

Survival



For tribes, for nature,
for all humanity

Survival International Annual Report 2017

We need Survival to continue fighting for our planet

Yanomami Brazil

50
years

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES

Survival International is the global movement for 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 endeavouring to eliminate discrimination on the grounds of race, nationality, or 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 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 focussed on defending the lives and protecting the lands of 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

KEY CAMPAIGNS

“Uncontacted Tribes”

Uncontacted tribes are the most vulnerable peoples on the planet. We know very little about them. But we do know there are more than a hundred around the world. And we know whole populations

are being wiped out by violence from outsiders who steal their land and resources, and by diseases like flu and measles to which they have no resistance.

Survival is a world authority on uncontacted tribes and has been successfully campaigning for their lands to be protected since 1969. Our campaign objectives are simple: Protect their lands and ensure their right to remain uncontacted is respected. Only then will they, and the environments on which they depend, continue to thrive.

Film

In 2017, we launched a new campaign film featuring Survival Ambassadors Sir Mark Rylance and Gillian Anderson. This marked an exciting step forward as the film brought in many new supporters and highlighted the desperate need and threats faced by many uncontacted tribespeople the world over. Our PR team devised a strategy in which celebrity supporters shared the film with their followers in order to reach new audiences, and promoted it to film festivals. Most importantly, the film received positive feedback from indigenous people themselves. At a time of crisis for uncontacted tribal peoples, particularly when budgets to protect tribal land have been cut in Brazil, this positive feedback is crucial.

Amazon Uncontacted Frontier

The Amazon Uncontacted Frontier is an area straddling the Peru-Brazil border and is home to the largest concentration of uncontacted tribal peoples in the world. It is therefore a vitally important region and, in 2017, we continued our efforts to draw attention to the plight of those threatened by miners, loggers and others seeking to impose unwanted contact.

In March, years of campaigning by Survival resulted in a hard-fought success. Pacific E&P, a Canadian oil company, withdrew from the territory of an uncontacted tribe in Peru. This decision marked a huge victory for the region, for the Matsés and for Survival's campaign. The decision followed years of lobbying the Peruvian government, emails to the company's CEO, and social media activism, including a very successful "virtual protest" that resulted in 400 supporters leaving negative comments and reviews on Pacific E&P's Facebook wall.

In September, we received the terrible news that around ten uncontacted Indians, thought to be "Flecheiros" (the Arrow people) in the Vale do Javari territory in Western Brazil, were reportedly murdered by gold miners. The Flecheiros were left vulnerable following government cuts to the funding to protect their territory and the closure of several monitoring posts in the Vale do Javari. Survival acted immediately to draw attention to the reported massacre and hold the Brazilian government accountable. We lobbied the Brazilian government to do a full and speedy investigation and worked hard to ensure the story made headlines around the world, in multiple languages. Our press release caused a huge splash and as a result of our press team's efforts, news of the brutal and extremely violent attack was covered by dozens of top global media outlets. This kind of publicity is a vital weapon in our fight to lobby Brazil to do more to protect uncontacted tribes. The media attention added further pressure to the government, which closed down ten illegal mining dredges and re-opened its monitoring posts. The publicity also educated people about the situation, in turn drawing further attention to our campaign.

Awá, Brazil

Years of research and campaigning by Survival for the eviction of loggers from the Awá's territory means that, in some regions, the Awá are faring much better than in previous years. Where their land is protected, our monitoring shows that their situation has markedly improved. However, uncontacted tribal peoples remain at great risk, above all in the Arariboia territory, which is completely surrounded by deforestation and threatened from within by loggers. The Guajajara Guardians, a group made up of members from the Guajajara tribe in Brazil, are working in this region to protect their land and prevent the genocide of their uncontacted neighbors, the Awá. In August they travelled to a nearby city to stage a protest for the very first time. The Guardians demanded urgent help and Survival was able to secure international coverage of their protest and the essential work they are doing. We lobbied the Brazilian government to support their efforts, arguing that the Guajajara Guardians are the most effective at protecting their land from illegal loggers. We continued to provide support through various means so that the Guardians can continue their vital work. In

addition, we released an email from the Guajajara Guardians themselves, asking supporters to contact Brazil's government and urge them to fund the Guardian's tireless work. This was hugely successful and resulted in thousands of email responses to the Brazilian authorities.

Ayoreo, Paraguay

The Ayoreo are the last uncontacted Indians outside the Amazon and their region is threatened by the highest rate of deforestation in the world. After decades of fighting for their land, talks began in March following a formal request from the Ayoreo tribe and local organization "GAT" to the International-American Commission for Human Rights (IACHR). Overseen by a UN official, government representatives held monthly meetings with Ayoreo leaders. However, the landmark talks failed to stop logging in the area. Six months after the talks began, the Ayoreo were still waiting for the government to act to protect their lands. Survival investigators closely monitored the situation and put out a press release calling attention to the failure of the talks.

Kawahiva, Brazil

In 2017, Survival continued to pressure the Brazilian government to fulfill its duty to map out the land of the Kawahiva. Despite our success in 2016, whereby the government recognized the boundaries of the Kawahiva's territory, their situation remains precarious. While their land still does not have full indigenous territory status, the Kawahiva are vulnerable to contact from outsiders. This is one of the most violent regions of the Amazon, and so the longer this precarity continues, the greater the threat from invasion and fires in the region.

In April, Survival investigators revealed a behind-the-scenes plot by local politicians to open up the Kawahiva's territory to road builders, loggers, ranchers and soya farmers. Councilors from Colniza, the nearest municipality to the Kawahiva's territory and one of the most violent places in the region, met with the Ministry of Justice to lobby for the Rio Pardo indigenous territory to be reduced in size, a clear symptom of an anti-indigenous feeling among local authorities. Survival took immediate action by lobbying the Ministry of Justice not to cave in to the pressure. In addition, we secured significant media attention of the shocking situation. According to our contacts, this increase in pressure and public awareness has made a huge difference to the Kawahiva.

Jarawa, Andaman Islands

This year we took action by issuing press releases and lobbying the government to protect the rights of the Jarawa, who are put at risk by an illegal road that cuts through their forest. We achieved success by securing the opening of an alternative sea route to stop tourists needing to drive through the Jarawa's reserve. Disappointingly, the government went back on its clear commitment to close the road to tourists and has failed to advertise properly and push this alternative route. Nevertheless, we continued to lobby government and demanded it stop tourists from using the road.

We also lobbied the government over its failure to properly protect the Jarawa reserve from poachers. Despite the existence of strict laws, poachers are repeatedly entering the reserve and endangering the survival of the Jarawa. Those caught are invariably released on bail and allowed to reoffend.

Uncontacted rights

Budget cuts to FUNAI, the Brazilian government's Indigenous Affairs Department, threatened to seriously weaken the protection of uncontacted peoples' land. We released several emails calling for our supporters to take action over the course of the year to fight against these cuts. Our campaign to prevent the budget from being slashed succeeded because, while the budget for FUNAI's uncontacted Indians department was still cut, thanks to Survival's lobbying, protesting, and media attention it was not reduced as much as initially proposed. In addition, we released appeals from indigenous leaders themselves, including Davi Kopenawa Yanomami, which proved successful, giving them the chance to speak directly to supporters and fight for their land rights.

Survival also wrote to Claire Perry, Minister for Climate Change & Energy asking for details of UK/German funding for the Acre and Mato Grosso regions to combat deforestation and raising concerns about the lack of protection of uncontacted tribes.

“Conservation”

Tribal peoples have been dependent on and managed their environments for millennia and evidence proves that they are better at looking after their environment than anyone else. They are the best conservationists and guardians of the natural world and as such we are working to ensure they are at the forefront of the environmental movement.

But tribal peoples are being illegally evicted from their ancestral homelands in the name of conservation and accused of “poaching” because they hunt to feed their families. They face arrest and beatings, torture and death, at the hands of anti-poaching squads funded by big Western conservation organizations, while big game trophy hunters are encouraged. But targeting tribal hunters diverts action away from tackling the true poachers – criminals conspiring with corrupt officials. Targeting tribal hunters harms conservation.

Survival International is leading the fight against the abuse of tribal peoples in the name of conservation: for tribes, for nature, for all humanity.

Congo Basin Tribes

Following the admission of Survival’s complaint to the Swiss National Contact Point under the OECD Guidelines against WWF in 2016, the announcement that the complaint had been accepted in January 2017 generated great interest and our press team secured significant coverage of this landmark case. This was the first time a complaint had ever been admitted against an NGO, demonstrating that industrial-scale charities like WWF can and should be held to the same standards as multinational corporations under the OECD guidelines. Survival staff travelled to Switzerland to attend the mediation and to convince WWF to abide by its own indigenous rights policy. The mediation ended with Survival withdrawing from the process due to WWF’s refusal to accept that the Baka must consent to how conservation zones on their land are managed in future. However, the process was extremely valuable in setting a precedent for others to follow: that conservation organizations can be held accountable for human rights abuses under the OECD guidelines. Survival gained a highly useful insight into WWF’s policies and attitudes, and we continue to press the organization to stop harming the Baka and to abide by the law and its own policy. Our investigators submitted additional complaints to WWF through its own complaint mechanism, which yielded no results. This proved that the mechanism is not fit for purpose.

Survival also uncovered that WWF had been quoting the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, as having praised its work in her report on conservation and indigenous rights. This was not the case and in November 2017, after Survival highlighted this, she issued a statement to this effect: “I would like to take this opportunity to clarify a statement in my report which has been misused by the WWF in their defense of the criticisms against them in their work in Cameroon... it is not acceptable that WWF used my report for such a purpose. I would advise WWF to seriously look into the allegations and act upon them, instead of being defensive.”

Over the year we strived to increase publicity of the situation in the Congo Basin. We continued to pressure WWF over its other wrongdoings, such as partnering with loggers and industries that destroy the environment and its greatest allies, tribal peoples. In May, Survival awarded WWF the “Greenwashing of the Year” prize for partnering with seven logging companies in the Congo Basin, covering nearly 4 million hectares of forest belonging to the Baka and Bayaka “Pygmies”. We also published a report entitled “WWF and the loggers,” which outlined the formerly untold history of these partnerships and detailed the accusations of illegal and unsustainable logging against the companies. In June, we published our exposé of how the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), based at the Bronx Zoo, is funding and therefore contributing to human rights abuses in the Republic of Congo. To coincide with this report, we staged a “virtual rally”, encouraging supporters to post negative reviews of WCS. This pushed their average rating down significantly and was a PR disaster for conservation organizations more widely. Expanding our online presence, we published a new webpage on the Congo Basin Tribes as part of our continuing efforts to raise awareness and educate the public.

Exposing the crimes of green militarism

Over the past year we have continued our fight against militarized conservation by covering important news and promoting greater visibility for the injustices faced by tribal peoples. We supported a Batwa man in the Democratic Republic of the Congo whose 17-year-old son was killed by German-funded ecoguards. We helped him complain to WCS and the German government, who both support the guards. To lend his complaint additional weight, we were able to secure an excellent article in the news magazine *Der Spiegel*, one of Europe's largest magazines with a very wide readership. In addition, we drew further attention to the case by writing to the German government and meeting with German MPs. The case of the Batwa man and issues around conservation in the Congo Basin more generally were raised in the German parliament as a direct result, which is a great step forward in getting governments to recognize the disastrous consequences of militarized conservation policies.

The publication of our report, "How Will We Survive?" generated good media coverage and detailed the widespread and systematic human rights abuses by wildlife guards in the Congo Basin. This publication brought together reports of abuse happening in the Congo Basin from 1989 until the present day into one place for the first time, and included research from independent experts and research specialists.

This year, our legal team actively engaged with UN officials to call attention to the human rights abuses committed in the name of conservation. We used evidence collected by our researchers to write to the UN Committee on the Convention Against Torture about the totally unacceptable use of torture in the fight against poaching in Cameroon. We called on the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to condemn shoot on sight policies that directly affect tribal peoples living in or adjacent to protected areas, in particular with regards to the situation at Kaziranga, India, where forest officers can shoot on sight with impunity. Following an informal meeting with the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, we wrote to him about the extrajudicial killings that occur in the name of conservation. We met with a DFID minister and raised our concerns about the impact of conservation on tribal peoples, including the situation of the Bushmen in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve and tribal peoples in West Papua.

The publication of "The Big Conservation Lie" by Mordecai Ogada and John Mbaria proved a useful campaign tool. The book, by conservation experts, corroborates our message. It makes a powerful argument against the militarized nature of conservation and argues for the consultation and inclusion of tribal peoples in developing conservation policy. We worked in partnership with Mordecai Ogada to promote the book and drive increased sales, securing a review in *CounterPunch* magazine.

Best Conservationists

Over the course of the year, we continued to emphasize the fact that tribal peoples are the best conservationists, and that ensuring their land rights are upheld not only protects the environment but also guarantees their fundamental human rights. We presented the case at outreach events to a wide range of audiences, from primary school children to postgraduate students. In November, Survival called for greater recognition of the crucial role tribal peoples play in protecting the environment from world leaders, ahead of COP23 Climate Change Conference in Bonn. We closely followed and reported on the case of an elderly Batwa man in Uganda, who was imprisoned for hunting a small antelope in a protected area. He was later released after serving his sentence. Our campaign also attracted the support of high profile figures and we put significant effort into building our online presence. We published new webpages on the campaign cases, providing a much-needed source of information to consolidate our findings in an accessible way for the public.

Bushmen, Central Kalahari Game Reserve

This year, more Bushmen exercised their right to return to their ancestral lands in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve. Our researchers continued to monitor their situation closely and observed a marked improvement from several years ago, as the government is now providing some basic services within the reserve.

Tiger reserves, India

Over the past year we continued our fight against the illegal evictions of tribal communities from protected areas across India. Survival increased visibility for individual cases and continued to build

on and expand the reporting of important news stories. For example, we covered and closely monitored the threatened eviction of the Chenchu tribe in Amrabad Tiger Reserve, where uranium exploration was approved, and secured ongoing coverage of the situation in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve. We persistently pushed these issues and staged a protest outside Berlin's Indian Embassy. Prompted by our campaign, the BBC did its own in-depth investigation into shoot on sight in Kaziranga. Survival was interviewed for the report's film, and following its release the BBC were banned from entering the reserves. The film generated intense debate and drew attention to the issue, helping to increase local victims' confidence to speak out against the abuses they've faced. Following the controversy surrounding the documentary on Kaziranga, the acting park director of Corbett Tiger Reserve, who ordered shoot on sight, was removed from his post. Since all of the attention that Survival, along with the BBC, has drawn to shoot on sight policies in Kaziranga, we have observed that the number of people being killed has drastically reduced.

The UK and Italian office organized the visit of Pranab Doley, a tribal activist from Kaziranga. We arranged his participation in various prestigious events in Italy, which provided additional visibility for the campaign. Expanding our online presence, we created a new webpage about tiger reserves, which included an interactive map showing where tribes are facing illegal evictions. This involved collecting evidence from more than 37 tiger reserves, covering two thirds of the total number of tiger reserves in India. Amitav Ghosh, the acclaimed Indian novelist, publicly supported our campaign and signed the 5 principles petition. We launched a tourism boycott of Kaziranga, before widening the boycott out to all tiger reserves in November, which made waves across the world.

We lobbied hard against the eviction of specific villages and released a number of tribal voice videos allowing tribal people to both explain how they have been threatened and harassed into "agreeing" to leave their forests and how they are the best conservationists.

Other Cases

Land theft is the biggest problem tribal peoples face. Around the world, industrialized society is stealing tribal lands in the pursuit of profit. This is a continuation of the invasion and genocide which characterized the European colonization of the Americas and Australia. But for tribal peoples, land is life: It fulfils all their material and spiritual needs and is also the foundation of tribal peoples' identity and sense of belonging. The theft of tribal land destroys self-sufficient peoples and their diverse ways of life. It causes disease, destitution and suicide.

The key to tribal peoples' survival and prosperity is to ensure their land remains under their control. We are doing everything we can to secure it for them.

Worsening situation for indigenous peoples in Brazil

The situation in Brazil is perhaps the worst for a generation, with new proposed laws threatening to seriously undermine tribal peoples' land rights and ways of life. The proposed laws, of which PEC 215 is one, will affect all tribes in Brazil. The changes threaten to block the protection of their territories and prevent the recognition of future land demarcation. The situation there is dire, and according to our contacts on the ground, international attention is the only way to make change. Local experts, lawyers and indigenous peoples themselves have informed us that draft bills would have easily been passed and the situation would be much worse if it weren't for Survival's work opposing the attempted theft of tribal land. We continue to fight against the anti-indigenous agribusiness lobby and their ongoing efforts to reduce the protection of indigenous land to make it easier to build dams, mines and military base camps and to take over indigenous lands for cattle ranching, agriculture and logging.

Day of the Indian

Survival took advantage of the publicity around Brazil's Day of the Indian by staging a global demo on 19 April (national Indian day in Brazil) with Guarani leader, Ládio Veron, in attendance. The demo took place outside the Brazilian Embassy in London, while other Survival offices organized protests and letter hand-ins in their countries. We urged social media followers from around the world to take photos of themselves with our placards and send in their pictures. Many did so, adding further

pressure to Brazil's government to end the attack on indigenous rights and protect tribal peoples' lands.

Dongria Kondh, India

Survival continued the fight against the Odisha state government's increasing police harassment and intimidation of the Dongria Kondh. We publicized their situation through various actions, including a press release and email to supporters calling for urgent action. We received the sad news that a prominent Dongria leader, Bari Pidikaka, died while in police custody. Bari featured in our 2009 'Mine' film, in which he says: "We need people from outside to stand with us. Then we have to fight. Then we can survive. And we can be in charge of our territory."

Guarani, Brazil

This year Survival continued to support the Guarani through various means. At the beginning of the year, we received a message from a community leader, thanking Survival for speaking out against the injustices they face and looking out for the Guarani's wellbeing. In the face of increased harassment and political threats, the Guarani decided to come out in force with a series of meetings, documents and Tribal Voice videos. We supported a gathering by Guarani women in September in order to pressure the government over land rights. In December, we publicized the sad news that Creuza Guarani was found dead, likely murdered, on the side of the highway. She refused to budge from the reoccupied land despite many death threats.

TRIBAL VOICE

Survival's Tribal Voice project gives remote tribes communications technology so they can speak out against the governments and multinationals and others that are trying to silence them.

We achieved our target of increasing the presence of our "tribal voice" project in our education and awareness materials and publicity with quotes and opinions from tribal people featured ever more prominently across our communications. We created and disseminated a publicity video to indigenous and tribal audiences encouraging them to send us their video clips and explaining that the project can help give them a platform to tell their stories in their own words and have their voices heard around the world. Over the year we released dozens of new videos by tribal peoples, sharing them on our website, on social media and directly with our supporters. For the first time, we featured tribal voice videos in emails calling for urgent action from supporters, including videos from the Guajajara Guardians, who tell us they are glad of the opportunity to speak directly to supporters. We received our first ever video from the Awá, who spoke about the difficulties the tribe are facing as illegal fishermen and hunters invade their land. Our video of Beto Marubo was the first ever clip recorded on an uncontacted tribes monitoring expedition, deep in the Amazon. The video was a huge success on social media and received over 40,000 views in Portuguese. Beto and his people sent us this message: "Wow, so many people have seen the video. This is really important for us. It means [news of] the situation doesn't just stay here, stuck in the Javari."

MEDIA

The unprecedented decision by Swiss authorities to accept Survival's complaint that WWF had violated the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises received very widespread media attention. Survival ensured that the case was covered in many print and online publications both in the UK and internationally, with a particular focus on the USA.

Articles written by Survival staff were published across a wide variety of online and print magazines, especially CounterPunch, TruthOut and Alternet based in the US. We also secured the publication of articles written by our prominent Ambassadors such as actors Gillian Anderson and Sir Mark Rylance.

Survival's exposé of the shoot on sight policy operating in Kaziranga National Park in India, which has led to dozens of deaths, received a major boost after the BBC picked up the story and did its own in-depth report. The revelations caused a furore in India, with long-running coverage across all

sectors of the press. The BBC was subsequently banned from filming in tiger reserves in the country for five years, a measure of the authorities' sensitivity to the issue. There was a huge amount of online discussion in the conservation community about the controversy – this hopefully represents a first step towards a wider acceptance among conservationists that extrajudicial killings have no place in modern conservation practice.

A protest by our German office outside the Indian embassy in Berlin, to coincide with the visit of India's Prime Minister, made front page news in The Times of India, the country's largest newspaper. We repeatedly targeted the online conservation media as part of our Tribal Conservationists campaign, with considerable success – many leading publications such as Mongabay, The Ecologist and Sierra Club magazine frequently included our point of view in their reports.

We worked hard to ensure that our campaign for the rights of uncontacted tribes to be respected was covered internationally. Two cases in particular – the Sentinelese of the Andaman Sea, and the uncontacted tribes of Brazil's Javari Valley – gained widespread global coverage as a result of our press team's efforts. In the latter case, horrific reports of a massacre of up to ten members of one tribe in the region made headlines around the world. This kind of publicity was a vital tool in pressuring the Brazilian authorities to mount a proper investigation.

We ran our photo competition again this year, inviting the public to contribute to the images in our annual calendar. Once again, we secured wide coverage of the competition in the photographic press.

EDUCATION

In recognition of the importance of educating new audiences about the threats faced by tribal peoples, in 2017 we promoted the uncontacted tribes campaign at nine events in the Los Angeles and Bay areas of California. Events included a talk at the UCLA Hammer Museum, several college courses, and an intimate talk at Google. Particularly successful was an event at Berkeley University, where approximately 140 students attended a seminar led by Survival. They demonstrated high levels of engagement with the issues. At all events, we distributed brochures and circulated sheets to encourage the public to sign up to receive email updates, which resulted in many new subscribers. These events enabled us to connect with hundreds of new potential supporters and spread the word about the threats faced by uncontacted peoples.

We gave a talk at the King Alfred School in London about the importance of Survival's work and presented the case for tribal peoples as the best conservationists at a range of outreach events, from postgraduate students to primary school children. A Survival researcher also gave a seminar for the module "Reverse Anthropology" at the Sociology Department at Essex University and another senior researcher was invited to speak about uncontacted tribes at a TEDx event.

SUPPORTERS

Survival is a global movement which draws its campaigning strength from our many thousands of supporters. We depend on them. From donating to our appeals, running fundraising campaigns, and buying from our catalogue to sending lobbying emails, spreading the word on social media and attending protests, their money, energy and enthusiasm is what enables us to fight one of the most urgent and horrific humanitarian crises of our time. Here are just some examples of the ways in which our incredible supporters helped out in 2017:

Fundraising Action

Supporter Jim held a fundraising action with the Northern Drum Shamanic Centre, which raised over £1,400. Jim also held remote healing sessions through Healing Works, raising an additional £460.

Snowdonia Marathon

Supporter Serinde raised over £560 by running the Snowdonia Marathon in support of Survival. Serinde said, "It was my absolute pleasure to raise money for Survival International, and it was a big

support for me to keep training as well knowing that it would help a good cause. You do such important work to support – thank you very much.”

Rainforest Fair

44 dedicated pupils from Year 3 of the King Alfred School in London held their annual Rainforest Fair and raised over £715 for tribal peoples’ rights.

Bristol Supporter Group

Long-term supporter Tej helps to run the Bristol Supporter Group, who partner with various events and festivals. They help to spread awareness and raise funds, and this year raised over £435.

Linacre College

Students at Linacre College held a yearlong fundraising initiative led by Ryan, with proceeds going to Survival. The students displayed posters and leaflets around the college and raised over £850.

A more detailed account of the work undertaken worldwide by Survival International can be found at www.survivalinternational.org.

FINANCES

Survival rejects government funding. We won't compromise our independence or our integrity. We're proud of all we achieve on such a limited budget. By relying on donations from the general public, we also keep our fundraising costs extremely low. In 2017, for every £1 donated, we spent only 1.5p to raise the next £1.

Trustees' Statement

This summary financial information is extracted from the full unqualified audited group accounts approved by the Trustees on 15 May 2018 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, 15 May 2018.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
INCOMING RESOURCES		
Donations & Fundraising	861,625	928,057
Legacies	1,269,246	172,814
Investments & Other Income	52,739	49,545
	2,183,610	1,150,416
RESOURCES EXPENDED		
Project, Publication and Education	932,146	916,809
Fundraising and Publicity	109,546	106,278
Governance	17,685	18,189
	1,059,377	1,041,276
Net Incoming Resources	1,124,233	109,140
Investments & Exchange	26,621	309,521
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS	1,150,854	418,661

ASSETS & LIABILITIES AT 31 DEC 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
ASSETS		
Tangible Fixed Assets	775,828	790,172
Investments	1,635,633	2,455,088
Current Assets	3,432,755	1,451,518
	5,844,216	4,696,778
LIABILITIES		
Amounts falling due within one year	125,963	129,379