# GLOBALIZATION: EFFECTS ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

## AFRICA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bubi
*ExxonMobil (U.S.)*
**Equatorial Guinea Gov't**
Bubi harassed; Bubi using financial support from ExxonMobil.

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

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

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

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

### Kenya
Digo, Kamba
*Tronix Resources (Canada)*
**World Bank, Kenya Gov't**
Mining operations evict Digo and strip ancestral lands of agriculture, logging, road construction, and a power-generating plant also threaten their livelihoods.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Morocco
Amazigh
*Lonrho Energy (U.K.)*
**Morocco Gov't**
Oil exploration drilling and road construction displacing Amazigh from their land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## MEXICO, CENTRAL, SOUTH AMERICA

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

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

Mapuche
*YPF (Of Argentina)*
**Argentina Gov't**
Oil contaminants in water have caused severe medical problems among Mapuche children.

Moya Guarani
*Mecosa S.A. Forestry (Argentina)*
Company exploits forests and illegally occupies Guarani ancestral territory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chimane, Yuracare, Mojeno, Ignaciano
*The Aityan Paper Mills (Passport), Ralph Timber, Timsales*
**Bolivia Gov't**
Logging companies operate in protected forests and ancestral lands, illegally sold or granted to developers by government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parintintin, Munduruku, Mura, Piraha, Mura
*Mad Maid (Germany), Merchant Marine Fund, Hermasa (S.A.), CHAPEM*
**Brazil Gov't (Ministry of Transportation), state of Amazonas, Superintendency for the Development of Amazonia (regional dev. agency), Business Council for Sustainable Dev. Overseas Private Investment Corp., World Bank**
Construction of gas pipeline between Bolivia and Brazil has affected 6 million hectares of Amazonian forest, inhabited by 178 indigenous and peasant communities. Communities are strongly opposed to projects due to river contamination, increased logging and ranching, and increased colonization.

### Bolivia, Brazil
Guarani, Guarayo, Ayoreo, Chiquitano, Kinikinao, Guaxi, Terena, Kayuvi, Otuke-Xavante, Guadayo, Layna
*Enron (U.S.), Shell (U.K.), BHP Petroleum (Australia), others Petrobras (Brazil), YPFB (Bolivian state oil), Andean Development Corp.*
**World Bank, Es-Im Bank (U.S. & Japan)**
*Rio Verde* Brazil pipeline will connect Santa Cruz gas fields to Porto Alegre, Brazil, damaging lands and livelihoods of many indigenous groups.

Indigenous groups
*Chevron (U.S.), Repsol (Spain), Ecopetrol (Colombia)*
**Colombia Gov't**
Oil exploration threatens community survival.

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

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

Yukiquie, Motilon
*Transnational oil corporations*
**Colombia Gov't**
Oil projects exterminate the Yuquie and the Motilon tribes.

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

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

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

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

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

Emberá Katío, U'wa
**U.S. and Japanese Gov'ts, others**
U.S. aid supports Colombian military and aerial fumigation, endangering human health and the environment.

Embera-Katio
*Urrá Dam (Colombia)*
**Colombia Gov't, Canadian Export Development Corp., Scotiabank (Nova), Nordic Investment Bank (Nordic countries)**
Urrá Dam built on native territory without permission floods land and deprives Embera-Katio of livelihood.

Guambiano, Paez, Inga, Cofán, others
*Hemisenta (U.S.), Dupont (U.S.)*
**U.S. Gov't**
U.S. eradicates drug crops by aerial spraying, causing illness. Communities are strongly opposed to projects due to river contamination, increased logging and ranching, and increased colonization.

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

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

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

Xavante, Karaja, Javaé, Ava Canoeiro, Tapirapé, M'ïrïa, Kraitó, Urubu-Kaapor, Apinayé, Munduruku, Kayapó
*Mahogany (U.S.), ADM (U.S.), Cargill (U.S.)*
**Brazil Gov't (Ministry of Transportation)**
Indigenous communities oppose industrial waterway. Xavante won a court injunction blocking it.

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

### Chile
Huilliche
**U.S. Gov't**
Highway megaprojects facilitate logging and conversion to coastal forest plantations. Huilliche communities were not consulted.

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

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

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

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

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

Cofán, Secoya, Siona
*Texaco (U.S.)*
**Ecuador Gov't**
Billion-dollar lawsuit filed by indigenous leaders charged that Texaco's widespread destruction to the rainforest environment and dramatically increased the risk of cancer for tens of thousands of people. First class-action lawsuit filed by Amazon peoples; it will be used to determine whether pressures in other countries can sue in U.S. courts for contamination by American companies abroad.

Huaorani
*Petro Canada (Can.), AGIP (It.), Vintage Oil (U.), Alberta Energy (Canada), Repsol YPF (Spain)*
**Ecuador Gov't**
Oil impacts include high malaria and hepatitis B rates, deforestation, pollution, contamination from oil-related infrastructure and access roads.

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

Quichua
*PetroCuy (U.S.)*
**U.S. Gov't, Colombia Gov't**
A claim-action lawsuit by 10,000 Ecuadorian Indians and farmers charges DynCorp recklessly sprayed the herbicide Spitfire on farmers and farms, causing illnesses and deaths, destroying food crops and livelihoods of small farmers.

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

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

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

Tagaeri
*Petro Canada (originally was El Aquitane of France)*
Tagaeri live in voluntary isolation with little contact from the outside world. Community under pressure due to oil exploration/pre-production.

Tetetes
*Texaco (U.S.)*
**Ecuador Gov't**
Oil development forced the last Tetetes Indians off their lands into a small area. Tribe is decimated, hastening the Tetetes extinction.

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

### Guatemala
Fisherfolk
*Comunmex S.A. (Camara), Prince S.A.*
**Guatemala Gov't**
Shrimp farming companies have cleared acres of mangroves, which are used by local fisherfolk.

Maya Ach'i
*Comercio Lami (Cogefin—Italy), Lehmeyer—Canada), Hospitalia (Italy), others*
**World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Guatemala Mil Fund, of Electrificadora**
Villagers refuse to leave their ancestral lands for construction of dam, leading to Guatemala army's massacre of 400 Mayans.

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

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

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

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

Wapishana
*British industry*
Indians seek to challenge patents registered on products isolated from Tiger, the rat of the Guyanese forest and Lisam, used by the Wapishana for millennia. Wapishana have banned visits by researchers to their villages.

### Honduras
Garifuna
**Honduras Gov't, Plan Puebla Panama**
Caribbean Indians fend their lands against development and tourism.

Lenca
*Government Resources Ltd (Canadian); now Intercontinental Mines (owned by Glamis Gold, U.S.)*
**General Mining Law, IMF (pressured Honduras to eliminate protection on mining products.)**
IMF-imposed General Mining Law written by U.S. and Canadian companies gives corporations power to petition for removal of indigenous people from mineral deposits.

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

### Mexico
Huichol
*Mexico's Maya*
**Mexico Gov't, NAFTA**
In the Tabasco and Veracruz regions oil production pollutes air, land, and water, damaging to indigenous peoples, fisherfolk and farmers.

Huichol,
*Logging companies, ranchers*
Logging and the creation of their lands by lumber companies and cattle ranchers. Culture is also threatened by government-sponsored development schemes in other countries can sue in U.S. courts for contamination by American companies abroad.

Lacandon Maya
**Mexico Gov't, NAFTA, Plan Puebla Panama (PPP)**
Mexican Gov't has ignored land settlements and thousands of Mexican troops besiege the Lacandon jungle, comprising 50 percent of North American Hemisphere's remaining tropical rainforest.

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

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

Tzeltal, Tzotzil, Tojolabal, Chol, Zoque, Mam, and other indigenous groups
*Grupo Pulsar (Mexico), Plusglucar (U.S.), others*
**Mexico Gov't, IMF, NAFTA, FTAA, PPP**
Large eucalyptus and African-palm plantations in southern Mexico produce genetically engineered seedlings.

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

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

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

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

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

### Mexico, Central America
Maya and other indigenous groups of Mesoamerica
*Mexico's Maya*
**Mexico, U.S. Gov'ts; World Bank, Inter-American Dev. Bank (IDB), Central American Dev's Bank, NAFTA, Plan Puebla Panama (PPP)**
The Plan Puebla Panama megaprojects would displace indigenous communities, force small farmers into marginalized lands, and threaten areas of high biodiversity from Mexico to Panama.

### Nicaragua
Indigenous fishing communities
*Mariscos del Caribe (Nicaragua), Southern Seafood Corp. (U.S.), Southern Seafood of Nicaragua (U.S.)*
**Nicaragua Gov't**
Aquaculture threatens traditional fishing communities.

Miskito, Rama, Sumu
*Mining companies*
**Nicaragua Gov't, Plan Puebla Panama (PPP)**
Mining concessions and PPP infrastructure projects threaten to force indigenous people from their ancestral lands.

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Rama
*C.I.N.N. (Comercio del Canal Interoceanico de Nic.), S.O.T. Gold (Nicaragua)*
**Nicaragua Gov't, PPP**
Proposed canal would cut through Rama traditional lands and disrupt subsistence activities.

Karata (Miskito)
*Deloitte & Touche (U.S.)*
**Nicaragua Gov't, PPP**
Proposed megaproject on indigenous land in Puerto Cabezas would impact fishing industry and cause displacement, transmigration.

### Panama
Embera-Wounan, Kuna, Teribe, Ngobe-Bugle
*Hinterer Kelvin Mines, Tronix Resources, Inmet Mining, Lift Canadian*
**Panama Gov't**
Industrial logging, road construction, and mining have brought environmental degradation, affecting indigenous groups.

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

Kuna, Embera-Wounan
**Panama Gov't**
Dam project forcibly relocated 1,000 people from fertile traditional lands to marginal lands.

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

### Paraguay
Ekeet, Ayoreo
*Ranching, logging interests, Forestal Panaso (subsidiary of Shell Paraguay) and PROYSE S.A.*
**Paraguay Gov't**
Indigenous lands occupied by export beef ranchers; logging companies illegally exporting wood.

### Peru
Asháninka
*Indigenous groups*
Newmont (U.S.), Condena (Peru)
**Peru Gov't, International Finance Corp.**
Yanacocha gold mine forces indigenous people to relocate to urban centers as pollution and loss of water destroy traditional livelihoods.

Asháninka, Nomatsiguenga, Yanesha
*Cementos—El Aguilaste Hydroelectric Perou (Fr.), Earthrace Internat (Bermuda), Anchase Overseas (U.S.), Great Western Resources (U.S.), Enterprise Oil Exploration (U.K.)*
Exploratory oil drilling destroys indigenous lands and protected reserves.

Machiguenga—Piro, Yora, Sec'ell, Amahuaca
*ExxonMobil (pulled out in 2001), mahogany loggers*
**Peru Gov't**
Forest communities threatened by mining and logging demand reversal of concessions.

Mayorunia, Capanahuas
*Logging companies*
**Peru Gov't**
Illegal logging and prostitution destroys Amazon forests.

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

Nahua (Yaka), Ashaninka, Kogi/Arhuaco (Nanti), Kirineri, Yine, Machiguenga
*Pluspetrol (Argentina), Plusgerel (Argen.), Hunt Oil (U.S.), SK Corp. (S. Kor.), others*
**Peru Gov't, U.S. Export Import Bank, IDB**
Camisea gas project impacts territory of several indigenous groups and could destroy pristine tropical rainforest. Natural gas facility planned for Yavari on U.S. Future roads will open region to loggers and settlers.

### Peru, Andean countries
Quechua, Aymara
*Bioprospecting/Engineering and Manufacturing (U.S.)*
Patent granted on an Andean popping bean to U.S. corporation.

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

### Suriname
Alcoan Maroon
*Golden Star Resources (Canada), Cambior (Canada), Cyprus Resources (Canada)*
**Suriname Gov't, IMF**
Dam project forcibly relocated 1,000 people from fertile traditional lands to marginal lands.

Kalianpati tribal people
*Oil India, Oil and Natural Gas (India)*
Two of India's largest oil companies cited for discharging effluents from drilling sites into nearby water systems, tea gardens and rainforests.

Konshi, Santhal, Saura, Gond, Munda, Paka, Bhujan
*Naval Hydro (Norway), Alcan (Canada), Hindalco (India), Indico (India), Balco/Sterlite (India)*
**State Gov't of Orissa**
Bauxite mine on sacred lands brings confrontation between villagers, companies, and state forces. Thousands of indigenous people have been forcibly removed from their homelands with mining.

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

Yekuana, Pemon, Waimaran, Akawaio, Arekuna, Makushi, and Yekwaio
*Mauthner, Hitachi, Toshiba, Mitsubishi (Japan)*
**Venezuela, Brazil Gov'ts, Japan Export-Import Bank, Andean Development Corp.**
Expansion of power generation capacity and related projects on indigenous lands bring increased mining, logging, and oil development.

### Venezuela, Brazil
Waimiri-Atoari, Sateré-Mawé, Wai Wai, Karafawyana, Piriutiti Isol, others
*WTK Group, Sam Eng, Rinkuian Hydro, and Mingo (all Singapore), Siemens (Germany)*
**Venezuela and Brazil Gov'ts, Andean Development Corp.**
Mercosur Highway cuts through tropical rainforest, parks, and ecological reserves.

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

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

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

Jumma, Bawm, Khiang
*Occidental (U.S.), Unocal (U.S.), Petrobrunei, Cairn Energy (U.K.), Shell (U.K.), others*
**World Bank**
Oil companies and foreign donors pressure government to export gas.

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

Onge
**India Gov't**
Logging of old-growth threatens indigenous peoples.

Onge, Adivasi, Jarawa, Gottrobda, Jharkondes, others
*Mahindra (India), Mitsui (Japan), Mitsubishi (Japan), Alcoa (U.S.), Rio Tinto (U.K.), others*
**India Gov't**
Adivasi have suffered violent attacks by police as forest officials try to expel them from indigenous homelands.

West Kiriri Hills Tribal People
*Uranium Corporation of India*
**India**
Plan for uranium mine includes removal of 30,000 indigenous people; clan leaders refuse to leave. Mining could pump radioactive material into drinking water for Jamshedpur, Bangladesh.

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

Chatigbash
*Freeport McMoRan (U.S.), Rio Tinto (U.K./Australia)*
**Indonesia Gov't**
Chatigbash pushed off their land for giant steel plant. World Bank insists on relocating tract of tropical rice growing for conversion to industrial production of exotic fruits and vegetables for export.

Jakawa
*Foreign fishing fleets*
**Indonesia Gov't**
Local fish stocks threatened by government's Deep Sea Fishing Policy, which promotes foreign incursions to the detriment of local people.

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

Jharkhand tribal people
*Tension Corporation of India*
**Atomic Energy Dept. of India**
Thousands of people have been evicted in the Jharkhand tribal belt of India linked to genetic mutation and the threatening health disorders among thirty indigenous tribes.

Jharkhand Tribal People
*Uranil (France)*
**World Bank**
300,000 tribal people would be displaced by Subarnarekha River dam project so privatized water can be diverted to cities.

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

Dayak
*Forest industry*
**State Gov't**
Timber industry impacts appropriate and exploit Dayak land.

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

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

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

### Malaysia
Penan, Kayan, Kenyah, Kelabit, Lahanan, Ukit
*Rakan Hydroelectric, Lehmeyer International (Germany), Hatza (U.S.), others*
**Malaysia Gov't**
Dam threatens of the Kayan, Kenyah, Lahanan, Ukit, and Penan ethnic groups were forcibly resettled from traditional lands of the Degeh. Dam plans to inundate over 1.3 million hectares to oil palm plantations are being developed. Transmigrants brought into the area; Dayak communities have been left to cope with the impacts.

Dusun Malang, Dusun Bawan, Penewunung, Punan, Dohoi, Others
*PT Indo Muro Kencana (owned by Aurora Gold of Australia) Barrick is 35% owner of the Tam Tomo)*
**Indonesia Gov't**
Forest lands have been taken over, villages burned to the ground, rivers polluted by cyan