

Survival



The global movement for
tribal peoples' rights

Survival International Annual Report 2012

**Thank you for
the good work
you are doing**

Guarani Brazil

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

2013

This report covers Survival's work in the year up to the beginning of 2013

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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, BIOFUELS OR CONSERVATION PROJECTS. 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.

Reports

New Awá action launched

Survival has a long history of fighting for the Awá tribe's land rights: our decades-long campaign has been fundamental in pushing for the Awá's rights to be respected. Today their lands are demarcated, but their boundaries are often ignored, and the forest is disappearing faster than any in any other indigenous area in Brazil.

One of just two remaining nomadic hunter-gatherer tribes in the Brazilian Amazon, the Awá depend completely on the forest for their food, shelter and well-being. There are around three hundred and fifty contacted Awá and an estimated one hundred more who choose to remain uncontacted, on the move in the forest. All are at risk from a vast army of loggers, ranchers and settlers who are illegally invading their land.

In 2012, we were forced to take action – the Awá had warned that it was increasingly difficult to find game in the forest as the loggers were pushing ever closer towards the communities.

Pire'i Ma'a, an Awá man, told Survival, 'The loggers are destroying all the land... This is Indian land... I am angry, very angry with the loggers, extremely angry. There is no game for me to hunt, and my children are hungry.'

Several Brazilian experts had spoken of a 'situation of genocide' occurring in Brazil's Amazon, and the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) warned that the tribe faced extinction.

We created a multimedia webpage in seven languages for a new campaign action, which invited supporters to send an email to the Brazilian Minister of Justice urging him to take action to remove invaders from Awá land. The centerpiece of the page was a film introducing people to Earth's most threatened tribe, followed by a message from Colin Firth, urging people to take action. When the campaign launched on 25 April, a flood of media attention propelled the Awá to center stage. All of Brazil's main media outlets covered the story, and over six hundred articles were published worldwide.

Just three days later, ten thousand emails had been sent, which was a record for this type of campaign. The number of emails continued to grow, and had reached over forty five thousand by the end of the year.

We launched an ad directing people to take action on the Awá webpage, and had it placed free of charge in several newspapers and magazines internationally.

As well as targeting the public, we sent letters directly to the President, the Ministry of Justice, FUNAI, the Maranhão state government, Brazilian Ambassadors in various countries and other relevant government officials. Survival researchers also held meetings with FUNAI officials.

One Awá man reacted by saying, 'Very good, non-Indians, what you're doing is really important, and really good! Help us as fast as you can.'

Sources in the Ministry of Justice and FUNAI told us that our actions had a huge impact within the Ministry, and generated a series of discussions and plans regarding the Awá case. FUNAI's new President announced she would make the Awá case a priority. On a visit to Maranhão state, she spoke about how FUNAI plans to stop invasions of indigenous territories in Maranhão state, especially those of the Awá. We are confident that these developments are a result of our campaign.

Throughout the year, Survival kept up communication with the Awá, putting out several press releases every month with news about their situation, and messages from community members. This is a crucial part of our aim to raise awareness about the tribe's plight and allow them to speak out on the international stage, and to encourage thousands of people to join us in pressuring the Brazilian government to protect the tribe's land and save them from extinction.

By the end of 2012, FUNAI was preparing for an operation to remove invaders from Awá territory in 2013, and had begun to construct its first base camp from which the operation would take place. This was a direct result of our campaign.



Yanomami celebrate with Survival

The Yanomami are the largest relatively isolated tribe in South America. They live in the Amazon rainforests and mountains of northern Brazil and southern Venezuela. Although their land in Brazil was demarcated in 1992, they are still suffering due to continued illegal goldmining on their land.

The threat from mining was constant throughout 2012. In March, Davi Kopenawa, the Yanomami shaman, and charismatic president of Yanomami organization Hutukara, travelled to Geneva for its International Film Festival and Forum on Human Rights where he spoke against the draft mining bill, which, if approved, will open up indigenous territories for large-scale mining. He warned the UN that the mining 'will not bring any benefit to the Indians', and that it would instead lead to 'land devastation, river pollution, and even more diseases.' Survival and other NGOs helped organize Davi's trip to Switzerland.

News emerged in July that a year-long police investigation into criminal activities in the territory of Brazil's Yanomami tribe had led to the arrest of twenty-six goldminers. Survival has long called for Brazil to take action against illegal gold mining.

In September, Survival publicized a declaration from the Horonami Yanomami organization in Venezuela which called on the government to take rapid action against illegal miners.

But despite the difficulties faced, the Yanomami still found cause for celebration...

A Survival researcher was invited to join the festivities...

In October, I was invited by the Yanomami to join them in fêting the twenty year anniversary of the recognition of their territory by the Brazilian state.

To mark this milestone, Hutukara held an assembly in the community of Watoriki (Windy Mountain). I attended the celebrations on behalf of Survival, in recognition of the organization's key role in the decades-long campaign to create the Yanomami territory, remove miners from their land, and protect it from future invasions and threats.

Seeing seven hundred Yanomami men, women and children from all corners of the vast territory was an extraordinarily powerful moment. A meeting of so many tribespeople would have been inconceivable when I first visited them twenty-two years ago.

Times were bleak then: the Yanomami were suffering from the massive, illegal invasion of their rainforest home by forty thousand goldminers. Young and old alike were dying from malaria and other introduced diseases. Some had been killed in violent attacks by armed miners. Many denounced and lamented the destruction of their forest and its animals, and the pollution of the rivers and fish by the miners' dredges and equipment.

Davi opened the meeting by reminding his tribe of that time, and of the long fight for land rights in which he played a leading part: 'I dreamed a lot and I fought for 25 years – it was very difficult, but others helped me. It was a good victory for the Yanomami people. If I hadn't fought, I wouldn't be here.'

One of the key issues debated by the Yanomami was the draft law. Yanomami from Venezuela brought graphic photos of the impact of gold mining, which has polluted the rivers with mercury and introduced diseases, including malaria. Davi urged his people to denounce mining, and reminded them that:

'Survival International cares for the forest and protects it, even though it's far away.'

Despite the many challenges that lie ahead, watching groups of children playing football in the open centre of the yano (large communal house), the women singing every morning to open the day's meetings, and nightfall when people slumbered in their hammocks by dancing fires, the shamans singing and curing, I felt a quiet sense of happiness that the Yanomami can continue to live in their forest home.

Davi summed up the week declaring, 'We are very happy with the meeting. We want improvements in our land but we want peace beforehand.'

On the last day guests and hosts celebrated together, painted with rich red urucum and black annatto dye, and brightly decorated with feathered armbands, earrings and headdresses.

Survival supporters who participated for over thirty five years in our vigils, demonstrations, and letter writing campaigns can draw satisfaction and a sense of hope from the knowledge that the Yanomami are still surviving on their land and living from the forest.



Bushmen set to return to Court

Since the arrests, the lives of the Bushmen have changed significantly. The government has sent in armed forces to intimidate us, making our lives very difficult.

*Let the government let me stay in the CKGR!
The government knows that's right!*

For the Bushmen of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR) in Botswana, 2012 looked set to be a promising year. For the first time in a decade they started the year with unfettered access to life-giving water on their land – free to drink, wash and provide water for their few goats.

Ten years earlier, during the long battle the government waged against the tribe to force them out of the reserve, their only well had been cruelly capped shut when they were finally evicted from their desert home. Despite winning a landmark court case to return to their land in 2006, it was five thirsty years before the Bushmen's right to access the water on their land was acknowledged by the courts.

Unfortunately, the situation in the CKGR took a drastic turn for the worse as the year progressed. It is now quite clear that the government does not accept the loss of the court case in 2006 and still envisages a CKGR free of Bushmen. To this end it has interpreted the ruling in a draconian manner, as a tactic to make the residents' lives so difficult that they eventually leave.

The crackdown is taking place on two levels:

Access

[Having to apply for a permit] makes me feel homeless. I want to be at my own home and not have to depend on someone else's permission to be there.

In the 2006 'Sesana case' the court acknowledged the Bushmen's right to live on their ancestral land, and that they should not have to apply for permits to enter the CKGR.

But the government only allows tribespeople who were directly involved in the Sesana case to enter the CKGR freely, all others have to apply for a one-month permit to 'visit' relatives who were Sesana applicants.

As a result of this rule, Bushmen families have been split up, with some members being able to reside freely in the reserve, and others requiring a permit. Many former inhabitants simply cannot return, as they lack the means to make the long journey to and from the gates to renew their permit each month.

The Bushmen's concern is that, as older Sesana applicants die off, they will have no relatives left to visit and so be denied further permits. They think this is how the Government intends to ensure that, in the long term, the reserve will be free of Bushmen.

Since the latter part of 2012, Survival has been liaising with lawyers and providing logistical and other support for another court case to ensure that those who have the legal right to enter and leave the Reserve without a permit are finally able to do so.

Hunting

We depend on the natural resources of the CKGR for our food. How are we expected to survive if we cannot hunt?

Largely hunter-gatherers, the Bushmen rely on game to feed themselves and their families. They have the right to apply for a hunting license, but the government has made it impossible by refusing to issue a single permit.

In May, we publicized Bushmen reports that a large group of police officers from the much-feared Special Support Group (SSG) had set up camp within the CKGR, and made arrests after finding hunted meat in the communities. The presence of the SSG is extremely worrying, and undoubtedly an attempt by the government to intimidate the Bushmen and undermine the human rights they battled to save. By the end of 2012, there were three different SSG camps in the reserve, and we were receiving frequent reports of arrests, beatings, and further harassment.

Prompted by the sharp increase in abuse, we once again mounted a press campaign in Botswana, and the threat of another tourism and diamonds boycott looms large on the horizon. Our director had several articles published in Botswana newspapers, and we wrote to the UN Special Rapporteur for Indigenous Peoples to highlight our concern at this turn of events.



Other cases

Parks and Peoples Worldwide

'The Forest Department says the Soliga should be relocated [because of the tiger reserve]. They want to remove us, we won't go! Let them poison us. We live here and we will die here.' Soliga man, India

Since the dawn of the conservation movement, the creation of protected areas has resulted in the (often violent) eviction of thousands of tribal peoples. It almost always leads to death, poverty and despair, and has been the cause of some peoples' extinction. Thankfully, there is growing recognition that tribal peoples should be at the heart of efforts to protect the biodiverse habitats found in their territories. Survival's campaign aims to expose violations of tribal rights by conservation projects and to advocate for both an end to evictions and the promotion of projects led by local communities, based on their needs and choices.

In 2012, we continued to focus on the case of the Samburu community thrown off their land in 2010 to make way for a project funded by The Nature Conservancy and the African Wildlife Foundation. We travelled to Kenya to give legal advice on their court case against the conservationists. In India, tribal peoples are seriously threatened by evictions from parks, especially tiger reserves. During two field visits, we gathered material both for cases where land rights have been eroded and where communities are fighting successfully to be involved in the protection of the forest (and to continue subsisting from that forest). The focus of our Parks and Peoples project for the latter half of 2012 was to investigate evictions and violations of tribal rights by conservation organizations in the Congo Basin.



Omo Valley Tribes Ethiopia

'I went to my grain stores to get the grain and it was gone. My grain stores had been thrown away (by bulldozers). When I went I just cried. Our grain stores were gone. We don't know what to do. Maybe we will die.'

Mursi woman.

There are eight different tribes that call the Lower Omo River in southwest Ethiopia home. Over centuries, they have developed complex ecological practices that are intricately adapted to the region's climate. In 2006, work started on the Gibe III dam, which will block the Omo River – the vital lifeline on which they depend for survival. The dam will provide water to irrigate vast plantations leased out to foreign companies by the Ethiopian government. A spree of land grabbing has followed construction of the dam, jeopardizing the food security and livelihoods of two hundred thousand self-sufficient tribespeople.

In 2012, Survival uncovered shocking new evidence of human rights abuses as the authorities sought to remove tribespeople from their land. The evictions were brutal, with reports of beatings, rapes and arrests commonplace. Three Bodi men were allegedly beaten to death in jail. Suri, Bodi and Mursi tribespeople described how the government was destroying their crops in a bid to force them to leave their land against their will. According to one Suri man, 'the government went with soldiers and for two weeks tried to prevent the Suri from planting crops. This was to force the people to be hungry and accept moving into the resettlement site. In one village [...] three houses were burned down, with grain stores inside.'

Human rights organizations were infuriated when the World Bank approved funding of power lines linked to the dam. The decision violates World Bank guidelines on safeguarding indigenous peoples' rights and involuntary resettlement.

In April, Survival made a submission to the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights regarding the situation of the Omo Valley tribes. The complaint was accepted and is currently being examined.

Dongria Kondh India

Mining only makes profit for the rich. We will become beggars if the company destroys our mountain and our forest so that they can make money.

Dongria Kondh

Survival's campaign against Vedanta Resources' planned mine in the Niyamgiri Hills of eastern India continued in 2012. Vedanta wants to mine bauxite from the top of the Dongria Kondh's sacred mountain, which would take away their livelihood and destroy their most important religious site. Throughout 2012, we kept up international pressure against the project, while it was being debated in the Supreme Court.

Survival continued to write to the Prime Minister and relevant Ministries in the Indian government to ensure that their support for the Dongria, and for the vital Forest Rights Act which should protect them, remains strong. Our questions at the company's AGM deeply ruffled the Executive Chairman, Anil Agarwal.

Both the Dongria's case and the successful complaint that we filed against Vedanta under the OECD guidelines have inspired other communities, activists and NGOs. Various organizations campaigning against rogue companies have sought our advice, based on our experience of the OECD process.

As well as our campaign to get the Dongria's voice heard nationally and internationally, we helped fund a medical camp in a Dongria village close to the proposed mine site.



Ayoreo Paraguay

Please do not touch the forest, because it gives us life. Please stop the bulldozers.

The Ayoreo live in the Chaco, a vast expanse of dense, scrubby forest. Many of the Ayoreo have been contacted in the last few decades, but there are still uncontacted members of the tribe. Their territory has been carved into lots and bought by land speculators and ranchers; the forest is being rapidly, and illegally, cleared. In 2012, Survival continued vigorously to oppose all ranching and logging on Ayoreo land, writing to the offending companies and the Paraguayan government, and publicizing instances of illegal deforestation.

We exposed satellite photos of a newly-constructed reservoir which revealed the intention of ranching company Carlos Casado S.A. to clear nearby forest. Part-owned by one of Spain's richest men, Jacinto Rey González, Carlos Casado S.A. was caught red-handed by Paraguayan forestry officials illegally bulldozing forest, constructing buildings and putting up fencing in an area of the Chaco where uncontacted members of the Ayoreo are known to live. After Survival publicized the infraction, machinery was removed from the forest and its owner fined.

There you Go! Worldwide

‘[The cartoon] is like what happened here when the company came to destroy our forest. They said it was progress, the government said it was development and we shouldn’t stop it. But all they did was destroy our forest and then they left. It wasn’t progress for us.’ John, Penan, Malaysia

In 2012, a project was launched to turn the beautiful illustrations in Oren Ginzburg’s satirical cartoon ‘There you go!’ into an animated film. Originally launched by Survival in 2006 as a booklet designed to be read in just two minutes, ‘There you go!’ is the story of two development officials who want to ‘bring sustainable development’ to an imaginary forest-dwelling tribe. It offers a radical new approach to looking at ‘development’ and the harmful impact it can have on indigenous peoples. Tribal peoples around the world have praised the cartoon, acknowledging how accurately it reflects their experiences of ‘development’.

We began to adapt the cartoon into a short animation, bringing to life its briefcase-wielding officials. We hope to launch the film in 2013, sharing its important message with a wider audience.



Guarani Brazil

‘We have already been through various decades of misery... any moment we could be evicted from our ancestral territory we are now occupying. We are sad and horrified to receive this [eviction notice].’

Laranjeira Nãnderu community statement

The territory of the Guarani Indians of Mato Grosso do Sul state has been devastated by ranchers and plantations; nearly all of their land has been stolen. Many Guarani communities live in makeshift camps on the sides of main roads, in overcrowded reserves, squashed between the vast ranches that have swallowed up their land. Many live with the constant fear of eviction from their miserable plots, or violent reprisals from landowners when they dare to take back small parcels of their ancestral land.

Sadly, 2012 saw no reduction in violence. In January, Guaviry community was attacked by gunmen, just months after its leader Nísio Gomes had been brutally assassinated. August saw fifty gunmen launching an attack on Arroio Korá community, kidnapping the leader who had led his people on a march back to their ancestral land. When Pyelito Kuê community occupied a small area of its former territory, the Indians were immediately surrounded by ranchers’ gunmen and trapped on this patch of land between a river and a soya plantation. Driven to despair, and unable to face leaving the land of their ancestors again, they declared that they would rather die than leave their ancestral land. Towards the end of the year, Guarani of Jata Yvary community complained that US food company Bunge was contributing to the pollution of their streams, and disease among their people. The Guarani of Ypo’i community, who were held prisoners for months after they returned to their land, reported that a local rancher had deliberately poisoned their well.

Despite these appalling conditions, 2012 was also a year in which some Guarani had cause for celebration. In February, six men were brought to trial for the murder in 2009 of two Guarani men. It is rare for Guarani murder cases to reach court, and the public prosecutor described the case as an ‘important milestone’. Ranchers and politicians were also investigated for the murder of Nísio Gomes, following pressure from the Guarani, Survival and others. The Guarani of Guyra Roká community were pleased when a biofuels company set up by Shell scrapped plans to source sugar cane from their land, following a vociferous campaign by the Guarani and Survival. Just weeks later, the same community was informed that a public prosecutor had filed a lawsuit asking the government to pay them compensation for the many years they have been deprived of their land.

Successes

Bushmen, Botswana

On 22 March, Bushmen of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve celebrated World Water Day thanks to the 2011 court case victory allowing them to drill boreholes on their land, which they achieved with Survival's support. Bushmen continue to benefit from access to water within the reserve, and look forward to more wells being dug in 2013.

Guarani, Brazil

Survival and Guarani Indians persuaded a biofuels company set up by Shell in Brazil to scrap controversial plans to source sugar cane from land stolen from the tribe. The company, Raizen, was established in 2010 as a joint venture of Shell and Brazilian ethanol giant Cosan to produce the biofuel ethanol from sugar cane. Raizen has agreed to stop buying sugar cane from Guarani land declared as indigenous by the Ministry of Justice. Sustained campaigning by Survival and pressure from Brazil's public ministry kick-started the negotiations between Raizen and FUNAI, Brazil's Indian affairs department.

Guarani, Brazil

Survival successfully lobbied judges in Brazil to suspend an eviction order which threatened to force Guarani Indians to leave their land and face appalling living conditions on the side of a road or in an overcrowded reserve. The one hundred and seventy Guarani of Laranjeira Nãnderu community can now remain on the small patch of their land that they 'reoccupied' until further

land studies are carried out. One Guarani elder of the community told Survival, 'We're two hundred percent better off here in the forest.'

Guarani, Brazil

Following sustained pressure and publicity by the Guarani and Survival, several men have been brought to trial for Guarani murders, in a context in which gunmen often enjoy impunity. The suspects were investigated for the murder of two Guarani teachers from Ypo'i community, and of Guarani leader Nísio Gomes, of Guaviry. At least twenty-four men have been investigated so far for these two separate attacks. Ranchers and politicians are among those facing prosecution.

Omo Valley Tribes, Ethiopia

Survival revealed photographic evidence proving that Ethiopia's controversial plantations scheme is killing the Lower Omo River, a lifeline for one hundred thousand tribal people. The government had revealed virtually nothing about the plantations program, but an official map obtained by Survival showed the enormous scope of the project. It is no longer possible for Ethiopia to deny the impact that its scheme will have on the tribes of the Lower Omo.

Dongria Kondh, India

Controversial British mining company Vedanta Resources declared it would temporarily close its bauxite refinery in the state of Orissa. The news was a major breakthrough for the tribe. When Survival started the campaign for the Dongria Kondh, we were repeatedly told it was a

hopeless case and the mine would be built. It hasn't been. This is a fantastic vindication of the tribal people's determination to keep the lands which are rightfully theirs, and the power of public pressure.

Jarawa, India

At the beginning of 2012, Survival worked with British newspaper, The Observer, to reveal evidence of police involvement in 'human safaris' on the Andaman Islands. The story was front-page news across India, forcing the Home Minister and the Minister for Tribal Affairs to get involved. An investigation into the 'human safaris' was called for, and the Tribal Affairs Minister promised to take action. In July, India's Supreme Court supported the implementation of a buffer zone, which prohibits the building of any tourist resort within a five-kilometer radius of the Jarawa reserve.

Jarawa, India

In February 2012 Survival wrote to the UN Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) regarding the exploitation of the Jarawa tribe on India's Andaman Islands. Six months later, CERD followed up our request, and wrote to the Indian government expressing their concern about 'human safaris' and calling for the Andaman Trunk Road which cuts through Jarawa land to be closed.

Jarawa, India

In October, the local Andaman Islands government started surveying work for an

alternative route to the north of the island by boat, which would supplement the Andaman Trunk Road. This would drastically reduce the number of vehicles traveling along the road each day. Local government has also elaborated a plan for tourists to take the sea route, which would put an end to the human safaris by 2015. A source revealed that these steps were taken as a result of the international campaign for the road to be closed. Whilst this is a positive development, Survival is still pushing for the human safaris to end immediately.

Proud not primitive, India

2012 saw the beginning of Survival's 'Proud not primitive' campaign, which aims to change attitudes towards tribal people (Adivasis) in India and foster respect for their ways of life amongst non-tribal Indians. Survival outlined the new campaign, and the danger of the outmoded notion that tribal peoples are 'primitive' and need to join the 'mainstream', at a high-level meeting with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in New Delhi, where we also raised concerns about the situation of the Jarawa in the Andaman Islands, and the threat of mining to the Dongria Kondh. A number of articles have appeared in prominent Indian media outlets highlighting the danger of mainstreaming – a result of the start of the campaign.

Ayoreo, Paraguay

Survival exposed Spanish company Grupo San Jose's involvement in the destruction of Ayoreo territory in an area known to be inhabited by uncontacted tribes. Many Survival supporters wrote to the company in Spain to express their concern for the Ayoreo. Grupo San José owns the ranching company Carlos Casado S.A.,

which had been clearing Ayoreo land. After Survival publicized Carlos Casado S.A.'s illegal construction work, machinery was removed from the area and the company which provided it received a fine in court.

Uncontacted tribes, Peru

Controversial plans to build a road through Peru's Amazon were dealt a severe blow after authorities confirmed that uncontacted tribes do live along the proposed route. After sustained campaigning by Survival, the road was rejected by three key ministries, which labeled the project 'unviable and unconstitutional'.

Uncontacted tribes, Peru

Survival revealed the presence of uncontacted Mashco-Piro Indians close to Manu National Park. After Survival published photographs and wrote to the Peruvian authorities a new law was put in place to prevent tourists' boats from stopping in the area, prohibit them from taking photos, and ensure that local guides are trained in case of contact. Local NGO FENAMAD received funding to build a guard post as a result of the publicity.

Uncontacted tribes, Peru

Survival launched a leafleting campaign targeting tourists to Machu Picchu. The leaflets highlighted the plight of uncontacted Indians in the 'Sacred Valley' of the Urubamba River, and asked tourists to write to the government urging it to halt expansion of the Camisea gas project. Peru's largest energy project lies deep in the Nahua-Nanti reserve, and threatens the lives of uncontacted and isolated tribes living nearby.

OECD, Worldwide

Survival's complaint to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development about the mining company Vedanta Resources's treatment of the Dongria Kondh has been widely acclaimed. It is increasingly regarded as a textbook example of the use of the OECD complaints mechanism to defend human rights.

Portuguese website, Worldwide

Survival's Portuguese website was launched in April, allowing us drastically to increase our outreach to Brazil and other Portuguese-speaking countries. It is attracting an ever increasing number of visits, with forty thousand unique visitors registered by the end of the year. We also have a Portuguese Facebook page and Twitter account, enabling us to foster a growing relationship with Lusophone supporters and media. As a result we saw a huge increase in Portuguese language media coverage, with articles published in all of Brazil's main outlets.

Stamp it out, Worldwide

Survival's Stamp It Out campaign aims to challenge racist descriptions, however unwitting, of tribal peoples in the media. In a landmark judgement, Australia's press regulator ACMA upheld Survival's formal complaint regarding Channel 7's report on the Suruwaha of Brazil, ruling that the program broke ACMA's racism clause and contained inaccuracies. When a major BBC television series labelled the Ayoreo tribe's way of life as backward, and compared them to the 'very first humans on earth', Survival publicized the tribe's reaction, and wrote to the BBC challenging its description of the tribe, which directly contravenes its own guidelines for filming with tribal peoples.

Education and awareness

Survival provides material about tribal peoples to the wider public via publications and our website. We promote 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.

Making the international community aware of the oppression of tribal peoples is the best way to ensure that such oppression stops. Survival also believes in the importance of educating people of all ages about the diversity of societies and ways of life in our world, both in order to foster tolerance and as an end in itself.

In a variety of ways, Survival reaches more and more people every year – educating them about tribal peoples, promoting understanding of tribal peoples' lifestyles and needs, and building international opposition to the violation of tribal peoples' rights.

Press

Our dedicated press team write several press releases each week, which are sent to thousands of contacts around the globe in seven different languages. We regularly see our press releases, photo galleries, films and video-clips in leading newspapers, websites, and television and radio programs, and our researchers are frequently called upon by journalists for their expertise. In 2012, we brought our campaigns to the attention of hundreds of thousands of people worldwide.

Web statistics

3 million visits to our website

2.4 million films watched

130,000 fans on Facebook

**190,000 email supporters
receiving our emails**

27,000 followers on Twitter

30,020 letters written

52,149 campaign emails sent

Outreach

One of the root problems facing tribal peoples is simple prejudice, and that is almost always the result of ignorance. Our ultimate long-term objective is to change the way tribal peoples are perceived. These are just some examples of the work we undertook in 2012 to 'spread the word' to people of all ages:

- Our uncontacted tribes video was shown at the 'Homo Sapiens' exhibition by world-renowned geneticist Luca Cavalli Sforza in Rome and Trento.
- Survival Italy continued their program of workshops for primary children across Italy.
- Our Awá film was shown at fifteen film festivals in Spain and Latin America.
- We organized a joint press conference with 'Fondation Danielle Mitterrand' for representatives of the Jumma people and the King of the Chakma people, Raja Devasish Roy.
- A photographic exhibition about the Awá tribe was shown at Völkerkundliches Museum Witzhausen and the Markt der Kontinente in Berlin.
- Supporters in Germany organized a film screening of *Birdwatchers*, a film about the Guarani of Brazil's struggle for land, for the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples.
- Survival France's President addressed a meeting at the European Parliament on the situation of tribal peoples in French Guyana.
- Survival Spain organized lectures and workshops at a dozen different locations throughout Spain and Latin America, including the Universidad Complutense in Madrid, and the Colegio Nuevo Continente in Mexico City.
- Copies of 'Progress Can Kill' and 'There You Go!' were sent to all members of Parliament elected in the 2011 Spanish elections.
- Our television advert, *Seeing*, was aired on national and regional channels in the Netherlands and Flemish Belgium.
- Survival films were screened at festivals in Sri Lanka and London.

Tribal peoples for tomorrow's world

Our outreach department went to great lengths to publicize and promote director Stephen Corry's book in 2012. 'Tribal peoples for tomorrow's world' was originally commissioned as a 'beginner's guide' to tribal peoples. It explores many aspects of how tribal people live, refutes criticisms of tribal rights, and is as entertaining as it is informative. All profits from sales of the book go to Survival.

A complimentary copy of the book was distributed to professors in anthropology departments across Bangladesh, Canada, India, Pakistan, the UK and US. We offered free e-books and reduced-price paperbacks to students in the UK, US and Canada. Well received by anthropology teachers, it is to be used in various introductory anthropology courses. In the words of human rights lecturer Dr Julian Burger, 'Tribal peoples for tomorrow's world' is *'[An] excellent read with plenty of thought-provoking material that ought to be compulsory reading for anthropology and human rights students, and teachers too!'* Survival's outreach department also sent copies of the book to public libraries, university libraries, schools and colleges, as well as several conferences.

Our offices in Germany, Italy and Spain started translating 'Tribal peoples for tomorrow's world', and we hope to publish a Spanish version in 2013.

Supporters were enthusiastic about the book. Here are just a few comments we received:

This work pulled me every which way – shame, amusement, horror and, on occasion, I was unable to grasp (although believing) what I was reading: in particular [the link between] Conservation International, JP Morgan and the President of Botswana. Judy Stewart

It is an admirably clear introduction to the lives of indigenous people and the challenges and prospects [they face]. Nicholas Colloff

Your book was exactly what I was looking for: wide-ranging, comprehensive but not too academic. Leila Taheri

Fundraising

Each year, Survival supporters all over the world take on incredible challenges in their support of tribal peoples' rights. Below is a small selection of these feats of which we are most proud and grateful.

- Eloise, Robbie, Philip, Ruth, Lyndon, Henry and Chloe ran the London Marathon for Survival and raised more than £14,000. Other endurance challenges this year have included the Siberian Black Ice Race, Alexander The Great Half Marathon, the Great Manchester Swim, The Men's Health - Survival of the Fittest, Dales Way Ultra Run, the Cardiff Half Marathon, the Dublin Mini Marathon, the Triathlon International du Lac d'Annecy, a six-day long walk of Corsica, and the Brighton Marathon.
- Supporters in France sold handmade pottery and gave the proceeds to Survival.
- Survival ambassador Pippa Small's 'Fashion Night Out' event at her Los Angeles jewellery store raised \$250 for our US office.
- Hamerscat travel club in Spain held a photographic exhibition, donating €1,385 from the sale of prints.
- A supporter from Malaga raised €100 in a raffle for Survival's work.
- French supporters organized a concert in Paris and an exhibition about Survival at a bar in Nantes, donating the entry fees to Survival.
- Tej, Richie, Chas, Tia, Roz, Ella, Natalie and James organized a music event at the Plantation Restaurant in Bristol. Bands Poppy Perez, Lizzie & Gigi, and DJ Kev performed free of charge and raised £260.
- Supporter Glenda continues to raise money through the recycling of ink cartridges and sale of plants in her local community. Her 2012 total was more than £600!
- Year 3 to 8 students of The Downs, Malvern College Prep School held a performance entitled 'Yanomamo' and raised £237.



Annual fundraising catalogue

Our collection of unique gifts and cards exist solely to help fund the charity's urgent work. It is our largest single fundraiser.

Once again we were extremely fortunate to have the voluntary support of Survival Ambassador and renowned artist Sir Quentin Blake. His stunning Christmas cards, designed exclusively for Survival, were promoted nationally in the Times, Guardian, Observer, Telegraph, Tatler magazine and House & Garden magazine as part of a large advertising campaign (with all space donated). It generated much interest and was the major factor in bringing new customers to the catalogue. Quentin Blake also featured in a short film on the Survival website describing his inspiration for the artwork and why he chooses to support Survival each year.

For the second year running, courtesy of Kari Herbert and Polar World, we were privileged to be allowed use of artwork by the famous Sir Wally Herbert. Photographer Mark Read also donated the use of his stunning Arctic images.

Thanks to the continued loyalty of our contributors and buyers and the opportunity to reach new audiences through sponsored advertising, this year proved to be another successful year despite the economic downturn.

We are also most grateful to all the photographers who donated their tribal images to our 2013 calendar and to the designers who helped produce our printed catalogue.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2012

	2012	2011
	£	£
INCOMING RESOURCES		
Donations & Fundraising	1,025,408	853,015
Legacies	8,753	65,003
Investment & Other Income	48,869	55,246
	1,083,030	973,264
RESOURCES EXPENDED		
Project, Publication and Education	922,369	879,772
Fundraising and Publicity	87,337	85,130
Governance	19,511	15,610
	1,029,217	980,512
Net Incoming Resources	53,813	(7,248)
Investments & Exchange	10,229	169,836
NET MOVEMENTS IN FUNDS	64,042	162,588

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

	2012	2011
	£	£
ASSETS		
Tangible Fixed Assets*	834,758	853,101
Investments	1,974,017	2,026,193
Current Assets	637,857	518,889
	3,446,632	3,398,183
LIABILITIES		
Amounts falling due within one year	122,663	138,256
NET ASSETS	3,323,969	3,259,927
General Funds	2,478,645	2,396,266
Designated Funds	834,758	853,101
Restricted Funds	10,566	10,560
TOTAL FUNDS	3,323,969	3,259,927

TRUSTEES' STATEMENT

These summarized accounts are extracted from the full unqualified audited group accounts approved by the trustees on 14 May 2013 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, 14 May 2013.

*This includes the value of our premises.

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 2013.

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 2012.

Saffery Champness, Statutory Auditors

Survival International Charitable Trust (Reg. 267444)

CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE 2012

