in SW Cameroon where the World Bank's Global Environment Facility has funded the establishment of the Campo Ma'an National Park that overlaps Bagyeli lands. This park is part of the 'off-set' mechanism by which the pipeline project intends to compensate for the environmental impacts caused by the pipeline itself. As a result of this visit we have established strong links with the Bagyeli communities and park staff in the park zone that we will follow up in 2002.

At the end of the field visits, FPP organised and chaired a meeting at Planet Survey's offices in Yaoundé between four Bagyeli representatives who had been involved in our consultations around Bipindi, and the World Bank country representative for Cameroon, a representative of COTCO and representatives from several other local NGOs. During this meeting we presented the findings of the consultations, which were:

Ile Dipikar, on the frontier between Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea. Now part of the Campo Ma'an National Park, it was formerly a Bagyeli hunting zone.



Joseph Claude Owono

1. Lack of information access throughout the project's institutional framework. Inadequate consultation, poor communication between stakeholders and a lack of informed participation by all parties, particularly the Bagyeli, had caused confusion at all levels about the construction of the pipeline and the compensation process.
2. The pipeline's compensation process was deepening the inequality and conflicts between the Bagyeli and their Bantu village neighbours. The criteria for compensation had enabled the Bantu communities to capture the process through better access to information and greater political power, claiming Bagyeli lands as their own and appropriating compensation due to Bagyeli. No Bagyeli had so far been compensated by the pipeline, even though it crossed their lands and had damaged forest resources.
3. The pipeline project was not promoting Bagyeli participation in consultation and decision-making, and provided no mechanisms for Bagyeli to contribute to policy reforms, which would address the fundamental problems of discrimination against the Bagyeli and their exclusion from civil society.

At this meeting, Bagyeli representatives provided detailed evidence to the World Bank and COTCO officials of how the oil pipeline was affecting their access to lands and livelihoods. They also highlighted wider issues of their marginalisation in society. These comments and views were discussed by the participants, putting further pressure on the World Bank and COTCO to address these issues.

The report of the FPP consultation has been sent to the World Bank, pipeline officials and consultants, NGOs and other actors and is available on our website.²

Based on our consultation we designed a three-year project to provide continued support to the Bagyeli to help them gain more control over the pipeline process and to protect their lands and livelihoods. The project will involve community capacity building and the mapping of Bagyeli lands. We have now secured 50% of the funds needed from DFID, and are awaiting responses from other donors in order to start the project in mid-2002.

During 2001 we continued to share information and technical advice on the Bagyeli-pipeline issue with European and Cameroonian NGOs to increase international awareness of the situation and push for changes to the pipeline compensation programme and indigenous peoples' plan in line with Bagyeli wishes. We maintained the dialogue with COTCO and the World Bank.

As a result of our consultations and advocacy, COTCO has agreed to discuss with FPP how to promote more dialogue between all of the groups involved, and to adapt the pipeline project's forthcoming community compensation plan to address the needs of Bagyeli communities. The second semi-annual internal World Bank report on the implementation of the pipeline project, issued in September 2001, also tacitly acknowledged that the pipeline will have impacts on Bagyeli Pygmies.

The route for the pipeline is now being cleared, and COTCO and FEDEC (Foundation for Environment and Development) are setting up the community compensation plan. FEDEC's objectives are to provide long-term financial support for the Mbam and Djerem National Park, the Campo Ma'an National Park and the Indigenous Peoples Development Component.

FEDEC has not recruited any of the consultants or researchers who were previously involved in the preparation of the pipeline's Indigenous Peoples' Plan and previous compensation plan, that the Bagyeli regarded as inadequate. This offers hope that the new compensation programme will avoid previous errors and take genuine account of Bagyeli needs.

References:

¹ Planet Survey and CODEBABIK. Rapport de l'Enquête sur le Degré d'Implication des Peuples Autochtones dans le cycle du projet Pipeline Tchad-Cameroun. In: Griffiths, T and M Colchester (2000) *Indigenous Peoples, Forests and The World Bank: Policies and Practice*. Workshop Report, Washington D.C., 9-10 May 2000. Moreton-in-Marsh: Forest Peoples Programme.

² Nelson J, J Kenrick and D Jackson. *Report on a Consultation with Bagyeli Pygmy communities impacted by the Chad-Cameroon oil-pipeline project*. FPP Report, May 2001



Joseph Claude Owono

Bagyeli fisherman.

Batwa people in Rwanda: Sustainable livelihoods and community development

During 2001 we took forward a project with the Batwa of Rwanda that had been carried out by our sister organisation, the Forest Peoples Programme, and which ended in February 2001. The aim of that project (funded by Comic Relief) was to promote the rights of indigenous peoples in Central Africa by building the capacity of their representative organisations. The project reached 20 indigenous organisations in seven countries, providing them with capacity building inputs, funds, information, advocacy and networking support. Many of these groups are now in contact with each other, sharing information and beginning to network. The developing linkages and solidarity between these groups has strengthened their voice. Their increased level of activities, national and regional meetings, and documentation of their situation has increased awareness of Pygmy issues at international and also at national level.

In the Great Lakes region, our support focused on the Batwa of Rwanda, working through the Batwa umbrella organisation CAURWA, founded in 1995. As in Uganda, Burundi and eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, the Rwandan Batwa are very disadvantaged: exposed to long-term prejudice and discrimination from the rest of society, having few natural resources especially land, and limited livelihood skills (with the exception

of pottery). These factors have contributed to the Batwas' social exclusion, limited participation in local and national development projects, and erosion of confidence. The Batwa organisations that emerged out of the concern of the few educated Batwa for their fellow people were inexperienced and lacked basic knowledge and skills to manage their organisations effectively.

Our long-term capacity building work has helped CAURWA develop its skills, advance its advocacy and community work and obtain national recognition as an organisation speaking up for the Batwa. During 2001 FPP carried out four field trips to Rwanda to help CAURWA take stock of its progress so far and devise a programme that would build on past achievements, continue to build capacity and develop new areas of intervention and assistance to Batwa communities. As part of this process FPP financed a participatory external evaluation of CAURWA, in May 2001. The evaluation and CAURWA's own assessments of its strengths and weaknesses concluded that more emphasis was need on community work, particularly income generation and education activities, that CAURWA's capacity building should continue and that its internal organisation should be reviewed.

We helped CAURWA incorporate these recommendations in an integrated five-year programme to promote sustainable livelihoods for Batwa people and reduce their poverty. The programme combines income generation, education and literacy (increasing Batwa communities' resources) with advocacy and human rights activities (influencing local institutions and policies), capacity building for Batwa communities (to increase their participation and representation) and organisational development for CAURWA (to continue to develop the capacity and vision to implement the programme). We have raised over half of the costs of the five-year programme from Comic Relief, and are seeking the remaining funds from other donors. The project will start in 2002.

The five-year programme builds on partnerships that CAURWA has developed with local agencies, particularly Trocaire,

CAURWA's management committee, staff and evaluator at the concluding workshop of the external evaluation.



Action Aid and Christian Aid, and incorporates and extends income generation, human rights and literacy activities that CAURWA started this year with funds from Trocaire.

During 2001, we facilitated numerous contacts between CAURWA and local agencies to explore additional sources of funds for CAURWA and also create opportunities for CAURWA to start a dialogue with the political and administrative reforms being carried out as part of the post-genocide reconstruction of Rwandan society. These reforms include land reform, traditional community 'gacaca' trials for people imprisoned on genocide charges, decentralisation of government administration and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Process (PRSP) that Rwanda is required to implement in order to secure IMF loans under the Highly Indebted Poor Country initiative. We helped CAURWA gain access to the PRSP process coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Planning, that has responded positively to CAURWA's requests to be more involved in the process.

We also helped CAURWA conceptualise its advocacy programme with local and national authorities, including production of a new information leaflet, and are working with CAURWA to systematise the collection of socio-economic data by CAURWA staff and a network of Batwa community volunteers ('antennes') based in the provinces. The antennae's role is to help build the capacity of communities and liaise between Batwa communities and local authorities, to encourage greater participation of Batwa communities in local programmes and increase government responsiveness to Batwa needs.

CAURWA has been invited to join a network of Rwandan agencies working on land issues coordinated by the Rwanda Initiative for Sustainable Development, and several working groups on civil society issues coordinated by Trocaire and Christian Aid. As a result of FPP's contacts, more donors are aware of the Batwa and the need to make sure they are reached by aid programmes.

During 2001 we continued to work with CAURWA on institutional strengthening, facilitating several workshops with CAURWA



Dorothy Jackson

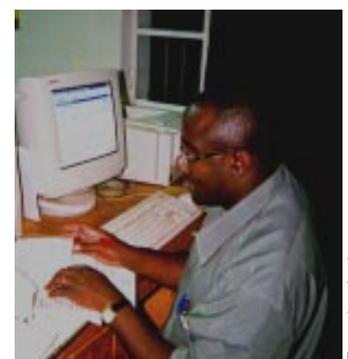
and its management committee to help clarify CAURWA's mission and analyse internal structures and processes with a view to improving CAURWA's effectiveness as an organisation.

New laws governing Rwandan NGOs came into force, requiring all NGOs to re-register with the Ministry of Justice by early 2002, hold an AGM attended by government observers and submit new statutes to the Ministry. To comply with the conditions for registration under the new NGO law, CAURWA decided to restructure itself and become an NGO in its own right, rather than remain an umbrella body composed of Twa member organisations. To maintain coordination with the former member organisations, CAURWA intends to develop partnerships with them based on agreements of collaboration in areas of mutual interest. Member organisations will continue to be invited to participate in training, support and advocacy activities organised by CAURWA.

FPP will continue to provide support during 2002 to help CAURWA manage the changeover to its new structure and role, and to build up CAURWA's human resources to implement its five-year programme effectively. This is particularly needed since the tragic death in October 2001 of Clothilde Musebeyazu, CAURWA's vice-President, one of CAURWA's most experienced and skilled members.

A Batwa family outside their traditional grass hut, on the edge of the former Gishwati forest. The Batwa were evicted from the forest in the 1980s to make way for agriculture and forestry projects which destroyed most of the forest. The Batwas' ancestral land rights to the forest were never acknowledged and they received no compensation for the loss of their traditional livelihoods. CAURWA is now helping Batwa communities develop alternative livelihoods based on farming and crafts.

CAURWA's treasurer entering data to their computerised accounts system.



Dorothy Jackson

Batwa pottery: income generation through Fair Trade



Dorothy Jackson

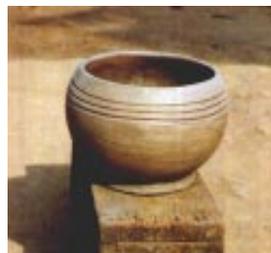
Traditional potter, Cyangugu Province.

As the Rwandan forests were cleared for farming and cattle pasture, the Batwa could no longer survive from hunting and gathering in the forests and developed alternative livelihoods as potters. Pottery is culturally very significant for the Batwa. Most Batwa communities, particularly the women, make pots, and see this as their main source of income, but due to low product quality and lack of marketing this is in fact often a loss-making activity.

Our pottery project responds to a request by CAURWA, the Batwa NGO, to help Batwa potters increase their incomes from pottery. The project will help Batwa potting communities commercialise their products by developing local and international markets and providing technical and business training, based on Fair Trade principles. These include

a fair wage, improvement in the situation of women and protection of the environment. During 2000 and 2001 we laid the groundwork for the project through extensive consultations with potters and CAURWA. We identified the first participating potters groups (70+ potters), carried out a needs and capacity analysis, designed prototype products, identified local and international markets, drew up partnership and trading agreements, and started refurbishing a retail sales outlet in Kigali from which the pots will be sold.

In October 2001 we were awarded a grant by the Community Fund, enabling us to start the project in December. So far we have set up systems and procedures to manage the project locally, organised training sessions for the potters to start in 2002, and started training the staff of the retail outlet.



Clockwise from top:

CAURWA's pottery sales outlet, pottery products on display, the project's marketing manager and buyer, examples of new designs (Photos: Dorothy Jackson and Elaine Gardner)

Solar power for Batwa communities

In 2000, the Batwa support NGO PIDP (Programme pour l'Intégration et le Développement des Pygmées du Kivu) based in Bukavu, Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo (just across the border from Rwanda) requested FPP to provide information about low cost solar technology appropriate for impoverished Batwa communities living on the edges of the Kahuzi-Biega National Park in south Kivu.

PIDP produces a weekly radio programme but the impacts of this on Batwa communities are limited as very few Batwa families have a radio, and buying batteries is virtually impossible for households without any cash income. Provision of low-cost solar powered radios would increase these communities' access to information, reduce costs of buying batteries and reduce environmental damage from battery disposal. Low-cost solar lighting may also assist these communities to improve their living conditions. In Rwanda, CAURWA is also interested in this technology's applications for Batwa communities.

During 2001 we contacted experts in solar technology and radio for development, and identified a specialist working in East Africa since 1996 who has developed low-cost devices suitable for rural communities.

We designed a feasibility study to be carried out in Rwanda and South Kivu, involving workshop demonstrations of the technology, local consultations to gather information on Batwa peoples' needs and opinions, assessment of the technical expertise available locally, and assessment of local institutional, donor and commercial support for promoting low cost solar and renewable energy systems.

We secured funds for this study from the Westcroft Trust, the W A Cadbury Charitable Trust, the Grassroots Foundation, the British Embassy in Kigali and the Rainforest Foundation UK. The study will take place in February 2002.

Pygmy communities and HIV/AIDS

UNESCO contacted FPP in 2001 to explore possibilities of a study of how cultural practices of Pygmy peoples, and different levels of societal disruption, may increase or decrease their exposure to the HIV virus. This would form part of the action plan for implementation of the UNESCO Declaration on Cultural Diversity. We researched the issue, conceptualised the project and contacted partner organisations to assess their level of interest. The study is provisionally expected to take place in 2002 in Cameroon and DRC, managed by our partner organisations Planet Survey (working with Bagyeli communities disrupted by the Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline, see page 6) and PIDP (working with Batwa communities disrupted by the ongoing conflict in Kivu, and dispossession of their lands in the Kahuzi-Biega forests).

Publications

Nelson J. *Indigenous Peoples and Biodiversity Conservation: African Experiences*. Paper presented at Conference on "Indigenous Peoples and Biodiversity Governance" Hundedsted, Denmark: 7-9 March, 2001

Nelson J, J Kenrick and D Jackson. *Report on a Consultation with Bagyeli Pygmy communities impacted by the Chad-Cameroon oil-pipeline project*. FPP Report, May 2001

Batwa children taking a break from collecting water (Photo: Dorothy Jackson)



Dorothy Jackson

Sources of funding

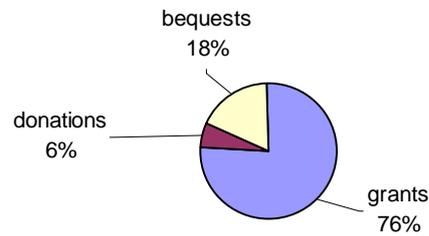
We gratefully acknowledge the following funders for their financial contributions during 2001:

- The William A Cadbury Charitable Trust
- Community Fund
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- Finnish Ministry Department for International Development (FINNIDA)
- Forest Peoples Programme
- Grassroots Foundation
- The Westcroft Trust

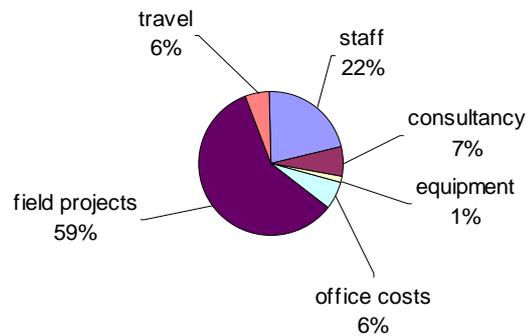
In addition, we received a private bequest for the promotion of Amerindian Welfare. These funds were not spent during the year.

Income and Expenditure

Income 2001: £192,721



Expenditure 2001: £122,463



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