

Survival



The global movement for tribal
and Indigenous peoples' rights

Survival International Annual Report 2023

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Let my forest be free

Hairani, Hongana Manyawa woman, Halmahera, Indonesia

Survival International Charitable Trust

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2023

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TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2023

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Full name of the charity and registered address

Survival International Charitable Trust
6 Charterhouse Buildings
London
EC1M 7ET

Also known as

Survival International, Survival

Status of the Charity

The organization is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 31 May 1972 and registered as a charity on 30 November 1969.

Charity registration number – 267444 (England and Wales)

Company registration number – 1056317

Trustees

The members of the Council, who are also Trustees under charity law, who served during the year and up to the date of this report, were as follows:

S Branford
J Castellino
H Chandès
M Davis (Honorary Treasurer)
C Dixon
G de Give
D de Horna Cicka
T Fraine
R Hanbury-Tenison (Honorary President)
T Hugh-Jones
J Sainsbury
J Walker
J Wilson
J Wood (Honorary Chair)

Chief Executive

Caroline Pearce

Bankers

The Bank of Scotland plc.
33 Old Broad Street

London
EC2 1HZ

Auditors

Saffery Champness LLP
71 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4BE

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES

Survival International is the global movement for Indigenous and tribal peoples' rights. We help tribal peoples defend their lives, protect their lands and determine their own futures. Our principal objects and purposes are:

- to promote good race relations for the public benefit between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples by endeavoring to eliminate discrimination on the grounds of race, nationality, ethnic, or national origins.
- to relieve poverty malnutrition and ill health among Indigenous peoples.
- to promote for the public benefit the human rights of Indigenous peoples (as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent United Nations conventions and declarations including ILO Conventions 107 and 169).
- to promote education and research into the history, institutions, and ways of life of Indigenous peoples and to publish and disseminate the results of that research.
- to promote and support such other charitable purposes for public benefit pertaining to Indigenous peoples as the directors shall think fit.

ACTIVITIES

In order to achieve these objectives, Survival:

- works in partnership with Indigenous and tribal peoples, offering them a platform to address the world;
- carries out research into tribal areas, particularly where the survival of tribal peoples is threatened or where violations of their human rights are taking place;
- uses this information to educate the public about tribal cultures, and to publicize the problems which tribal peoples face;
- makes representations to governments, companies and other institutions and individuals whose activities may affect tribal peoples, and seeks to influence them into acting in tribal peoples' interests;
- seeks to eliminate all discrimination and prejudice against tribal peoples, and promotes legislation which protects their rights;
- supports the activities of representative Indigenous organizations and other organizations with similar aims;
- supports appropriate projects in tribal communities.

PUBLIC BENEFIT

The Trustees of Survival International confirm that they have complied with the duty in section 4 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the Charity Commission guidelines on public benefit and the need to provide an explanation of the achievements during the year under review.

All our activities focused on defending the lives and protecting the lands of Indigenous and tribal peoples benefit both specific peoples and the public in general. Tribal peoples number more than 150 million individuals worldwide and add hugely to the diversity of humankind. We also believe that campaigning to put tribal peoples – the best guardians of the natural world – at the forefront of the environmental movement benefits all humanity.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

GENERAL

2023 was a highly successful year for Survival International, and a notably ambitious year for our campaigns. We launched three new campaigns: Blood Carbon, within our Decolonize Conservation campaign, focused on carbon credit schemes that seek to make money from Indigenous peoples' land without their consent; a campaign for the uncontacted Hongana Manyawa, in Indonesia, whose land is being ravaged by nickel mining; and a campaign for the uncontacted Shompen, in India, whose forested island is threatened by huge 'development' plans. We also drew on our long-standing connections and deep networks to push harder on existing campaigns. See "Key Campaigns" for more information.

KEY CAMPAIGNS

"Stop Brazil's Genocide"

Following the end of the Bolsonaro administration, and the subsequent shift in government positions and policies, Survival wound down work on our Stop Brazil's Genocide campaign. Early 2023 was spent assessing the moves of the new Lula government, Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, and Indigenous Affairs Department (FUNAI), to ascertain where campaign efforts were best focused, as well as pushing for urgent action to address the Yanomami crisis, among other campaign priorities.

Uncontacted Tribes

Uncontacted tribes rely entirely on their land: this makes them both the most self-sufficient, and the most vulnerable peoples on the planet. They are Indigenous peoples who avoid contact with outsiders. They are contemporary societies who live very differently to most people on Earth, and are a vitally important part of humankind's diversity. Where their rights are respected, they continue to thrive.

Uncontacted tribes of Brazil

January 2023 marked the beginning of Lula da Silva's presidency after four years of Bolsonaro's strongly anti-Indigenous government. Survival used the start of the Lula presidency to generate international awareness and support for Indigenous peoples, especially uncontacted peoples. The Lula administration made early promises to renew Land Protection Orders (LPOs) and demarcate the undemarcated territories of uncontacted tribes. At the beginning of the year, the Piripkura and Pirititi Land Protection Orders (LPOs) were renewed and will remain valid until the demarcation process is completed. Similarly, the Jacareúba/Katawixi LPO was extended – although after months without protection prior to this extension, this territory had the fifth highest deforestation rate of the territories inhabited by uncontacted peoples in 2022. Despite this progress, the situation in these and other territories remained urgent. Survival continued to monitor the situation throughout 2023 and push for further moves to map out the lands of uncontacted Indigenous peoples, and put a stop to the ongoing invasions.

While President Lula committed to upholding Indigenous rights, Brazil's Congress remained dominated by the agribusiness and pro-mining lobbies and anti-Indigenous politicians desperate to further open Indigenous territories for exploitation. Throughout 2023, Survival monitored and campaigned on draft bill PL490 – known as the “Death Bill” – which constituted the most serious and vicious attack on Indigenous rights in decades. The bill threatened to rip up the legal protections of Indigenous land, giving big businesses and criminal gangs responsible for the logging and mining taking place in Indigenous territories even more freedom to invade. The bill also included the “Marco Temporal”, or “Time Limit Trick”, a pro-business ruse which stated that Indigenous peoples who could not prove they were on their land when the Brazilian Constitution came into force in October 1988 would never have their rights recognized. Brazil's Indigenous organizations, Survival and other allies put pressure on politicians to reject the bill and sent letters to all Senators, the presidents of both Houses, and President Lula, and Survival launched an international action through which thousands of supporters sent protest emails. However, the bill was unfortunately approved in December. The Association of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil, APIB, announced that it will take this back to the Supreme Court for further consideration.

In June, a delegation from UNIVAJA (the Union of Indigenous Peoples of the Javari Valley) attended meetings with congresspeople in Lima to support Peruvian Indigenous peoples against the Genocidal Bill. Survival publicized this show of support through a press release and posts on our social media platforms. Survival has also joined efforts with UNIVAJA and Orpio to push for the protection of the uncontacted peoples in the Amazon uncontacted frontier through binational coordination.

We also continued to work closely with the Guajajara Guardians who are defending the forest against illegal invasions for their families and their uncontacted Awá neighbors. This is one element in our decades-long campaign for the protection of the Awá's territories, so they can survive and thrive.

Kawahiva, Brazil

Survival has been campaigning for the demarcation of the Kawahiva people's land since the 1990s, and in a huge victory in 2016, the government declared this land an Indigenous territory. Ranchers were evicted in 2018, but the demarcation process has since stalled in the face of fierce opposition by politicians and agribusiness. Loggers and land-grabbers are surrounding the territory, and an illegal road has been built just 2km away. In April 2023, Survival relaunched its Kawahiva email action – sent by thousands of supporters to Lula and key government officials – and then followed in October with a press release marking the campaign's official relaunch. We are continuing our advocacy work to push for the demarcation alongside Indigenous organizations and other allies in Brazil and have met with FUNAI coordinators and others to discuss next steps.

Uncontacted tribes of Peru

In November 2022, the Peruvian Congress announced plans to pass a new bill (PL 3518) which would modify the law (known as PIACI) which exists to protect uncontacted and recently contacted tribes in Peru. The new bill – known as the “Genocidal Bill” – was a deadly threat to uncontacted tribes, aiming to revoke the territorial rights of uncontacted tribes for which Indigenous peoples, their organizations, Survival and allies have been fighting for decades. Survival began campaigning alongside Indigenous organizations against the bill by publicly denouncing the threat; sending a statement to relevant authorities and International Human Rights bodies; and mobilizing international public and press to bring attention to this unprecedented attack. By June 2023, more than 13,000 emails had been sent by Survival supporters to the members of the Peruvian Congress voting on the bill, and Indigenous peoples from the Javari Valley in Brazil joined their Peruvian neighbors in protests and meetings with politicians ahead of the vote. On 23 June 2023, the Genocide Bill was finally blocked in a vote by a Congressional Commission which had been targeted by Indigenous organizations and Survival's coordinated actions for months. This was a great relief and an inspirational victory for uncontacted tribes, Indigenous peoples, their organizations, and Survival – during the vote, there was an indirect reference to Survival supporters' “bombardment of emails”.

Following this success, Survival's focus in Peru shifted back to land protection. On 21 September 2023, after 17 years of struggle by Indigenous organizations and allies, the half million-hectare Sierra del Divisor Occidental Indigenous Reserve for uncontacted Indigenous peoples was approved (publication as Supreme Decree pending). This reserve is one of several for which Survival has been advocating, and will protect the Remo, Mayoruna and Kapanawa peoples, between the regions of Loreto and Ucayali, on the Amazon frontier. We continued to monitor conditions in the Madre de Dios Indigenous reserve and the Napo-Tigre Indigenous reserve throughout 2023.

Ayoreo, Paraguay

Throughout 2023, Survival continued its work with the Ayoreo-Totobiegosode people to protect their uncontacted relatives. At the end of 2022, Survival began to put indirect pressure on the Paraguayan state and companies occupying, illegally deforesting, and cattle ranching in Ayoreo-Totobiegosode territory through some of their European buyers. In October 2022, Survival contacted Pasubio and Gruppo Mastrotto, two Italian leather companies sourcing leather from illegally deforested Ayoreo land. In December

2022, after having received no response from Pasubio, Survival Italy filed a complaint against the company at the Italian National Contact Point (NCP) of the OECD, claiming that Pasubio's supply chain violated the OECD Guidelines for Companies. Alongside the complaint, Survival launched a public campaign, including press and social media work. The complaint was accepted by the NCP in August 2023, and on 20 December 2023, following intense discussions with Survival, Pasubio announced its decision to halt all commercial relationships with any Paraguayan supplier that has any direct or indirect links with the cattle ranches located within the Ayoreo-Totobiegosode territory. The announcement was covered by big international media outlets in several languages and had a remarkable impact in Paraguay, where the news was widely covered by major national media. Gruppo Mastrotto showed willingness to engage further following Survival's contact, and conversations will continue in 2024.

In October and November 2023, devastating fires caused by agribusiness tore through the Ayoreo-Totobiegosode territory. The new Paraguayan government, which took office in August 2023, was met with lobbying letters from Survival's offices, 8,000 emails from Survival supporters, and an Ayoreo delegation which denounced the fires and invasions at a meeting in Asunción.

Shompen, India

To mark the beginning of Survival's Uncontacted Tribes Week 2023 on 19 June, Survival launched a new campaign in support of the Shompen tribe in India. The Shompen are a hunter gatherer tribe living on the island of Great Nicobar in the Indian Ocean. There are up to 400 Shompen and most of them have no contact with outsiders. Their existence is threatened by the Indian government's "mega-development" proposals to transform their island into the "Hong Kong of India", which among other things will fell around a million trees and bring 650,000 settlers to the island, a population increase of 8000%. Survival supporters sent thousands of emails to relevant Indian government officials and companies vying for the project.

Hongana Manyawa, Indonesia

On 4 April 2023, Survival launched a new campaign for the rights of the Hongana Manyawa tribe of Halmahera Island in North Maluku Province, Indonesia. There are between 300 and 500 uncontacted Hongana Manyawa and they risk being wiped out by nickel mining, which is increasingly encroaching on their territories and destroying the rainforest they rely on to survive. The nickel mining is largely aimed at producing material for electric car batteries.

Upon launch, the campaign went viral on social media, with over 1.6 million views of our primary Tweet. By the end of 2023, Survival supporters had sent more than 15,000 emails to campaign targets – French mining company Eramet, electric vehicle company Tesla, the Indonesian government, and the German chemical company BASF. Survival researchers began discussions with BASF, urging them not to partner with Eramet in Halmahera, whose operations on the territory of uncontacted tribal people and without their Free Prior and Informed Consent violate national law. Survival also lobbied the German government not to guarantee a loan for BASF's activities, and met with a number of electric vehicle companies, calling on them not to source materials in their supply chains from the territories of uncontacted Indigenous peoples.

In late October 2023, Survival released footage of uncontacted Hongana Manyawa people warning off bulldozers on their territory. The video went viral on social media and Survival estimates it was seen over 4 million times on various platforms. At least 20 international media outlets reported on the footage including 8 Indonesian outlets. Crucially, because Survival was able to explain the context, the Indonesian media changed their usual coverage of the Hongana Manyawa from describing them as “savages” and a “primitive tribe” to “Indigenous forest guardians”. This marked a major media breakthrough.

Uncontacted Report

In 2023, Survival researchers began compiling a flagship report on the world’s uncontacted tribal and Indigenous peoples, which will be published in all Survival’s core languages. It will be the first ever comprehensive report on uncontacted peoples globally, drawing on Survival’s unique expertise and networks in order to provide updated estimates of the number of uncontacted tribes or groups all over the world, and to explain both the threats they face and the resistance they are mounting.

Survival will use this report to build greater public and political understanding of the current state of the world’s uncontacted peoples, and the urgency and importance of recognizing their rights. It will highlight local, national, and international actions needed urgently to safeguard their future; will be presented to relevant multilateral bodies with a call for action; and will be used as the basis of advocacy and lobbying with key politicians, law- policymakers and companies.

Lands and Lives

All around the world, Indigenous peoples are fighting back against the theft of their lands and resources – theft that is often accompanied by violent attacks. Their lives are threatened, lands stolen, and resources exploited by extractivism, agribusiness, drug trafficking and other threats. Where Indigenous rights are respected and their territories protected, they thrive.

Yanomami, Brazil

In December 2022, Survival had published a press release on the humanitarian catastrophe engulfing the Yanomami: the shocking health crisis is largely manmade and due to the Bolsonaro government’s criminal negligence and failure to fund urgent healthcare and remove miners operating on their territory. In January 2023, Survival released a statement outlining six key demands for action from Lula’s new administration, including the importance of implementing a fully-funded, long term protection program for the territory. When he took office in January 2023, Lula immediately announced a twelve-month emergency operation to remove the 20,000 illegal gold miners from the Yanomami territory and deliver crucial healthcare to the Yanomami. The operation had mixed results: in June, the government declared that 82% of the miners had been removed. However, by the end of the year, many of those evicted had returned, and criminal gangs continued to operate in the territory. Malaria remained rife, Yanomami children continued to suffer from acute malnutrition, and studies by Federal Police found that rivers in the territory were highly contaminated with mercury – 8,600% above safe levels. In December, as a result of meetings and

lobbying by Hutukara Yanomami Association, Survival and other NGOs, the Inter-American Court issued a damning report on the Yanomami emergency, requiring the Brazilian government to take greater measures to resolve the crisis.

In February, Survival also attended the opening of The Yanomami Struggle exhibition in New York, which featured photos by Claudia Andujar and paintings and films by Yanomami artists. Davi Kopenawa, Ehuana Yaira, Dario Kopenawa, the co-ordinator of Hutukara Yanomami Association and Survival's Research and Advocacy Director met informally with the UN Secretary General during his visit to the exhibition. Survival also organized a political agenda for Hutukara Yanomami Association, including meetings with the Secretary General of the OAS, the US State Department, and USAID. The event helped Survival build new political networks in Washington and achieved strong media coverage of the Yanomami health crisis.

Guarani, Brazil

Survival continued to support Guarani communities fighting to return to their territories, via international visibility, lobbying against the Time Limit Trick which would affect them enormously, and small funds to support them through their land reoccupations.

In early December 2023, Survival used its social media channels to mark the first ever conviction to be served in a Mato Grosso do Sul federal court for the murder of an Indigenous person. Dorvalino Rocha, a Guarani Kaiowá man, was killed in 2005 by João Carlos Gimenez Brites. After 18 years, on 29 November 2023, Brites was finally sentenced to 16 years in prison, a huge milestone in the fight against the impunity for those committing crimes against Indigenous people in Brazil. In December Survival also commemorated the 10-year anniversary of the death of Ambrósio Vilhalva, who was murdered in early December 2013.

Nukak, Colombia

On 1 March 2023 Survival launched an urgent email campaign for the Nukak people, the tribe most recently contacted by outsiders in Colombia. The Nukak have been fighting for more than thirty years to return to their territory, now invaded by coca growers, cattle ranchers, settlers and armed groups. In just two months, Survival's lobbying email was sent by more than 6,000 supporters, leading the Colombian government to publish a response to the emails, making several encouraging points. However, the Ministry of Interior's response also contained one worrying point which showed a serious misunderstanding of the Nukak's plight: the government would not aim to relocate the colonists settled inside the Nukak territory, but rather would examine ways in which the two groups could 'coexist'. Survival sent a letter to president Gustavo Petro raising our deep concern regarding the government's stated intention and urging him to take action to ensure the safe return of the Nukak to their territory.

On 7 June, a judge accepted the Land Restitution Unit's land claim for the Nukak, which was an important step forward. Negotiations between various interested parties began simultaneously. Due to the delicate nature of these negotiations, Survival limited its external actions to responding to calls for support from the Nukak; continuing to promote our existing email action targeting Gustavo Petro's government; carefully

putting pressure on the government to keep up momentum; and ensuring ongoing visibility of the Nukak case.

During 2023, the Nukak increasingly continued to carry out their own return plan; in spite of the state's slow progress, they are returning where possible to live in their own territory, with very satisfactory experiences on the whole.

A donation from Silvana Negro's legacy was recently approved to support the Nukak's self-led return to their homeland. The money is yet to be sent, but it will support them through the acquisition of communication equipment, solar panels, health and first aid materials, and oil for boats, among other items.

Paraguay, Aché

Survival undertook several actions to support the Aché Indigenous people of Chupa Pou in East Paraguay, who were forcibly contacted in the 1960s and '70s. More than half the tribe died of disease as a result. Survival campaigned for their land rights in the 1970s, but their territory has since been invaded by settlers and heavily deforested. The Paraguayan government has made repeated promises to evict the settlers, and the Aché are prepared to return to their land as soon as the evictions take place. Presidential elections were held in April 2023 and the new president Santiago Peña took office on 15 August. Survival supported the Aché by writing to the case prosecutor, Public Ministry, and Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena (INDI), and launched a new Tribal Voice video.

Adivasis Against Coal, India

In 2023 Survival lobbied the Congress-led state government in Chhattisgarh to permanently cancel all clearances for coal mining in Hasdeo on the lands of Adivasi Indigenous people, following their earlier commitment to put mining there on "indefinite hold". At the end of the year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) party won a surprise electoral victory in the state. Soon after the BJP took over, trees were cut down in preparation for mining and a number of activists were arrested.

Decolonize Conservation

We need real solutions to address climate change. However, many false solutions and colonial approaches to conservation that destroy Indigenous and tribal peoples, especially in Africa and Asia, are being put forward to cover up the real cause of climate change and biodiversity loss – exploitation of natural resources for profit and growing overconsumption, driven by the Global North. Indigenous and other local people in the Global South who play little or no part in the environment's destruction will be the most affected by climate change – and kicking them off their land to create Protected Areas won't help, and is illegal under international law. Indigenous peoples are the best guardians of the natural world and an essential part of human diversity that is a key to protecting biodiversity. Survival is working alongside Indigenous and tribal peoples to stop human rights abuses being committed against them in the name of conservation.

30x30

Following the adoption of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) at COP15, December 2022, Survival's 30x30 campaign has now ended. The framework was

supposed to lay out an important action plan for “nature protection” until 2030. However, it failed to take the bold step required to really protect nature – to recognize that Indigenous peoples are the best conservationists and that the best way to protect biodiversity is to protect their land rights. For two years, Survival fought tirelessly alongside Indigenous people and other NGOs to stop the 30% target (to designate 30% of Earth’s land and ocean as protected areas by 2030). Unfortunately this target was ultimately adopted, pushed as it was by the most powerful forces in the world, including Global Northern governments and the conservation industry. Nevertheless, Survival played a major part in ensuring that the target was the most controversial part of the framework, showing that “fortress conservation” – the evictions of Indigenous peoples and human rights abuses in the name of nature protection – will no longer be tolerated as the collateral damage of conservation. The target doesn’t include references to a “strictly protected” category and does include references to recognizing and respecting Indigenous peoples’ rights – a marked difference from the previous version of this target, agreed in 2010.

Another positive step is that our battle to stop the references to Indigenous rights being relegated to an unenforceable preamble was won. Instead, an introductory section (Section C) highlights the “considerations” for the implementation of the framework, clearly stating that the new plan must ensure that the rights, worldviews, values, and practices of Indigenous peoples and local communities are respected, in keeping with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Unfortunately, even if the language is a step forward in the fight to stop abuses in the name of conservation, we are very far from real and genuine change to the model of conservation that has resulted in the eviction of at least 14 million people in Africa alone. Despite a last-minute and powerful intervention by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity calling for Indigenous territories to count towards the 30% target, this demand was rejected, principally by European countries, despite widespread evidence showing that Indigenous Peoples protect their lands better than anyone else and that their territories should be a key mechanism in biodiversity protection. This once again showed that the colonial mentality in conservation still prevails.

This framework has definitely failed biodiversity, it has failed justice and could still fail Indigenous peoples if, as we’ve seen before, promises to respect the rights of Indigenous people are ignored by the conservation industry, leading to horrific abuses in the name of “nature protection”.

Blood Carbon

On 16 March, Survival launched the report “Blood Carbon: how a carbon offset scheme makes millions from Indigenous land in Northern Kenya”, that analyzes the Northern Kenya Grassland Carbon Project (NKGCP) run by the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) on land inhabited by more than 100,000 Indigenous Samburu, Borana and Rendille people. In support of Survival’s statement, the Borana Council of Elders – the traditional institution of the Borana people – sent a strong statement to NRT denouncing the NKGCP. Other Indigenous communities on whose land NRT is operating voiced their support of Survival or took action. The report marked the launch of Survival’s Blood Carbon campaign, which highlights how the sale of carbon credits

from Protected Areas could massively increase the funding of human rights abuses against Indigenous peoples, whilst doing nothing to combat climate change.

The same month, Verra – the main organization that certifies carbon offset schemes – suspended the issuance of carbon credits from the NKGCP and began a “quality review”, in a sign of significant concerns over NRT’s claims. This was an encouraging step, but unfortunately in November, Verra published its quality review ruling that NRT would be allowed to continue selling carbon credits. Survival published a statement denouncing the decision, which was shared with Borana and Samburu leaders, journalists, carbon integrity certifiers, trading commissions, carbon rating agencies and the US Commodity Futures Trade Commission.

Maasai, Tanzania

In December 2023, the European Parliament adopted a resolution about the human rights abuses against the Maasai in Tanzania, after months of lobbying by Survival and other activists, work by sympathetic MEPs and following a visit to Europe from a Maasai delegation in May. This joint resolution, presented by 6 political groups, was adopted on 14 December 2023, with 493 MEPs voting in favor and 29 against. The text is not binding but reflects the position of the European Parliament as a whole and will be a powerful lobbying opportunity for the EU and beyond. Among other things, the Parliament recognizes in the resolution that “respect of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC)’ rights is a prerequisite for effective biodiversity conservation”; “urges the Tanzanian Government to immediately halt the forcible evictions of Maasai communities”; and “calls on the Commission to report to Parliament on EU budget support programmes and other initiatives in Tanzania”.

Following continued criticism by Survival, Maasai and others, the German government partially froze funding for a conservation project in the “Serengeti Ecosystem” in Tanzania. The funds had supported a land use planning process in the area, which is used as justification for “relocations” of Maasai from the Ngorongoro Conservation Area and the cutting of social services in an attempt to drive them off their land. The project had been carried out by the conservation organization Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS). FZS has been active in the Serengeti region for decades and continuously advocates for the “relocation” of Maasai. Survival also used this opportunity to support a small vigil in front of the office buildings of the FZS in Frankfurt in December, together with the Maasai lawyer Joseph Oleshangay during his visit to Germany.

The Maasai were also successful in court twice: The Appellate Division of the East African Court of Justice ordered a retrial of an eviction case, which will likely have an impact on the most recent evictions from the same area (Loliondo) in 2022; and a Tanzanian court ruled the first of several re-classifications of their land for wildlife protection were illegal.

Ogiek, Kenya

In the first week of November 2023, during King Charles’s state visit to Kenya, local authorities began a brutal eviction of the Ogiek people from their homes in the Mau Forest, despite two landmark rulings by the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) which upheld the Ogiek’s land rights in the Mau Forest. In

collaboration with the Kenyan police, rangers from the Kenyan Forestry Service and Kenya Wildlife Service illegally evicted up to 700 Ogiek people, destroying an estimated 167 homes. Rangers reportedly forced some Ogiek people to tear down their homes themselves to claim that the communities left voluntarily. In collaboration with Amnesty International and Minority Rights Group, Survival released a statement denouncing these illegal evictions and highlighting the role conservation projects and carbon credits have played in such land thefts.

Kahuzi-Biega National Park, Congo

In July 2022, the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs suspended planned funding from the French Development Agency (AFD) for the Kahuzi-Biega National Park. In July 2023, it was announced that the funding project was officially canceled. This was an amazing victory for Indigenous peoples' rights and demonstrated the concrete result of Survival's campaigning.

Tiger Reserves, India

In March 2023, the Jenu Kuruba and other Nagarhole tribes held a week-long protest in Nagarhole Tiger Reserve with people from other Protected Areas across India. Survival helped to share news of this internationally. The protest highlighted the land theft, human rights violations and illegal evictions faced by the Jenu Kuruba and other Adivasi peoples in India, as well as the role organizations like the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and WWF play in pushing this model. The protest came just before the celebration of 50 years of Project Tiger and the announcement of a new tiger census, which generated a lot of international attention, and helped ensure that at least some criticisms were raised and the Jenu Kuruba's voices heard.

Activists from Tiger Reserves across India formed a new network called the Community Network Against Protected Areas (CNAPA), which seeks to debunk the idea of Protected Areas and calls for the recognition of community land ownership instead. At the end of March, following the protest in Nagarhole, they held a two-day meeting in Bengaluru, bringing together 35 representatives from different affected community groups resisting colonial conservation.

COP28

COP28 took place between 30 November and 13 December 2023. It was very important to Survival's work, as the main issue debated during the negotiations was the possible agreement on the rules for a global carbon market that could eventually have increased demand for carbon offsetting schemes (and so the land theft and human rights abuses against Indigenous peoples). During COP28, Survival focused on briefing journalists about the implications of the debate on carbon markets for Indigenous communities like the Ogiek.

Ultimately, all key decisions about the mechanisms of a global carbon credits market were rescheduled for future COPs, as involved parties were unable to reach an agreement. As such, there will be no further progress on the plan until 2025 at the earliest, with some key decisions postponed until as late as 2028.

Amid these proceedings, and as a result of the criticisms lodged by several parties including Survival against key carbon credits players like Verra, the value of carbon credits decreased by ~97% compared to their value in mid-2022, thus giving companies less incentive to steal Indigenous lands in the name of carbon mitigation.

US “Our Land, Our Nature” (OLON) congress & OLON book

In April 2023, Survival held its third OLON congress at City University of New York, a lecture series where Indigenous and non-Indigenous activists, representatives, and speakers from around the world share evidence and first-hand testimony of racist conservation atrocities and land theft, and present alternative models that respect human rights and the environment. The congress also preceded the official launch of a new book – “Decolonize Conservation: Global Voices for Indigenous Self-determination, Land, and a World in Common”, edited by Survival, Fiore Longo and Professor Ashley Dawson and published by Common Notions – which gathers testimonies from the ground-breaking 2021 OLON congress in Marseille, France.

TRIBAL VOICE

Survival’s Tribal Voice project invites Indigenous people around the world to record videos on the issues that matter to them. Survival then releases these videos globally, subtitled in several languages.

Survival released 17 Tribal Voice videos in 2023, on a range of Indigenous issues around the world. Via Tribal Voice, people from Indigenous peoples including the Yanomami, Yupka, Karipuna, Jenu Kuruba, and Sengwer exposed the destruction, violence, and land theft brought to their territories by extractive industries, big conservation organizations, or other threats. Survival’s most popular new Tribal Voice video released in 2023, with over 146,300 views across all platforms, featured Hairani and Toraji, two nomadic Hongana Manyawa people from Halmahera Island, Indonesia, who denounced the destruction of their ancestral forest by nickel mining companies.

MEDIA

Press

In 2023, Survival secured over 160 English language press mentions and interviews around the world. Due to the large number of geo-political crises, it was harder than ever to secure coverage of Survival’s campaigns. Our press releases were consistently picked up by leading news outlets including BBC World Service, The Times, The Observers/France 24, Geographical, and others. Subscription to Survival’s English-language press email list has remained high following efforts in 2022 to grow our press lists in all languages: in 2023, 2,912 journalists were subscribed to the list.

Survival’s press release alerting the world to the major success in December – when Italian leather manufacturer Pasubio announced they would no longer accept leather from Paraguay – was covered by several outlets including The Times.

In October, after Survival staff found footage online of uncontacted Hongana Manyawa people standing up to bulldozers destroying their forest, we published a press release, and released a video explaining the contents of the clip. The video went viral on Twitter – by the end of 2023 it had been seen many millions of times on social media. This was then picked up by the press, including Les Observateurs/France 24 and The Independent.

Social Media

Survival continued to focus on building the movement for Indigenous and tribal peoples' rights online via social media, and in 2023 launched a channel on Threads, and opened a Bluesky account to secure the Survival brand name, whilst remaining active on X (Twitter), YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, TikTok and Telegram.

In 2023, Survival's English language Instagram account gained over 12,500 followers. Instagram is consistently proving to be the platform from which Survival's followers are most likely to take action.

Survival's Twitter still grew despite struggles with followers due to Elon Musk's takeover in October 2022: we gained almost 2,000 followers in 2023, taking the total follower number to 61,800. Most importantly, engagement was still up, and we received between 150,000 and 2.1 million impressions a month.

In recent years, we have seen follower numbers decrease on Facebook as organic posting is not favored by the Facebook algorithm. Because of this, in 2022 Survival started using some paid advertising to ensure that certain posts and messages gained further reach and visibility. As a result, in 2023 we lost vastly fewer followers than before - over 3,000 were lost in 2022, versus just under 1,000 in 2023.

Survival's Threads account was launched in mid-2023 and had gained 7,000 followers by the end of the year – considerable growth in just six months. However, engagement is not so high, and we mainly post urgent news to keep followers up to date.

EDUCATION

Survival has continued to work on producing a range of written and audio-visual resources, aimed at different age groups and audiences. During 2023, we finalized additional resources for use in both primary and secondary schools, and worked on a new 'workshop' resource aimed at adult audiences. Some resources focus on introducing learners to Indigenous perspectives or supporting them to better understand contemporary Indigenous peoples; others focus on particular threats and hazards that Indigenous people currently face, such as deforestation, or national parks created on their land without their consent. For secondary-school level learners, we completed a resource focused on mining, and began another on the climate crisis and Indigenous peoples.

In terms of dissemination, we worked on preparing a dedicated section of our website, which will enable us to present different kinds of resources for different target groups,

and make this available to the widest possible audience. We also began translating resources, so that they will be available in multiple languages. The new web education platform - initially in English and German - will be launched at the start of the new school year in September 2024.

We continue to look for opportunities to showcase and share our educational resources outside traditional classroom settings. As well as working on the adult workshop, this has included sharing material on social media and at festivals or other events.

WEBSITE

The main focus for Survival's web team this year was to prepare the website's codebase to accommodate upcoming page redesigns in 2024, this was done by consolidating the existing design related code into a more cohesive and flexible structure.

The previous work put into upgrading Survival's programming language (Ruby) and our website framework (Rails) has started to pay off as keeping parity with the latest releases this year was trivial. The web team also completed a major upgrade to our donation platform to keep up with the latest framework version (VueJS).

Several improvements were made to the CMS including a list creation tool which creates an arbitrary list of pages that can be displayed as cards and menus throughout the website, an events section to list upcoming events and view streams from previous events, a language switching feature that lets you switch from a page in one language to the same page in another language and an edit link on live pages that will take staff directly to the editing page in the CMS.

SUPPORTERS

Survival's new Supporter Engagement Officer joined the team in January 2023, with a focus on donor stewardship and retention as well as community events and fundraising for the UK office.

COMMUNITY FUNDRAISING

On 23 April, four runners took part in the London Marathon in support of Survival, though one was unable to run due to a last-minute injury. In total, the runners raised £7,000.

Move for Survival 2023 (renamed from Run for Survival for inclusivity) took place on 26-28 May. The English part of the event had 72 (60 UK, 12 USA) registrants. For this year's event, UK participants were asked to fundraise instead of paying a registration fee like in 2022, raising a total of £3,354. As part of Move for Survival, Survival Germany hosted a yoga lesson taught by a German supporter, and Survival Spain organized a

free showcase of the film *Cholitas*, about Indigenous Bolivian women, with the film's director and one of the cast members participating in a Q&A.

OUTREACH EVENTS

The end of 2022 saw the launch of artist Cecilia Vicuña's exhibition "The Quipu of Encounters: Rituals and Assemblies" at the Tate Modern, for which Survival supplied a series of Tribal Voice videos to play alongside the installation. This exhibition continued until April 2023.

In 2022, Survival staff spoke at the "For Dom, Bruno & the Amazon" event at Halton Hill in Lancaster. In 2023, we were invited to a similar rendition of this event in London at the Lumen Rooms in King's Cross. Their materials credited Survival's work and we displayed leaflets.

In March, Survival displayed leaflets at the RAI Film Festival, which had many Indigenous filmmakers and films on their program this year. The following month, Survival's new Supporter Engagement Officer gave a talk to a group of Amnesty International supporters whose coordinator is a Survival donor.

Also in March, the Research and Advocacy Director gave a seminar on the Yanomami for final year students in the Sociology Department at Essex University.

In June, Survival participated in Glastonbury – one of the biggest music festivals in the world – to reach a new audience, raise awareness about Indigenous rights, and get signatures for our Uncontacted Tribes Pledge. We received 240 sign-ups and subsequently contacted signees with a tailored onboarding email journey. We showcased films focused on uncontacted Indigenous peoples at the Ancient Futures stage, and connected with a running group who raised funds for Greenpeace and are now helping us recruit runners for the London Marathon 2024.

In September, Survival hosted a stall at Riposte – a queer art rave with hundreds of participants – to raise awareness about our campaigns. This was a highly successful event; we were the only charity to have a stall at the 10 hour-long event, and we spoke to over a 100 attendees, 50 of whom signed up to receive email updates to keep up to date with our work.

In October, the Research and Advocacy Director spoke about the impact of nickel mining on the Hongana Manyawa at a conference, "Human Rights, Natural Resource and Climate Change", organized by legal firm Leigh Day, Clean Trade, and the Transnational Law Institute. She also spoke online at a conference at the Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, Venezuela, to mark thirty years since the Haximu massacre (1993) when Brazilian gold miners murdered sixteen Yanomami people.

SURVIVAL'S SHOP

www.survivalinternational.org/shop

The online shop continues to be the single largest annual fundraiser, and largest source of new supporters.

All images and artwork continue to be donated by artists and photographers, meaning more funds can be spent on fighting for tribal peoples' rights.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

STRUCTURE

Survival International is an unincorporated worldwide movement which has as its objective helping Indigenous and tribal peoples defend their lives, protect their lands and determine their own futures.

The movement consists of an International Secretariat in London and six country offices in France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the USA. All offices outside the UK are governed under charitable law in their respective countries and their use of the Survival name and logo is ultimately subject to the authority of the Council. Each office publishes its accounts separately.

GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Survival is registered under the name Survival International Charitable Trust as a limited company (no. 1056317), and a charity (no. 267444) governed by a memorandum and articles of association.

Survival International Trading Ltd is registered as a limited company (no. 2844785). It has a memorandum and articles of association. Its object is to sell appropriate goods at a profit, which is given to the charity, and to promote the charity in other ways.

Survival and all its components are governed by the Council. Council members are the Trustees of the charity. Members are chosen for their expertise and experience in relevant fields and their support for Survival's objectives. They are elected for three-year terms by existing Council members. Induction training is provided for new Council members, who are updated on legislation and Trustee responsibility as necessary. The Council meets at least three times each year.

The Council is responsible for monitoring the charity's activities, overseeing governance, and ensuring the charity meets its aims and objectives.

The Council employs the Chief Executive to implement policy, raise and manage funds, and supervise the office and employees of Survival. The current Chief Executive is Caroline Pearce.

The pay of all Survival personnel (including key management personnel) is established annually by the Treasurer and Chairman in consultation with the Chief Executive and another senior staff member. Comparable NGO salaries are taken into account.