

Survival 



2011
Annual Report

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

2011

This report covers Survival's work in the year up to the beginning of 2011

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 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 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.

SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL

ANNUAL REPORT 2011

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, focussing 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 last year), 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 2011.

Successes

Throughout our 40-year history, 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.

Stunning Victory for Dongria Kondh

'The jungle will stay beautiful, the rain will fall and the air will be clean'

2010 was the year that saw David overcome Goliath, as the Dongria Kondh put paid to plans by mining giant Vedanta Resources to mine for bauxite on their land in the Niyamgiri Hills, Orissa. In an extraordinary move, India's environment minister, Jairam Ramesh, blocked Vedanta's plan for an open pit mine on the sacred hills of the Dongria, criticizing the company for its 'shocking' and 'blatant disregard for the rights of the tribal groups'.

Vedanta's proposed bauxite mine would have destroyed the Dongria Kondh's sacred mountain, stripping them of their identity, their livelihood and the sanctity of their most religious site. The 8,000-strong tribe worship the mountain as the seat of their god: to be a Dongria Kondh is to live in the Niyamgiri Hills. As one Dongria Kondh man told Survival, 'We cannot give our mountain, it is our life.'

The victory followed a long, global campaign in which Survival was at the forefront. Celebrities such as Joanna Lumley and Michael Palin joined Survival in condemning Vedanta's disregard for the Dongria Kondh, and a series of major investors, including the Church of England, the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, and Dutch investment firm PGGM, withdrew from the company.

Vedanta was also met by Survival protestors at its Annual General Meeting in London, and the company's chairman, billionaire Anil Agarwal, pulled out of a conference after Survival announced plans to protest. A final devastating blow was dealt to Vedanta at the end of the year when it also lost its appeal to expand its refinery at the foothills of the Niyamgiri Hills.

The Dongria Kondh celebrated their victory by 'dancing, singing – everything'. One Dongria man told Survival, 'People from all around the world are with us in our fight. We say they're our people. We say thank you for fighting for us and our life'.

The campaign in numbers

42,714,259 Value of Vedanta shares sold in protest over Niyamgiri mine (US\$)

730,000 People who watched Survival's film about the Dongria's plight, 'Mine: story of a sacred mountain', which was awarded the 'Best Short' award at the Artivist Film Festival in Hollywood. The film was even brought to the attention of 'Avatar' director, James Cameron, leading the Dongria Kondh to be known as the 'real Avatar tribe'.

6,323 Supporters who wrote a letter to India's Prime Minister, urging him to stop Vedanta from destroying the Dongria's livelihoods.

7,953 Dongria Kondh population

1 mountain at the heart of it all.

More Successes

Global: Worldwide support for tribal rights

The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples received global endorsement as Canada, New Zealand and the USA all reversed their previous opposition to it. In the meantime, support for the only international law for tribal peoples, ILO Convention 169, increased as two more countries ratified the Convention: Nicaragua and the Central African Republic, the latter becoming the first African country to do so.

Kenya: Endorois land rights victory

More than 30 years after they were evicted from their ancestral lands, the Endorois won the right to return home. In a landmark ruling, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights recommended that the tribe be given back its land, marking the first time that the body has recognized indigenous land rights. In celebration, the Endorois marched to the banks of Lake Bogoria, lit a ceremonial fire and danced in celebration throughout the day.

Peru: Oil companies banned from uncontacted tribes' reserve

A reserve for uncontacted tribes in the remote Peruvian Amazon was made off-limits to oil and gas companies. The reserve, known as 'Lot 110', had previously been open to oil exploration, which would have devastated the uncontacted Murunahua living there. However, Perupetro, the state company responsible for promoting oil and gas exploration, withdrew the lot at a promotional event held in London.

Ethiopia: Good news for Omo Valley tribes

The tribes of the Omo Valley received good news as the European Investment Bank announced its withdrawal of funding for the Gibe III dam. The bank's withdrawal followed a review of environmental and social impact studies for the dam, which found that the tribes had not been adequately consulted about the project. The review also confirmed that the dam, the tallest in Africa, would fundamentally alter the lives of the Omo Valley tribes and threaten their food security.

India: Jarawa protected from tourist resort

A tourist resort built near the Jarawa's reserve in the Andaman Islands was ordered to close by the Supreme Court of India. Despite concerns for the welfare of the tribe, who have little immunity to common illnesses, the Barefoot resort challenged the legality of a 'buffer zone' around the reserve. Local tour operators also stopped promoting tourism to the Jarawa reserve, after Survival wrote to them urging them to put an immediate stop to their tours.

Cases

Survival focuses 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 2010, we worked on many cases around the world, including: the Bushmen of Botswana, the Jarawa of the Andaman Islands, the Penan of Malaysia, the Guarani, Enawene Nawe, Awá and Yanomami of Brazil, the Ayoreo of Paraguay, the Ogiek of Kenya, the tribes of the Omo Valley in Ethiopia, and uncontacted tribes of Brazil and Peru.

Here are brief updates for just three of the cases we worked on last year.

Botswana **Bushmen**

Bushmen's struggle for water

'If we don't have water, how are we expected to live? The court gave us our land, but without the borehole, without water, our lives are difficult.'



2010 marked eight years since the Botswana government cut off the Bushmen's water supply. In 2002, the government sealed and capped the Bushmen's borehole, which they rely on for water, in a bid to drive them off their ancestral lands inside the Central Kalahari Game Reserve. Despite a High Court ruling affirming the Bushmen's right to live on their lands, the government has banned them from re-opening their borehole, forcing them to make arduous journeys to fetch water from outside the reserve.

At the same time as banning the Bushmen from accessing their borehole, the government allowed the opening of a Wilderness Safaris luxury safari lodge, complete with bar and swimming pool for tourists, on Bushman land. It also drilled new boreholes for wildlife only in the reserve, and is due to give the go ahead for Gem Diamonds to open a diamond mine at one of the Bushman communities.

The government's attitude towards the Bushmen was made clear when President Khama, a board member of US organization Conservation International, referred to the Bushmen as 'backward', 'primitive' and 'primeval' during a key speech at a mining conference. Meanwhile, the minister of wildlife and tourism told the BBC that he didn't believe 'you would want to see your own kind living in the dark ages in the middle of nowhere as a choice, when you know that the world has moved forward and has become so technological'.

The government's treatment of the Bushmen received widespread condemnation. The UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples released a report criticizing the government for falling short of international human rights standards, while Right Livelihood Award laureates wrote an open letter to President Khama urging him to allow the Bushmen access to water. In August, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights issued a statement condemning the government for denying the Bushmen their 'right to life'.

With attempts at negotiating with the government having failed, the Bushmen launched further litigation in an attempt to gain access to their borehole, and a hearing was held in June. However, the presiding judge ruled against the Bushmen, expressing sympathy with the government's position that 'having chosen to settle at an uncomfortably distant location, the Bushmen had brought upon themselves any hardship they endure.' Disappointed but determined, the Bushmen lodged an appeal against the ruling, which will be held in 2011.

Survival called for a boycott of Botswana tourism and diamonds until the Bushmen are allowed to live on their ancestral lands in peace. We also launched an online petition calling on Wilderness Safaris to move its lodge off Bushman land, which gathered over 30,000 signatures.

Malaysia Penan

Penan's fight to save forest continues

'We do not like to hear bulldozers in our land. What makes us Penan happy is the sounds of birds and hornbills in our forest, not the sound of bulldozers'



For over twenty years, the Penan of Sarawak, Malaysia, have struggled to defend their lands from illegal loggers, which have destroyed much of their forest. Now they are seeing their lands sold off for palm oil plantations, as the world demand for the oil increases.

A senior Survival campaigner visited the Penan last year and writes about the tribe's fears for the future:

'In 2010, I traveled to the interior of Sarawak, Malaysia, to visit the Penan. I wanted to hear from them, in their own words, about their lives and the problems they face.

Although traditionally nomadic hunter-gatherers, most of the Penan have now been settled but still rely on the forest for their existence. So-called 'selective logging' had devastated forests belonging to all the Penan I met, but to differing degrees. One community had had all their land logged, much of it six times, whereas others still had half of their forest intact. The companies are only supposed to take the thickest

trees, and are meant to leave those the Penan rely on such as sago, rattan and fruit trees. However, the reality is that many of these trees, essential to the Penan, are also destroyed when the logging roads are built and when other trees are felled and dragged through the forest. The wild boar, deer and monkeys that the Penan hunt flee, making it very difficult for the tribe to survive in this denuded forest.

The Penan want the destruction of their forest home to end. As one elder told me, 'We want the whole world to know we don't need money, we need our lives on our land because we can find anything from the forest. We want the rights to our land because everything we need is in the forest.'

The Penan hunt selectively, leaving sanctuaries for the animals so they can continue to thrive. It is in stark contrast to the loggers who crash through the forest, felling the trees they want for timber and destroying many others in their path.

All the Penan I spoke to were keen for Survival to tell the world about their need to stop the destruction of their forests. Survival is calling on the government of Sarawak to recognize the Penan's right to their forests and their way of life and for no developments, such as logging, oil palm or dams, be allowed on their land without their free, prior and informed consent.

The people I met were eager that the world should know about what is happening to their forests. One old man said to me, 'I cannot go out into the world to tell people about what is happening to us, so we are relying on you to do it for us'.

Paraguay Ayoreo

Bulldozers move in on Ayoreo land

'We want your help, we don't want the outsiders to have our land, because if we give them the land they won't look after it, they will destroy it all'



The whole of the Paraguayan Chaco reverberates with the noise of bulldozers. In this formerly remote region, the scrub forest that used to be so impenetrable European explorers called it the 'Green Hell' is rapidly being bulldozed into oblivion.

The first settlers were Mennonites, refugees from Europe invited in by Paraguayan authorities who hoped their industriousness and agricultural know-how would transform the land. More recently vast numbers of Brazilian ranchers, eyeing up land prices a fraction of what they have to pay in their own country, have descended on the Chaco.

The Indian peoples who thought of the Chaco not as a 'Hell' to be tamed, but rather as a bountiful home, have, as has happened so often in the past, been almost literally bulldozed aside.

One of these peoples, the Ayoreo, has attempted to resist the total destruction of its forests. Members of one Ayoreo group, known as the Totobiegosode ('people from the place of wild pigs') have laid claim to a small fraction – the heartland – of their original territory since 1993.

Over the years they have watched anxiously as the surrounding forests have been bulldozed, burnt and turned into pasture for cattle. Supported by Survival and local organizations, the Ayoreo's efforts have so far succeeded in protecting about half this area.

Satellite photos now reveal a stark contrast between the protected Ayoreo forest and the surrounding devastation.

But now not even this heartland is safe. In defiance of local laws, a Brazilian ranching company called Yaguarete Porá has bought up land within the claim area, and trucked in bulldozers to start the process of turning abundant forest into pasture for cattle.

The company appeared unconcerned by the fact that uncontacted members of the Totobiegosode group were known to live in the area.

By May 2010 more than 3,000 hectares had been cleared. Concerted action by the Ayoreo themselves, their local supporters and Survival managed to put a halt to this devastation, when the Paraguayan authorities rescinded the firm's licence for failing to disclose the presence of these vulnerable uncontacted groups.

When Survival visited the Ayoreo recently, we asked one of their leaders, Porai Picanerai, his reaction to the destruction of his home.

Standing amidst the chaos of uprooted bushes and bulldozed trees, he said, 'The outsiders have already destroyed their own forest. Now they are destroying ours. We must protect the forest that we still have. We're not going to let them carry on destroying more of our land. It hurts us to see so much of this land already destroyed. There are no more tortoises or palm hearts or wild honey here. We cannot let the outsiders carry on doing this.'

Porai's friend Ojnai, who only emerged from the forest for the first time in 2004, concurred. 'All this land belonged to our ancestors – but the outsiders are going to destroy it all. I am very worried about this destruction, because we don't know where exactly the people still in the forest are living. I have a sister among them.'

For now an uneasy calm has descended on this one small corner of the Chaco, and the uncontacted Ayoreo in the forest can live in peace. But the ranchers are ceaseless in their efforts to start clearing once more, and Survival's campaign with the Ayoreo seems set to continue for many years, until the area is finally, and properly, protected

Brazil Awá

Awá in desperate bid to save forest home

'We Indians are angry, very angry, because the loggers are stealing our trees, they are building roads, they are destroying the whole area'



The Awá are nomadic hunter-gatherers and depend on the Brazilian Amazon rainforest for everything, living mainly off the animals they hunt, supplemented by wild nuts, fruits and berries. However, targeted by loggers, colonists and ranchers, 30% of the Awá's forest home has been cut down.

A Survival researcher visited the Awá last year and writes about what she found.

Hemokoma'á Awá thumped his chest and brandished an arrow. His companions stood silently at his side, surveying a scene of utter desolation. Massive tree trunks burnt jet black littered the ground. As we crunched through fragments of charred wood in what was until a few days ago vibrant green Amazon forest, wisps of smoke still curled up from the scorched earth. In the distance a chainsaw screeched.

A colleague and I were visiting the Awá to talk with them about campaigning for their land rights. Normally fearful of leaving their forest home, they decided to venture out to see just how much of their

forest has been destroyed. They were visibly shocked and we returned to their community in total silence.

The day before, an Awá family invited us to collect açai berries. Our hosts soon vanished into the forest, and when we eventually caught up with them the children had already climbed up several tall trees and lopped off branches laden with açai fruit. As we plucked the berries off, the women wove rucksacks from palm fronds, which were soon full of the purple berries.

Later that night as dusk fell we sat outside with the Awá, enjoying the cool air. Everywhere people were busy – a hunter whittling an arrow head, a group of children squashing the açai we'd collected earlier to make juice, and one family smoking monkey meat over a fire. Amerintxa'a, the oldest Awá, joined us accompanied by her pet currasow and monkey.

Much later that night the Awá women started to sing and decorate their menfolk with scarlet red macaw and soft white king vulture feathers. The men started to dance imitating the birds and calling the celestial spirits. It was mesmerising and beautiful and lasted for hours.

There are about 455 Awá, 100 of whom avoid all contact. Little is known about the isolated groups, but fears are mounting for their safety. Itachi Awá recalled seeing a group of uncontacted Awá whilst out hunting: 'They ran off', he said. 'The loggers are putting increasing pressure on our uncontacted relatives, and they are being forced to flee'.

As we left, Amiri said, 'We must make sure the loggers are removed. If not, the forest will disappear. We are the owners of our forest'.

WHY BOTHER?

Tribal peoples' survival is in the interest of all humanity. But their future hangs in the balance. They are driven off their lands, violently attacked, and forced away from their ways of life by governments and companies driven by greed and racism.

All too often, tribal peoples are deemed 'primitive' and 'backward', and as 'Stone Age' relics doomed to extinction. But far from being remnants of a by-gone era, tribal peoples are part of the 21st Century, with dynamic, evolving and sustainable societies.

Boa Sr

In February, the death of the last surviving member of the Bo tribe in the Andaman Islands, was a stark example of what happens when tribal peoples are dispossessed of their lands and livelihoods.

Boa Sr, who died aged 85, was the oldest of the Great Andamanese, who are thought to have lived in the Andaman Islands for up to 55,000 years. Originally ten distinct tribes, including the Bo, the Great Andamanese were 5,000 strong when the British colonized the Andaman Islands in 1858; they now number just 52. Most were killed or died of diseases brought by the colonizers. The surviving Great Andamanese now depend largely on the Indian government for handouts.

With the death of Boa Sr and the extinction of the Bo language and way of life, a unique part of human society is now just a memory. But tribal peoples' disappearance is not inevitable. Survival has shown time and time again that when tribal peoples' land rights are protected, and their ways of life respected, tribal communities flourish.

Cyberattack

Governments and companies bent on dispossessing tribal peoples of their lands and ways of life, vigorously oppose the work we do. In October, Survival was the target of a massive cyberattack which serves as a reminder of the powerful forces stacked against tribal peoples.

In a sophisticated 'distributed denial of service' onslaught, thousands of computers around the world simultaneously bombarded our website, knocking it offline and forcing us to take out high-level web protection.

Though there is no way to verify the perpetrator of the attacks, they came just one week after we posted a shocking video of Indonesian soldiers torturing Papuan tribal people, and four weeks after we called for a boycott of Botswana diamonds and tourism.

As Survival's director, Stephen Corry said, 'This is not just a local struggle for the survival of the few hundred remaining hunting Bushmen in Africa, or the more than one million oppressed tribespeople in Indonesian West Papua, it also epitomizes the onslaught against those who dare to reject the domination of money and government over human rights. The forces ranged against us are colossal, and may have won this round, but we will never give up.'

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

2.76 million visits to our website

1.14 million views of Survival films

32,000 letters written

74,000 fans on Facebook

66,000 supporters receiving our 'enews'

6,000 followers on Twitter

Press

We place tribal peoples' issues repeatedly in the widest possible media (newspapers/TV/radio/web etc.) exposing violations of their rights, and asking people to voice their support. In 2010, Survival generated an unprecedented level of media coverage, ensuring that tribal peoples' issues were brought to the attention of thousands of people across the world.

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

TV

Channel 4 News, TVE, Antena 3, La Sexta, Cuatro, CNN+, EITB, TVE2, Telemadrid, EFE TV, RCN Colombia and Canal 6 TV, ZDF auslandsjournal, TF1, France O, Arte, Canal +, LCI, TV5 Monde.

Radio

BBC, France Culture, Europe 1, RTL, France Inter, RFI, Le Mouv, RADIO RAI1, Radio24, Radio Radicale, Radio Vaticana, NOS Radio 1, Radio Siwa Lima, RNE, Radio 5, Radio 3, Radio Exterior, Cadena Ser, Onda Cero, Com Radio, Radio Euskadi, Cadena COPE, Radio France Internationale, Radio de las organizaciones sociales y culturales, Deutsche Welle, Radio Netherland, Radio Ñanduti.

Print

New York Times, Guardian, Independent, Telegraph, Daily Mail, Calcutta Telegraph, The Hindu, Hindustan Times, Sydney Morning Herald, Economist, Condé Nast Traveller, Mmegi, Sunday Standard, La Stampa, La Repubblica, Il Sole 24Ore, Corriere della Sera, NRC Handelsblad, de Volkskrant, NRC Next, Algemeen Dagblad, Trouw, Spits, Libération, Le Monde, Le Figaro, National Geographic, Le Canard Enchaîné, El País, El Mundo, ABC, La Vanguardia, La Voz de Galicia, El Periódico de Cataluña, Mía, Magazine, Yo Dona, Geo, Glamour, La República, El Comercio, ABC Color, Süddeutsche Zeitung, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

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 2010 to educate people of all ages:

Our popular coffee table book, 'We Are One', was published in Spanish ('Somos Uno') and Italian ('Siamo Tutti Uno'). With stunning photographs and powerful and moving statements from tribal peoples and high-profile supporters, We Are One is both a celebration of tribal peoples and a call to arms against the oppression many tribespeople experience today.

We released six films and video clips about tribal peoples, including: 'Torture in West Papua', 'A Message From Lodu', 'The Gunmen', 'Brutal Evictions', 'Contacting the Korubo', and 'The Last of the Bo Tribe Sings'

In the Netherlands, our exhibition on uncontacted tribes travelled to various locations throughout the country, educating thousands of visitors about their lives and problems. It even inspired a fashion designer's collection, which was displayed during the Amsterdam International Fashion Week in July.

We participated in the Right Livelihood Award's 30th anniversary conference in Bonn, where we gave talks about our work to a university and youth conference.

In Italy, we produced a new interactive workshop, which was brought to primary schools throughout Milan. 'Noi il mondo' introduces children to tribal peoples and includes a slide-show, DVD of Survival's film 'Mine: story of sacred mountain', and a games and activities section.

We gave talks at the Peace Festival in Berlin, in Bonn during the Team Global Youth Event, and in Austria during 'Projects of Hope'.

Survival held over 50 lectures, exhibitions and workshops in universities, schools and town halls throughout Spain, and over 20 throughout France.

We joined forces with the creators of the 'Yanomami Opera', providing materials for schools for their website.

Our children's website, 'Dans la peau d'un Papou', was re-launched to focus on teenagers. A second website, 'Nous le monde', is now centered on children between the ages of seven and twelve.

We created a new 'University Action Guide' (available for downloading in Spanish), which is being promoted within the university community, focusing on student organizations and media.

Survival collaborated in the New York gala screening of Australian film 'Samson and Delilah', about, and starring, Aboriginal people.

We held monthly film screenings in Paris followed by discussions about tribal peoples' issues.

Action

In 2010, 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:

Survival called for a boycott of Botswana tourism and diamonds, until the Bushmen are treated fairly in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve. Gillian Anderson, Quentin Blake, Joanna Lumley, Sophie Okonedo, Bruce Parry, and Mark Rylance, all pledged their support for the boycotts. The boycott was launched with a protest outside De Beers stores in London and San Francisco. Visitors to the World Travel Market in London were also met with Survival protestors calling for a boycott of tourism to Botswana.

Two 'Na'vi' 'from' James Cameron's blockbuster film, 'Avatar', turned up in support of the Dongria Kondh at a protest outside Vedanta Resources' AGM in London.

Sarawak's Chief Minister faced Survival protestors outside the Oxford Business School in the UK where he gave a keynote speech.

Survival launched a petition against tourism company Wilderness Safaris, which built a luxury safari lodge, complete with swimming pool, on Bushman land while the Bushmen are unable to access water. Over 30,000 signatures were received.

We wrote to UNESCO to raise our concerns about the impact of the Gibe III dam on tribal peoples in the Omo Valley and Lake Turkana, both of which are World Heritage sites.

We provided information and updates to the United Nations, about some of our cases, including the Guarani and Yanomami of Brazil.

We hosted indigenous visitors from: Brazil; Colombia; French Guyana; New Caledonia; Peru; the Philippines, Siberia, and West Papua.

Survival protestors gathered outside the headquarters of Repsol-YPF in Madrid, protesting against the company's plans to explore for oil on uncontacted tribes' land in the Peruvian Amazon.

Survival Spain was on the jury of the Bartolomé de las Casas Award, which is awarded annually to organizations or individuals for outstanding work with indigenous peoples of the Americas. The 2010 winner was the Hispano-Paraguayan Jesuit priest, writer, researcher and linguist, Father Bartomeu Meliá.

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:

Stars celebrate tribal peoples

2010 saw an all-star cast perform an evening of tribal oratory, inspired by Survival's stunning coffee table book, 'We are one', released last year.

Directed by Olivier Award winning actor and Survival Ambassador, Mark Rylance, We Are One brought together some of the UK and Hollywood's leading actors in a theatre in London's west end, raising over £20,000 for Survival.

Gillian Anderson, Julie Christie, Mackenzie Crook, Sinead Cusack, Emilia Fox, Sophie Okonedo, Derek Jacobi, Danny Sapani, John Sessions, Juliet Stevenson, Zoe Wanamaker and James Wilby, all delivered powerful pieces of tribal prose that led the audience from the Amazon rainforest to the Kalahari desert, and the grassy plains of South Dakota.

Speaking about the event, Mark Rylance said, 'To hear such moving words from our brothers and sisters who still live so intimately attached to their lands, is to be reminded that they have much to share with the world, and that we all have a deep need for a sense of belonging to each other, and to nature.'

A similar evening entitled 'Siamo Tutti Uno' was held in a theatre in Milan, starring Norwegian musician, Jana Winderen, and actor Claudio Lobbia, raising over 17,000€ for Survival.

Rowing for Survival

At the time of writing, Canadians Dylan White, Nigel Roedde and Zach Scher, are somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean, trying to break the world record for the fastest east to west crossing in a boat completely reliant on manpower. In addition to their 32-day row from Morocco to Barbados, they have also set themselves a CAD\$10,000 fundraising challenge.

'As somebody who believes that diversity is crucial (in this case, cultural diversity)', Dylan said, 'I know that we must work hard to protect it before it is gone... I believe in the process Survival International goes through to accomplish this.'

More ways you helped...

Students of the Hogeschool van Amsterdam in the Netherlands organized a dance event and raised over 1,000€.

A German supporter set up a 'Botswana' corner in his shop during the World Cup, educating customers about the Bushmen and raising 1,000€ for Survival.

In Spain, Covadonga Braña organized screenings of tribal-themed movies and Survival documentaries in Burgos, raising 242€, and Francisco Palomares sold his rainforest-themed artwork to benefit Survival, raising 700€.

Survival supporters took part in marathons across the world, including the London, Amsterdam, Barcelona, Loch Ness, and Run to the Beat Basel marathons.

Jorge Martin completed a 7,000km bike ride from Moscow to Mongolia and raised over £1,000.

Leonique Vandeverdonk and Pamela Hormazabal raised \$195 through their Mexican salsa cooking and dancing tours.

Our annual catalogue proved yet another success. This year's range featured an exclusive t-shirt design by renowned British artist Richard Long and jewellery by Pippa Small and Rachel Entwistle, as well as our stunning range of Christmas cards, including an exclusive design by Quentin Blake.

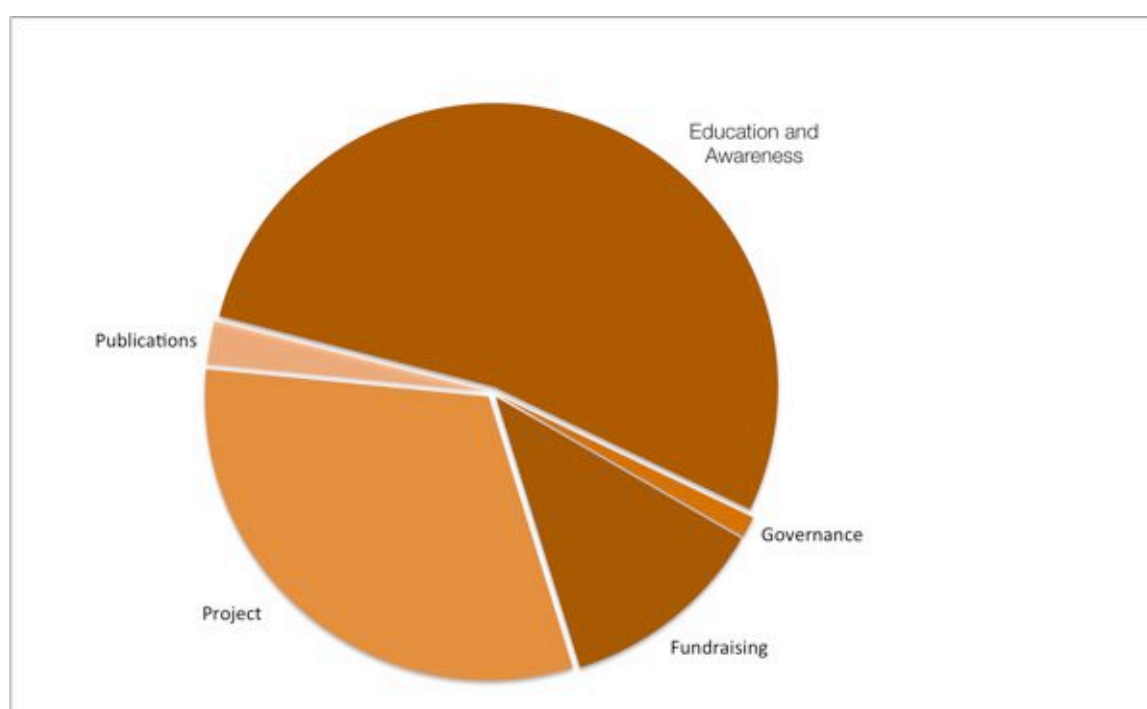
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2010

	2010 £	2009 £
INCOMING RESOURCES		
Donations & General Fundraising	950,911	995,566
Legacies	38,755	114,659
Investment & Other Income	50,094	60,598
	1,039,760	1,170,823
RESOURCES EXPENDED		
Project, Publication and Education	970,874	939,170
Fundraising and Publicity	132,562	99,942
Governance	13,708	13,745
	1,117,144	1,052,857
Net Incoming Resources	(77,364)	117,966
Investments and Exchange	30,380	9,287
NET MOVEMENTS IN FUNDS	(46,984)	127,253

BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER 2010

	2010 £	2009 £
ASSETS		
Tangible Fixed Assets	872,277	887,997
Investments	1,911,239	1,928,140
Current Assets	587,506	603,081
	3,371,022	3,419,218
LIABILITIES		
Amounts falling due within one year	159,884	161,096
NET ASSETS	3,211,138	3,258,122
General Funds	2,323,556	2,354,609
Designated Funds	872,277	887,997
Restricted Funds	15,305	15,516
TOTAL FUNDS	3,211,138	3,258,122

CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE 2010



TRUSTEES' STATEMENT

These summarised accounts are extracted from the full unqualified audited group accounts approved by the trustees on 10th May 2011 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, 10th May 2011.

AUDITORS' STATEMENT TO THE TRUSTEES OF SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL CHARITABLE TRUST

We have examined the summarised financial statements set out above.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES AND AUDITORS

You are responsible as trustees for the preparation of the summarised financial statements. We have agreed to report to you our opinion on the summarised statement's consistency with the full financial statements, on which we reported to you in May 2011.

BASIS OF OPINION

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

OPINION

In our opinion the summarised financial statements are consistent with the full financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2010.

Saffery Champness, Statutory Auditors

Survival International Charitable Trust (Reg. 267444)