

ENVIRONMENT & DEVELOPMENT RESOURCE CENTRE

7 August 1990

To: All Members of the EUROPEAN WORKING GROUP ON AMAZONIA

Subject: Next EWGA Meeting - Brussels, 7 September 1990

Dear Friends,

On behalf of Claudia Romano, Consultant, and Wouter Veening, Chairperson, of the European Working Group on Amazonia, I am writing to inform you about the next meeting of the EWGA and other recent developments.

In June, The Environment & Development Resource Centre (EDRC) agreed to take over the function of Secretariat for the EWGA. This was requested by Wouter Veening who is also President of EDRC and in agreement with the European Environment Bureau (EEB). The new arrangement will become fully operational as from 1 September 1990.

Claudia Romano was based at our offices during the month of June prior to her departure to take up residence in Washington from where we expect she will continue to be actively involved with the Working Group.

Mail for the Working Group sent to EEB is being forwarded, but in the future, please address EWGA correspondence to: Wouter Veening, EWGA Chairperson, c/o EDRC, at the address given below.

THE NEXT MEETING of the Working Group will take place at EDRC's offices, from 10:00 to 16:00 on Friday, 7 September 1990, as agreed in the previous meeting.

As with previous meetings, it is not possible to assist any participants with travel or staying costs, but lunch will be arranged for those who take part in the meeting.

If you are planning to attend the meeting on 7 September, PLEASE INFORM OUR OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE PREFERABLY BY TELEPHONE OR TELEFAX. If you have any difficulty in getting through to our office during August, please contact Wouter Veening in Amsterdam on +31 (20) 26 17 32.

For those of you who are planning to attend, please note that to reach EDRC from the Central Station in Brussels, take metro line No. 1 eastwards in the direction of Hermann-Debroux and get out at metro station Petillon. Exit the station from the west end, turn left and you will find the office two blocks down on the opposite side of the boulevard.

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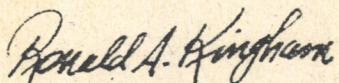
With this mailing we are sending you copies of the minutes of the two previous meetings which were held on 19 January and 4 May 1990, respectively. Claudia Romano asked me to stress that her report of the 4 May meeting is a draft which is subject to corrections to be noted at the next meeting.

Claudia also suggested that among the various items to be discussed on 7 September, an additional item be added to the agenda concerning a point in the Houston Economic Declaration of 11 July. (See enclosed extract).

As the Commission of the European Communities will participate in putting forward a proposal for a new pilot programme to protect the tropical rain forests in Brazil, Claudia suggests the Working Group consider additional ways to assist in putting forward suggestions for the content of the proposed new pilot programme.

Finally, in order to ensure that the EWGA mailing list is accurate and up-to-date, we would appreciate it if you would complete the enclosed reply form and return it to EDRC by 7 September. Following the meeting, we will issue a new complete list of all members and their contact numbers.

Sincerely yours,



Ronald A. Kingham
EDRC Director

MINUTES OF MEETING
EUROPEAN WORKING GROUP ON AMAZONIA

European Environmental Bureau, Brussels
4 May 1990

PRESENT:

Maria Elena Agüero de Aráneo, *consultant to the Inter-American Development Bank* (hereafter: "MA")
Teresa Aparicio, *IWGIA* ("TA")
René Beyers, *Natuur 2000* ("RB")
Johan Bosman, *KWIA* ("JB")
Vincent Brackelaire, *consultant, D-G I, EC* ("VB")
Ramona Caviroqa, *Foundation 12 Oktober Manifest* ("RC")
Jose Manuel Cortizo, ("JC")
Biano Van Gemmel, *Foundation 12 Oktober Manifest* ("BG")
Liz Hosken, *GAIA Foundation* ("LH")
Anneke Jansen, *NOVIB* ("AJ")
Peter Jorna, *WIP, Aldam-NL* ("PJ")
Peter Koenig ("PK")
Jacques de Kort, *WIP* ("JK")
Carlos Macedo, *Ges. f. bedrohtevölker* ("CM")
Hemmo Muntingh, *Member of European Parliament* ("HM")
Cláudia Romano, *European Working Group on Amazonia* ("CR")
Bart Romijn, *AID-Environment* ("BR")
José Santamarta, *Comisión Pró Amazonia* ("JS")
Maria Santos, *Member of European Parliament* ("MS")
Evi Scheipl, *Ges. f. bedrohtevölker* ("ES")
Jean-Louis Schmitz, *COTA* ("JLS")
Roberto Smeraldi, *FoE-Italy* ("RS")
Wouter Veening, *European Working Group on Amazonia* ("WV" and, in his capacity as Chairman of the meeting, the "Chairman")

APOLOGIES:

Mary H. Allegretti, *Instituto de Estudos Amazônicos, Brazil*
Lúcia de Andrade, *Comissão Pró Índio, Brazil*
Victor Cadaxa, *Brazil Network, U.K.*
Ronald van der Giessen, *WWF, Netherlands*
Tony Gross, *CEDI, Brazil*
Tony Long, *WWF-International, Brussels*
Ignácio Santos, *Amigos de la Tierra, Spain*
Herman Verhagen, *Vereniging Milieudefensie, Netherlands*

AGENDA:

Attached in Annex.

WELCOME

The Chairman opened the meeting at 10:00 by welcoming, on behalf of the European Working Group on Amazonia ("EWGA" or "the Group"), all participants. There were no objections to the agenda and the minutes of the previous meeting were distributed.

1) EWGA's BUDGET PROPOSAL AND FUNDING SOURCES

WV reported that EWGA has submitted a new draft budget to Directorate-General I of the European Commission (EC) regarding the Group's proposed productions of a directory of organizations involved in conservation projects in Amazonia and a comparative analysis of policies regarding development and conservation in the region. He also mentioned that the Group is looking for alternative funding sources to cover the remaining costs of the Group, such as for travel and communications.

BR suggested three possible funding sources:

- 1) EC budget line 950, which provides co-financing support for NGOs in developing countries. EWGA could function as a clearing-house for funding to NGOs in Amazonian countries;
- 2) The ECU 15 million EC budget for technical co-operation with Latin America; and
- 3) The German government, which has a large budget for tropical forests and is looking for suitable projects to finance. EWGA could approach Mr. Christian Ratkler for more information on this budget.

As for the Group's working procedures and priorities RS suggested that all members send to EWGA all relevant mail/info received or produced, and that the Group's work be focused on the currently most important issues concerning Amazonia.

2) YANOMAMI

a) Health Plan for the Yanomami

LH stated that the *Comissão pela Criação do Parque Yanomami* (CCPY) is proposing a health plan for four Yanomami communities, with dental assistance for another. This plan was the idea of Davi Kopenawa, a Yanomami leader. Its objectives are to provide health assistance, to improve the general conditions of the Yanomami, and to train several Yanomami leaders in management techniques in order for them to be able to run their own projects.

The Overseas Development Agency of the U.K. has expressed interest in financing a third of the total budget of the health plan; OXFAM, England has also said it is interested in contributing with a yet unspecified amount. Other possible sources are NOVIB and NORAC. It seems that approximately half the total amount necessary to run the project is now covered. There are two channels through which the money could be sent to the project in Brazil. One is the CCPY and the other is the Union of Indigenous Nations of Brazil (UNI). LH's opinion is that the money should also be sent directly to UNI in order to help strengthen its structure.

It was agreed that LH will report later on the plan's funding situation - the organizations which have confirmed support and the sums still needed. She will also

UNI responsible for financial matters. For now, however, the best option is to send money directly with people going to the area.

TA is going to request money from the Finnish government and wants to include the Yanomami health plan, but needs to know the exact sum still required.

PK believed that this plan should be used as a means to "bridge" funds both from large agencies and small sums to the Yanomami, channelling them through CCPY and UNI. LH also proposed a rethinking of the "specific approach" of fund-raising campaigns because money raised for specific projects can still be useful for other activities related to the movement.

b) Onassis Prize to Aílton Krenak

PK mentioned that Aílton Krenak, the president of UNI, was in London in April to receive the Onassis Prize. Davi Kopenawa accompanied him and both attended a meeting in London, organized by Gaia, where they met with representatives of various organizations, including the Overseas Development Agency of the U.K..

c) First Indian University

There are two Yanomami Indians currently taking courses at the first Indian University faculty in the world, located in Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil. The faculty is the result of an agreement between the Catholic University of Goiás and UNI. LH said that this project is lacking appropriate funding and that she will report to EWGA on its financial situation. It seems that Lutzenberger is in favour of the Brazilian government aiding the project.

d) Brazilian plans to bomb clandestine airstrips

LH pointed out that neither Davi Kopenawa nor Aílton Krenak agree with the dynamiting of the clandestine airstrips in the Yanomami area. The Yanomami were not consulted about this matter and they are afraid that it may only be a temporary solution which would cause great local environmental damage. By the time of the meeting there was no information available about the actual bombing of any airstrip in the Yanomami area. [Lately we have received news that from 2 to 15 May the first fourteen airstrips were destroyed, but by 20 July eight of them had already been repaired and are in use again.]

It seems that there are some rumours that the Yanomami area is running out of gold, but no one has confirmed them.

e) International campaigns for the Yanomami

LH asked the participants to send to Davi Kopenawa all written information received on the Yanomami. This request was made by Davi Kopenawa himself because there have been many international fund-raising campaigns for the Yanomami but he has not yet seen any of the funds they might have generated.

3) GUYANAS AND SURINAME

a) Current situation

WV reported that the situation in the Guyanas is becoming worse as gold miners are expelled from Brazil. In addition, the Paranapanema road linking Boa Vista and Georgetown is being paved, facilitating the invasion by *garimpeiros*. Dr.

the region, transcending the national borders of Brazil and the Guyanas. This would be a multinational effort very similar to that of the Colombian government with the Amazon, where the local people manage their own resources based on their own knowledge and experience. WV announced that there will be a meeting and film exhibition about the Guyanas in London, on 12 June, and that he will report later to EWGA on it and possible developments that the Group could promote.

b) Possible action

With regard to possible action with the EC, BR mentioned that the latest Lomé Convention has for the first time a general title on environment and cultural identity, and that we should explore the new opportunities arising from this. He proposed three concrete actions:

1) EWGA could write to the Foundation for ACP-EEC Cultural Co-operation indicating the problems of the indigenous peoples in Suriname and the Guyanas and asking them to take a strong position on the issue;

2) Within the context of the Lomé Convention the EC can influence overall development programmes of those countries. If we identify problems in these programmes, we should express our concern to the EC and ask them to take appropriate measures; and

3) Also within the Lomé Convention context, the EC can finance microprojects. Small projects with indigenous peoples in the Lomé countries can be financed by the EC, although a problem may arise because one of the requirements is that the projects be approved by their national governments.

Another possible project funding source for both Lomé and non-Lomé countries is the EC "regional programme", which deals with international projects (such as the proposed multinational park in the Guyanas region).

BR also pointed out that the new Lomé Convention contains provisions for environmental impact assessments (EIA) and ban on export of waste, which should also be used for any investments made by the EC in the whole of Latin America.

4) COLOMBIA

Land Rights of Amazon Indians

The Chairman asked LH to brief the participants on the current situation of the Colombian government's project of handing land back to the Amazon Indians and on the criticism which has recently arisen about the non-involvement in the project of the National Organization of Indigenous Peoples of Colombia (ONIC).

LH said that there have been some problems between the Amazon Indians and the other indigenous organizations, the main one involving ONIC. ONIC is mainly based on the Colombian coast and it seems that there are many differences in attitudes between them and the Amazon Indians. In addition, there has been criticism because ONIC was not involved in the beginning of the Colombian government's project in the Amazon. Dr. Hildebrand, head of Indigenous Affairs in the government of Colombia, acknowledges these problems and has recently tabled a proposal to discuss the issue with the indigenous organizations.

5) ECUADOR

The Huaorani Indians and oil exploitation in the Amazon

WV mentioned a recent report by *Corporación para la Defensa de la Vida*, of Ecuador, which describes the problems faced by the Huaorani Indians whose lands are being invaded for oil exploitation, and their legal action against the government. The government of Ecuador has officially handed land back to the Indians in the Amazon, but this measure has not, to date, been enforced. British Gas, a U.K. state owned company, which has oil camps in the Ecuadorian Amazon, is being contacted by NGOs in England over this issue. WV reported that CONOCO, an American company, is also exploiting oil in the area and we could link with the American groups in order to more effectively exert pressure on the company.

TA proposed that we contact the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuadorian Amazonia to obtain information from them; JK considers it the task of COICA, the umbrella organization for indigenous organizations of the Amazon basin, to send information from its members directly to international groups.

6) IIM'S PROPOSALS

The Chairman introduced HM, a Member of the European Parliament, who is very active in promoting sustainable development policies on both European and global levels. HM briefly related two recent ideas for new initiatives.

IIM called attention to the fact that currently there is no international organization which is concerned exclusively with the protection of forests. The ITTO and the TFAP, the two leading international institutions dealing with tropical forests, focus their activities on trade and exploitation, respectively, and not on preservation. He wants to propose to the European Parliament and to an organization called GLOBE - Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment (an organization of environmental parliamentarians), the creation of an **International Convention for the Protection of the World Forests**. As an example, the International Whale Convention can be cited, for in the same way as the latter, the Convention would lead to the creation of a monitoring organization.

The second idea concerns the creation of an organization which would **regulate tropical timber exports**. It would be formed by the main tropical timber producer and importer countries, which would be under the presidency of an independent international organization with expertise in forest conservation, such as UNEP. This idea arose during IIM's discussion with the Indonesian Minister for the Environment, who is seeking possible solutions to the problem faced by his country, whose largest income source comes from tropical timber exportation. A solution seems to be possible only if the tropical timber producer countries can maintain their level of income from timber exports and at the same time develop sustainable forestry.

A possible solution would be to get the three main importers (the United States, Japan and the European Community) and the three main producer countries in the future (Indonesia, Zaire and Brazil) to negotiate **contracts on timber quotas**, based on sustainable development and on a considerable rise in prices in order to reflect the true environmental costs of tropical timber exploitation. In this manner, far fewer forests would have to be cleared while providing the same income. As these "main actors" commit themselves to these agreements, other countries would have to follow. There are some shortcomings to this idea, for example that only a few countries would be setting the world prices. Another point still to be clarified is what effect would a rise in prices have on the timber market. He asked the participants to reflect on the idea.

RS reported that there is already some movement going on about a convention on the protection of world forests, which started off during a meeting that happened in Milan, attended by various indigenous people's groups.

7) THE VISIT OF PADRE PAULO JOANIL DA SILVA

WV reported that Padre Joanil, who lives in the city of Marabá, Pará, in the Carajás region of Brazil, will be visiting Europe in May. Suggestions as to whom he could meet are very welcome. JS is the person who is organizing the visit, particularly in Spain, where the Padre is to meet with socialist parliamentarians, human rights groups, trade unions and the Spanish government agency for co-operation with the Third World. WV has already contacted some people who are interested in meeting Padre Paulo, such as Carlos Pimenta and HM (MEPs), and the German Green Party. Other suggestions of possible interesting contacts were the International Council for Free Trade Unions in Brussels and officials in the European Commission dealing with Brazilian issues, such as Catherine Guibourgh of DG-I.

JS explains the importance of the Padre's visit, which will attract attention to one of the current biggest problems in the Brazilian Amazon: the Grande Carajás Project. The environmental and human rights problems in the region are enormous. During the last decade more than 1,000 people were killed in Amazonia. Padre Paulo knows very well the situation in Carajás and has been fighting for human rights and environmental preservation there for at least 10 years. He works with Amnesty International and *Comissão Pastoral da Terra*, the latter dealing with land distribution issues, which are among the most important causes of the difficult situation in Amazonia. A proposal is being put to the Spanish government to finance a small program dealing with environmental and development issues in Carajás, in the *baixo Tocantins* region.

BR is to ask for the inclusion of the Carajás issue in the agenda of the Council of Ministers meeting on the environment, to be held on 28 May, and suggested that Padre Paulo could meet with the Spanish Minister of Development in Spain before that, as a way to exert pressure for this inclusion.

8) CARAJAS

a) Situation

BR reported that the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) has already disbursed \$257 million to the Carajás iron mining project. A recent World Bank impact assessment study on Carajás states that CVRD (the Brazilian mining company developing the project) has not fulfilled the environmental and social provisions of the loan. This means a breach of contract. Also, in the statutes of the ECSC it is said that any project it finances has to take "sustainability" into account. This is not the case in the loan to Carajás.

b) Action

BR stated that, unfortunately, the EC has not been reporting adequately to the European Parliament (EP) about the Carajás issue. That is why it is important to focus our work not only on what is happening in Amazonia, but also on the relationship between the EC and the EP, in order for the EP to obtain more control over EC loan conditions. The environmental committee of the EP has discussed with some EC officials about the possibility of a moratorium on all pig-iron imports, and on assistance

inter-ministerial council for the Carajás Project has been blocking all proposals for the study of alternatives to the use of charcoal. JK warns that any boycott action must first consult with local NGOs. It is agreed that UNI, CEDI, Padre Paulo and others will be consulted about the matter.

9) LONG-TERM ALLIANCES BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

LH mentioned that there have been ever stronger pleas from southern to northern countries for more long-term commitment alliances. In a recent visit to Colombia and Brazil, LH heard from indigenous peoples and rubber-tappers that they want more infrastructure investments and technical assistance. They want their values respected and to be able to manage their own projects.

She also pointed out the dangers involved in trying to force forest communities to directly respond to western market forces. If, for example, the rubber-tappers have to immediately develop economically viable extractive systems, they will not be able to make them environmentally sustainable. We may have to support them financially, for example by paying higher prices for their products, which would include the costs for preserving the forests.

10) THE YANOMAMI IN VENEZUELA

JC stated that in Venezuela the situation is different from that in Brazil. Health programmes are better managed in Venezuela, and there are many small Venezuelan groups working in the region. The problem is that they need financial support. In a meeting in August 1989, doctors, anthropologists, missionaries and politicians came up with a health plan for the Yanomami. JC is proposing an itinerary exposition on the Venezuelan Yanomami to raise funds for the health plan.

11) WORLD BANK LOAN TO RONDONIA

RS reported that the World Bank (WB) has not yet resumed disbursements on the \$175 million loan to Brazil for an environmental programme in Rondônia. This programme would deal with the recuperation of degraded land and the provision of some services to the local communities. Nevertheless, there has been some criticism of the programme because it apparently portrays the same problems which have led to the failure of the previous Polonoroeste Project loan, including the provision of funds for road construction. Dr. Goodland of the WB environmental department will be in Rome on 19 May and will meet RS; he will report to EWGA on their conversation immediately after. He also asked people who have been sending letters to the WB executive directors or/and to the chief of the environmental department to continue doing so, because these letters have considerably helped in raising environmental consciousness in the WB.

TA mentioned that there is a group of anthropologists of the *Instituto de Antropologia e Meio Ambiente* (IAMA) (Institute of Anthropology and Environment) of São Paulo, who have been working in Rondônia for a long time and are consultants to the WB. WV noted that the IAMA was also behind some of the Group's initiatives and lobbying campaigns.

12) EXTRACTIVE RESERVES

CR reported that to date, four "extractive reserves" have been implemented in the Brazilian Amazon, in the states of Acre, Rondônia and Amapá. All were created in the last days of the Sarney government. In a recent meeting with Júlio Barbosa, the president of the *Conselho Nacional dos Seringueiros* (CNS), she was told that the *seringueiros* are preparing a comprehensive program including projects from each of the 35 rubber-tapper constituencies affiliated to the CNS. These projects are to be discussed in a meeting to be held in June with NGOs and governmental agencies. They would address the main needs of each community, and are being planned and would be managed by the locals themselves. They may include proposals for the creation of cooperatives, schools and health assistance. Júlio Barbosa pointed out that what may seem a priority to outsiders is not necessarily a priority to the rubber-tappers living in the region, and the main reason for the preparation of this program is to create a coordinating structure through which the CNS can ensure that funds are allocated in the best way possible to serve the *seringueiros* needs.

RS added that the projects will be of three-year duration, and will provide international groups which want to fund projects in the region with a clear idea of what are the options and priorities for financing. On the other hand, although funds are becoming available for big projects, some basic needs are still lacking financing. (For example, the CNS does not have a fax machine yet!)

13) XINGU

The Chairman raised the matter of the publication of the English version of the book: "The Xingu Hydroelectric Power Plants and Indigenous People", by the *Comissão Pró-Índio*. The book has already been published in Portuguese and the *Comissão Pró-Índio* welcomes any assistance for the publication of the English version.

The latest news about the Xingu dams is that although they have not been financed, the plans remain "on the table"; if funds become available they still can start construction. RS says that last November or December Eletronorte decided to concentrate its efforts on the planning of only one of the five Xingu dams, Cararaô. JS pointed out that private financing for dams is not impossible in Brazil; in Amazonia the first privately financed dam is now getting started.

14) PLAN 2010

BR proposed that the Brazilian Plan 2010 should be now a priority for discussion and action, and that we could start a kind of campaign manifest on the issue in order to act in advance, trying to raise awareness before the situation becomes critical. RS pointed out that this issue is also politically important now in Brazil, because the Plan may be changed in Congress just after the elections which are due in October. A contact person in Brazil is Maurício Waldmann, who is charged with the environmental programme of the *Partido dos Trabalhadores* (PT) (workers party). WV warned that the Plan concerns the whole energy policy of Brazil and, therefore, in preparing a strategy, we should think on the national scale and not only in Amazonia. JS mentioned that construction of a new dam in the Amazon, *Cachoeira Porteira*, has recently started; it will provide energy to the city of Manaus.

15) PERU

WV raised the issue of the COICA's meeting in Iquitos, Peru. CM will attend the meeting and will report to EWGA on its results. JS thinks EWGA should write to the new president of Peru to express our concern about the situation of human rights and the environment in the Peruvian Amazon, which are related to the war and drugs problems, and the proposed road linking Cruzeiro do Sul and Pucallpa. VB explained briefly the work he was involved in with the EC and COTA (*Collectif d'échanges pour la Technologie Appropriée*), in a campaign of public awareness on drugs and how this is a development related problem.

16) JAPAN

WV mentioned the recent publication of a document on the Japanese foreign aid policy. RS mentioned that FoE in the Netherlands is preparing a "Japan day", which will be mainly concerned with Japan's participation in Sarawak but will also include the Amazon.

17) DUTCH REFORESTATION PROGRAM TO OFFSET CO2 EMISSIONS

CR reported on the Dutch Electricity Board proposal presented to the Dutch Ministry of Natural Resources and Fisheries; a reforestation project for 250,000 ha in tropical countries in order to offset CO2 emissions of two new power plants to be built in Holland. The project would be developed under the umbrella of the TFAP over 25 years time, with an estimated spending of \$20 million per year. Although the Board's intentions may be primarily good, it has been criticized mainly on three points:

- 1) The focus in energy policy should be supporting energy saving in the North and not compensation of increased CO2 emissions through plantations in the South.
- 2) Before thinking of reforestation, one should consider investing in projects to halt deforestation and to support energy saving in the South.
- 3) Tree plantations in the tropics have been disastrous experiences up to now. Monocultures are not the solution to environmental problems and the local population of these replanted areas often feel they do not have access to the land anymore.

A Foundation will be created to co-ordinate the reforestation programme. Dutch environmental and development NGOs are asking for a representation in this Foundation's Board in order to be able to influence the development of the program. So far no decision on this matter has been made. Herman Verhagen from Vereniging Milieudefensie will report to EWGA on the follow-up.

NEWS / GENERAL

18) VB pointed out that the EC is looking for main lines or programmes to work in environmental matters and that environmental NGOs like the EWGA have an important role to play in providing the EC with the kind of information and structure needed to develop such programmes.

19) PJ reported about a mosquito plague around the region of Tucuruí. Reports by IBAMA, Museu Goeldi and Eletronorte say the plague is a public disaster.

20) The Chairman informed that CEDI of Brazil is putting out regular bulletin updates on electronic mail (Geonet and Greenet) on Yanomami and the Collor government.

21) RS reported that in a meeting in Rome last April, the North-South Campaign presented a report on the Italian involvement in Amazonia (governmental and private). They are also advising the EC on the preparation of a paper on Tropical Forests.

22) JB informed about two campaigns in Belgium:

1) The creation of the Yanomami Park; a demonstration in front of the Brazilian Embassy will happen on 5 March.

2) The inclusion of indigenous people's issues in the political program of the Government of Flanders.

23) CM mentioned that a meeting will be held in Vienna in July, with the participation of indigenous peoples, such as the Kuna of Panama and ONIC of Colombia, in order to organize their activities for the 500th anniversary of the colonization of America.

24) TA reported on the publication of a research on possible ways through which indigenous people's positions can be taken into account in the environmental and development discussion.

25) JS mentioned that AIDSESEP and CONFENIAE, the national indigenous organizations of Peru and Ecuador respectively, are currently receiving financial assistance from a governmental agency in Spain.

26) The Chairman reported on the recent initiative for an alliance of European towns. Claritta Müller, from West Germany, is coordinating the program, in which COICA is also involved. Information on this was distributed at the meeting.

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Group was set for 7 September 1990, at a location to be confirmed.

ADJOURNMENT

With no further business to attend to, the Chairman thanked the participants for their attendance and adjourned the meeting at 16:30.

C.R.
19/7/90

MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN WORKING GROUP ON AMAZONIA
19 JANUARY 1990

AGENDA

1. Opening: introduction. apologies. correspondence received
2. Status of the working group
3. Yanomani situation
4. Roraima meeting of 25 January 1990
5. World Bank loan to Rondonia
6. Carajas
7. Colombia
8. Peru/BR 364
9. Ecuador
10. Suriname
11. - Sustainable development in Amazon (extractive reserves-
IUCN position)
- Agrarian reform
12. Japan
13. European policies: - tropical forests
- Guidelines for aid to Latin America
14. Relations with Latin American organizations
15. Reports from National Committees
16. Preparations for Chico Mendes memorial in May 1990
17. Budget of Working Group
18. Any other business
19. Date and venue of the next meeting