

Survival



The global movement for
tribal peoples' rights

Survival International Annual Report 2011

Our rights have finally been recognized

Bushman Botswana

We help
tribal peoples
defend their
lives, protect
their lands and
determine their
own futures.

2012

This report covers Survival's work in the year up to the beginning of 2012

Objectives

WHEREVER THEY ARE IN THE WORLD, TRIBAL PEOPLES ARE DEPRIVED OF THEIR LIVELIHOOD AND WAY OF LIFE; DRIVEN FROM THEIR LAND BY MINING, LOGGING OR SETTLERS; FLOODED BY DAMS OR FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN ORDER TO MAKE WAY FOR CATTLE RANCHES OR GAME PARKS. SUCH ABUSE IS OFTEN JUSTIFIED BY THE CLAIM THAT TRIBAL PEOPLES ARE SOMEHOW 'PRIMITIVE' OR 'BACKWARD'. SURVIVAL IS WORKING TOWARDS A WORLD IN WHICH TRIBAL PEOPLES' DIVERSE WAYS OF LIFE ARE UNDERSTOOD AND ACCEPTED, OPPRESSION OF THEM IS NOT TOLERATED AND THEY ARE FREE TO LIVE THEIR OWN WAYS OF LIFE ON THEIR OWN LAND IN PEACE, FREEDOM, AND SECURITY.

our aims

Survival works to:

- Help tribal people to exercise their right to survival and self-determination;
- Ensure that the interests of tribal peoples are properly represented in all decisions affecting their future;
- Secure for tribal peoples the ownership and use of adequate land and resources, and achieve recognition of their rights over their traditional lands.

our methods

education and awareness

Survival provides material about tribal peoples for schools and for the wider public. We promote the understanding that tribal peoples are just as 'modern' as the rest of us, with the right to live on their own land, according to their own beliefs.

support and projects

Survival works with hundreds of tribal organizations around the world. We support tribal peoples' own projects and offer them and their organizations a platform from which to address the world.

research and publicity

Survival exposes violations of tribal peoples' rights and reveals their impact on tribes around the world. We mobilize the international community to protest and put a stop to such abuse. We work with around 80 different tribes and focus on more isolated peoples, who are the most vulnerable and have the most to lose.

Objects

The objects of the company are:

- (1) To promote good race relations for the public benefit between indigenous and non-indigenous peoples by endeavouring to eliminate discrimination on the grounds of race, nationality, or ethnic or national origins.
- (2) To relieve poverty malnutrition and ill health among indigenous peoples.
- (3) To promote for the public benefit the human rights of indigenous peoples (as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent United Nations conventions and declarations including ILO Conventions 107 and 169) by all or any of the following means:

Monitoring abuses of human rights; obtaining redress for the victims of human rights abuse; relieving need among the victims of human rights abuse; research into human rights issues; educating the public about human rights; providing technical advice to government and others on human rights matters; contributing to the sound administration of human rights law; commenting on proposed human rights legislation; raising awareness of human rights issues; promoting public support of human rights; promoting respect for human rights among individuals and corporations; international advocacy of human rights; eliminating infringements of human rights.

In furtherance of that object but not otherwise, the directors shall have the power to engage in political activity provided that the directors are satisfied that the proposed activities will further the purposes of the charity to an extent justified by the resources committed and the activity is not the dominant means by which the charity carries out its objects.

- (4) To promote education and research into the history, institutions and ways of life of indigenous peoples and to publish and disseminate the results of that research.
- (5) To promote and support such other charitable purposes for public benefit pertaining to indigenous peoples as the directors shall think fit.

SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL

ANNUAL REPORT 2012

Survival is the only international organization working for tribal peoples' rights worldwide. For over 40 years, we have helped tribal peoples defend their lives, protect their lands and determine their own futures.

We work with hundreds of tribal communities, from Siberia to Sarawak, focusing on the most vulnerable peoples, usually those who are least 'contacted' or integrated into the wider society. We oppose the racist attitudes which underpin the way tribal peoples are viewed, and seek to stop the illegal and unjust way they are treated.

We work to educate the public that far from being 'primitive', 'backward' and 'primeval' (to use the words of Botswana's president when describing the Bushmen), tribal peoples are part of the 21st century, with dynamic, thriving societies. With invaluable and unique knowledge of their environment, tribal peoples' survival is in the interest of all humanity.

Through the media, we give tribal peoples a platform from which to address the world. We publicize violations of tribal peoples' rights and mobilize the international community into taking effective action.

Our vision is for a world where tribal peoples are recognized and respected; an end to the unjust treatment they are subjected to; and a world where tribal peoples are free to live on their own lands, safe from violence, oppression and exploitation.

This report covers the year up to the beginning of 2012.

Successes

In over 40 years' work, Survival has helped countless tribal communities regain control over their lands, lives and futures. Here are just some of the successes we have achieved, with your help, over the past year.

Long-awaited Bushman triumph

'We are very happy that our rights have finally been recognized.

We have been waiting a long time for this.'

Jumanda, Botswana Bushman



In 2011, the Bushmen of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve in Botswana won the most precious prize their desert home could offer: water.

During the government-led evictions of the Bushmen in 2002, their only running water source was destroyed, the pump removed and the borehole capped.

After losing the water litigation case against the government in Botswana's High Court in 2010, the Bushmen and their supporters simply refused to swallow the news that their eight-year wait for water would continue. Access to water is a human right.

And so in January 2011, with Survival's support, an appeal was brought before an international panel of judges at Botswana's Court of Appeal.

This time it paid off. In the biggest victory since the Bushmen won back their land, the court ruled against the government's 'degrading treatment' and ordered that the borehole be reopened. It also ruled that the Bushmen have the right to sink boreholes elsewhere on their land.

Throughout almost a decade the original inhabitants of Botswana had to bring water in on donkeys, a long and arduous journey, seek irregular rainwater from the pans (shallow depressions), or simply rely on people entering the reserve by vehicle to give them water.

For outsiders, it is difficult to imagine why anyone would want to live on land under such enormous pressure. But the Bushmen have repeatedly demonstrated unbelievable strength and resilience, and in the case of one brave woman, an absolute refusal to leave the land – even though it cost her her life.

We have never let them suffer alone.

Survival's campaign for the Bushmen has been one of the longest, most complex and expensive in our history. But now, Bushmen children – some for the first time in their lives – are drinking water from the boreholes their parents fought so hard to keep. This is a truly incredible feat.

Matsipane, a Bushman elder who has been at the forefront of the campaign, told Survival, 'What you have done for the Bushmen, the way you treat us, is the way the government should treat us. Whatever happens and whatever is to come, Survival always keeps up its strength. This campaign has had a huge effect on our lives.'

After the old borehole was re-opened in September 2011, a new borehole is scheduled to be sunk in another community this February 2012. As ever, Survival will be in close contact with the Bushmen to ensure every person has access to drinking water.

There is no better example that our campaigns really do work.

More Successes

Brazil: Survival film on uncontacted Indians goes viral

At the beginning of 2011, Survival released new film footage showing uncontacted Indians on the Brazil-Peru border in detail never seen before. It was the first-ever aerial footage of an uncontacted community. Narrated by Gillian Anderson, the video went viral, with over 2.5 million views by the end of the year. Thousands of people were inspired to sign Survival's petition to the Peruvian government to protect uncontacted Indians. Weeks later, the Foreign Ministry announced that it would 'establish contact with Brazil's FUNAI [Department of Indian Affairs] to protect these peoples and avoid the invasion of illegal loggers and the depredation of the Amazon.

India: Further blows to Vedanta's notorious Niyamgiri project

Shortly before India's Environment Minister Jairam Ramesh stepped down from office, he revoked the Environmental Clearance permit that Vedanta Resources needs to open its notorious Niyamgiri bauxite mine. In the same month, Vedanta lost an appeal to expand the neighbouring alumina refinery sixfold. Survival demonstrated once again outside the company's AGM in London, urging it to abandon plans to mine in the Niyamgiri Hills. Although Vedanta has promised to challenge this year's decisions, for the time being the Dongria Kondh's land is safe.

Malaysia: Victory for Borneo tribe over oil palm Goliath

Survival revealed that the Malaysian firm Shin Yang was clearing forest and planting oil palm in an area where members of the Penan tribe were due to be resettled to make way for the Murum dam. Neither the government nor Shin Yang had consulted the tribe about the destruction of their forest. Following Survival's news report, the company announced that it had halted work in the region. Planting oil palms in the area would have almost certainly resulted in the utter poverty and destitution of the tribe, who cannot survive without their forest.

Peru: Government vows to protect uncontacted tribes' reserve

In June 2011, Survival reported on a plan by the government to abolish the Murunahua reserve, home to uncontacted Indians, because it did not believe there were uncontacted tribes living there. Following Survival's news report, and a Twitter campaign by our supporters, Peru's Culture Ministry publicly announced that the Murunahua reserve would not be closed, and that it planned to redouble efforts to protect uncontacted tribes. This was a great success for uncontacted tribes in the area – now the challenge is to ensure their land is properly safeguarded against illegal loggers.

Peru: Oil giant ConocoPhillips pulls out of controversial Amazon project

In May 2011, US oil company ConocoPhillips announced its decision to pull out of an area of the northern Peruvian Amazon where oil exploration was posing a huge risk to the survival of two uncontacted tribes living in the region. Survival had written to the company, garnering the support of over fifty other NGOs, urging it to withdraw from the zone before lives of Indians and its own workers were lost. ConocoPhillips's decision is clear proof that persistent campaigning pays off.

Cases

Survival works with tribal peoples around the world, supporting their organizations and projects, and helping them secure their rights, lands and futures.

We focus on the most vulnerable tribal peoples – those who have the most to lose. These are usually those less able to articulate their own views, and the least contacted by, or ‘integrated’ into, wider society, and often face complete destruction from disease and land theft.

In 2011, Survival worked actively on human rights abuses against many tribes around the world, including: the Awá of Brazil, the Ayoreo of Paraguay, the Batwa Pygmies of Rwanda, the Dongria Kondh of India, the Enawene Nawe of Brazil, the Enxet of Paraguay, the Gana and Gwi Bushmen of Botswana, the Guarani of Brazil, the Innu of Canada, the Jarawa of India, the Jumma of Bangladesh, the Nukak of Colombia, the Omo Valley tribes of Ethiopia, the Palawan of the Philippines, the Penan of Malaysia, various tribes of West Papua, the Wichi of Argentina, the Yanomami of Brazil and Venezuela, and the uncontacted tribes of Brazil and Peru.

The following pages contain brief updates for just three of the cases we worked on last year.

Guarani Brazil

Violence intensifies as Guarani fight for ancestral land

'There's no hope of maintaining our lives or culture without our land'

Guarani elder



Much of the land in Mato Grosso do Sul state, in west Brazil, is covered by a blanket of green which stretches into the horizon.

The green is not forest, as the state's name, 'Thick Forest of the South', suggests. It is sugarcane, which is occupying vast areas of land as Brazil's boom in ethanol production for the biofuels market is in full swing.

As the sugarcane advances, it is swallowing up much of the once-forested ancestral land of the Guarani Indians, who are being squeezed onto shrinking plots of land or crammed into overcrowded reserves and makeshift roadside camps. Malnutrition, disease, violence and suicide are rife.

The sugarcane is the latest in a series of pressures pushing the Guarani to these extremes: soya plantations and cattle ranches have had similar effects on the Indians during recent decades.

It is the Brazilian authorities' responsibility to map out and protect Guarani land for their exclusive use, but the land demarcation programme has come to a near standstill.

Guarani attempts to reoccupy their land are frequently greeted with violence, spurred on by the often fierce racism and corruption in the area.

Speaking soon after the murder of a Guarani leader by ranchers' gunmen in November 2011, a Guarani man told Survival researchers, 'We're at great risk. Here in Brazil, we have no justice. We have nowhere left to run.'

Nísio Gomes was killed after having led his community back to its land, now occupied by a ranch. His killing was followed by a climate of fear amongst other Guarani communities, as gunmen brandished a hitlist of prominent leaders. Survival provided support for Guarani to attend a meeting during this time, publicized the atrocities, applied pressure to the Brazilian government and wrote to the UN detailing the abuse.

Also in 2011, another Guarani man was brutally attacked and killed, and yet another was run over and killed by a bus, on a highway next to which his community had been camped for almost a decade. Guarani from one community were forced to run for their lives as truckloads of gunmen set fire to their homes.

Three men were tried for the murder of Brazilian Indian leader Marcos Veron. They were acquitted of homicide, but convicted of kidnapping, torture and criminal conspiracy in relation to his death. Survival supported a group of Guarani to attend the trial in São Paulo.

The Guarani of Laranjeira Nanderu community feared an outbreak of violence after they reoccupied part of their land in May 2011. A few months later, they were served with an eviction order which was eventually cancelled, following pressure from Survival International and other groups.

With Survival's support, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights began an investigation into the violence the Guarani face, and requested information from the Brazilian government about the Guarani situation.

Meanwhile, the sugarcane is bringing increasingly drastic health problems. When Survival researchers visited a Guarani community living next to sugarcane fields, the Indians were quick to voice their desperation. One Guarani health worker said, 'Since the sugarcane has been planted... children, adults, the elderly have been suffering from many diseases.'

Throughout 2011, Survival urged Shell and its Brazilian joint venture, Raizen, to stop buying sugarcane grown on indigenous land, and met with Shell and Raizen representatives.

A group of Guarani wrote to the companies, warning, 'Shell must leave our land... the companies must stop using indigenous land. We want justice, we want our land to be mapped out and protected for us.'

The Indians are facing their difficulties by pushing for their voices to be heard and increasingly lobbying the government to return their lands to them, so that future generations can recover the Guarani way of life.

Survival continues to support the Guarani in this campaign.

Jarawa India

An illegal road used for 'human safaris'

'The journey through tribal reserve was like a safari ride as we were going amidst dense tropical rainforest and looking for wild animals, Jarawa tribals to be specific'

Tourist to the Andamans



The principal threat to the Jarawa's existence comes from encroachment onto their land, which was sparked by the building of a highway (the Andaman Trunk Road) through their forest in the 1970s. The road brings settlers, poachers and loggers into the heart of their land. Survival has campaigned for many years against the road. Although it was ordered to be closed by the India Supreme Court in 2002, the road remains open, transporting hundreds of people daily into the heart of their land, risking the introduction of diseases to which the Jarawa have no immunity.

More recently, Survival has learnt of its use by tourists who travel through the reserve in the hope of 'spotting' members of the tribe. As the quotation above taken from one of these tourists' blog illustrates, such 'tours' can be likened to a 'human safari'. In 2011, Survival focused its attention on these tourists, many of whom treat the Jarawa like animals in a safari park.

Currently, the local government allows tourists to travel along the road, on the condition that they do not stop to make contact with the Jarawa. However, the rules put in place to protect the tribe are routinely broken - tour companies and taxi drivers 'attract' the Jarawa with biscuits and sweets. Not only degrading, these 'human safaris' are also dangerous. Enticed by food thrown from vehicles, a number of Jarawa children have been involved in road accidents, with one losing his hand as a result.

In June 2011, Survival, along with local organization SEARCH, launched a boycott of the road, calling on tourists to stop putting Jarawa lives at risk by using it. Soon after the launch of the boycott the Association of Tour Operators in the Andaman Islands announced its support along with four of the top five Andaman tour companies.

To coincide with World Tourism week in September 2011, leaflets appealing for tourists to boycott the road were distributed at the islands' airport by members of SEARCH and supportive tour operators. News of the boycott and the risks to the Jarawa of the 'human safaris' were featured in the press in all countries where international tourists to the Andaman Islands come from.

Overall, Survival was pleased to report various positive developments during the course of the year: the number of convoys allowed to travel along the road was reduced, and local government announced that it had submitted a proposal for an alternative sea route to central government. However, whilst we recognize that these developments are a step in the right direction, ultimately, the road is still illegal and still threatens the tribe. Survival continues to call for its closure, and for an alternative route to be put in place.

As well as the danger that 'human safaris' present, the Jarawa are also at risk from poaching. In May 2011, a Jarawa man named Alomole was attacked and seriously wounded trying to stop intruders hunting in his tribe's forest. The attackers were believed to be three poachers from a nearby settlement. Jarawa have reported that hunting wild boar has become more difficult in recent years because illegal poaching has reduced the population. Without the animals they rely on for food the Jarawa cannot continue their independent and self-sufficient way of life.

Poachers bring various risks to the tribe – violence, sexual abuse and disease, as well as addictions to alcohol and tobacco which could create a devastating dependency on the outside world. Survival has continued to press the Andaman authorities to crack down on both international and local poaching. Whilst there has been progress against international poachers – many arrests were made in 2011 – the more politically sensitive matter of local poaching has been largely ignored.

Looking forward into 2012, Survival is hopeful that we can bring more pressure on the local government to end the 'human safaris' by closing the Andaman Trunk Road.

Parks & Peoples Worldwide

This land is our life

'First we were dispossessed in the name of kings and emperors, later in the name of state development, and now in the name of conservation.'

Statement from the Indigenous Peoples' Forum



Across the world millions of people – the majority of them tribal – have been evicted from their homes in the name of conservation. In India alone, hundreds of thousands of people have been evicted from parks and over three million live within parks, with the constant threat of being removed.

These 'conservation refugees' suffer from the same devastating effects as tribal peoples who have been evicted from their lands for dams, mines or other 'developments'. The impacts are catastrophic.

'Since we were expelled from our land death is following us. We bury people nearly every day. The village is becoming empty. We are heading towards extinction. Now all the old people have died our culture is dying too.' Pygmy man evicted from Kahuzi-Biega National Park, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Campaigning for a new conservation

Conservation does not have to spell disaster for tribal peoples. There is ample evidence that evicting these potential allies, who have been the guardians of the land for generations, is counterproductive. Working with them is clearly the answer.

Many of the big conservation organizations have good policies about working with indigenous peoples and gaining their consent before embarking on projects on their land. But in practice, tribal people are still being evicted from their lands and seeing their hunting rights restricted in the name of conservation, and they are rarely consulted about projects that affect them.

The message of our campaign is simple: evictions for conservation must stop and conservation must fully involve the peoples whose land is being used. This means gaining their prior consent and working with the community to find ways to help them protect their lands. Our campaign makes these demands of the conservation organizations and ensures that their failures to respect tribal rights are exposed.

The Samburu: evicted for conservation

Two major conservation charities, African Wildlife Foundation and The Nature Conservancy, bought an area called Eland Downs in Kenya with the intention of turning it into a conservation zone with upmarket tourism potential. They made no public condemnation of the evictions of the land's resident population of Samburu and were then taken to court by the community.

'All that the community had done all this time to keep this land healthy and to support everything that lived there has now been reduced to nothing by the very same ones claiming they wish to protect this land.' Samburu elder.

The evictions were brutal: police and paramilitaries descended on the Samburu's homes, burning them to the ground. Women were raped, cattle were driven away and children were beaten. The community was left with absolutely nothing.

The evictions have benefited nobody. Poaching in the area has increased, the Samburu are living in desperate conditions and the reputations of the conservation organizations have been severely dented. All of this could have been prevented if the conservationists had sought the community's consent and worked with them to protect the land. And that is what we will be campaigning for: conservation organizations helping tribal peoples to protect their lands on their terms.

awareness

THE MOVEMENT FOR TRIBAL PEOPLES

Survival was founded in 1969 by a group of individuals concerned about the atrocities being committed against Brazilian Indians. Now, we are the leading international organization for tribal peoples, with the might of thousands of supporters behind us.

The numbers

8.6 million visits to our website

3.7 million views of Survival films

28,112 letters written

106,856 petition signatures gathered online

116,680 fans on Facebook

152,129 supporters receiving our 'enews'

13,877 followers on Twitter

Press

Experience has proven that press coverage is one of the best ways to challenge crimes perpetrated against tribal peoples. By continually placing our press releases in the widest possible media (newspapers/TV/radio/web) Survival exposes violations of tribes' rights. Highlighting rights abuses in the press is a vital tool in helping tribal peoples defend their lives and lands – it is a hugely effective way to catalyze the support of the general public. Year on year, Survival continues to increase its media coverage, ensuring that tribal peoples' issues are given ever wider attention. In 2011, we brought our campaigns to the attention of hundreds of thousands of people worldwide.

Our press releases were regularly picked up in national and international TV, print and radio, some of which are listed below:

Printed and online press

Dutch language: De Telegraaf, De Volkskrant, NRC Handelsblad, Financieel Dagblad, Trouw, De Standaard, De Morgen, Columbus Magazine, ZAM, One World, Knack, Le Vif

English language: Guardian, Observer, Financial Times, BBC news online, Independent, Telegraph, Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, Sun, Metro, Evening Standard, New Scientist, Times, Sunday Times, Reuters, Sky online, ABC (Australia), Herald Sun (Australia), The Australian, Botswana Guardian, Mmegi (Botswana), Botswana Gazette, Sunday Standard (Botswana), India Times, Times of India, The Hindu (India), Daily Nation (Kenya), Mail and Guardian (South Africa), Sunday Times (South Africa), Al Jazeera Blog, France 24, Asia Times Online, All Africa, NYTimes, National Geographic, Huffington Post, Wired, CNN, Bloomberg, Atlantic, Washington Post, Global Post, Salon, Foreign Policy, Slate, Vice Magazine, Seattle Times, Miami Herald, Alternet, Truthout, International Business Times

French language: Le Monde, Libération, La Croix, Le Point, Le Nouvel Observateur, Direct Matin, Métro, 20 Minutes, L'Express, Courrier International, La Libre Belgique (Belgium), Le Vif (Belgium), Le Devoir (Canada), Le Temps (Switzerland), AFP

German language: Spiegel online, ZEIT online, bild.de, ARD online, Süddeutsche Zeitung, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Die Welt, Stern, Frankfurter Rundschau

Italian language: Corriere della Sera, La Repubblica, La Stampa, Il Giornale, La Nazione, Vanity Fair, The National Geographic, La7 TV Channel, TMNews, Ansa, Dire, Misna, Vogue, Marie Claire, Internazionale, Famiglia Cristiana, Turing Junior, Geo, Metro

Portuguese language: Globo G1, Globo Amazonia, BBC Brasil, Folha de São Paulo, Estado de São Paulo, Jornal do Brasil, A Crítica, Yahoo Brasil, UOL, Diário de Notícias, Band, Isto É, Portal de Angola, UOL, Terra Notícias

Spanish language: Mía, The Ecologist, La Vanguardia, El País, Gara, Diario Vasco, La Razón, ABC, Geo, Babylon, Berria, La Voz de Galicia, El Periódico, El Correo, ADN, 20 Minutos, El Mundo, Quo, Pronto, Magazine, Mujer Hoy, Cádiz, Le Monde Diplomatique, Lecturas, Integral, Yo Dona, Muy Interesante (Argentina), Clarín (Argentina), Sol de Pando (Bolivia), La Tercera (Chile), El Tiempo (Colombia), El Colombiano (Colombia), El Espacio (Colombia), Diario 7 (Ecuador), El Popular (Ecuador), El Regio (México), ABC Color (Paraguay), La República (Perú), El Comercio (Perú), Tal Cual (Venezuela),

Radio

English language: BBC Radio 4, BBC Radio 5 Live, BBC World Service, Radio Netherlands, Botswana Radio, Vatican Radio, Public Radio International, Voice of America, NPR

French language: RTL, Europe 1, France Inter, France Info, France Culture, RFI, Le Mouvement

German language: Deutschlandradio, Bayrischer Rundfunk

Italian language: Radio RAI1, RAI2, RAI3, Radio Montecarlo, Radio Radicale, EcoRadio, Afriradio

Portuguese language: Globo Radio, Radio Vaticana, RFI International

Spanish language: RNE, Radio 5, Radio 3, Cadena Ser, Onda Cero, Onda Madrid, Com Radio, Cadena COPE, Es Radio, Radio Euskadi, Punto Radio, BBC Servicio Latinoamericano RCN (Colombia), Radio La Voz (Argentina), Radio Ñanduti (Paraguay)

TV

Dutch language: NOS, NOS op 3, RTL Boulevard

English language: BBC Weekend Breakfast, BBC World Television, Channel 5, Channel 4

French language: TF1, Canal Plus, BFM, TV5 Monde, LCI

German language: Deutsche Welle, Pro Sieben

Spanish language: TVE1, TVE2, Canal 24 horas, TVE, Telecinco, Telemadrid, Cuatro, La Sexta, Efe TV, C5N (Argentina), El Tiempo (Colombia),

Education

One of the fundamental aspects of the movement, is to change racist attitudes towards, and false beliefs about, tribal peoples. Our vision is to foster an understanding of, and respect for, tribal peoples and the choices they make about their futures. These are just some examples of the work we undertook in 2011 to educate people of all ages:

Survival took part in a visiting lecture series at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA), giving a talk entitled *Popularizing the Fight for Indigenous Rights*, taking the Dongria Kondh as a case study.

In Berlin, we participated in a panel on human rights and tourism at the world's largest travel fair.

Survival Spain ran 30 educational workshops and six exhibitions at universities, schools, cultural centres and city halls.

Survival France launched an educational website 'In a Papuan's skin' which sent bimonthly newsletters to children interested in learning about the life of tribal people.

The Technical Museum in Vienna, with help from Survival, included stories about threatened tribal peoples such as the Jarawa and Ayoreo in their permanent exhibition *medien.welten*.

'Mine', Survival's film about the Dongria Kondh, was screened at the Apparatjik art event in Frankfurt.

Ten schools hosted "*Noi il mondo*", a workshop designed by the Italian education team, to be performed in front of hundreds of children.

Survival Italy gave a talk at a meeting organized by the University of Milan and the Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, about the international law for indigenous rights.

Teacher Katy Perrett of Bedwyn Primary School in England taught her class through a creative curriculum using the topic 'Astonishing Amazonia'. As part of the children's learning they studied rainforest tribes.

We organized a fundraising and awareness raising film event in May 2011 with a film, a documentary and a debate on the Guarani at Kriterion cinema in Amsterdam.

Survival France held a monthly cinema screening at which hundreds of supporters learned about tribal peoples through the medium of film. A travelling exhibition was shown in six different towns across the country.

Our 'Uncontacted' series and 'Mine' were shown at the Festival de Cine Urgente in Valparaíso, Chile. 'Mine' was shown at the Muestra Internacional de Cine y Derechos Humanos that took place in Mexico in November 2011.

Our film department made two 30 second Public Service Announcements which were widely broadcast on television stations in Germany, Austria and the USA.

Survival collaborated with the Europalia international arts festival in Belgium for their Brazilian Indians exhibition, and their production of a special volume of Le Vif magazine, focused on Amazon Indians.

Survival distributed a newly published book by its director, Stephen Corry, entitled *Tribal peoples for tomorrow's world* aimed at high school and university students.

José Carlos Meirelles from FUNAI was invited to Madrid by Casa América to give a talk on uncontacted Indians. Survival's videos "Uncontacted", "Stranger in the Forest" and "Living in a Bubble?" were shown.

Fundraising

Survival does not accept money from any national government. Our supporters finance everything we do and give Survival its powerful and independent voice. Here are some of the ways in which our supporters have helped to raise money:

Some sporting feats

To mark her 50th birthday, Denise Pugh selected four charities to fundraise for, including Survival. Her challenge - to complete 50 marathons aged 50. Events included The Three Peaks Challenge, The Toad Challenge and The Beachy Head Marathon.

Allan Briddock completed the Abu Dhabi triathlon - a 1500m swim, 100k cycle and 10k run (in 40

degree heat!) - for Survival.

Dominic Brown ran the London Marathon 2011 for Survival and the Free West Papua Campaign. He completed the 26 miles in a Papuan headdress! 'I've seen with my own eyes the oppressive conditions the West Papuans are forced to live under, and Survival is one of the few organizations raising the issue on the international arena and giving these people a voice.'

Survival supporter Giles Dawney took part in a series of challenges such as the London Marathon and the Blenheim Triathlon during 2011, raising a fantastic £1,700.

A hundred French students organized a football game in their school to raise funds for Survival.

Pascal Nobécourt held a soirée of dancing for his friends in aid of Survival.

Lorenzo Maria Martini started a cycling trip from Japan to Melanesia in aid of Survival. During the next two years he will cover 22,000km and pass through 11 countries!

Other ways supporters helped...

Introduced to the plight of Amazonian Indians in their Year 6 classwork, students at Brentry Primary School in North Bristol held a 'Survival Sale' to raise money for Survival. They made cakes and pizzas, and brought in old toys and games that they didn't want. One child even brought in his bike to sell! They raised £300.

Sheila Bolancel, from Barcelona, organized a dance and music festival to benefit Survival. She raised 775 euros through ticket sales.

A group of travelers from Barcelona who went to Ethiopia in 2009 organized a photo exhibit with images from the Omo Valley to raise funds for our campaign. At the moment of writing they had raised around 1,000 euros from the sale of photographs.

St. Nicholas School in Brazil raised more than £700 for the charity during their monthly 'Make a Difference Day'. They also organized a school assembly talk about tribal peoples and Survival films were screened during tutor time.

Inspired by their teacher's lesson on Survival's work, Bedwyn Primary School's Year 4 class organized a walk around their school field and raised £976 in sponsorship.

The organizers of Earthsong Ireland 2011 held an auction and raffle for Survival and raised €4,666.

Actor, writer and broadcaster Michael Palin talked about his travels to Orissa, India, and his visit to the Dongria Kondh tribe. All proceeds from the event, held at the Soho Hotel (London), were donated to Survival.

Survival volunteers raised more than £2,000 for the charity by working at summer music festivals across the UK.

Survival was chosen as an Art London 2011 charity. To coincide Ghislain Pascal, Director of The Little

Black Gallery and long time supporter of Survival International, curated an exhibition of photographs which were sold in aid of Survival. Survival ambassadors Gillian Anderson and Pippa Small hosted the evening. The event raised a staggering £18,000.

The School of Movement Medicine's 2011 Summer Long Dance raised more than £6,000 for Survival. Director Ya'Acov Darling Khan also donated proceeds from his workshop 'For All Our Relations'.

A group of volunteers organized a stand at the Market of Continents in a museum in Berlin, raising money for Survival and running a programme for children.

Despite the economic downturn, our catalogue proved yet another success with a 10% rise on last year's sales. This year's range featured exclusive t-shirt designs by renowned Aboriginal artist Jimmy Pike and fashion designer Savannah Miller; new ranges of beautiful greeting cards by Survival Ambassador artist Kurt Jackson, artist Richard Long, and photographer Joey L; as well as our stunning range of Christmas cards, including exclusive designs by Survival ambassador and legendary illustrator Quentin Blake and photographer Livia Monami. We are most grateful to all the photographers and artists who so generously donated their work free of charge.

Action

In 2011, Survival organized many activities, including: mass letter-writing campaigns, vigils at embassies, putting cases to the United Nations, informing tribes of their legal rights and organizing headline-grabbing stunts. Here are just some examples:

Together with Amazon Indians, Survival held a demonstration outside the Brazilian state development bank's London office, against the construction of destructive dams in the Amazon. We also participated in the worldwide action day against the Belo Monte dam, by holding demonstrations in London and Berlin, and delivering letters to Brazilian embassies in Berlin, London, Paris and Madrid.

To highlight the danger that its continued use poses to the Jarawa tribe, we launched a boycott of the Andaman Trunk Road. Coinciding with World Tourism Week in September 2011, Survival worked together with local organization Search, to distribute our leaflets to tourists arriving in the Andaman Islands, calling on them to boycott the road.

For World Water Day, Survival handed in our 'Stop Gibe III' petition to the Ethiopian embassy in Berlin.

Directors and shareholders of Vedanta Resources faced Survival protestors at their annual general meeting, where we questioned the board on the company's appalling human rights record.

We provided information and updates to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights regarding violence against Guarani Indians and to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples about isolated and uncontacted tribes.

Following the murder of Guarani leader, Nísio Gomes, Survival provided funds for tribe members to attend a meeting to discuss their rights and what action to take.

Survival attended the annual general meeting of Repsol, in order to draw attention to the activities the company is undertaking in uncontacted tribal territory in Peru.

We hosted a meeting with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to discuss uncontacted tribes and the impact of extractive industries on indigenous and tribal peoples.

Survival hosted tribal visitors from Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, New Caledonia, Peru, and West Papua.

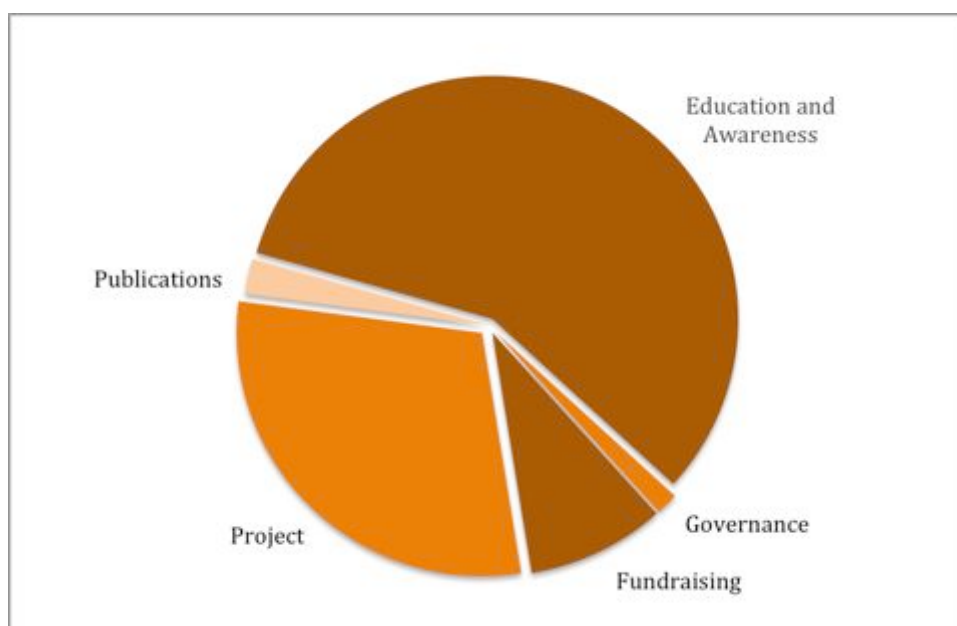
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2011

	2011 £	2010 £
INCOMING RESOURCES		
Donations & General Fundraising	1,049,475	950,911
Legacies	65,003	38,775
Investment & Other Income	58,382	50,094
	1,172,860	1,039,780
RESOURCES EXPENDED		
Project, Publication and Education	996,240	970,874
Fundraising and Publicity	101,486	132,562
Governance	16,517	13,708
	1,114,243	1,117,144
Net Incoming Resources	58,617	(77,364)
Investments and Exchange	169,836	30,380
NET MOVEMENTS IN FUNDS	228,453	(46,984)

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

	2011 £	2010 £
ASSETS		
Tangible Fixed Assets	855,757	872,277
Investments	2,026,193	1,911,239
Current Assets	708,945	587,506
	3,590,895	3,371,022
LIABILITIES		
Amounts falling due within one year	151,304	159,884
NET ASSETS	3,439,591	3,211,138
General Funds	2,573,274	2,323,556
Designated Funds	855,757	872,277
Restricted Funds	10,560	15,305
TOTAL FUNDS	3,439,591	3,211,138

CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE 2011



TRUSTEES' STATEMENT

These summarized accounts are extracted from the full unqualified audited group accounts approved by the trustees on 8 May 2012 and subsequently submitted to the Charity Commission and to Companies House. They may not contain sufficient information to allow a full understanding of the financial affairs of the charity. For further information regarding the full accounts, the auditors' report on those accounts and the Trustees' Annual Report should be consulted; copies of these can be obtained from 6 Charterhouse Buildings, London, EC1M 7ET. Signed on behalf of the trustees. M. Davis, Treasurer, 8 May 2012

AUDITORS' STATEMENT TO THE TRUSTEES OF SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL CHARITABLE TRUST

We have examined the summarized financial statements set out above.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES AND AUDITORS

You are responsible as trustees for the preparation of the summarized financial statements. We have agreed to report to you our opinion on the summarized statement's consistency with the full financial statements, on which we reported to you in May 2012.

BASIS OF OPINION

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to ascertain whether the summarized financial statements are consistent with the full financial statements from which they have been prepared.

OPINION

In our opinion the summarized financial statements are consistent with the full financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011.

Saffery Champness, Statutory Auditors

Survival International Charitable Trust (Reg. 267444)