There are more than 150 million tribal people worldwide in more than 60 countries – but all too often their voice is not heard. Survival works with around 80 different tribes from all over the world, from reindeer-herders in arctic Siberia, to hunter-gatherers in the Amazon rainforest. It focuses on tribes who are most isolated as they are also the most vulnerable and have most to lose.

Wherever they are in the world, tribal peoples are deprived of their way of life and their livelihood. They are driven from their land by mining, logging or settlers, flooded out by dams, or forcibly moved in order to make way for cattle ranches or game parks. Such abuse is often justified by the claim that tribal peoples are ‘primitive’ or ‘backward’. Survival is working towards a world where tribal peoples’ diverse ways of life are respected and accepted, and where oppression of them is not tolerated. All tribal peoples should be able to live peacefully on their own land, in the way that they choose.
2003

THIS REPORT COVERS SURVIVAL’S ACTIVITY IN THE YEAR UP TO THE BEGINNING OF 2003

CONTENTS

SUCCESS 2

CASES 4

awá 6
yora 7
bushman 8
guarani 10
jarawa 12
papua 13

RAISING AWARENESS 14

schools 16
talks and visits 17
media and publications 18
survival online 19
events 20

YOUR SUPPORT 22

funding 24
accounts 25
help the bushmen 26

2003

THIS REPORT COVERS SURVIVAL’S ACTIVITY IN THE YEAR UP TO THE BEGINNING OF 2003
SUCCESS

Here is just a little of what Survival has achieved with your help over the last year:

EDUCATION
Survival has provided schools in 49 countries with teaching materials or talks.

BRAZIL yanomami
Survival helped to persuade the Brazilian government to increase its funding for Yanomami health care by 10%, instead of cutting it by 20% as it initially proposed doing.

INDIA jarawa
In an astounding breakthrough, India’s supreme court ordered the implementation of almost every measure Survival was calling for to protect the isolated Jarawa tribe, including the removal of settlers from Jarawa land, the closure of the road through it, and an end to logging.

BRAZIL guarani
The Guarani-Kaiowá of Cerro Marangatu, who had endured poverty and despair since their land was stolen by ranchers in the 1950s, finally won back their territory with help from Survival.

BRAZIL international law
The Brazilian Congress finally ratified ILO convention 169, the most important international law concerning tribal peoples, as Survival has long been urging it to do.

AUSTRALIA mirrar
The campaign of the Mirrar Aborigines, long supported by Survival, against a proposed uranium mine on their land finally succeeded when the chairman of the Rio Tinto mining company promised never to mine without the Mirrar’s consent.

AUSTRALIA martu
The Martu Aborigines, whose return to their desert home in the 1980s Survival supported by funding two wells, won legal title to most of their homeland, the largest area to which any Aboriginal people has won ‘native title’.

BOTSWANA bushmen
Survival secured unprecedented media attention for the case of the Gana and Gwi Bushmen in Botswana, both within southern Africa and worldwide, driving their case to the top of the political agenda in Botswana.

AWARE ONLINE
Survival’s new website and email service hugely increased awareness of tribal peoples and their situation. The website, which has material in 13 languages, is accessed by 10,000 different users each month. Our monthly email news service has 8,000 subscribers.

‘You give us the strength to reclaim our land and our dignity.’

Padre Juan-Marcos Coquinche, Peru, 2002
Survival works with tribal peoples around the world, supporting their organisations and projects, and helping them secure their rights to their lives, lands and a future of their own choosing. All Survival’s work is rooted in direct personal contact with hundreds of tribal communities worldwide, and aims to achieve what the tribes themselves want and need.

In 2002, Survival worked on human rights abuses against more than 40 tribes from around the world. As well as those discussed on the following pages, these included: the Ayoreo in Paraguay; the Pemón and other tribes in Venezuela; the Chakma and other Jumma tribes in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh; the Emberá, Nukak and others in Colombia; the Endorois, Ogiek and Maasai in Kenya; the Innu in Canada; the Khanty, Udege and other peoples in Siberia, Russia; the Makuxi, Yanomami and many other tribes in Brazil; the Mbororo in Cameroon; the Nuba in Sudan; uncontacted tribal peoples in Peru; ‘Pygmy’ tribes in central Africa; the tribal peoples of Sarawak, Malaysia; the Subanen in the Philippines; and the Wichí in Argentina.

**CASES**

‘THERE’S NO WAY WE CAN PART WITH SURVIVAL. WE WANT TO WORK WITH YOU UNTIL THE END OF THE STRUGGLE.’

Dauqoo Xukuri, Bushman man, Botswana, 2002
The Awá, in the eastern Amazon, are one of the last nomadic hunter-gatherer tribes in Brazil, although they probably only became nomadic in around 1800 under pressure from white invaders. Since then, more and more of their territory has been taken over for ranching and industry, with the Awá suffering vicious massacres. Some Awá now live in settled communities established by the authorities, while others live as nomads, largely uncontacted by outsiders. Parts of their land have been ‘demarcated’ as reserves for them. A key area, however, has been left out as it is occupied by a huge ranch, thus splitting the reserve in two. Survival has been working with this vulnerable tribe for years, trying to help them secure their land and future.

Survival visited the Awá twice in 2002. Early in the year they were suffering terribly from violence, and many told Survival that they were feeling too afraid to go out hunting, leaving them both hungry and vulnerable to disease. Meanwhile, a court was deciding on whether the missing part of the reserve should be given back to the Indians. Survival ran a letter-writing campaign, and thousands of supporters wrote urging the authorities to give the Awá their land. We also secured media coverage of the situation — in newspapers and on television and radio — bringing the Awá’s plight to international attention. Within Brazil, Survival worked with the Ekos Institute, a local organisation campaigning for the demarcation of Awá land.

Survival’s work brought results, with the judge in charge of the Awá’s land case ordering the demarcation of a large part of Awá land — including the land occupied by the ranch. The government Indian affairs department sent teams in to begin the work, and the judge himself is personally ensuring that the demarcation is properly carried out. After years of persecution, these steps finally give the Awá a chance of a secure and peaceful future on their own land.

The south-east Peruvian Amazon is home to various uncontacted tribal groups, including the Yora. Although some of their land has been declared an Indian reserve, they have long been threatened by logging and oil exploration. This risks not only destroying their forest and livelihood and driving away their game, but also exposes them to disease when workers enter the forest. Many uncontacted Indians have died in the past as a result of similar circumstances. Survival has been working in the Yora area for many years and was instrumental in persuading the Mobil oil company to pull out of the Yora’s land in 1998.

Late in 2001, Survival began a letter-writing campaign calling for proper protection of the reserve, and an extension of it to include all the area where the uncontacted Indians live. This campaign was continued on our website during 2002. Early in the year, it succeeded in achieving its aims: the Peruvian government created a new reserve of 80,000 hectares on the land of uncontacted Indians, and logging inside this area was banned. This is a key success for the Yora and all the uncontacted Indians in the area — it makes their land more secure and gives them protection against invasions by outsiders. There is no doubt that the thousands of letters sent by Survival supporters played an important part in the decision.

However, there continued to be problems with loggers operating inside both the new reserve and the older Indian areas. In addition, other isolated Indians in the region are threatened by renewed oil exploration. Survival continues to work with the local Indian organisation, FENAMAD, trying to persuade the government to remove loggers from the area.
The Botswana government has long been waging a vicious campaign of harassment against the Gana and Gwi ‘Bushmen’ and Bakgalagadi in an attempt to drive them from the land they have lived on for thousands of years, but which is now part of Botswana’s Central Kalahari Game Reserve. Survival, which has been working with them since the 1970s, believes the aim is to clear the land for diamond mining.

The harassment culminated in February 2002, when the authorities stopped water deliveries to communities inside the Reserve, destroyed the pump on the Bushmen’s water borehole, and drained their water supplies into the desert. Some Bushmen were even threatened with being burned to death in their homes if they refused to move. Almost all those in the Reserve were trucked to bleak resettlement camps outside, where they cannot hunt or gather and are reduced to hunger, dependency and despair. Bushmen must now apply for permits to enter the Reserve, and even then cannot take water to their families and friends inside. Hunting and gathering in the Reserve have been banned. Almost all the Bushmen are desperate to return home; some have already done so despite government opposition.

Survival remained in close contact with the Bushmen throughout 2002, reporting their words around the world. We secured unprecedented levels of media coverage, including newspaper articles in more than 20 countries and hundreds of online articles and radio and television features. The international attention maintained pressure on Botswana’s government, kept the issue at the top of Botswana’s political agenda, and persuaded others – including the United Nations and politicians from Europe and the US – to investigate and comment on the Bushmen’s plight. Survival also held vigils outside Botswana’s representative offices in eight countries; ran massive letter-writing campaigns; gathered signatures on petitions; and kept the international public informed via our website and publications. A major focus of Survival’s work has been Botswana’s diamond industry, jointly controlled by the government and De Beers. Survival covered De Beers’s advertising hoarding outside their first ever diamond shop, in London, with our own poster featuring a Bushman woman and the slogan ‘Bushmen aren’t forever’, playing on the De Beers slogan ‘A diamond is forever’. This and our protest outside the shop’s opening received huge levels of press coverage worldwide.

‘OUR HUMAN RIGHTS ARE OUR LAND. THE GOVERNMENT CAN’T DO ANYTHING FOR US IF THEY TAKE US OFF OUR LAND.’
Roy Sesana, Bushman leader, Botswana, 2002

‘THEY [THE BUSHMEN] ARE SOME OF THE MOST ENDANGERED HUMAN BEINGS ON EARTH. THE BOTSWANA GOVERNMENT IS ETHNICALLY CLEANSING THEM IN WAYS THAT WOULD CAUSE OUTRAGE IF BOTSWANA WERE NOT PROSPEROUS, STABLE AND PRO-WESTERN.’
John Simpson, BBC World Affairs Editor, Sunday Telegraph, UK, 11 August 2002

SOME OF THE BUSHMEN HAVE NOW SUCCEEDED IN RETURNING HOME; THOSE THAT HAVEN’T ARE GREATLY ENCOURAGED BY THE MASSIVE LEVELS OF WORLDWIDE SUPPORT THAT SURVIVAL HAS GALVANISED FOR THEM. WE CONTINUE TO WORK WITH THE GANA, GWI AND BAGGALAGADI TO ENSURE THAT THEY CAN ALL RETURN TO THEIR OWN LAND AND LIVE THERE PEACEFULLY.
The Guarani are one of the largest tribes in Brazil, numbering over 30,000 people. But hundreds of years of contact with European colonists and their descendants have robbed the Guarani of almost all their land. Survival works with many Guarani communities, supporting them in their struggle to regain their land and future.

The Guarani-Kaiowá of Cerro Marangatu were first driven from their land around 40 years ago; after their leader was assassinated the community of nearly 400 people spent decades crammed into just nine hectares of barren land. After many years of government inaction, the community moved back on to part of their land in 1999. But in January 2002 the ranchers who had taken over the land secured a court order to evict them. Survival sent out an email alert and publicised the case on its website. More than 3,000 emails, letters and faxes were sent protesting about the eviction and it was duly postponed. Then, in May, the eviction order was overturned completely, allowing the Guarani-Kaiowá of Cerro Marangatu to stay on their land. In June, another court went further, ordering the authorities to demarcate 9,000 hectares as a reserve for the community. This was later confirmed in a bill signed by the minister of justice.

Survival welcomed this good news, but urged swift implementation of the demarcation. Any delay simply adds to the tragedy engulfing the Guarani. The Guarani-Kaiowá are suffering an epidemic of suicides, particularly by young people despairing at the loss of their land and way of life. Another two teenagers from Cerro Marangatu have committed suicide since the demarcation was ordered, among the 30 Guarani who took their lives during the last year. The Guarani believe that only getting their land back will stop young people killing themselves. Thanks in part to the actions of Survival supporters around the world, this community now has a chance of that. Survival is continuing to work with many other Guarani communities, such as those of Takuára and Panambizinho, so that they too can regain their land and their way of life.

‘THIS HERE IS MY LIFE, MY SOUL. IF YOU TAKE ME AWAY FROM THIS LAND, YOU TAKE MY LIFE.’
Marcos Veron, Guarani-Kaiowá leader, killed January 2003.

‘WE ARE SURROUNDED BY RANCHERS HERE. THEY HAVE FENCED US IN AND THEY WON’T LET US IN TO HUNT ARMADILLOS AND PARTRIDGES. THEY WON’T EVEN LET US LOOK FOR MEDICINAL PLANTS ON THE FARMS. THE TIME WHEN WE USED TO GET HONEY FROM THE BEES IS OVER BECAUSE THERE IS NO FOREST LEFT. THERE IS NOTHING FOR THE INDIAN NOW. HE HAS TO LOOK FOR EVERYTHING IN THE TOWN NOW. SO THAT’S WHY THE YOUNG ARE COMMITTING SUICIDE BECAUSE THEY THINK THE FUTURE WILL BE WORSE.’
Adolfin Nelson, Guarani, 1996 (Six years before the decision to demarcate the Indians’land).
In 2001, expert testimonies gathered by Survival from around the world helped to convince India’s high court that it would be disastrous for the Jarawa, a largely uncontacted nomadic hunter-gatherer tribe, if they were forcibly settled. The court issued an interim judgment halting settlement plans and set up a committee to make a final judgment.

In 2002, Survival continued to provide information to this committee, including statements from tribal leaders whose people have themselves experienced the terrible effects of forced settlement. Encouraged by the success this far, Survival also turned its attention to the main ‘Andaman trunk road’ which stretches through the islands and was illegally built right through the Jarawa reserve. This road has long been a source of danger to the Jarawa, destroying their forest and bringing in poachers and settlers. It also exposed the Jarawa to infectious diseases to which they have no immunity. In February 2002, we launched a letter-writing and media campaign, calling for the closure of the road. Thousands of Survival supporters wrote expressing their concern.

In May, India’s supreme court delivered their judgment in another case, brought by some of the local organisations with which Survival was working. Although the case originally concerned only logging in the islands, the supreme court’s order went far beyond this. It met almost all Survival’s demands for protection of the Jarawa: the removal of settlers from the tribe’s reserve, an end to all logging in the islands, and the closure of the Andaman trunk road. This decision is probably the most dramatic court intervention in favour of tribal people ever, and gives the tribes of the Andamans a hugely increased chance of survival and life on their own terms. Implementation of the order began in 2002, and Survival continues to monitor its progress, to ensure that this opportunity for the Jarawa and their neighbours does become a reality.

Papua, the western half of the island of New Guinea, was taken over by Indonesia in the 1960s. Since then, the Papuan tribespeople, who number more than a million in around 312 tribes, have endured horrific abuse at the hands of the Indonesian military, and oppression from a government which regards them as ‘primitive’. Over recent years the Papuans have been calling more loudly for control over their own affairs, and have set up their own council, the Papuan Presidium. In doing so, they have encountered fierce resistance; the head of the Presidium and chief of the Sentani tribe, Theys Eluay, was murdered at the end of 2001, and other leaders have received death threats.

The atmosphere in Papua during 2002 was extremely tense, with an increase in activity by Muslim militias as well as military personnel. Survival on various occasions protested to the authorities about threats to Papuan leaders and human rights activists, calling on the Indonesian authorities to provide them with greater protection. We monitored proposals to log on tribal land, as well as a BP proposal to drill for gas. We also ran a web-based letter-writing campaign, calling on the government to scale back the military presence in Papua, ensure the safety of Papuan leaders and human rights workers, and hold an independent investigation into the death of Theys Eluay.

Towards the end of 2002, members of the Indonesian military’s special forces were charged with Theys Eluay’s murder. Around the same time, two Americans and one Indonesian were killed in an ambush at the Grasberg mine, controversially sited on mountains sacred to the Amungme tribe. Military sources initially blamed Papuan tribespeople, but subsequent investigations suggested that at least some of the military personnel themselves masterminded the attack, in an attempt to justify their presence in the area.

The police and others have increased, albeit modestly, their investigation of the military in connection with murders and other crimes in the province, but there is still much to do to ensure that the tribal peoples of Papua are safe from attack, and able to decide their own future.

‘IT IS NICE TO SEE THAT YOUR EFFORT IN THE ANDAMAN HAS COME OUT AS A SUCCESS AND THE COURT HAS GIVEN A JUDGMENT IN FAVOUR OF THE TRIBAL IN THE ANDAMANS. IT IS A BIG LEAP INDEED AND A JOY FOR US.’
Jumma man, Bangladesh, 2002

‘THE SURVIVAL CAMPAIGN HAS DEFINITELY PLAYED A CRUCIAL ROLE IN THE WHOLE JARAWA ISSUE.’
Pankaj Sekhsaria, India, 2002

‘MY AIM IS THAT THEY [FREEPORT, OWNERS OF GRASBERG MINE] HAVE TO SEE THE LITTLE PEOPLE AS HUMAN BEINGS. I DON’T KNOW HOW TO READ OR WRITE BUT I KNOW THE TRUTH. I’M NOT AFRAID OF ANYBODY. I FEEL I CANNOT BE DEFEATED.’
Mama Yosapha, Amungme woman, Papua, 2001
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 cultures in our world, both in order to foster tolerance and as an end in itself.

Survival disseminates information worldwide about tribal peoples and promotes awareness of them through a variety of means: by hosting visits of tribal peoples, providing materials for schools and exhibitions, giving talks, holding seminars, running events, and through our own website, printed material and the media.

In all these ways, Survival reaches more and more people every year – educating them about tribal peoples, promoting understanding of tribal cultures, and building international opposition to the violation of tribal peoples’ rights.

RAISING AWARENESS

‘BECAUSE OF PRESSURE FROM SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL, THE GOVERNMENT STARTED TO TALK ANOTHER LANGUAGE.’

Joseph Ole Simel, Maasai, Kenya, 2002
Schools

One of Survival’s aims is to make young people everywhere aware of tribal peoples, of the diversity of the world’s cultures, and of the marginalisation that some of the most ‘different’ societies experience. We therefore carry out a range of educational activities, making information about tribal peoples available to schools and young people in many ways.

Survival’s We, the world education pack introduces 8–12 year-olds to tribal people through posters, maps, mock letters and activities, exploring some of the problems faced by tribal peoples and issues of difference and tolerance. Thanks to a generous grant from the Methodist Relief and Development Fund, we were able to reprint this pack in 2002 and continue distributing it to schools worldwide, including in tribal communities. The Methodist Fund grant has also allowed Survival to work on expanding We, the world: a new module, focusing on the Gana and Gwi ‘Bushmen’ in Botswana, will be available later in 2003. 2002 also saw the preparation of the interactive We, the world website. This innovative and unique site is going live, initially in French, early in 2003. Other language versions will follow later in the year.

Survival has also produced educational exhibitions and an audio CD for use in schools in Spain. These have proved extremely popular with both teachers and students.

Survival has also been developing its programme of talks and presentations in schools. In Italy, children in many schools benefited from Survival workshops on the importance of cultural diversity and the need to confront racial prejudice. Talks were also given in schools and universities in the UK and Spain.

Increasingly, other organisations feature Survival’s work in their educational publications and websites, whether focusing on particular campaigns or on Survival’s work generally. A new Italian education pack about the Yanomami people, sponsored by the stationery company, Papermate, and the editorial agency VVE Contract, features Survival extensively. Over 5,000 copies have now been distributed to schools.

Work on expanding the range of our educational materials continues. Survival is seeking funding to produce an education pack for secondary schools.

In 2002, Survival collaborated with the British Museum to hold two very successful public study days. The first, in January, focused on the tribal peoples of the Amazon, whose ancestors featured in the British Museum’s Unknown Amazon exhibition. Through demonstrations by Amazonian indigenous artisans, talks, films and a tour of the exhibition, the day explored the art, society and environment of the tribal peoples of the Amazon, as well as their struggle for their land and future. In November, a second study day focused on contemporary hunter-gatherers in Africa, especially the Gana and Gwi ‘Bushmen’ in Botswana, the Hadza in Tanzania and ‘Pygmy’ peoples in central Africa. The day included films, a gallery tour and expert talks on culture, music, and the struggle for rights.

Survival and its work are featured in an interactive exhibit at the Caen Memorial in northern France, a prestigious museum for peace. In 2002, Survival was also asked to contribute to a permanent exhibition on genocide at London’s Imperial War Museum, providing both information and a filmed interview: the request was a sign of the increasing recognition of genocides of tribal peoples. These crimes have often remained hidden because the numbers involved were smaller than in European genocide or because the victims were never able to speak to the rest of the world. Survival materials are also being displayed at the Museum of the American Indian in New York, USA.

In June 2002, Survival and its local group in the Canary Islands organised a series of talks, sponsored by the town hall. In October 2002, Survival hosted (together with another organisation, Il Cerchio) an extremely successful visit to Italy by Innu Indians from Canada, during which they were interviewed by many TV and radio programmes, and met with politicians.

During the course of the year, Survival hosted visits by many other tribal people.
Survival gained more media coverage in 2002 than in any previous year. Press articles on our work appeared in newspapers in nearly 30 countries: these included extensive coverage in Botswana, the UK, South Africa, Italy, France and Brazil.

Our campaigns appeared on the front page of the Chicago Tribune in the US and of many papers in Botswana. International publications reporting on Survival’s work included the International Herald Tribune, New African, Geographical magazine and the Economist. The press coverage was matched by an increased interest in our work by radio and television stations, and Survival staff were interviewed by stations based in around a dozen countries, on programmes that were broadcast worldwide.

Survival’s work was also publicised by many other organisations – including Tourism Concern, the Amazon Alliance, and Brazil’s Socio-Environmental Institute. The Ekos Institute in Brazil distributed thousands of postcards within Brazil complementing our campaign for the Awá.

Survival also continued to produce its own publications in 2002. These included urgent bulletins about the Jarawa in India; the Bushmen in Botswana; the Awá, nomadic hunter-gatherers in Brazil; and the Ayoreo-Totobiegosode in Paraguay. All were produced in English, Spanish, Portuguese, French and Italian, and were distributed to tens of thousands of people, including tribal people, in more than 90 countries worldwide.

At the end of 2002, Survival produced a unique report, Siberia to Sarawak – tribal peoples of Asia, initially made possible by a grant from the UK’s Community Fund. The book introduces the many and varied tribal peoples living in Asia. The focus is on the most isolated and threatened peoples – who range from tropical hunter-gatherers to arctic reindeer-herders – illustrating the diversity of Asia’s tribes as well as their problems. Siberia to Sarawak features the words and testimonies of tribal people themselves and is illustrated from Survival’s photographic library. The book fulfils a need for a general, accessible introduction to Asia’s tribal peoples, and was extremely well-received both in Asia and elsewhere.

2002 saw the launch of Survival’s new website, entirely designed and produced in-house. This unique resource contains information on many dozens of tribes worldwide and on Survival’s work, allowing people to watch films of tribal peoples, to donate online, to buy books and tribale™ goods, and to become involved in Survival’s work in a variety of ways. Moreover, the site has a section directed specifically at tribal people themselves, with advice on international law and defending their rights. The website now receives up to 5,000 separate visitors each week.

The full website currently exists in English, French and Italian. More limited information is available in a further 13 different languages. Hundreds of other sites are now reporting on Survival’s work and linking to Survival’s site: in 2002 these included some of the most-visited sites in the world, including BBC news online, Yahoo news and the United Nations site.

In 2002, Survival also launched an email news service, keeping people around the world in touch with news which Survival receives direct from tribal peoples via a brief monthly bulletin. Around 8,000 people now receive this unique service in English, Spanish or Portuguese; in 2003 it is being launched in French.

WWW.SURVIVAL-INTERNATIONAL.ORG
SIGN UP FOR ENEWS BY SENDING TO: SURVIVAL-ON@MAIL-LIST.COM

‘PRAISE FOR YOUR LAND AND FUTURE
‘WE ACKNOWLEDGE IT WITH
GRATEFUL HEART. WE WILL
TRY TO TRANSLATE IT INTO
GUJARATI LANGUAGE.’
J. Stanny, Legal Aid and
Human Rights Centre, India, 2002

‘WE BELIEVE THAT
YOUR LAND AND FUTURE
WILL ASSIST THE STRUGGLE
ON LAND RIGHTS FOR THE
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
IN INDONESIA.’
Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA),
Indonesia, 2002

‘A GENERAL, ACCESSIBLE
STATEMENT TO ALL
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
THAT STRESSES THEIR
COMMONALITY AND THE
PLACES THEY CAN TURN TO
FOR HELP AND SUPPORT – A
BRILLIANT STROKE... I DON’T
THINK THERE IS ANYTHING
ELSE LIKE IT.’
Terry Turner, Professor of Anthropology,
Cornell University, USA, 2002

‘THANK YOU FOR THE NEWS
THAT YOU HAVE BEEN
SENDING TO US THROUGH
EMAIL.’
Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights,
India, 2002

‘A BEAUTIFUL AND
INSPIRING SITE.’
Sakanta Running Wolf, USA, 2002

‘THANK YOU FOR SENDING US
YOUR BULLETINS [VIA EMAIL];
THEY LET US KNOW WHAT IS
HAPPENING IN THE WORLD.’
Chorichori, Indigenous Organisation of the Atalaya
Region, Peru, 2002
Events

Survival vigils to raise awareness of the plight of the Gana and Gwi ‘Bushmen’ took place in eight countries during the course of 2002 – Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, USA and UK – and gained a great deal of media attention worldwide. Many were timed to coincide with events such as diamond conferences, or with the presence of Botswana ministers. In London, UK, a high-profile peaceful demonstration was held outside the opening of De Beers’s first ever diamond shop, in protest at the role of diamonds in the eviction of the Bushmen. In October, a torchlit procession was held in Padua, Italy, in support of the Gana and Gwi and other minority peoples. It was attended by local and regional politicians, as well as representatives from the Cree Indians of Canada, and the Dalai Lama.

In February 2002, Survival held another concert in Paris, raising awareness of the Gana and Gwi ‘Bushmen’, as well as funds for Survival’s work with them. The concert brought together renowned artists with diverse musical styles ranging from rap and reggae to rock and pop, including Aston Villa, Saïan Supa Crew, Tryo, Axel Bauer, Sanseverino and Bénabar. The concert sold out, and extensive press coverage of the event within France contributed further to raising public awareness. On the night, 1,500 postcards protesting at the treatment of the Gana and Gwi were distributed for people to return to Botswana’s president.

In August, Survival participated in the Notting Hill Carnival in London – the world’s biggest carnival after Rio’s – collaborating with the London School of Samba. The spectacular float and procession, featuring 80 musicians and over 100 dancers, was themed around the Awá Indians in Brazil, with whom Survival works, and also featured the Survival logo. We would like to thank both the London School of Samba for inviting us to participate, and the many Survival supporters who acted as stewards and helped make the event such a success.

Survival was publicised during the famous ‘Route du Rhum’, a single-handed sailing race across the Atlantic. La Trinitaine, sailed by Marc Guillemot, carried Survival’s logo, and Guillemot also publicised Survival’s work to the press, saying that he wished to ‘contribute in a modest way to greater awareness of Survival International’s noble work.’

In November, Survival benefited from the UK charity premiere of the acclaimed Australian film, Rabbit-Proof Fence. The film tells the true story of three Martu Aboriginal girls of the Stolen Generations, who in the 1930s escaped from a school for domestic servants and made an epic 1,200 mile journey home. Survival worked with the Martu for many years, funding a project which helped them return to their desert home from the shanty towns where they had been living, and supporting their campaign against a uranium mine on their land. In October 2002, the Martu won legal recognition of their ownership of much of their land, in the first successful case of its kind in Western Australia. At the premiere, Doris Pilkington Garimara, author of the book on which the film is based and daughter of one of the principal characters, thanked Survival for its work with the Martu and other tribal peoples around the world who are still experiencing horrors such as those depicted in the film.

Towards the end of the year, Italian actress Ottavia Piccolo gave a special reading of the testimony of Kgalagadi man Mogetse Kaboikanyo, who died in 2002, months after being thrown off his land in Botswana’s Central Kalahari Game Reserve by the authorities. The extremely moving reading was given in front of an audience of thousands at Modena.

In addition to these high-profile events, Survival was also represented at many smaller events, festivals and conferences throughout Europe and worldwide, often by supporters who gave their time to try to bring Survival and its work to a wider audience. We are extremely grateful to all these people, every one of whom has contributed to raising awareness of the problems of tribal peoples, and, in doing so, helped to solve them.
Survival International is a worldwide organisation supporting tribal peoples. It stands for their right to decide their own future and helps them protect their lives, lands and human rights.

Survival is the only major international organisation in the world dedicated to tribal peoples and their rights. It works closely with hundreds of tribal organisations and communities in 34 countries.

In order to maintain its integrity and independence, Survival does not accept money from any national government, or from any company which violates tribal peoples’ rights or is likely to do so. Our supporters finance everything we do. This ensures our powerful and independent voice, but also makes us reliant on their continued help. In 2002, Survival had paying supporters in 91 countries; the names and addresses of our supporters are never given to any other organisation.

Survival was founded in London in 1969 and its head office is still there. It also has offices in France, Italy and Spain. Survival’s staff and governing committee currently includes people of 11 nationalities from five continents.

‘AFTER YOUR WORK THE SITUATION IS COMING TO BETTER. THEY [THE AUTHORITIES] RECEIVED A CRAZY NUMBER OF LETTERS AND FAXES [IN SUPPORT OF THE TRIBAL PEOPLE].’

Udege spokesman, Russia, 2001
In spring 2002, Survival launched a worldwide appeal to raise funds for our urgent work with the Gana and Gwi ‘Bushmen’ and Bakgalagadi in Botswana. We wrote to supporters and placed advertisements in newspapers: the result was overwhelming, raising over £66,000, and making Survival’s intensive work for the Bushmen during 2002 possible.

Survival’s London office also continued to publicise its Survival International House Appeal, raising funds for the first office Survival has ever owned. People have continued to be very generous, and the list of donors – including the House Founders, who have contributed very large amounts – continues to grow.

The raffle held in the UK was the most successful ever, raising more than £10,000, and we are very grateful to all those companies and individuals who kindly donated prizes.

2002 was another successful year for the trading catalogue. Reducing the overall number of products in the range meant we were able to keep operating costs to a minimum. The catalogue continues to generate a significant number of new supporters for Survival.

Trusts and foundations, and legacies from supporters’ wills continued to play an extremely important role in providing funds for Survival’s work.

Very significantly, many schools, universities and churches – particularly Quaker groups – raised money for Survival, as did thousands of individual supporters around the world. Survival is extremely grateful to all these people for making our work possible, and for contributing to securing the future for tribal peoples around the world.

Survival accepts no money from any national government, making it dependent on supporters both for funding and for our powerful and independent voice.
**I WANT TO HELP THE BUSHMEN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First name</th>
<th>Last name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postcode</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Banker's order form (UK only)**

You can cancel a banker's order at any time by notifying us and your bank/building society:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank/building society name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank/building society address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Postcode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Please pay Survival (tick chosen amount or fill in amount):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£3</th>
<th>other £</th>
<th>each month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Account no.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£8</td>
<td>other £</td>
<td>each quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sort code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£25</td>
<td>other £</td>
<td>each year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting on</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**and/or I wish to make a gift of:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£100</th>
<th>£50</th>
<th>£25</th>
<th>£15</th>
<th>other £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- I enclose a cheque (payable to Survival). Please note that Survival can only accept non-Sterling (£) cheques for more than the equivalent of £10 / US$15.
- I wish to pay by Visa/MasterCard/Switch/Delta/Eurocard. Your card will be debited in your own currency:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>valid from</th>
<th>expiry</th>
<th>issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Please make my gift go further (at no cost to me)

If you are a UK taxpayer and want Survival to reclaim the tax on this donation and any you make in the future, please fill in today's date.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To keep costs down, Survival does not normally send acknowledgements of gifts. Please tick if you require one.

**www.survival-international.org**

T +44 (0)20 7687 8700
Survival, London, EC1M 7ET, United Kingdom

*You must pay an amount of income or capital gains tax at least equal to the tax we claim on your donation (currently 28p for every £1 you give). FOR OFFICE USE: Bank of Scotland, West End Office, 14/16 Cockspur Street, London, SW1Y 5BL, A/C NUMBER 0079801, SORT CODE: 12-11-03, quoting the customer's name and our reference. Survival will not pass on any of your details to any other organisation.

© Survival International Charitable Trust (reg. charity 267444)