

2008

Annual Report



Land Life Future

Survival 

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

2008

This report covers
Survival's work in
the year up to the
beginning of 2008

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 organisations around the world. We support tribal peoples' own projects and offer them and their organisations 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 mobilise 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.

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

Global: UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples adopted

After 22 years of intensive discussion and debate, the UN General Assembly approved the adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Declaration recognises indigenous peoples' land ownership rights and says they should be consulted about projects that affect them. Although not legally binding, the Declaration sets a benchmark by which the treatment of indigenous peoples can be judged.

Bolivia: Reserve created for uncontacted Indians

The Bolivian government created a reserve to protect a group of uncontacted Indians living near the Peruvian border. President Morales, Bolivia's first indigenous president, signed a law to create the reserve, which will be almost 19,000 sq km. Oil and gas exploration, mining and logging are all banned inside the reserve, which will offer protection for the isolated Toromona tribe.

Tanzania: Victory for Hadzabe

Following pressure from Survival, a safari company pulled out of a deal with the Tanzanian government that would have allowed it to occupy and hunt on a large area of Hadza land in the Yaeda Chini valley. The Hadzabe, who were not properly consulted about the deal, opposed it for fear that wild game, which they rely on for food, would become scarcer. Upon learning of the news, a Hadza representative said, 'If it is true that they [safari company] are leaving our land then I am very, very happy.'

UK: New legal department launched

With your support, we created a new legal department at Survival, which will strengthen our ability to advise and support tribal peoples around the world. With our new department in place, we have already helped the Mursi of Ethiopia to avoid possible evictions from their ancestral lands inside the Omo National Park. Thanks to Survival's pressure, African Parks Foundation pulled out of an agreement which would have seen the Mursi lose precious lands central to their survival.

Brazil: Guarani allowed to return home

Over 200 Guarani Indians, evicted from their lands by cattle ranchers, won the legal right to return home. With support from Survival, the Indians lobbied the authorities to allow them to return to their land, and in 2007, a judge ordered the ranchers to leave. After years of living in shacks by a roadside, the Indians are now rebuilding their lives, back on their own lands.

Brazil: Protection for Uncontacted Indians

Following lobbying from Survival, the Brazilian authorities announced plans to restrict all entry into the Rio Pardo territory, home to a group of about 30 uncontacted Indians. Gilberto Azanha, an anthropologist and member of Brazil's Indian affairs department, team said 'If the Brazilian government guarantees the Indians proper protection, we can be certain that the population of the Kawahiva of the Rio Pardo will grow.'

'We know that Survival has always worked to protect indigenous peoples' rights and it is good that this work, through huge global campaigns, continues with such strength.'

Indigenous organisation, Peru, 2007



cases

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

In 2007, Survival worked actively on human rights abuses against more than 40 tribes from around the world, including the Bushmen in Botswana; the Ayoreo in Paraguay; the Jarawa and Sentinelese in the Andaman Islands; the Nukak in Colombia; the Yanomami, Enawene Nawe and Guarani in Brazil; the Penan in Sarawak, Malaysia; the Ogiek in Kenya; the Chakma and other Jumma tribes in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh; the Khanty, Udege and other peoples in Siberia, Russia; and uncontacted tribes in Peru and Brazil.

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

‘Thank you all so much for your inspiring and ceaseless work with indigenous people around the globe.’

Nicole St. Laurent, supporter, 2007

Bushmen Stranded in Relocation Camps

In 2006, we reported on the Bushmen of Botswana's court victory in which they won the right to return to their ancestral lands in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR). Sadly, a year on, hundreds of Bushmen remain stranded in the relocation camps where they were dumped by the Botswana government after being forcibly evicted from their homelands. Despite the Botswana High Court's ruling that the evictions had been 'unlawful' and 'unconstitutional' and that the Bushmen have the right to return home, the government is doing all it can to prevent them from doing so.

Since the High Court judgement, the government has prevented Bushmen from entering the CKGR without a permit, denied them access to a water borehole and banned them from hunting for game on their own lands. It has failed to issue a single hunting permit to the Bushmen inside the reserve, despite the judges' ruling that this was unlawful and tantamount to condemning them to 'death by starvation'. In 2007, it arrested more than 50 Bushmen for hunting without a permit.

Many of those arrested were beaten and tortured. Police and wildlife guards made several men run through the CKGR for hours in high temperatures, following them in vehicles. Many were beaten with sticks, kicked, punched and denied access to food and water until they confessed to hunting.

Unable and too afraid to return home, hundreds of Bushmen continue to suffer in the camps they call 'places of death'. On the anniversary of the court ruling, Bushman organisation, First People of the Kalahari, appealed to the government to allow the Bushmen to go home. In a letter addressed to the president, the organisation said, 'When will the government start working constructively with the people from the CKGR? We have waited one whole year already. We can't afford to lose any more time – our people are dying.'

In the meantime, while flouting the High Court ruling and denying Bushmen their constitutional right to go home, the government has backed plans for a \$2.2 billion diamond mine in the CKGR. Gem Diamonds, which bought the mining concession from De Beers, has declared its intention to start mining in the reserve soon, despite the government's repeated assertion that mining in the CKGR would be uneconomical. Survival has always supported the Bushmen's claim that they were evicted from the CKGR to make way for diamond mining.

Following the High Court ruling, Survival suspended its campaign in order to allow the government the space and time to implement the judgement. However, the government made its position on the ruling clear when it issued visa restrictions on Survival staff, preventing them from entering the country without a special visa. Other high-profile supporters of the Bushmen, including BBC World Affairs Editor John Simpson, and the UN Special Rapporteur for Indigenous Peoples, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, were also issued with visa restrictions.

As a result of the government's continued defiance of the court ruling, Survival re-launched its campaign, supporting the Bushmen in their struggle to return home.



BOTSWANA Bushmen

'These places [resettlement camps] have turned our people into thieves and beggars and drunkards. I do not want this life. First they make us destitute by taking away our land, our hunting and our way of life. Then they say we are nothing because we are destitute.'

Jumanda Gakelebone, Bushman,
Botswana, 2007



MALAYSIA Penan

Penan Headman Murdered

There was sad news towards the end of 2007, when a community of Penan reported the disappearance of their headman. Kelesau Naan disappeared after leaving his community in Long Kerong to go hunting; his remains were found two months later.

The Penan believe that Naan was murdered because of his resistance to logging on his community's land. He helped to stall logging in areas around Long Kerong by setting up road blockades to prevent loggers entering the nomadic Penan's forest home. Before his disappearance Naan said, 'Defiance has proven its worth. We are glad that we didn't allow ourselves to be bought by the logging companies.'

However, tensions between the tribe and logging companies intensified in 2007 and villagers of Long Kerong believe Naan's disappearance came ahead of plans to resume logging in the area. According to Malaysian law, the Penan have rights to the land and must be consulted before logging can take place. However, these laws are routinely flouted, with the Malaysian government backing the logging companies.

For more than twenty years, the Penan have blockaded roads to prevent loggers destroying their forest home. However, these have been repeatedly destroyed by police, and in 2007 the security forces helped to dismantle blockades, firing shots to intimidate the tribe.

The Penan's conflict with logging companies moved Bruce Parry, presenter of hit BBC series *Tribe*. Parry spent five weeks with the Penan and became visibly emotional when hearing about the tribe's fears for the future. Speaking at the end of the programme, Parry said, 'What started out as a dream to live with the forest people of Borneo, had become something else. It had made me think deeply about my life and those I've met on my journeys...I owe it to [tribal people], as I think we all do, to champion their right to live the way they want to.'

There was some positive news, however, with the Malaysian authorities telling timber giant, Samling, that the company will lose its 'certificate of sustainable management' unless it resolves its long-running conflict with the Penan. The company was awarded a certificate for 'sustainable' logging of the Penan's land in 2005, despite protests by the tribe and Survival; without it, the company will not be able to export timber legally.

Survival has supported the Penan since the 1970s, lobbying the Malaysian government for recognition of their land ownership rights and calling on companies to cease logging without the tribe's free, prior and informed consent.

'Outsiders who come here always claim they are bringing progress. But all they bring are empty promises. What we're really struggling for is our land. Above all else this is what we need.'

Arau, Penan, Sarawak, 2007



PARAGUAY Ayoreo

Ayoreo's Land Destroyed

Satellite images in 2007 revealed the extent of destruction of Ayoreo-Totobiegosode territory. Illegal deforestation on the tribe's land by powerful landowning companies has forced the Indians to flee to ever decreasing patches of forest.

The Ayoreo are increasingly worried about the impact of deforestation on their uncontacted relatives; in 2007, a group of Indians came across footprints and a campfire belonging to uncontacted Ayoreo in an area surrounded by deforestation. Although most of the Indians have had contact with 'outsiders' for many years, the land is also home to several uncontacted Ayoreo groups, the last uncontacted Indians south of the Amazon basin.

A Survival researcher travelled to Paraguay and interviewed members of the Ayoreo who were forced to come out of their forest in 2004 after cattle ranchers occupied all the waterholes in their territory.

Although the Paraguayan constitution recognises the Indians' land rights, the Ayoreo's land has still not been titled to them and almost all of their territory is in the hands of powerful landowners. Legal injunctions preventing deforestation on their land are ignored, with landowners illegally clearing the forest to make way for cattle ranching. In 2007, a Paraguayan rancher illegally occupying part of the land cleared and destroyed key Ayoreo hunting grounds.

Survival stepped up pressure on the Paraguayan government to protect the Ayoreo's land and delivered a petition with over 57,000 signatures to Paraguayan embassies across Europe, calling on the government to title the Indians' land without delay.

'All this land belonged to our ancestors, but the white men are going to take it all from us.

I am very worried about the deforestation, because we don't know where exactly the people still in the forest are living. I have a sister among them.'

Ojnai, Ayoreo man, Paraguay, 2007



ANDAMAN ISLANDS, INDIA

Jarawa

India Urged to Protect Jarawa

Prominent tribal leaders joined the United Nations in calling on the Indian government to protect the Jarawa of the Andaman Islands by implementing the Supreme Court of India's order.

2007 was the fifth anniversary of the order to close a highway running through the heart of the Jarawa reserve. The order states that the Andaman trunk road should be closed in order to protect the Jarawa, and other tribes, from any contact with mainstream society, to minimise exposure to germs and disease. However, in defiance of the order, the Indian government refuses to close the road, which brings illegal poachers and settlers to the tribe's territory.

Innu leader, George Rich, called on the Indian government to spare the Jarawa the devastation suffered by the Innu in Canada. Writing in the Times of India, Rich said, 'Alcohol, drugs and sexual abuse, all of which have ravaged my people, are being introduced by local settlers... And the Jarawa, much more than the Innu, are in danger of being wiped out by new diseases brought by outsiders.'

According to figures released by the local authorities, the Andaman trunk road has seen a threefold increase in traffic since 2001; more than 100 vehicles are using the road daily.

On a visit to the UK, Bushman leader, Roy Sesana, backed Rich's message by saying, 'The Indian government should respect its honourable court, which has ordered the road to be closed. The Jarawa's spirit is on the land where they stay. Their development is connected with their spirit. Crucial to indigenous people is that others should care about their land, spirit and culture.'

Following Survival's submission of a report that warned the Jarawa face being wiped out, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination released a damning report urging the government to close the road. It said, '[India] should protect tribes such as the Jarawa against encroachments on their lands and resources by settlers, poachers, private companies or other third parties and implement the 2002 order of the Indian Supreme Court to close the sections of the Andaman trunk road that run through the Jarawa reserve.'

There was some positive news, however, with the authorities on the Andaman Islands warning tour operators against offering sightings of the Jarawa in promotion of their businesses. Survival welcomed the move but continued to press for the closure of the road.

'The outsiders are bad men...
They abuse us... Even if I have
to stay outside for a few days,
I would like to return to my
family in the jungle.'

Enmei, Jarawa, Andaman Islands



Uncontacted Tribes Campaign Launched

Survival launched its uncontacted tribes campaign with a powerful film narrated by Oscar-winner, Julie Christie. The unique film features previously unseen footage of some of the world's most remote tribal peoples and highlights the serious threats faced by the tribes.

The existence of uncontacted tribes was called into question by Peru's President, Alan García, who claimed they were a creation of 'environmentalists', while a spokeswoman for the country's national oil company, Perupetro, compared the tribes to the Loch Ness monster: 'Everyone seems to have seen or heard about uncontacted peoples, but there is no evidence.'

However, there are an estimated fifteen uncontacted tribes in Peru alone and Survival has gathered a huge body of evidence over the years to establish the exact location of the tribes. There were several sightings in 2007; twenty-one uncontacted Indians were spotted during a flight by Peru's Environment Agency over the Las Piedras river in the Peruvian Amazon. Photographs were taken during the plane's second pass, which showed one of the Indian women carrying arrows and gesturing defiantly. In another area near the Peru-Brazil border, a large group of uncontacted Indians appeared in a remote village, having fled loggers destroying their territories.

Uncontacted tribes in Peru face severe threats from illegal mahogany logging and oil exploration on their lands. Alberto Pizango Chota, president of AIDSESEP, Peru's Amazon Indian organisation, declared that the threats facing Peru's uncontacted tribes are worse than anything indigenous Amazonian people have faced in the last 500 years. Speaking at a conference on uncontacted tribes, Chota said, 'Since the entry of the first colonists into the Amazon, the aim has always been to exploit our natural resources'.

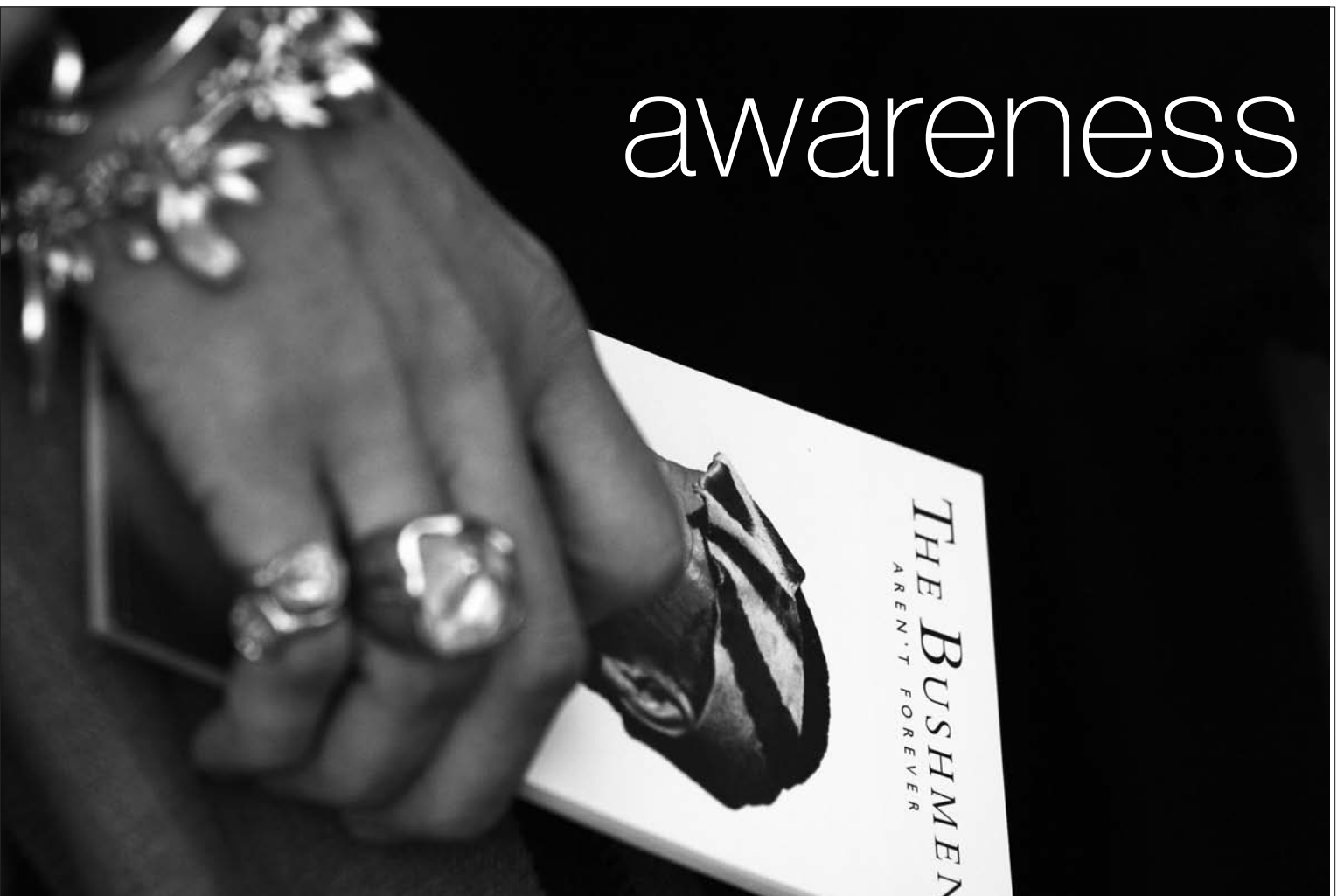
Any contact with the tribes could be fatal as they are introduced to diseases against which they have no immunity. In the 1980s, more than 50% of the previously uncontacted Nahua tribe died following oil exploration on their land. However, this did not stop the chief of Perupetro from announcing plans to contact the Indians to 'consult' them about oil exploration on their land.

Survival's campaign calls on governments to recognise uncontacted tribes' land ownership rights and has already produced some positive results. For example, Perupetro failed to sell areas of land inhabited by uncontacted tribes for oil exploration, after Survival lobbied oil companies.

'Over 100 tribes on three continents continue to shun contact with the outside world. They are among the most vulnerable peoples on earth, and could be wiped out within the next twenty years unless their land rights are recognised and upheld. Surely the world is big enough for all of us, including those whose way of life is most different to ours?'

Julie Christie, at the launch of Survival's new film, Uncontacted.

awareness



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: hosting tribal visitors; providing materials for schools and exhibitions; giving talks; holding seminars; running events; and through our own websites, 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.

Visits from Tribal People

All Survival's work is rooted in direct personal contact with hundreds of tribal communities around the world, and aims to achieve what the tribes themselves want and need. As well as making trips to tribal communities, we also invite tribal people to visit other countries, providing a platform on which to address the world.

Last year, we hosted a number of tribal visitors, including Gana Bushmen from Botswana; Innu and Dene from Canada; Jumma from Bangladesh; Ashaninka from Peru; Yanomami from Brazil; Kanak from New Caledonia and Mapuche from Chile. Our visits from two tribal leaders in particular generated a great deal of press.

Bushman Leader

Roy Sesana, Bushman leader, travelled from Botswana to London to highlight the plight of the Bushmen. While in London, he gave numerous interviews, met with MPs and peers, and hand-delivered a letter to Number 10 Downing Street on behalf of the Bushman organisation, First People of the Kalahari. The letter expressed the Bushmen's dismay at the UK government's support for their evictions and called on the UK Prime Minister to encourage the Botswana government to allow them to return to their homelands.

Roy also travelled to Italy where he attended a press conference in the Senate, in which he urged the Italian government to ratify ILO Convention 169, and met with parliamentarians including Mario Baccini, Vice President of the Senate, and Vittorio Sgarbi, former Minister of Culture. Roy was welcomed by 400 schoolchildren in Milan who each gave him a t-shirt printed with 'I love the CKGR' along with a personal message. Roy also delighted guests at a jazz concert held in honour of his visit by playing the traditional thumb piano.

Yanomami Shaman

Davi Kopenawa, Yanomami leader and shaman from Brazil, travelled to London with his son, Dario, to help launch our new publication, *Progress Can Kill*. Davi and Dario gave numerous interviews, attended press conferences and spoke to MPs and peers about the importance of land to the health and well-being of tribal peoples.

Davi and Dario were the special guests at a meeting of the All-Party Parliamentary Group for Tribal Peoples, attended by more than 70 guests including Benedict Allen, explorer and TV personality, Hilary Callan, director of the Royal Anthropological Institute, and Mark Rylance, actor and theatre director. Davi spoke movingly about his fears for the health of the Yanomami, stressing the dangers that large-scale mining would bring to their land. The two Yanomami also visited Downing Street to deliver a letter to the Prime Minister, calling on the UK government to ratify the international law on tribal peoples, ILO Convention 169 (ILO 169).

After visiting London, Davi and Dario then travelled to Berlin where the Berliner Morgenpost referred to Davi as 'the Dalai Lama of the rainforest'. There, they delivered a letter to the German Chancellor's office, urging the German government to ratify ILO 169, and met with representatives from the Chancellor's human rights department and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and members of the Green Party, SPD and the Linkspartei.



Roy Sesana, Bushman leader, in London to highlight the plight of the Bushmen.



Davi Kopenawa, a Yanomami leader and shaman, visits 10 Downing Street, London, with Martin Horwood MP, the chairman of the parliamentary group supporting tribal peoples.

Progress Can Kill

During his visit to London, Davi helped to launch our new publication, *Progress Can Kill*, centred on the crisis in tribal peoples' health. With powerful photographs and revealing statistics, *Progress Can Kill* shows that forcing 'progress' on tribal peoples only brings them disease and death.

The book is a summary of findings from a detailed report available for downloading from our website. Drawing on case studies from Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, India, Indonesia and Siberia, *Progress Can Kill* makes clear the connection between removal from land and ill health of tribal peoples.

The data is shocking. In Australia, Aborigines are six times more likely to die as an infant, six times more likely to die from a stroke, and 22 times more likely to die from diabetes than other Australians. However, the most telling statistic is that those who live on their own land live ten years longer than those in resettled communities.

At the launch of the book, Davi addressed international press and said, 'You talk about what you call 'development' and tell us to become the same as you. But we know that this brings only disease and death.'

Progress Can Kill aims to change policies affecting tribal peoples and has been sent to parliamentarians and government, development and health agencies. It has also been translated into French and Spanish in the hope that its message will reach those in a position to make a difference to the lives of tribal peoples.

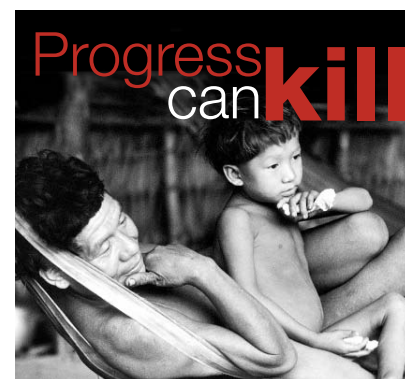
A delegation of indigenous leaders from Raposa Serra do Sol, Brazil, travelled to Italy to meet with Pope Benedetto XVI in the Vatican. The Pope pledged his support for the tribe, saying 'we will do everything possible to help protect your land'. The delegation also travelled to Spain where they attended meetings at the Congress, and held a press conference in the Danielle Mitterrand Foundation in France.

Hitting the Headlines

Last year, Survival's work for tribal peoples generated an unprecedented amount of press coverage. Our presence in the press helped to raise awareness of issues affecting tribal peoples to journalists and the public alike.

Survival was mentioned in major national and international newspapers, including The Telegraph, The Independent, Le Monde, Courier International, Corriere della Sera, La Repubblica, El Mundo, Público, and Diario. Davi Kopenawa's visit to the UK in particular attracted a great deal of press, with coverage in major newspapers such as The Observer, Sunday Times, Daily Mail and the Estado de São Paulo in Brazil. Major newspapers in Germany, such as the Berliner Morgenpost, Süddeutsche Zeitung and Neue Osnabrücker Zeitung, also covered Davi's visit to Berlin.

Our work with the Bushmen of Botswana continued to receive almost daily attention in the Botswana press and received attention in other international papers, radio stations and news websites. In reaction to the arrests and torture of a group of Bushmen towards the end of 2007, we published an advertisement in The Independent newspaper.



Survival's new publication, *Progress Can Kill*, shows how imposed development destroys the health of tribal peoples.



Davi Yanomami at the launch of *Progress Can Kill*, London, 2007.

He said, 'You talk about what you call 'development' and tell us to become the same as you. But we know that this brings only disease and death.'

Listeners heard about Survival's cases on numerous radio stations, including BBC World Service, Voice of America, Radio Five Live, Radio France Internationale, Radio Vatican, Radio RAI1, Radio Nacional de España, RNE-3, Deutschlandradio and Deutsche Welle. Survival staff also made television appearances on: CNN and BBC World TV, and France's TV5 and RFO. In Italy, Bushman leader, Roy Sesana, was the special guest on popular RAI television programme, 'Alle falde del Kilimangiaro'.

Education

One of the root problems facing tribal peoples is simple prejudice, and that is almost always the result of ignorance. As well as working on specific cases, our ultimate long-term objective is to change the way tribal peoples are perceived.

These are just some examples of the work we undertook in 2007 to 'spread the word' to people of all ages:

We re-launched our website, allowing us to share tribal peoples' stories through a rich array of web technologies. Our unique website now features a new tribal channel section, drawing upon material collected by Survival researchers over the last four decades, including personal testimonials from tribal peoples. Our French, Dutch and Spanish sites were also re-launched.

To mark the 400th anniversary of the Jamestown's landings, we produced a free education pack centred on the way of life of the Powhatan tribe and the people's relationship with the new English settlers. The pack, available for downloading from our website, is aimed at 10-12 year-olds and includes a teacher's pack with links to the national curriculum and suggested activities.

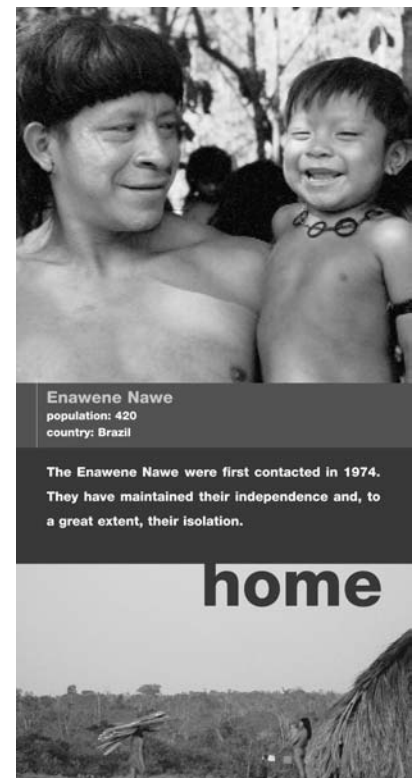
We created an exhibition for the Eden Project in Cornwall about the Enawene Nawe of Brazil. Survival Italy collaborated with Greenpeace on an exhibition, 'Le salvi chi può', to educate people about the impact of deforestation on the lives of tribal peoples.

In France, Survival held screenings of films featuring tribal peoples including, 'Seven Songs of the Tundra', 'The Great Dance', 'Ten Canoes, 150 Spears and Three Wives', and held a discussion about violence against women in the Guerrero State of Mexico with indigenous rights activist, Andrea Eugenio Manuel.

We held workshops about tribal peoples at the 21st World Scout Jamboree in Chelmsford, which was attended by more than 40,000 young people. Survival Spain also ran workshops on indigenous peoples at the Ethnology Museum of Barcelona.

Survival Italy's education pack, ConTatto, was taught in more than 180 classes in primary schools across the province of Milan. The education team also developed a two-hour interactive workshop, called 'Io mi chiamo Guiomar, e tu?' (My name is Guiomar, and yours?) based on the new version of the pack. The workshop includes a slide show about Survival and a variety of games and activities.

Survival collaborated with Global Education Derby to produce an online educational course on indigenous knowledge, Through Other Eyes.



One panel from Survival's exhibition at the Eden Project, Cornwall, UK

'Your website is by far the most comprehensive place for online accounts of indigenous people's struggle to survive.'

John C. Savagian, teacher, 2007

Our cartoon book, *There You Go!*, continued to receive enormous praise. Archbishop Desmond Tutu said he was impressed with the book and commends it 'to those in authority to remind them that community can only be fostered through consultation, caring and compassion'. The book was introduced to schools and universities across the country to teach students an alternative way of thinking about 'development' and its impact on tribal peoples. It has been distributed across the world, from Australia to Nepal, and the UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) used the book at a workshop on the relationship between governments, international organisations and indigenous peoples. In Spain, the Barcelona Regional Government distributed a copy of *There You Go!* to 140 development officers in the region while in Italy, copies of the book were sent to all 320 Italian senators.

David Gilman, author of 'The Devil's Breath' featuring Bushmen of Namibia, helped to distribute our popular education pack, *We the World*. Gilman spoke to children at various schools across the country about the tribal children featured in the pack.

Survival staff gave seminars in various venues, including the London School of Oriental and African Studies, the London School of Economics, the Tate Modern Gallery, the Camera del Lavoro, Pescara and Vicenza in Italy and the Carlos III University and Autónoma University in Madrid, and the A Coruña University in Galicia.

Survival France introduced new items to the journal section of its children's website, 'Dans la peau d'un Papou' ('In the skin of a Papuan') which continued to prove very popular among 7-12 year-olds.

We produced a new 'get active' guide for supporters, *Walk Your Talk*, with ideas about how to get involved with Survival. The pack has been translated into French, German and Spanish and is available for downloading from our website.

Activities

In 2007, Survival organised many activities, including: mass letter writing campaigns, vigils at embassies, putting cases to the United Nations, advising on the drafting of international law, informing tribes of their legal rights and organising headline-grabbing stunts. Here are just some examples:

To mark the tenth anniversary of the peace accord between the Bangladesh government and the Jumma people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Survival delivered a letter to Bangladesh High Commissions in the UK, France, Germany, Spain, Italy and the Netherlands simultaneously. The letter called on the Bangladesh government to implement the peace accord and put an end to all human rights violations.

Celebrities across the world gave us their handprints in an expression of solidarity with tribal peoples, including: Noam Chomsky, Joanna Lumley, Gloria Steinem, Richard E Grant and Zoe Wanamaker. In Spain, we received handprints from Romeu, Joan Manuel Serrat, Miguel Delibes, Antonio Gala and Agatha Ruiz de la Prada; and in France, from Charlotte Rampling, and David Lynch.

'Oren Ginzburg's little book, *There you go!* contains the big message that we must avoid the arrogance of presuming to know best for those whose voices are not heard in global debates. It reminds us of our shared responsibility to see to it that all people are active participants in shaping the decisions that impact their lives. Only then can we hope to see real development.'

Mary Robinson, former President of Ireland and United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights



Celebrities across the world gave us their handprints in support of tribal peoples, including: Noam Chomsky, Joanna Lumley, Alexander McQueen, Richard E Grant and David Lynch.

For most of the year, supporters held a vigil outside the Indian High Commission in London, in support of the Jarawa of the Andaman Islands.

Survival France met with advisors to the President about the national park of French Guyana which has opened Indians' land to gold mining. Renowned French anthropologist, Claude Levi Strauss, added his support to our campaign to recognise the Indians' land rights.

Survival, together with the All-Party Parliamentary Group for Tribal Peoples, tabled two Early Day Motions (EDMs) in the UK parliament. The first EDM welcomed the Botswana High Court's ruling that the Bushmen have the right to return to their lands in the Kalahari, and called on the Botswana government to implement the ruling. The second EDM, which remains active until the end of 2008, calls on the UK government to ratify the international law for tribal peoples, ILO 169. Survival is encouraging supporters to contact their MPs, urging them to sign EDM 88.

Survival was present at numerous festivals, including: Wilderness Gathering, Sheffield Green Fair, Sunrise Celebration, St Werburgh's City Farm Summer Fair, Glade Festival, WOMAD, Bristol Big Fun Day, Rivenstone World Sacred Music Event, Leeds Castle 4th July Celebrations and One World Fair Oxford. We also attended WOMAD and Barcelona Fira de la Terra in Spain; the Fa' la Cosa Giusta fair in Italy; the Gute Tat Market, the Markt der Kontinente, Karneval der Kulturen and an anthropological film festival in Germany; and Live Earth and Jubileumfeest Onze Wereld in the Netherlands.

Survival Spain was on the jury of the Bartolomé de las Casas Award, which is given annually to organisations or individuals for outstanding work with indigenous peoples of the Americas. The 2007 winner was a Kichwa lawyer from Ecuador, Raúl Ilaquiche.

On UN Indigenous Peoples' Day, Survival delivered a petition to the Paraguayan government to save the uncontacted Ayoreo-Totobiegosode. More than 57,000 people signed the petition, which was presented simultaneously in London, Paris, Milan, Madrid, Berlin and Brussels. To mark the day, screens across Paris displayed Survival's website.

Editors of four major newspapers which published articles with racist descriptions of tribal peoples, were flooded with our Stamp it Out postcards from supporters. Posters for the campaign were displayed in the Paris underground.

We made a number of formal submissions to the UN, including two reports to the Human Rights Council: 'Water as a weapon of eviction: the Gana and Gwi Bushmen, Botswana' and 'Hydro-electric dams and their impact on indigenous peoples' health and livelihood in the Amazon, Brazil'. We also submitted a report to the Human Rights Committee: 'Comments concerning the State Party's Report on Botswana in relation to compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with specific reference to the Gana and Gwi Bushmen', and various materials to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights about threats to uncontacted tribes in the Peruvian Amazon. In addition to making these formal submissions, we regularly provided the UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples with information pertaining to many of our cases.

Funding

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:

In Spain, puppet company, Tartrana Titelles, held a storytelling evening on the Bushmen 'Històries que viatgen com el vent' ('Stories that travel like the wind'), donating most of the proceeds to Survival.

Our London marathon team raised more than £13,000 and our triathlon team raised more than £12,000. We also had runners in the Paris marathon, and one supporter even ran a marathon in the Sahara!

Organisers of the Wilderness Gathering raised more than £1,300 by holding an auction, which included a knife previously owned by survival expert, Ray Mears, while in the US, Hikers with a Cause raised money for Survival by jumping into a partially frozen lake.

An organic bakery in Germany, Märkisches Landbrot, sponsored the production of more than 40,000 Survival postcards, while a vegetarian restaurant in Spain, Ecocentro, raised money by holding a 'Solidarity Supper for Survival'.

Our 2008 raffle raised more than £18,000 for our uncontacted tribes campaign, up 25% from last year. First prize, donated by the Imaginative Traveller, was a holiday for two to Jordan.

We appealed to supporters for help in completing the purchase of our London headquarters. The response was remarkable and as a result, we will be able to devote more money to our real work for tribal peoples, rather than on servicing a mortgage. All those who donated more than £250, will have their names displayed on a plaque in our reception.

Survival's 2007 catalogue proved yet another success. Top jewellery designer Pippa Small, created a stunning range of necklaces inspired by the Amazon, while Sabiha Malik Foster, founder of Diamonds for Humanity, produced equally stunning rings. Our Christmas cards were also as popular as ever, with over 20,000 packs sold.

Trusts, foundations and legacies also provided a vital source of income for Survival's work for tribal peoples. For example, Survival obtained funding from the Lee and Gund Foundation for projects in Brazil, including protection for the Waiãpi in the northern Amazon, and teacher training and education materials for indigenous-run schools in the Javari Valley Indigenous Area.

The International Non-Governmental Organisation (INGO) Charter

The INGO Accountability Charter was established to set quality standards guiding the accountability of international NGOs. As one of the founding signatories to the Charter, Survival is committed to openness and ethical behaviour in reporting, fundraising and campaigning.

In 2007, we demonstrated our compliance to the Charter by:

Minimising our impact on the environment:

- We reduced the amount of paper we use by not printing the annual report.
- We recycled all used printer cartridges and waste paper.
- We only took flights when necessary.

Selling ethically-sourced products in our shop:

- In 2007, our Christmas cards were made from 50% recycled paper and 50% FSC.
- We sold baskets hand-crafted by Yanomami Indians in Brazil that were made from 100% local materials.
- A range of baskets were made by a women's cooperative in Kenya.

Strengthening partnerships with local communities, NGOs and organisations

- Last year, we made six trips to tribal communities to strengthen partnerships and ensure direct personal contact with tribal people.
- We worked closely with numerous indigenous organisations including Bushman organisation of Botswana, First People of the Kalahari, the National Indian Organisation of Colombia (ONIC), and the Yanomami organisation of Brazil, Hutukara.

Maintaining our political and financial independence.

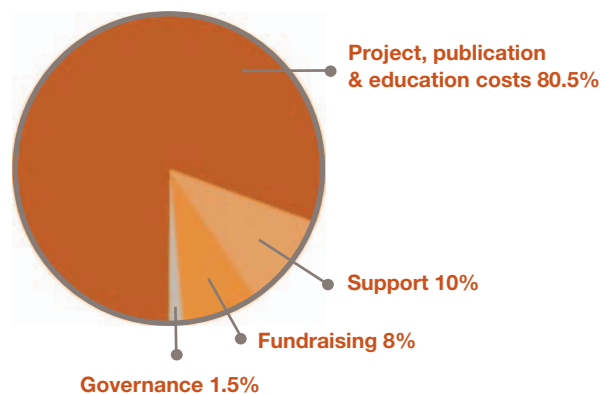
As always, we did not accept funding from any national government.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2007

	2007	2006
	£	£
INCOMING RESOURCES		
Donations & General Fundraising	992,181	887,583
Legacies	44,325	39,512
Investment & Other Income	200,075	126,127
	1,236,581	1,053,222
RESOURCES EXPENDED		
Project, Publication and Education Costs	775,691	878,935
Support costs	96,073	
Fundraising and Publicity	77,437	80,071
Governance	13,737	11,771
	962,938	970,777
Net Incoming Resources	273,644	82,445
Realised/Unrealised Gains on Investments	(1,381)	24,756
Disposal of fixed assets	(692)	(3,509)
NET MOVEMENTS IN FUNDS	271,571	103,692

BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER 2007

	2007	2006
ASSETS		
Tangible Fixed Assets	906,705	917,053
Investments	1,553,355	1,365,138
Current Assets	394,915	328,978
	2,854,975	2,611,169
LIABILITIES		
Amounts falling due within one year	171,799	182,209
Amounts falling due after one year	416,858	434,213
	588,657	616,422
NET ASSETS	2,266,318	1,994,747
General Funds	1,320,897	1,049,115
Designated Funds	906,705	917,053
Restricted Funds	38,716	28,579
TOTAL FUNDS	2,266,318	1,994,747



TRUSTEES' STATEMENT

These summarised accounts are extracted from the full unqualified audited group accounts approved by the trustees on 13th May 2008 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, 31st May 2008.

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 2008.

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 2007.

Saffery Champness, Registered Auditors

Survival International Charitable Trust (Reg. 267444)

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Survival International
6, Charterhouse Buildings,
London EC1M 7ET, UK

T + 44 (0)20 7687 8700

info@survivalinternational.org

www.survivalinternational.org

