

INTERNATIONAL FUNDERS  
**IFIP**  
FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

“Fostering Local to Global  
Partnerships”

*Setting the Agenda for the Future of  
Indigenous Philanthropy*

7th Annual Conference Report

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Native Americans  
in Philanthropy

INSTITUTE OF  
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NATIVE ART

 Grantmakers  
in the Arts

The logo icon for Grantmakers in the Arts is a red square containing a white stylized 'GA' monogram.

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# A Prayer

*Greetings my Sisters and Brothers,*

*It was a great honor to share the wisdom of my ancestors with all of you.*

*While sharing our knowledge we were weaving the wisdom  
from our different cultures with honor and respect.*

*This noble cause is to give hope to future generations  
whose cultural identities are deteriorating.*

*May we discover and learn from the nectar of our ancestors  
from whom we all originated.*

*Let us make a human bridge in the world to protect our Goddess NUNKUI (our Universe) that is being destroyed without consideration. We hope to live for centuries in a healthy environment. Let us unite our voices and call to the spirits of our ancestors so that they may feed our minds. Wearing a smile and holding our hearts in our hands, we need to reconstruct this generation that is in darkness, because tomorrow it will be too late.*

*In the center with constructive ideology, created wings for us all to fly together in the human space and universal survival. I am very thankful for the advice, attention and hospitality that I received from the people of IFIP.*

*Once again I would like to say thank you to those I met at this amazing IFIP conference. Through my ancestors I ask ARUTUM (Holy Spirit) that our noble causes will always be protected.*

*The Sacred Plant NATEM from the Shuar culture sings to the four winds:*

*PEACE, LOVE, UNDERSTANDING, and RESPECT.*

Makete (Thank you),

Your brother from the jungle

**Shuar of the Sacred Waterfalls.**



Photo Credit: Dr. Rose Mc Donald



# Executive Summary

Fostering Local to Global Partnerships engaged 150 people from grant makers NGOs that support Indigenous communities to Indigenous representatives from around the world. For three days, people from five continents who listened, talked, probed, plotted and created together to move forward. The event delivered a global meeting place of the body, mind and spirit and a rich learning experience for setting the Indigenous Philanthropic Agenda.

## Our Keynote Statements

### **Indigenous Leader, Richard Mermejo, Governor, Picuris Pueblo said:**

“I ask the Great Spirit to give you good minds to make good decisions from your heart and from your mind in whatever ventures you are doing. “

### **Indigenous Leader Simon Ortiz said:**

“In a conference like this I think that a community dialogue is important because it is for me recognized that Indigenous peoples are a part of the way in which we are going to help the globe as a whole.”



Photo Credit Angela Sevin

### **Indigenous Leader Chief Almir Narayamoga Surui said:**

“I rely on the spirit of the forest to protect me”

### **IFIP President Ken Wilson said:**

“This is a time of creative chaos. Make new friends and plot, plot all kinds of wonderful, amazing unimaginable things of this rather small, little, vulnerable blue-green planet.”

### **IFIP Executive Director Evelyn Arce said:**

“We are here for our children. There is an imperative for all stakeholders to work together! I would like to dedicate this conference to our next generations, they are the future“

## Celebrating Ten years.....

International Funders of Indigenous Peoples celebrated its 10th year at its 7th Annual Conference by fostering connection from local to global partnerships, creating understanding, helping to build relationships between donors and Indigenous Peoples.

Fostering connections from the local to the global was a world discussion from five continents of the world, people from donor, grant delivery and academic backgrounds, hearing, talking, probing, plotting and creating how advance service to Indigenous communities across the globe. It was indeed a world meeting place of the body, mind, and spirit to learn about global citizenship, diversity, and philanthropy.

The majority of respondents felt they accomplished the primary purpose of the conference—to better understanding the unique issues around Indigenous philanthropy. There was general consensus that the conference, and in particular the keynote speakers, provided unique international discussion material on Indigenous environmental and sovereignty rights.

IFIP's conferences are gathering momentum with increased attendance, international recognition, growing membership and renewed volunteer commitments to programs.

IFIP celebrates ten years at the forefront of Indigenous advocacy

The conference took place at the beautiful Santa Fe Hotel in Santa Fe, New Mexico from April 3- 6<sup>th</sup>. 2009 The hotel is owned by the local Picuris pueblo peoples.

We would like to thank the following sponsors for their support of this important gathering:

*The Christensen Fund, Kalliopeia Foundation, Levi Strauss Foundation, Ford Foundation, Garfield Foundation, Mailman Foundation, Mitsubishi Corporation for the Americas, Sacharuna Foundation, Seeds Foundation, Lannan Foundation, Native Americans in Philanthropy, Institute of American Indian Arts Museum, The Resource Alliance, Grantmakers in the Arts, New Mexico Community Foundation and Environmental Grantmakers Association.*



## IFIP's Mission and Strategic Plan

IFIP's current mission:

*IFIP convenes and educates donors to build capacity and enhance funding partnerships to improve the lives of Indigenous Peoples globally.*

As we consider ways to best meet the challenge of this mission, our annual conference is key to understanding between the cultures of donors and the cultures of Indigenous peoples.

Our current strategic plan addresses key areas of action and investigation:

1. Fund Development—How do we create a self-sustaining organization?
2. Program and Research—How do we offer programs that meet our mission?
3. Convening/Conference—How do we create places of interaction for both funders and the Indigenous community?
4. Operations/Governance—How do we operate and govern with transparency and efficiency?

Photo by James Stauch





*It was an honor to announce during the opening of the conference, that Australia's government had just agreed to sign on and support the UN Indigenous rights declaration adopted by the UN in 2007. We were also able to secure signatures from over 70 participants to support the UN Declaration of Rights for Indigenous Peoples.*

*Canada, the U.S. and  
New Zealand are the only countries who have not signed on.*

-Evelyn Arce, IFIP Executive Director

As leaders in education, IFIP transforms its annual conference into a pathway for better understanding between the cultures of donors and the cultures of Indigenous peoples.

The conference upheld our mission that “*IFIP convenes and educates donors to build capacity and enhance funding partnerships to improve the lives of Indigenous People globally*” by fostering connections with donors, grant makers, and Indigenous Peoples for action. The conference also broke new ground by operating at an Indigenous owned facility, the Sante Fe Hotel, New Mexico, owned by the Picuris People.

Sessions covered climate change, the need for adaptation, food security, Indigenous rights, sovereignty, self-determination, and strengthening Indigenous philanthropy. Grantmakers enjoyed a rare opportunity to learn about the interconnectedness of Indigenous Peoples and their environment, and commitment to protecting the world for future generations. They came away with heightened awareness of the challenges and opportunities facing Indigenous communities, of their role as “ancient wisdom keepers,” and the benefits of developing mutually beneficial partnerships.



Photo Credit James Stauch

The IFIP conferences are a crucial link between different the circles for greater networking, for amplifying the voices of Indigenous leaders from all over the world in the philanthropic community, and for bringing funders together that care about Indigenous and environmental issues.





Photo Credit James Stauch

We came a long ways and  
we are going a long ways  
together,  
put a large light upon us,  
put many angels upon us  
to do our work here  
today and then tomorrow.”

**Sara James**

Member of The Gwich'in Steering  
Committee

## Overarching Statements of Discussions

The United Nations' Declaration of Indigenous Rights is a touchstone for philanthropic investment with Indigenous peoples as it promotes in particular:

*"their full and effective participation in all matters that concern them and their right to remain distinct and to pursue their own visions of economic and social development".*

Indigenous communities need to be at the forefront of global climate change initiatives.

US funds need to support Indigenous communities directly, not only through aid agencies.

Non Indigenous and Indigenous cultures can successful work with together.

## Our Workshop Statements

### Foundations' Shared Indigenous Giving Principles

- Reciprocity - Foundations commit to the Indigenous Culture of Reciprocity
- Respect - Foundations give dynamic and inclusive investments directly to Indigenous communities.
- Responsibility - Foundations are committed, passionate and courageous champions of Indigenous needs'
- Relationships - Foundations seek long term engagement through learning relationships.



Photo Credit James Stauch



## Our Strategic Actions

IFIP can consider educating Donors about the imperative of **Climate Change and Water Issues** by promoting :



Photo Credit James Stauch

- Indigenous representatives at Copenhagen and other international forums
- The importance of the Indigenous products and Indigenous culture whether located in cities or rural localities
- Bridges, links and partnerships among families, communities, corporations, government and the wider world

IFIP can consider educating Donors about the value of **Indigenous Rights, Sovereignty and Self Determination** by:

- Developing a Donor Code of Good Practice for working with Indigenous People based on the UN Declaration on Indigenous Rights
- Advocating with its members and networks that US, Canada, New Zealand and IFIP members sign the UN Declaration of Indigenous Rights.

IFIP can consider educating Donors about the role of **Indigenous Philanthropy Knowledge** by promoting:

- Cross cultural awareness raising of the clash of cultural frameworks and learning frameworks: Scientific vs. Holistic
- Unity between grantee and grantors
- The vast diversity of Indigenous knowledge
- New communication services like an Indigenous Clearinghouse



Photos taken from optional pre-site visit to Bandelier National Monument Our three pre-site visits registered over 30 conference participants.

Photo Credit James Stauch



## NAP and IFIP Indigenous Giving Shared Principles Workshop

In a collaborative first, conference participants from the Native Americans in Philanthropy (NAP) and the IFIP annual conferences joined together to explore and discuss the important question 'what are the shared principles of Indigenous giving'. The workshop's goal was to develop a list of the Indigenous Giving Principles. This list would then established a new benchmark for donors to consider with their various national and international Indigenous investments.

Over 170 people participated in the workshop, with about three quarters of the group identifying as Native American or Indigenous people. The IFIP component brought diverse Indigenous participants from five of the world's continents.

The workshop was designed by NAP and IFIP primarily to start a conversation on the participants' view on giving values and giving principles, barriers and shared giving principles. The resulting principles were significant because the group was a broad representative group of Indigenous, grant makers and donors.

IFIP released the results of research it had commissioned to the foundation center on philanthropic giving to Indigenous people. The research showed little funding going directly to Indigenous peoples of the world. The investment trend is through US intermediaries.

The workshop was timely as we enter a second decade of Indigenous people and in response to the UN Declaration of Indigenous rights. NAP and IFIP identified major challenges to mainstream philanthropic funding including the lack of cultural understanding and mutual trust.



Photo Credit: Angela Sevin



## Our Awards :

### THE GARFIELD FOUNDATION RECEIVES THE 2009 IFIP AWARD

The 5<sup>th</sup> Annual IFIP Award was given to the Garfield Foundation in recognition of the integrated fashion in which they have worked with Indigenous communities to sustain biodiversity.

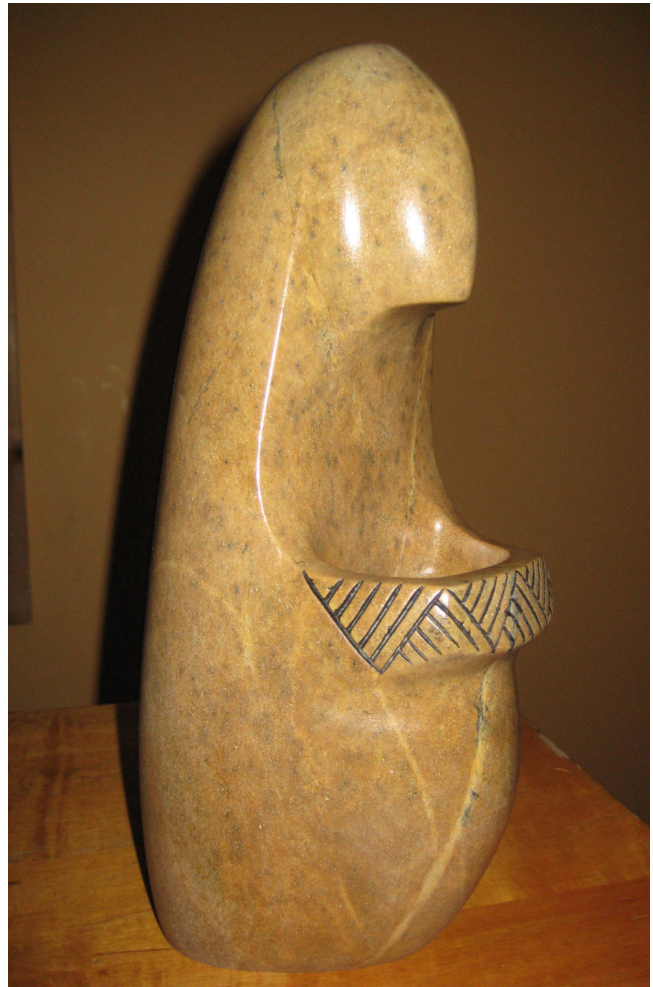
The Garfield's program provides over \$700,000 a year in support to conservation initiatives in the Gran Chaco region that spans Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina and the Peruvian Amazon region.

As Garfield states on their website:

*"Grants are awarded recognizing that regions in the world with greatest biodiversity often overlap with Indigenous people's territories and that Indigenous peoples are effective guardians of biodiversity."*

*"The Garfield Foundation is honored to be recognized for its grant making to help Indigenous communities conserve biodiversity so precious to all. We deeply believe that the communities living closest to areas of high biodiversity must be deeply engaged in conservation and in most cases, are the greatest stewards. We endeavor that our grants are helping communities to help themselves and by extension preserving the biological richness of areas such as South America's Gran Chaco (the largest dry forest on the continent) and in the Peruvian Amazon,"* stated Jennie Curtis, Executive Director of Garfield Foundation.

The presentation was made at an awards dinner in conjunction with Native Americans in Philanthropy. The IFIP Award celebrates, encourages and inspires other donors to fund issues pertaining to Indigenous issues and Indigenous worldview.



# Our Key Notes

## Indigenous Leader, Richard Mermejo, Governor, Picuris Pueblo

Welcome to Picuris and welcome to the IFIP 7th Annual Conference at our Hotel here on Picuris Land. Our people came down here in the morning of August 10 1680s with our bows and arrows and our knives and in the 21<sup>st</sup> century we came down with a three-piece tailored suit and laptop trying to make negotiations with the city council to see if they could let us develop economic development with their cities. We prevailed and here we are today.

“Blessing for all of the people around the world that came to participate in this gathering. I am going to ask the Great Spirit so they could guide you back home to your loved ones and give you good minds to make good decisions from your heart and from your mind in whatever ventures you are doing. “



Photo Credit: Dr Rose Alma J.

*Indigenous Leader  
Simon Ortiz  
Acoma Pueblo*



Photo Credit: Angela Sevin

I think that is very, very significant that the populations of the Americas who are the Indigenous peoples throughout North, Central and South America really are in a movement of change, change that I think is very much a part of what the International Funders for Indigenous Peoples are, a movement for positive change.

We, I think, must realize that this is an important and significant way in which we are an important part as Indigenous peoples of the world. I think that locally Indigenous peoples realize the change that is taking place. In fact even the word “Indigenous peoples” is part of a language that is very current. I use ‘Indian people’ or ‘Indians’ as little as possible it goes back at least 500 years of colonization and colonialism. Indigenous is more neutral and much more appropriate not only for local and regional use, but also because it applies and is applicable to Indigenous people elsewhere beyond the Americas, beyond North, Central, and South America but Indigenous peoples of Australia, of Asia, of Africa, of all parts of the globe which you know to be this earth, this Mother Earth as we term it.

The world is under a lot of stress and much of that stress due to industrial domination, industrial growth, industrial expansion, industrial civilization. As an Indigenous person, I am really glad that there is an opportunity to meet the people who are funders or donors because the Earth, the world, the Earth Mother, our Mother the Land, really needs our help. It has always helped us. That is the way that we, Indigenous people have always regarded the land, not just as property, not just as a useable resource but that it has helped us you know and that we must help it at the same time. That which helps us needs our help as much as anything else.

We all need help and with this help in dialogues and conversations and face-to-face meeting with people like you, and like me, can redeem and salvage. Those seem like very severe hard words but I mean it in the best sense that we can be a part of how the earth is ongoing, on how the world can be regenerative, how we can! Sometimes we get down, we get cynical, we get negative, we get beset by problems that are immediate, and we get confused and even depressed and into despair but if we sit down or walk with each other and talk things over, even those who have been say, exploited and oppressed and colonized like Indigenous peoples have, can talk with people and communities who have a part of that oppression and exploitation (the user class) and realize that we are really part of a community that is committed to working with each other to help the earth as it is helping us.

In a conference like this I think that a community dialogue you know is important because it is for me recognized that Indigenous peoples are a part of the way in which we are going to help the globe as a whole.



*I rely on the  
spirit of the  
forest  
to protect me*

- Chief Almir

**Indigenous Leader Chief Almir  
Narayamoga Surui, Surui tribe,  
Brazil**

Environmentalism, political activist and tribal Chief Almir, has been fighting to save his Surui Tribe and the Amazon Rain Forest for more than 15 years. He has been credited with almost single handedly bringing his tribe back from the brink of extinction. He convinced the World Bank to restructure a regional development program, ensuring the funds for the community went directly to the communities rather than a government department. He also successfully lobbied the state government to build schools, wells and medical center for the Surui and other tribes.

Almir has also joined other tribal leaders to formulate a 50 year plan to ensure the economic viability of the region's native inhabitants. Their plan encompasses the extraction of medicine oils and products from native plants, the cultivation of Brazil nuts and acai fruit, manufacturing of handicrafts, furniture, and selective harvesting of mahogany trees.



Photo Credit Angela Sevin

*The Ethno-Environmental Management Plan for the Sete de Setembro Indigenous Land*

| Activity  |
|---|
| Completion of Metareilá /Google Partnership   |
| Solidify partnership with Forest Trends   |
| Establish partnerships with educational and research institutions   |
| Support for production of Brazil nuts.  |
| Territorial Protection Plan – surveillance, monitoring and reviv ification (follow-up)                          |
| Strengthening of reforestation and forest nursery projects  |
| Resuming/expanding beekeeping project – "Gamir," contacting Cezinha (stingless bees)                            |
| Designing a training and skill development plan for environmental Indigenous agents                             |
| Environmental education - surroundings; awareness; ways to support economic growth and keep the forest standing |



## IFIP President Ken Wilson

The IFIP conference is well situated here in New Mexico as it is really an exceptional part of the world where very determined generations of Indigenous people have solidly struggled with amazing resolution over centuries not only to retain and to reassert their sovereignty but also to maintain and adapt their ways of life and their relationships to creation. This is deep at the heart of IFIP, and it is therefore a wonderful opportunity to see what has been achieved and the vision and effort that there is going forward to create not only partnerships but genuine partnerships and not only genuine partnerships but partnerships that really reflect an Indigenous way of knowing and being.

We are of course holding this meeting in historic times. It has many painful dimensions, not only for the wealthy and powerful but many painful dimensions for the poor and marginalized but it does create and is creating a moment of reflection and opportunity and it is a moment that we have to respond to. The overall global economic system has maybe lost half of its asset values. What does this mean? This means that the Indigenous economy has doubled in importance. As Evelyn has said and somebody said to me this morning, this is a time of creative chaos. It is a time for us to respond, yes it is a moment of crisis, but it is interacting with very deep changes that are underway in the world.

Deep changes that have a lot of their origins in the struggles of Indigenous and other traditional peoples over many years and we just touched on the fact that they were able to finally see the UN Declaration of Indigenous Peoples pass. But these are very deep and long term struggles and they are interacting with an awareness among mainstream institutions but especially among ordinary people who have in one way or another through voluntary or involuntary gotten onto this different kind of development model or different model of humanity and they are questioning it. They are deeply questioning it and they are thinking now and looking for a different way of being present in the world. That deep growth of understanding is interacting with this moment of crisis and it behoves us to respond to it and I am sure that is going to be an important and exciting part of this meeting.



Use this conference to make new friends and plot, plot all kinds of wonderful, amazing unimaginable things for this rather small, little, vulnerable blue-green planet!

***IFIP Board Picture at Tamaya Resort: From Top & Left to Right: Dana Lanza, Theresa Fay-Bustillos, Evelyn Arce, James Stauch - Bottom: Ken Wilson & Liz Hosken (Missing: Josh Mailman, Jose Malvido, Rebecca Adamson and Tanya Hosch)***

Photo Credit Angela Sev in

*It is not about us.*

*It is about our planet;*

*It is about the future!*

IFIP  
Executive Director,  
Evelyn Arce



IFIP is a hive of activity. Our work with Indigenous philanthropy is not about individual effort; it is about us—a global community. We need to ask ourselves everyday: What is the legacy that we would like to leave behind? How do we want to be remembered? I think that is something that we need to ask ourselves every morning; every night. It is not about us. It is about our planet; it is about the future!

Well in addition to our conferences and donors sessions throughout the years we have had a lot of firsts. IFIP has been busy collaborating with three like minded donor affinity groups, Environmental Grantmakers Association (EGA), Grantmakers In Arts (GIA) and Native Americans in Philanthropy (NAP).

IFIP presents nationally and internationally. We held a session at the International Union of Conservation and Nature in Barcelona this fall. The IUCN is the largest environmental conference in the world that brings together 10,000 NGOs, scientists, and government agencies. IFIP 's session was instrumental in IUCN passing the Declaration of Indigenous Rights through their membership.

Our presentation at WINGS (World Wide Initiatives Network for Grant Makers Support) Thailand Conference was groundbreaking as we presented new Indigenous research on the small percentage of direct funding from the US, Canada, and the UK foundations to Indigenous projects around the world. Our research findings showed that in 2005 out of the 80,000 US Foundations that give \$US 45 billion a year, only \$US16 million is going to Indigenous projects internationally and it is only ¼ of 1% that goes to natives nationally. This is an area where we need to improve so the Indigenous peoples, the stewards of the land, can drive the projects.

# Our Discussions:

## Climate Change and Water Issues

### *The Challenges and Opportunities of Putting REDD into Practice*

Facilitator: Shaun Paul, EcoLogical Development Fund

Panelists: Jeff Campbell, The Christensen Fund

Francisco Tzul, Tonicapan Guatemala

REDD refers to “Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation,” a mechanism meant to provide incentives to avoid deforestation by valuing forests and providing compensation through carbon markets. There is broad consensus that the Kyoto Protocol undervalued forests’ role in climate change (20% of annual emissions are from non-agricultural land use as compared to 14% from transportation), and Kyoto explicitly does not recognize REDD-based carbon credits.

While REDD projects have matured through voluntary markets, there has been an upswing of interest in including REDD in a post-Kyoto protocol since the 2007 climate negotiations in Bali. Many analysts see REDD inevitably being included in post-Kyoto agreements, which will be cemented in December 2009 at Copenhagen’s COP15. REDD policy remains highly contentious, with many policy proposals arguing for carbon credits to be given to national authorities to facilitate monitoring and evaluation across a country’s entire national landscape, and others arguing for the rights of local people to manage projects at the sub-national level, free from potentially cumbersome and corrupt national schemes.

In this year’s IFIP panel the general mood was one of healthy skepticism:

- REDD is essentially using the disease as the cure, pointing to a basic problem with the dominant development paradigm. What is needed is a systemic restructuring of the economic system, and only by this can we get the science right. We should frame the problem as an opportunity - a time of global awakening with the twin crises of the economic system and Earth’s climate. There is a pervasive myth of economies of scale, since we see subsidies at all scales, and we need an all-out effort to create strong local economies that question and challenge these assumptions.
- There are regional differences, with Asia being the region with the most state-owned forests and Latin America with more sub-national control.
- How can we assume REDD will be possible without accounting for and incorporating traditional Indigenous knowledge (TIK) and monitoring based on TIK and the time-intensive processes needed for consensus-based decision-making?
  - If REDD is to be implemented, we need to break through the exclusive club of policymakers and decision makers and find ways to include local participation, such as through a dialogue roundtable for climate change with Indigenous organizations worldwide.
  - Perhaps we might train negotiators so that they understand the language and worldviews of Indigenous groups and so that everyone understands the science and rights implications of climate change policies.
  - What are the root causes of deforestation? Potentially, the answer is: 1) ownership issues 2) control 3) safety & security and 4) free prior informed consent (FPIC).
- The Indigenous Peoples’ Global Summit on Climate Change in Alaska (April 20-24, 2009) is a huge opportunity to effect change and force Indigenous voices to be heard at Copenhagen.

## ***Indigenous Knowledge: Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies - Food Security***

Facilitator : Brian Keane, Land is Life

Panellists: Alejandro Argumedo, Association Andes

Sarah James, The Gwich'in Steering Committee

Dennis Ole Sonkoi, Loita Steering Committee

**Indigenous people are responding to the challenges of climate change by :**

- Developing their own strategies for adaptation,
- Mitigation and ensuring long term food security
- Engaging in regional and international policy debates.

**Strategies:**

- Build the capacity of communities to participate and
- Redress the balance of power in the climate change process, increasing opportunities for partnerships and
- Respond to ill-planned mitigation strategies .





## *Native Oceans: Building a Robust Base for Protecting Indigenous Assets, Culture and Community*

Facilitator : Timothy Dykman, Ocean Revolution

Panellists: Carlos Nacuacua, Bitonga Divers; Alberto Mellado Moreno, Comcaac Native Aquaculture Ben Namakin , Many Strong Voices and Wayne Bergmann, Kimberley Land Council

Indigenous people occupy the world's most diverse biological real estate. The relative health of habitat and species in their homeland in comparison to adjacent areas suggest that their "stewardship plan" based on wise use and respect, should be at the core of "mitigation and adaptation" strategies being formulated in all boardrooms and government offices.

Native Oceans Communities is an example of philanthropic investment in accelerated environmental change. The Ocean Revolution is a program of Native Oceans which mobilizes young people to share information through texting, twittering, Skyping, or their IMing . Young people have a communication network that has never been possible and crosses all boundaries!

Two Ocean Revolution's young people's stories:

### Carlos from Mozambique

"Ocean Revolution wanted to involve more local people on diving activities so they can get a better way of living with the ocean sources but not bring them out, leaving them in the water. So they supported me to become first Mozambique diver and started Bitonga Divers.

Where I come from we have three different communities. We have one which is a political community, I mean the government and we have the white community which is the tourists and we have a black community which is where I come from, the owners of the land, and the ocean. Mozambique is a very long and big country and all of its coast is beautiful ocean, beautiful water, warm and a lot of resources but nobody goes there to dive, nobody goes there to swim. I was born in that village where I used to go swimming every day and that is why I am in love with the ocean. That is why I am here to educate the village people on conservation, fishing and turtles. They do not know what the right thing is to fish, what is not right to fish. They know about global changes when they do not bring five turtles home anymore, they bring maybe only one. I use village parties, dance competitions and soccer competition to tell the story of how there are limits to the fishing of turtles now and talk about fishing other things but I do not have that power to tell them to stop fishing the turtles. "

### Alberto from Micronesia

"The Micronesian people are battling against the rising sea water. I am in Micronesia and I have seen all of the changes. I was in school in Pompeii and there was this island where I use to be playing on where I spend most of my time with my friends. We went there, we spent the night, we do barbeque, or we dive. This was back in like in 2001 when I graduated from my school and I went back to this island in 2005. What happened to it? It became two islands. It is already being split because of the sea waters, the flooding. So I want to say to you that we are living with the impacts of climate change and it is very, very hard. A number of those kids are starving because they lost their patches, they lost bread, fruits, they lost the coconuts plus the ships hardly make their way to these islands and this is very, very sad. So all of my life I have given my life to go out and talk about this issue.

“You have heard about the word relocation. Some of our people have started to move from these islands, and I think this is the main issue here, people losing their identities. That is my main concern and that is how I try to find a way to attend the UN meetings to speak out there and I have spent lots of time. In 2006 I spent my time, like five weeks touring the United States to make the US citizens realize that climate change is real and that are people that exist in the Pacific Ocean that are facing these problems, and we need support. I think the most important thing to tell is that the people of Micronesia are going to be losing hope because we know that there are solutions out there!”



## *Valuing and Protecting Watersheds of the Southwest*

Facilitator: Laura Monti, The Christensen Fund

Panelists: Jim Enoté, Zuni Cultural Center; Dr. Larry Stevens, Museum of Northern Arizona University; Rene Cordova, Solidarity in Action Fund; Jack Loeffler, Lore of the Land

For millennia desert dwelling people of the Southwest have lived with a deep consciousness of the watersheds that define their existence. Ancient wisdom and codes of conduct revolve around the wise use of water is embedded in knowledge systems of Indigenous cultures of arid lands throughout the world. Rapid population growth and unbridled economic development have led to legal water wars that have intensified with the effects of drought in the arid Southwest US.

Beyond litigation, fresh approaches are needed to inspire a regional watershed consciousness and stewardship. Watershed thinkers are working in Native lands in the Southwest by using Indigenous map art, music and science to catalyse deeper regional discussions about climate change and watershed protection.



Photo Credit: Angela Sevin



## Indigenous Rights, Sovereignty & Self Determination

### *Stewardship and Indigenous Community-Conserved Areas*

Facilitator: Jessica Brown, New England Biolabs Foundation and Quebec Labrador Foundation

Panellists: Alejandro Argumedo, Association Andes; Maya Erienbaeva, Foundation for Sustainable Development of Altai

**For millennia, Indigenous and local communities have ensured the careful stewardship of biodiversity, ecological services and other natural and cultural values of landscapes. Recently, experience with Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) has been recognised by the global conservation community as a crucial governance model for protected areas and biodiversity. At the same time, ICCAs face new threats due to globalisation, climate change and other factors.**

#### **Maya Erienbaeva, Foundation for Sustainable Development of Altai**

I am a project manager of sacred sites. The main goal of the project is conservation of sites and objects of cultural importance. We mean sacred sites, mountains, springs, archaeological monuments, and historical monuments. So for scientists they are archaeological monuments. For us they are sacred sites, place where we communicate with our ancestors. It is connected to our spirituality and our outlook and our livelihood. We have native religions related to nature so we pray for our mountains, skies and nature and our spring waters to our Motherland.

Our Motherland is five nature parks, two big nature reserves and our mountain Balooka, the highest mountain in the Asian part of Russia, which has an altitude 4506 meters above the sea level. It's a globally significant area for biodiversity as well as for the cultural diversity, with of the last remaining snow leopards, mountain sheep, other rare animals and plants.

We do not differentiate cultural and natural monuments. We try to preserve both. We use different tools and means, so mapping and taking passports and documents for later, and we try to lobby different laws or ask to get official recognition to those sites.

An example of Indigenous stewardship is in southern Belize where the Indigenous people see the mountains and the caves as sacred. They designated certain areas for sacred purposes and areas where their cultural landscape exist. We are trying to plan for those areas with the view that there is going to be expansion so therefore we need to look at methods that will allow us to increase yield for acres and to designated certain areas. This year we completed a management plan for the forest. That includes construction for communities that include medicinal lands, that include cultural significance and wildlife management. When Indigenous peoples produce such positive outcomes with the land you wonder why some states are resisting the Indigenous communities request to access those resources when in fact the objective of Indigenous people is precisely to carefully manage those resources for all.

Today we have many threats because of remoteness and the mountain. Until recently we have avoided industrialization or hard development of economy but now this trend is getting stronger. We have the construction of highways, western modernization of landscapes and roads, hotels, and industrial tourism. These all challenge our natural and cultural diversity.

We work on awareness raising and education of the population and visitors. We use different tools and the mass media. We just make different films and programs and launch different initiatives with our volunteers on a local level and the level of the republic. We work closely with a designated official, area managers, local communities and regional authorities, the many stakeholders.

We have five directions of our organization:

Strengthening conservation management systems to protect areas of reserves and nature parks;

- Development of community based networks;
- Promotion of sustainable policies and practices;
- Demonstration of alternative energy use; and
- Conservation of communities natural and cultural heritage

**Maya Erienbaeva, Foundation for Sustainable Development of Altai**



Photo Credit Angela Sev in

## *Nurturing Resilience in Indigenous Communities Food & Energy Security Strategies for a Climate Changing World*

Facilitator: Winona LaDuke, Honor the Earth

Panellist: Jim Enote, Zuni Cultural Center ; Clayton Brascoupe, Traditional Native American Farmers Association

We have already raised the temperature one degree, and we are living in a petroleum based economy. Tribal communities need to create strategies to insure that we have food and security for the generations yet to come. Across the continent and Pacific, there are strong elements of this work underway which illustrate how we can make the changes. The White Earth reservation in Minnesota and around the country has incredible potential to create resilience.

"It's an understatement to say our communities are in crisis," Native environmental activist Winona LaDuke said. With tribes confronting diabetes epidemics and budget cuts, "the issues of where we're going to be 20 years from now in terms of climate, in terms of oil, energy policy, food policy, is not on their radar." She stressed the importance of the 're-localization of community,' a model of community self-sustainability based on a local economy. And she emphasized the issue of, who owns the seeds. Last year Hawaii's traditional farmers sought a 10-year moratorium – it failed to pass – on creating genetically engineered taro, a plant sacred to them and part of their genealogy. "No one has the right to genetically modify our Cosmogenealogy," they told her. "These foods are not just foods ... they are our relatives," LaDuke said. "We've been fighting the genetic engineering of our wild rice. We're still victorious."

## *Reconciling Indigenous and National Sovereignty: Prospects for Strengthened International Governance in the Arctic*

Facilitator: Jennifer Grimm, Arctic Funders Group

Panellists: Else Grete Broderstad, Governance in the Circumpolar Arctic, James Stauch, Walter & Duncan Gordon Foundation, Aaju Peter, (Inuit)

"Sovereignty," in its mainstream European formulation, describes the geographic supremacy of nation states, as defined by political boundaries. However, in the Indigenous context, "sovereignty" more commonly refers to self-determination over resources, meaningful recognition of rights and autonomous political decision-making and planning. In the Arctic, as climate change accelerates the rush to determine ownership, use and stewardship of resources, these two concepts of "sovereignty" are on a collision course. The multilateral Arctic governance is now under intense scrutiny, so it can be strengthened to promote a fuller expression of Indigenous rights and voice.

The urgency of climate change is central for many. "The caribou need snow to dig in to calve, and that snow is dwindling," said Gwich'in Sarah James, whose Alaskan village adjoins the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, while thinning ice is making it harder to reach their calving grounds. Proposed drilling for oil in the ANWR could decimate these caribou the Gwich'in Peoples depend on for everything from food to winter clothing.

At the end of day Aaju Peter of Iqaluit, Alaska reflected, "Even if we have never seen each other, Native people understand one other. We're here for a common goal, to reach a solution, to look forward."





Photo Credit: Angela Sevin

Julie Rinard from the Seva Foundation speaks about building relationships between donors and Indigenous communities.

## Strengthening Indigenous Philanthropy

### *Partnerships and Exchanges that Work: Why it Matters to Funders*

Facilitator Shaun Paul Ecological Development Fund

Panellists: Julie Rinard, Seva Foundation; Cynthia Ong, Leap; Junita Juran Project Women Empowerment Trees; Clare Dowd, Arts Corp; Caroline Gabel, The Shared Earth Foundation

Grantees who build partnerships and engage communities at the grassroots level are more effective. Funders who provide support to the grant seeker and work with community development practice alongside growing communities to advance success. The connection of community engagement for sustainable projects expands on the community development practice of the various stakeholders working alongside the community, as team members.

Trusting, respectful relationships between funders and grant seekers enable partnerships that produce measurable outcomes. The focus on mutual learning is an exchange by partners and if the learning includes how to do better next time then both partners can be assured that the relationship was strong enough to take some risks.

Many human/ family/ community/ artistic/ educational/ health/ environmental/ activists settings can underpin creative partnerships. Donors who invest in piloting, toolkits, evaluation and mentoring can gain significant outcomes in community ownership and outcomes can be portable for other communities to refer or.

### ***Southeast Asian Indigenous People Support Fund***

*How and why building and contributing to their own endowed fund is mobilizing communities in Indonesia and the Philippines*

Facilitator : A. Scott DuPree, Global Greens-grants Fund

Panellists: Edtami Mansayagan Samdhana IPSF Initiative; Rnen Cordova, Solidarity in Action Fund

A group of Indigenous Leaders are creating a fund to strengthen Indigenous governance and reconstruct communities in the Philippines and Indonesia. The experiment is creating an endowment fund that builds directly on communal land ownership and the challenges of environmental rehabilitation and management. Many of these communities have been deforested, denuded and poisoned by mines and socially and culturally decimated.



Photo Credit Angela Sevin

Cynthia Ong of LEAP speaking during session: *Partnerships and Exchanges that Work: Why it Matters to Funders*

## ***International Grant Making: Trends and Strategies to Creatively Manage During Challenging Times***

Facilitator: Evelyn Arce IFIP

Panellists: Dana Lanza, Environmental Grantmakers Association; Josie Atienza, The Foundation Center

At this historical juncture funders can play an important role in supporting calls for real reform of the global economy and for greater transparency , accountability and equity in the financial system.

The Foundation Centre's International Grant Making IV: (2002- 2006) found that in total grant dollars US foundations awarded 4.2 billion in terms of international funding, both directly to US based international programs as well as giving directly overseas. This is a trend of real growth in international giving (from the 1990's its about 20% ) and it has grown three times as fast as giving overall by all types of foundations: independent foundations, corporate and community foundations; and the large new investors such as the Gates Foundations .

Most international giving goes to Western Europe for support global programs who direct most funding to. In terms of subject areas, the majority of giving in 2006 went to international development and secondly, to health and thirdly, to the environment. These international programs direct most funding to Sub Saharan Africa.

The 2008 survey on leading US international grant makers concerned their response to the current financial crisis and ways that this may be an opportunity for a new transnationals funding era. During the 2001 downturn, though Foundations assets went down in 2001 and 2002, their giving did not actually decline until 2002, and that decline was fairly modest. The current down turn is a much deeper recession, so Foundations will be more challenged to maintain or grow their support.



Photo Credit: James Stauch



## *Indigenous Women: A Niche for Social Investment*

Facilitator: Katrin Wilde, Channel Foundation

Panellists: Mirna Cunningham, IWF/FIMI; Amparo Morales, Fondo Indigena; Ken Wilson, The Christensen Fund; Elizabeth Theobald Richards, Ford Foundation

An interactive session that brought together international Indigenous leaders with innovative donors from the United States and Europe, we discussed the future of Indigenous philanthropy especially through the lens of intercultural philanthropy: an articulation of traditional Indigenous economy based on the principles of reciprocity, solidarity and complementary.

This philosophy represents current Indigenous community economic models for development while maintaining identity (*desarrollo con identidad*), and guides all of our intentions that Indigenous women grantees should have an active role in cultivating and distributing resources in their communities.



Photo Credit : Angela Sevin



Diane Christensen of The Christensen Fund remarks on the work of IFIP during the Group Strategic session.

Photo Credit : Angela Sevin

# Our Workshops

## IFIP Strategic Actions

The IFIP board held an open workshop on IFIP strategic actions. It was well attended by nearly half the conference participants with a broad representation of donors and Indigenous NGO representatives. The workshop produced stunning ideas and these have been paraphrased under the Conference's three themes and IFIP's mission to educate donors.

The three important questions discussed were:

- 1) If someone asked you what is the greatest thing IFIP could do, what would it be?
- 2) What could happen for IFIP in 3 years, 5 years and 10 years?
- 3) What are IFIP's barriers to success?

## Our Workshop Ideas

IFIP can consider educating Donors the imperative of Climate Change and Water Issues by promoting :

- Indigenous representatives at Copenhagen & other international meetings;
- The importance of the environment, education, natural medicine, knowledge and commercial Indigenous products all based on Indigenous culture whether located in cities or rural; and
- Bridges, links, and partnerships between units of families, communities, corporations, government, and the wider earth

IFIP can consider educating Donors on the value of Indigenous Rights, Sovereignty and Self Determination by:

- Developing a Donor Code of Good Practice for working with Indigenous People based on the UN Declaration on Indigenous Rights; and
- Advocating with its members and networks that US, Canada, New Zealand and IFIP members sign the UN Declaration of Indigenous Rights; and
- Broadcasting our conferences internationally; including youth and elders sessions and Indigenous session leaders.
- Developing IT tools to linking remote Indigenous people by the internet.





Photo Credit: Angela Sevin

IFIP can consider educating Donors on the role of Strengthening Indigenous Philanthropy Knowledge by promoting:

- Cross cultural awareness raising of the clash of cultural frameworks and learning frameworks: Scientific vs. Holistic
- Indigenous conferences and multi language presentations;
- Unity between grantee and grantors;
- The vast diversity of Indigenous knowledge;
- Pre and post conference opportunities;
- New communication services like an Indigenous Clearinghouse; and
- Hear Indigenous women's voices, strengthen of social organization, and bringing together Indigenous elders.

IFIP can also consider educating Donors of the role of investment in Indigenous people by promoting:

- Increased direct funding to Indigenous peoples;
- Emphasis local philanthropy;
- New partnerships with the new wealth and big donors;
- Support self sufficiency;
- Establish a new service, an IFIP wasting fund; and
- Indigenous scholarships for Indigenous participation in philanthropy.

## NAP and IFIP Shared Giving Principles Workshop

As a new initiative, Native Americans in Philanthropy (NAP) and IFIP met to workshop what are foundations giving values; principles; and shared principles, and what are barriers to grant making with Indigenous peoples. The day's endeavours have been summarised by IFIP into a working document, "Principles for Foundations Working with Indigenous People Internationally." These principles can play an important role in increasing cross cultural communication between foundations and individual grant seekers. As a working document, the principles are both available for immediate use so that this important conversation continues and remain open to revision.

Over 170 people participated in the workshop—donors, NGO's and Indigenous representatives. The IFIP component brought diverse Indigenous participants from five of the world's continents. The workshop was designed by NAP and IFIP primarily to start a conversation on the participants' view on: giving values; giving principles; donors operational and demonstrative giving barriers; and donors and Indigenous cultural barriers. IFIP has shaped the resulting shared giving principles into Four Shared Giving Principles of Indigenous Giving.

### Donor Operational and Administration Barriers

- Using NGOs as gatekeepers;
- Not knowing the need and who needs it;
- Absence of authentic giving;
- Results and outcome driven;
- Lack of resources;
- Styles—Strategic Vs Holistic Information;
- Accountability framework;
- Giving to bigger organisations, not smaller; where the needs / problems are; and
- Giving slowly and giving through governments.



Evelyn Arce, IFIP Executive Director, on right with Joy Persall, Executive Director, Native Americans in Philanthropy welcoming all to the joint day



Participants from five continents

Photos Credit: Angela Sevin



## Donor and Indigenous Cultural Barriers

- Not recognizing Indigenous sovereignty;
- Language /miscommunication
- Language, global stereotypes / western views vs. native views;
- Power dynamic stereotypes;
- Implications of technology on youth;
- Few large Indigenous groups; few Indigenous-led philanthropies groups;
- Being sympathetic not empathic;
- Using NGOs as gatekeepers;
- Lack of knowledge of foundations staff and donors of Indigenous history, circumstances, and differences;
- Settler guilt;
- Greed;
- Outside influences / Indigenous giving vs. corporate taking; and
- The need to exploit one's culture.

## Giving Principles

- Four areas of Respect, Access, Reciprocal and Healing;
- A circle of relationships, responsibility, reasoning, reciprocity;
- Shared understanding of responsibilities;
- Responsibility of those who are giving and what to do with gifts – reciprocity;
- Healing! Rebalancing strengthen ones values environment – capacity building;
- Finding balance and preserving what we have left;
- Becoming better stewards of our land;
- Reclaiming: bringing back language; replanting trees;
- Assuring we do not lose any more of land or resources;
- Break dependency—reliance on welfare, state of thinking and expectation;
- Contribute to a larger goal of building Nations;
- Making change; change people's hearts in order to change their minds;
- Encourage engagement sharing your resources empowerment unconditional giving, reciprocity involving youth and elders having diversity inter cultural connections connecting and honouring the Earth quality of people involved;
- The gift will multiply; an organic growth; not boasting but respectful exchange;
- Civil and human rights; social justice; responsible relationships based on inclusively; empowerment and courage; risk taking and trust; cultural respect, transparency; access and open processes; sustainability;
- Greatest impact =greatest investment;
- Empowerment for both project advancement and for the individual;
- Unmet need—not only the dollars but quality of life; and
- Build on community strengths: youth and land.

## Our Giving Values

- Respect
- Supporting gatherings;
- Culture, family, children; of the heart in order to give;
- Being open receptive having respect talking with elders and youth;
- Love: to wait for the ask;
- Selfless giving that is reciprocal;
- Partnerships;
- Mother Earth's giving is unconditional;
- Family sharing and giving back;
- Servant leadership and ceremonial , that's just what you do; and
- Courage, compassion, shared responsibility.

## Our Shared Giving Principles

- We are all related, we all have an innate responsibility to save the Earth;
- We believe in respect, we believe in Indigenous Sovereignty in Philanthropy;
- Begin with relationship;
- Reciprocal relationship with understanding of shared responsibilities;
- We are all willing to work to preserve what we have relationship framework of giving means receiving;
- How we are related, what we have in common, keeping that connection;
- Creating innovation, partnership, unconditional giving, long term commitment, respectability, reciprocity, engagement, courage, open minded, building capacity and not dependency, passion and joy;
- Restoring balance; empowering, respect, commitment, passion; engagement and courage; reciprocity (sacrifice); spending time and creating space sharing and giving; long term commitment (partner) and avoiding dependency; humour and joy; common goals ; sharing and giving ; unconditional giving of gifts: nurturing mothering and responsibility; teamwork and partnerships; and Commitment, passion, courage and a statement of respect for Indigenous Sovereignty.

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <p>Reciprocity</p>    | <p>Foundations are committed to the Indigenous Culture of Reciprocity.</p> <p>They acknowledge and recognize that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Giving and receiving is interconnected and organic;</li> <li>• We are a world family —the north and south hemisphere are connected</li> <li>• We are a holistic family that honours and connects with elders and spirituality; and</li> <li>• Natural resources are our family and our time of earth is limited so healing is our future</li> </ul> |
| <p>Respect</p>        | <p>Foundations give dynamic and inclusive investments directly to Indigenous communities.</p> <p>They are based on processes and policies of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empowerment and entrepreneurship;</li> <li>• Transparency; access, and open processes;</li> <li>• Courage, risk taking, flexibility and adaptability; and</li> <li>• Investing more than money.</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Responsibility</p> | <p>Foundations are committed, passionate and courageous champions of Indigenous needs.</p> <p>They work with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UN Declaration of Indigenous Rights and</li> <li>• Seek organizational Indigenous representation.</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Relationships</p>  | <p>Foundations seek long-term engagement through learning relationships.</p> <p>They seek:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The meeting points of the ‘conversation’ in livelihood, security, empowerment and rights,</li> <li>• Organizational Indigenous representation; and</li> <li>• Shared relationships based on cultural respect, not power.</li> </ul>   |



# Our Urgency— Indigenous Stewardship of Mother Earth Our Strength: You and Me

Indigenous Peoples are the most marginalised, dispossessed people of the world. They are in need support for health, poverty and dispossession.

Indigenous People are the stewards of Mother Earth’s land, air and water. They need support for this vital role.

Our conference keynotes, the discussions, the future planning, the networking, and the new commitments have generated the energy and hope for IFIP and its members to act urgently, enabling Indigenous action to effect global stewardship Through the partnership of Indigenous peoples’ leadership and non Indigenous donor resources, Mother Earth can heal.

Our conferences have a ‘change’ momentum, with increased attendances, wider international recognition, and the emergence of a new workforce: professional volunteers.

All these outcomes place IFIP as the lead international educator for the new philanthropic world of social entrepreneurship investment with Indigenous people.

Investment needs to connect locally, and IFIP has the knowledge and networks to make these connections.



Credit: James Stauch

## Personal Commitments

Conference participants committed to work together as donors, grant makers, grant seekers, community workers, academics, Indigenous and non-Indigenous, on the certain hope that Mother Earth can be helped through Indigenous lead grants / infrastructures.

Our specific offers were:

- To contribute as an IFIP professional volunteer and work on current and new IFIP Programs;
- To conduct regional sessions on key IFIP conference and current issues; and
- To supervise a post graduate student conducting IFIP research.

Our more general offers were:

- To inform donor and grant maker searches for direction on global investment solutions to global climate and environmental issues;
- To educate and expand awareness to Indigenous and rural communities with regard to important global issues effecting Indigenous peoples such as REDD;
- To Change the low US donor engagement with Indigenous peoples worldwide;
- To Educate Donors and Grantmakers on the Indigenous Giving Principles; and
- Advocate for foundations to include Indigenous Sovereignty and sign the UN Declaration of Indigenous Rights.

## Our Education Leadership

IFIP can lead:

- Educating donors how to invest in Indigenous people locally with global results;
- Facilitating international, national and regional sessions on the global context of Indigenous people's philanthropic experiences and achievements;
- Advocating the donors' role of championing philanthropy and Indigenous equity, that is, promoting the United Nations Declaration of Indigenous Rights, and in particular promoting environmental, political and social rights;
- Expanding educational mediums like video conferences and searchable website databases of members and information materials; and
- Mentoring donors and Indigenous partnerships.

## *IFIP's Shared Giving Principles of Indigenous Philanthropy*



Credit: James Stauch

At the end of day Aaju Peter of Iqaluit, Alaska reflected,  
“Even if we have never seen each other, Native people understand one other.  
We’re here for a common goal, to reach a solution, to look forward.”



# Appendix 1

## Pre-conference Site Visits

Picuris Pueblo & Tesuque Farm  
IAIA Museum & Native Gallery Tour  
Bandelier National Monument  
Indian Pueblo Cultural Center and Acoma-Sky City



Credit: James Stauch

## Appendix 2

### Support the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples



## A Call for Foundations to Sign-on to Support the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly during its 61st session at UN Headquarters in New York City on 13 September 2007. While as a General Assembly Declaration is not a legally binding instrument under international law, according to a UN press release, it does *"represent the dynamic development of international legal norms and it reflects the commitment of the UN's member states to move in certain directions"* the UN describes it as setting *"an important standard for the treatment of indigenous peoples that will undoubtedly be a significant tool towards eliminating human rights violations against the planet's 370 million indigenous people and assisting them in combating discrimination and marginalization."*

The Declaration sets out the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples, as well as their rights to culture, identity, language, employment, health, education and other issues. It also *"emphasizes the rights of indigenous peoples to maintain and strengthen their own institutions, cultures and traditions, and to pursue their development in keeping with their own needs and aspirations."* It *"prohibits discrimination against indigenous peoples,"* and it *"promotes their full and effective participation in all matters that concern them and their right to remain distinct and to pursue their own visions of economic and social development."*

# Appendix 3

## IFIP 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference Evaluation Report

### Recommendations Summary

|          |    |  |
|----------|----|--|
| Content  | 1  | <p>Future conferences should focus on content that builds individual and organisational capacity to be more efficient and effective funders, providers, partners and advocates of Indigenous Peoples. Key topics could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grant makers and grant seekers solutions with indigenous philanthropy</li> <li>• The role of philanthropy and the United Nations Declaration of Indigenous Rights, in particular environmental, political and social rights.</li> </ul> |
|          | 2  | IFIP continues to conduct its annual conference with the intention of fostering a 'meeting place' where both formal and informal discussion and understanding occur.   |
|          | 3  | Conference sessions have interactive presentations and academic papers so that understanding is gained through both methods.   |
|          | 5  | IFIP expands conference content to include the global impact and the context of indigenous people's philanthropic experiences and achievements. This should also include more indigenous case studies as people and particularly donors relate to the real experiences of indigenous people and their communities.   |
|          | 6  | IFIP explores conducting a formal participants networking session, either as a pre-conference workshop, or as a first day conference session.  |
|          | 10 | IFIP explores conference participant's offers to conduct regional sessions, conference presentations and future conferences to both strengthen its partnerships with these organisations and increase its network program.   |
|          | 13 | IFIP conferences presents more short problem-solving, group work and strategic planning sessions like the IFIP Strategic Planning Session.   |
| IT       | 7  | IFIP could consider redesigning its website to include searchable databases of members and information materials, such as IFIP conference presentations, international indigenous reports, and indigenous grant seekers resources.   |
|          | 9  | IFIP could explore providing video conferences and video presentations.  |
| Internal | 4  | Conference sessions changes are avoided and all the sessions are held close to venue.  |
|          | 10 | Conference food always provides many vegetarian and gluten free options.   |
| New      | 8  | IFIP considers establishing or accessing volunteer groups to work on current and new IFIP programs.  |
|          | 12 | IFIP considers the potential partnership opportunities that may be possible with international indigenous organizations.   |

**One of the primary purposes of this meeting is to give you a better sense of the unique issues around indigenous philanthropy.**

***Do you feel that we accomplished this goal? Can you give specifics?***

The majority of respondents felt they accomplished the primary purpose of the conference of better understanding the unique issues around indigenous philanthropy. There was general consensus that the conference, and in particular the keynote speakers, provided unique international discussion material on indigenous environmental and sovereignty rights.

It was suggested by a few respondents that the relationship of philanthropy and advocacy was not adequately addressed. A respondent asked this question ‘...are these meetings helping us become better funders, partners and advocates of indigenous peoples?’

Other suggestions for consideration included increasing ‘best practice’ international indigenous grant seeking and grant making content.

**Recommendation 1**

Future conferences should focus on content that builds capacity to be more efficient and effective funders, partners and advocates of indigenous peoples.

Key topics could include: Grant makers and grant seekers solutions with indigenous philanthropy, The role of philanthropy and the United Nations Declaration of Indigenous Rights—in particular environmental, political and social rights.

***What did you like the most?***

The respondents were very positive in their assessments of this question. Responses to this question were focused on:

- Meeting and learning from many diverse participants;
- The opportunity to network with indigenous grant seekers and grant makers in learning settings; and
- Hearing about the ‘best practice’ by other indigenous funders and grant seekers organisations.

**Comment 1**

It would appear from the received responses that IFIP conferences provide an excellent place of interaction for both funders and indigenous communities. It is a ‘meeting place’, conducive to understanding ourselves and others.

**Recommendation 2**

IFIP continues to conduct its annual conference with the intention of fostering a ‘meeting place’ where both formal and informal discussion and understanding occurs.



### ***What did you like the least?***

Although a few respondents stated that they did not have any issues with the conference material, a majority of respondents were clear in their assessment that changes to meeting schedules were detrimental to the overall outcome.

Lack of time to participate/cover all topics of interest was also identified as an area for development, and it was suggested that too many topics were covered over the two days.

It was also suggested that presentations were bland and a little added 'interactivity' could be beneficial for future conferences. It was also noted by some that the final day was tiring and too long. It was suggested that in future all conference days be held local to conference/hotel venue.

### **Recommendation 3**

Conference sessions have interactive presentations and academic papers so that understanding is gained through both methods.

### **Recommendation 4**

Conference sessions changes are avoided and all the sessions are held close to conference venue.

### ***How can we make the annual convening better, is there some topics that you would like to learn more about?***

Comments received from respondents varied according to previous levels of attendance. New attendees were generally pleased with the content covered while ongoing participants provided specific responses of topic improvement including:

The conference is too singular in its "American" focus and should consider expanding its topics to report in terms of a global context. It was recommended to holding the next conference outside of America to assist communicate IFIP's international indigenous profile.

The Film session was highly regarded for its information and insight.

Specific responses to the conference organization were:

Hold a pre-conference workshop day introducing members and their organisations to one another, to allow a stronger focus on participation once the conference commences.

It was suggested that IFIP provide electronic copies of the presentations and meeting materials to participants before and after the conference. Consideration should also be given to providing work stations for use by participants during the conference.

### **Recommendation 5**

IFIP extend conference content to include the global impact and the global context of indigenous people's philanthropic experiences and achievements. They could also include more indigenous case studies as people and particularly donors relate to the real experiences of the indigenous people and their communities.

## **Recommendation 6**

IFIP explore conducting a formal participants; networking session either as a pre-conference workshop or as a first day conference session.

### ***In what ways can the IFIP better serve its members? Please give suggestions.***

Comments received in this section were similar to the previous question. A number of respondents congratulated the IFIP on its ongoing support provided to members. However, there were a number of key suggestions including:

Creating a searchable online database of members and consider providing more support services for indigenous grant seekers;

Volunteer work on specific projects throughout the year;

The IFIP should broaden its network to include more indigenous communities groups and networks from around the world; and

Videoconference sessions for those who can't physically attend.

## **Recommendation 7**

IFIP could consider redesigning its website to include searchable databases of members and information materials, such as IFIP conference presentations, international indigenous reports and indigenous grant seekers resources.

## **Recommendation 8**

IFIP could consider establishing or accessing volunteer groups to work on current and new IFIP programs.

## **Recommendation 9**

IFIP could explore providing video conferences and video presentations.

### ***Do you have any additional sentiments about the conference? Location? Food? Facilities? Time of year?***

The majority of respondents were very happy and satisfied with the services, facilities and food provided during this conference. A few respondents suggested that a wider range of healthy and vegetarian options be provided for the next conference.

## **Recommendation 10**

Conference food always provides many vegetarian and gluten free options.

### ***Will you plan on joining us at future regional or IFIP annual conferences?***

The vast majority of respondents indicated that they would participate in the next/ongoing conferences held by IFIP. Only one respondent replied that they wouldn't be attending future meetings and did not give a reason for this response.

### ***Would you be interested in hosting an IFIP session or reception at your foundation?***

A number of respondents stated that they could not hold an IFIP session due to their size and lack of experience. However, a number of respondents did state that they would be interested in exploring this possibility further, including:

- Samdhana – host regional IFIP conference;
- Gran Chaco respondent indicated interest to conduct a session on biodiversity;
- Alaskan respondent indicated interest as they are already planning an Institute on Indigenous Philanthropy that IFIP is co-sponsoring; and
- Possibility of conducting a event at Global Greengrants facility in Colorado.

### **Recommendation 11**

IFIP explores conference participants' offers to conduct regional sessions, conference presentations and future conferences to both strengthen its partnerships with these organisations and increase its network program.

### ***Would you like to learn more about IFIP membership? Would you want to be a part of future planning committees?***

Most respondents indicated that they already have this information and are aware of their responsibilities. Two respondents, Samdhana and the representative from Alaska, were very interested in discussing this further with IFIP.

### **Additional Comments**

The vast majority of respondents in this section provided very positive comments to IFIP and the staff responsible for running this conference. The IFIP strategic planning session was enjoyed and considered a stimulating and energising group work.

### **Key suggestions include:**

Exploring potential integration prospects with key indigenous organisations like NAP to facilitate conversation;

A more focused approach for the sessions rather than broad coverage;

A stronger focus on small group work; and

More time for personal networking.

### **Recommendation 12**

IFIP considers the potential partnership opportunities that may be possible with international indigenous organisations.

### **Recommendation 13**

IFIP conferences presents more short problem solving, group work and strategic planning sessions, such as the IFIP strategic planning session.

## Appendix 5 IFIP's Strategic Actions Workshop Notes

| Indigenous Rights, Representation and Reconciliation | Knowledge  |
|--|--|
| <b>IFIP success</b>                                  | IFIP needs to ensure indigenous representatives at Copenhagen & other international meetings   |
|  | Emphasis on indigenous communicating issues referring to the UN Declaration on Indigenous Rights   |
|  | Hear indigenous women's voices , strength of social organization bringing together indigenous elders.  |
|  | Intensely educate cultural and holistic funding issues<br>Create Indigenous scholarships for indigenous participation<br>Educate foundations on cultural sensitivity                       |
|  | Raise awareness of the clash of cultural frameworks: Scientific vs. Holistic   |
| <b>IFIP Next 3, 5,10 years</b>                       | The most important topic is the environment, education, natural medicine, knowledge and commercial indigenous products all based on indigenous culture whether located in cities or rural. |
|  | IFIP advocates that US, Canada, New Zealand and IFIP members sign the UN Declaration of Indigenous Rights.   |
|  | Build effective bridges for family, corporation/ government / communities throughout the world   |
|  | Build link partnerships on a wider global scale  |
|  | Bridge the gap between conservatives and indigenous people   |
|  | Present at more indigenous conferences   |
|  | Promote unity between grantee and grantors   |
| <b>IFIP Challenges (Barriers)</b>                    | To increase its capacity to reach others, to work on the clash of learning methods   |
|  | To address language barriers at conferences and papers by publishing and translating in Spanish and Portuguese   |
|  | To acknowledge that indigenous knowledge is vastly diverse (e.g., there are 36 different indigenous groups in Bolivia)   |
|  | To enable Donors to connect in sensitive ways  |
|  | To change the structure of philanthropy, attitudes, racism, cultural clash   |



|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Membership</b>              | <b>Customers</b>  |
| <b>IFIP success</b>            | Increased membership of new indigenous groups and new donors  |
| <b>IFIP Next 3,5,10 years</b>  | More IFIP members give more indigenous funds  |
| <b>New product</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFIP develops a Donor Code of Good Practice for working with Indigenous People, including organisational indigenous representation like indigenous board members.</li> <li>• Develop IT tools to develop search databases, toolkits, video conferencing, linking indigenous people by the internet.</li> </ul> |
| <b>New service</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre and post conference opportunities</li> <li>• Establish an Indigenous Clearinghouse</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Finance</b>                 | <b>Finance</b>  |
| <b>IFIP success</b>            | Foundation SRI managers donate portion of their fees to Indigenous groups Increase direct funding to indigenous peoples   |
| <b>IFIP Next 3,5 10 years</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasis local philanthropy</li> <li>• Expand partnerships with the new wealth and big donors</li> <li>• Increase donor memberships and sustain NGOs</li> <li>• Support self sufficiency</li> <li>• Establish a IFIP wasting fund</li> </ul>   |
| <b>IFIP Challenges</b>         | Economy distress is a time to rethink why it exists; and also a time when funders may drop peak and indigenous vestments Increase proportion of philanthropy given to indigenous people ten times   |
| <b>Organisational</b>          | <b>IFIP Operational</b>   |
| <b>IFIP Success</b>            | Professional volunteers assist small IFIP staff deliver more outcomes   |
| <b>IFIP Next 3, 5,10 years</b> | Our conferences have international broadcasts; youth and elders sessions and indigenous session leaders.  |
|                                | Next conference in Bolivia  |
| <b>IFIP Challenges</b>         | Economic downturn reducing IFIP donor contributions   |



Credit: Angela Sevin

Conference participants at the Tamaya Resort during the IFIP and NAP joint day.

## HOW CAN YOU GET INVOLVED?

### Membership

- Become an Esteemed, Sustaining or Founding Member today.

### Contribute

- Send articles on the work you are doing in Indigenous communities for our Newsletter, *The Sharing Circle*
- Submit news on Indigenous Philanthropy, RFP's, upcoming conference information , and employment opportunities for our monthly e-newsletter, The Sharing Network.

### Collaborate

- Propose a collaboration idea with IFIP
- Collaborate with us in a session proposal for next year's conference and/or at other major grantmakers conferences.

### Volunteer

- Become a Planning Committee Member, and/or Board Member
- Volunteer your skills, resources and time.

### Donate

- Give on-line at [www.internationalfunders.org](http://www.internationalfunders.org)

## Special Thanks to our Sponsors:

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