

**Survival**



For tribes, for nature,  
for all humanity

**Survival International Annual Report 2018**

# **Do whatever you can so we can live here in peace**

**Baka** Republic of Congo

**50**  
years

## **OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES**

### **OBJECTS AND PURPOSES**

Survival International is the global movement for tribal peoples. 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.*

#### Uncontacted Frontier

The Uncontacted Frontier is an area straddling the Brazil-Peru border and is home to the largest concentration of uncontacted tribal peoples in the world. It is therefore a vitally important region and in 2018, we continued our efforts to draw attention to the plight of those threatened by miners, loggers and others seeking to impose unwanted contact, which can be deadly.

In August, FUNAI (Brazil’s Indigenous Affairs Department) released drone footage of uncontacted Indians in the Javari Valley indigenous territory, in the western Brazilian Amazon. Survival harnessed the resulting media attention to highlight the importance of protecting uncontacted tribes’ lands and was quoted widely in coverage of the story, including by Fox News, Metro and Smithsonian Magazine. Footage that proves the existence of uncontacted tribes has and continues to be vital in the ongoing battle for uncontacted tribes’ rights.

#### Awá and the Guardians of the Amazon, Brazil

The Awá have been a major focus of Survival’s campaigns over the years. They live in the Brazilian Amazon; some are uncontacted while some live in settled villages and have contact with outsiders. A group of their contacted Guajajara neighbors act as “Guardians of the Amazon.” Survival continued to support the Guardians to protect their land from illegal loggers and ranchers and defend their uncontacted Awá neighbors.

Survival celebrated a major success in 2014 when loggers were evicted from the Awá’s land, but the Awá faced renewed threats from logging in 2018, fueled by the dry season and anger over ongoing efforts to protect their land. The Guardians asked for Survival’s support to protect the Awá from violent attacks and we responded rapidly, requesting that the government open an urgent investigation into the situation. An El País article written in collaboration with Survival researchers helped to pile pressure on Brazil’s Indigenous Affairs Department (FUNAI) and Environmental Protection Agency (IBAMA) to act. The article along with Survival’s letters calling for additional support for the Guardians prompted the government to send a team to investigate.

Survival continued to support the Guardians to patrol the forests, collect material and investigate crimes. In May, the Guardians destroyed a loggers’ truck belonging to a notorious logging gang, which they expelled from their forest. We publicized their essential work and the positive results of their operations while continuing to lobby the government to provide more support. However, the Guardians also faced ongoing violence in 2018. Several Guajajara leaders were attacked and one was killed, we suspect by loggers and those involved in the ongoing land conflict. In one violent attack, the Guardians managed to force the loggers to surrender, despite being greatly outnumbered.

At the end of 2018, some members of the Awá tribe decided to join their Guajajara neighbors and become Guardians too. They began work to create paths between their separate communities to be able to monitor the region for invasions more safely and effectively. The Guardians say: “We patrol, we find the loggers, we destroy their equipment and we send them away. We’ve stopped many loggers. It’s working.”

### Kawahiva, Brazil

Despite our success in 2016 when the government recognized the boundaries of the Kawahiva's territory, the necessary steps have not yet been taken to officially protect their land, which is located in one of the most violent regions of the Amazon. As a result, the Kawahiva remain extremely vulnerable to land invasions and contact from outsiders. During 2018, a planned operation to remove illegal ranchers that Survival had pushed for was unfortunately delayed, and a FUNAI team protecting the Kawahiva's land was violently attacked by an armed group. The attackers were reportedly angry about the proposed demarcation of the land, illustrating the violence and determination of those intent on stealing the Kawahiva's territory. Survival took action by supporting FUNAI's request for reinforcements to protect the land and writing to various ministers and officials to demand better security and an investigation into the attack.

With Jair Bolsonaro's victory in Brazil's presidential elections and given his promises not to demarcate a centimeter more indigenous land, the situation became much more urgent towards the end of the year. Fearing for the Kawahiva's safety and with time running out, Survival campaigners made a final push to protect the land of the uncontacted tribe. We called on supporters to pressure the Brazilian government to map the territory before it was too late. The campaign celebrated a huge success when the Brazilian authorities completed a rare ground operation to remove violent illegal ranchers from the Kawahiva's land. Though efforts are still needed to legally protect their territory, this success demonstrates the power of public campaigns in the ongoing fight against the genocide of Brazilian Indians.

### Last of his Tribe

In July, extraordinary new footage of the last surviving member of an uncontacted tribe was released by FUNAI. No one knows the man's story, but it's likely his people were annihilated by colonists and ranchers from the 1970s onwards. Receiving the footage showing the man in apparently good physical shape was a welcome confirmation that the legal order protecting his territory works and that FUNAI are continuing to monitor the land, despite the obstacles and cuts they face. The footage also demonstrated the need for continuing protection of the man's land, which is surrounded by ranchers. Survival secured extensive media coverage and used the opportunity to renew calls for the protection of uncontacted tribes' lands and raise awareness about other tribes facing genocide.

### Sentinelese, Andaman Islands, India

The Sentinelese live on North Sentinel Island in the Indian Ocean and have made it repeatedly clear that they reject contact with outsiders, which has proven deadly in the past. In July, the Indian government removed the need for a Restricted Area Permit for foreigners to go to their island, which sent a confusing message about something that should be very clear: It is illegal to visit North Sentinel. However, some press began to report that the island was open for tourism. Survival wrote to the Indian authorities to protest the removal of the permit, arguing that it posed a serious danger to the Sentinelese. Not long after, American missionary John Allen Chau was killed by the Sentinelese while attempting to visit the island. Survival wasted no time in releasing a statement about this incident to explain the dangers of imposing unwanted contact and to argue that no attempt should be made to retrieve the body. Researchers took part in over 50 interviews for media around the world to reiterate our message: That contact is dangerous due to the risk of disease, and that tribal peoples have a right to remain uncontacted if they wish. We reached a huge number of people with our message, prompting an overwhelmingly positive response from the public. The Andaman Islands police force announced plans to improve patrolling the waters close to the island and other tribal reserves shortly after, and authorities made no attempt to retrieve the body, which would have posed additional risk to the Sentinelese. Survival renewed calls to reverse the decision about the Restricted Area Permit in light of the event.

### **“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.*

Best conservationists

With eighty percent of the planet’s biodiversity found in indigenous territories, Survival continued to push the message that tribal peoples are the world’s best, and original, conservationists. We released an open letter on World Tiger Day from the Chenchu in Ambrabad Tiger Reserve, India, highlighting their key role in protecting the environment: “Our ancestors taught us only one thing: love and respect the forest.” After observing a drastic increase in devastating forest fires in Karnataka, India, we publicized the Soliga tribe’s warnings that this increase was preventable and likely linked to the fact that their indigenous forestry methods were banned. For World Rhino Day we released an exclusive video from Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, in which Pranab from the Mising tribe explained his people’s crucial role in protecting the rhino for millennia.

Exposing the crimes of green militarization

After examining figures from Kaziranga Tiger Reserve in India, we observed a dramatic reduction in both reported killings of suspected poachers and killings of rhinos since Survival launched our campaign and local people bravely started to speak out against human rights abuses. This is a fantastic result and clearly demonstrates that militarized conservation methods and associated “shoot to kill” policies are not necessary to conserve rhinos.

Year	Suspected poachers killed	Rhinos poached
2014	22	21
2015	23	17
2016 (campaign launched in April)	5	18
2017	1	6
2018	1	6

Survival investigated reports from India that the BBC Natural History Unit had “apologized” for its exposé of human rights abuses in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, which led to the government banning the BBC from filming in tiger reserves. The NHU’s ill-advised apology resulted in local people facing harassment for having “misled” the BBC. Survival took the matter to the BBC’s Director General, who confirmed that the BBC stood by the film. We suspect the “apology” letter that caused the

confusion was simply an attempt by the BBC to be allowed back into tiger reserves to film. We publicized the scandal in the Indian media and restated our demands for an end to militarized conservation methods.

In September, reports emerged of an apparent “massacre” of elephants in Botswana, which many in the media linked to the president’s decision to remove military grade weapons from park guards (weapons that they had been carrying illegally under the former President and Conservation International fellow Ian Khama). The story was seemingly released to coincide with the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) conference taking place in London in October. Petitions were created calling for poachers to be shot on sight and misinformation spread rapidly. Survival investigated the reports, which we soon revealed as false, and released a statement warning against the false narrative being used to justify increasingly militarized conservation efforts.

Survival pushed for indigenous peoples’ rights to be firmly at the center of the discussion about tackling IWT, and released a letter from Charles Nsonkali, a local NGO worker in Cameroon, to Princes William and Harry. The letter called for an end to the horrific atrocities committed by the conservation industry and highlighted that, as well as the violence suffered, the exclusion of indigenous peoples is also counter-productive to conservation’s aims. A video about Prince William’s conservation trip to Africa was widely criticized after Survival drew attention to its lack of African voices and perpetuation of a “white savior” stereotype. We used the media splash as an opportunity

to draw attention to the human rights abuses and colonial mentality of many large conservation organizations.

### Indian tiger reserves

Over the year we lobbied hard against the eviction of specific villages, calling on supporters to campaign against planned evictions in Amrabad and Achanakmar tiger reserves. We 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. We continued work to create short broadcasts to inform Indian tribes about their rights under the Forest Rights Act, using examples from communities such as the Soliga, who have successfully defended their rights and remain in their ancestral lands.

We began 2018 by pushing our boycott of tiger reserves in response to an illegal National Tiger Conservation order, which banned the recognition of tribal peoples’ rights inside tiger reserves. A new NTCA order was released in May, which no longer banned the recognition of rights in tiger reserves, though problems continued for people on the ground.

In March, Baiga tribespeople went on an historic protest against attempts to evict them from their ancestral lands. Survival drew attention to the march and promoted the Baiga’s messages. We made two films about this and evictions in tiger reserves, which were widely shared on social media. Survival’s London office hosted a visit from a Soliga man to the UK, during which he shared valuable information about the Soliga’s success in getting their forest rights recognized and how other tribes might be able to replicate their success. We received disturbing reports of large-scale evictions of Baiga from the tiger corridor between Kanha and Achanakmar Tiger Reserves in June, affecting up to 800 villages. After increasing our lobbying efforts, the National Commission of Scheduled Tribes spoke out against gross violations of the rule of “voluntary relocation” in July. A Survival researcher visited the area to hear the testimonies of local people and gather key information.

We used the Chenchu’s open letter in our lobbying efforts to end illegal evictions in India and ensure that tribal peoples voices are not forgotten in the debate. The Chenchu also protested extensively against tourism plans on their land, warning that it would disturb wildlife. They put up blockades and stopped a tourist road from being built. This success demonstrates that when tribal peoples are empowered and know their rights, they play a key role in protecting the environment. Survival drew attention to their protests on social media and targeted the Telangana state tourism and forest department to keep the pressure up. Survival also exposed reports of harassment of the Chenchu, which they believe was aimed at pressuring them to leave Amrabad Tiger Reserve and restricting their ability to travel to their villages at night. We protested this injustice by writing to central and local government.

### Congo Basin tribes

In 2018, Survival launched our campaign to stop the proposed Messok Dja National Park in the Republic of Congo, which is going ahead without the consent of Baka people living in the area, amidst numerous reports of horrific abuse and torture by park guards. As part of ongoing efforts to pressure supporters of the park, including WWF Netherlands, the European Commission and the UNDP, we urged Survival supporters to join the campaign online. As a result, many supporters called for WWF to respect the Baka’s human rights on YouTube, Facebook and Twitter, helping to pile on the pressure. We further investigated the legality of contracts regarding the park’s creation and released a powerful joint statement denouncing “colonial conservation” and land theft alongside four local NGOs working in the region. Staff brought the statement to the Congo Basin Forest Partnership conference in Belgium and handed it directly to key stakeholders, including the Minister of Forest Economy in the Republic of Congo – a message that was difficult to ignore.

Tribal people’s testimonies, as always, were key to the campaign in 2018. We released three new Tribal Voice videos direct from Messok Dja, featuring Baka speaking out against the proposed park and the appalling abuse they have suffered at the hands of WWF-funded park guards. We published letters from the Baka and created a short film exposing the grim reality of colonial conservation, which reached two million viewers. We created an additional short film focusing specifically on the illegal creation of Messok Dja and how the Baka are affected by it, which was also hugely successful

and was seen by over a million people.

## **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.*

### Colombian tribes

2018 was a year of success for the Nukak tribe, a nomadic hunter-gatherer group living in south-east Colombia. Survival released the first ever Tribal Voice video from their new leader, Manuel, and arranged his first foreign interviews, securing significant media coverage. Before the changeover in government took place in August, Survival joined local NGOs in pressuring the government to approve a new policy to recognize uncontacted tribes' rights and protect their territories, which proved successful! In addition, Survival lobbied the European Commission, a contributor to the peace agreement, to help the Nukak return to their land. We secured a meeting with the European Union delegation in Colombia, enabling us to highlight the Nukak's case and increase the tribe's visibility. The delegation in Colombia agreed to give more consideration to the Nukak in future. Following Survival and other organizations' lobbying, a Colombian judge put a precautionary measure in place to protect the Nukak's rights.

We also expanded our presence in Colombia – a Survival researcher spoke about our campaigns at a festival in Medellín, reaching many new supporters and helping to grow the movement in South America. We also visited Mapayerri and Sikuaní communities living in the Eastern Plains. The Mapayerri people, who number only around 70, are a semi-nomadic tribe and are fighting for their land to be recognized as a reserve. We collected their testimonies and videos to release via our Tribal Voice project.

### Yanomami, Brazil/Venezuela

Survival staff received disturbing reports that a deadly measles epidemic had hit the Yanomami people on the Venezuela/Brazil border. Past epidemics of introduced diseases destroyed entire communities and drastically reduced the Yanomami population, so due to the potentially devastating outcome, we wasted no time in calling for Venezuelan and Brazilian authorities to provide emergency medical assistance. After requesting urgent help from supporters, thousands emailed key figures about the epidemic. We increased our lobbying efforts and released videos from Yanomami leaders Davi Kopenawa and Andrés Blanco calling for vaccinations. We believe this campaigning prompted the authorities to send in some assistance.

Survival supported the Yanomami and a local NGO to renew calls for the protection of their land after reports emerged that uncontacted Yanomami Indians had been murdered. We wrote directly to the government and also called on FUNAI, public prosecutors and the police to act to stop the invasion of gold-miners and reopen the FUNAI protection post near the uncontacted community.

In August, Yanomami leader Davi Kopenawa traveled to Europe to join renowned photographer Claudia Andujar, as she received the prestigious Goethe-Medaille in Weimar, Germany. Survival's Director also joined them to introduce Claudia at the ceremony and pay tribute to her work with the Yanomami and Survival over the years, which led to the establishment of the largest forested area under indigenous control anywhere in the world. With support from Survival, Davi traveled to Italy to launch the Italian translation of his book, "The Falling Sky," in various towns and book festivals. The trip was a huge success, with Survival ensuring large audiences turned out to hear Davi speak about the Yanomami and their struggle. The Italian office secured a great deal of press coverage about Davi's book and the political threats to indigenous peoples in Brazil.

### Schooling

Survival researchers continued investigations into the horrors of “Factory Schools” around the world, which affects millions of children and families. An article we published in September received a lot of positive feedback, including messages of thanks from tribal peoples and activists. We continued to gather evidence, testimonies and data in anticipation of launching a report in 2019 and focused on building a strong network of allies, including with several small-scale indigenous-led education programs. We also lobbied Factory Schools in India to change their use of offensive and racist terms like “primitive” to describe tribal children.

### Brazil’s presidential election

In the run up to Brazil’s presidential election, Survival drew attention to candidate Jair Bolsonaro’s extremely disturbing and racist remarks about indigenous peoples, including his promises not to recognize any more indigenous land. Towards the end of the year, we launched a social media campaign warning against the potential annihilation of Brazil’s indigenous peoples if he became president. We kept up the global pressure, sharing messages of resistance and calling out racism and prejudice against indigenous peoples. We urged supporters to stand in solidarity with Brazil’s Indians and thousands of new supporters joined Survival. Bolsonaro’s subsequent victory in the election represents the gravest threat to Brazilian Indians in generations. In addition to the campaign for the Kawahiva, we began preparations to counter any attempted rollback of indigenous rights in 2019.

### Guarani, Brazil/Paraguay

Staff visited the Guarani in Mato Grosso do Sul in March. Violent invasions by ranchers and plantations have devastated their territory and nearly all of their land has been stolen. Many eke out a living on the side of the road. Those that have returned to parts of their land occupied by colonizers face eviction orders and violence at the hands of armed militias employed by ranchers. Some have reoccupied their land on the border with Paraguay, which is an area known for conflict. As such, their situation remains fraught. Researchers collected testimonies, stories and key information during the visit, and in May, Survival supported the Guarani to hold a meeting in a reoccupied territory to discuss the ongoing violence, militia attacks and their plans to resist. A UN official who attended agreed to raise the issues and question the Brazilian government.

Despite this positive development, Guarani communities were violently attacked by police troops in August and again in December. Rubber bullets were used and many were injured. In August a 70-year-old man who was unable to run away was arrested and detained, and in December, one of the Guarani’s leaders was detained. In the current climate, arbitrary arrests and violence are likely to continue and escalate. Survival maintains close contact with Guarani, and urged the government to open an inquiry following the attacks.

### West Papua

The situation in West Papua remains unstable, and over the year Survival continued to monitor and report on the arbitrary arrest, torture and killings of indigenous Papuans by the Indonesian security forces. In December 2018, Survival researchers received disturbing reports regarding a military operation in the Nduga region of West Papua, home to many tribal peoples. Hundreds of men, women and children had been forced to flee their villages by the Indonesian arm and seek shelter in the forest. We received photographic evidence of wounds and burns and strange canisters suspected of being chemical weapons. The brutality was met with silence from the international community, so Survival took action, writing to the Indonesian government and UN bodies to demand an external investigation into the suspected chemical weapons attack, as well as lobbying them on social media.

### Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh

The beginning of 2018 was marked by the horrendous case of the rape and sexual assault of two Marma sisters by soldiers in the CHT, Bangladesh. The army and security forces denied the attacks took place, while the girls and their family feared for their safety after being banned from speaking to human rights activists or journalists. Survival protested, drew media attention to the case and lobbied the Bangladesh government and Members of Parliament in the UK to take action.



## 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.*

In 2018 Survival's Tribal Voice project grew rapidly, and we received a huge number of videos from tribal peoples around the world. In recognition of the importance of their voices, we continued to feature the videos in our campaigning work and communications wherever possible. We published our first ever videos from Honduras, Venezuela and Canada and began accepting videos sent via WhatsApp, opening up many new possibilities to receive more clips. We used a powerful video of Xixu Korubo from the Uncontacted Frontier to pressure Brazilian officials to fund FUNAI and urged supporters to email officials too. Following the assassination of a Guarani man on the Brazil/Paraguay border, we responded to the urgency of the situation by publishing a video of Guarani man, Leonardo Alfonso, calling for action. We also released urgent videos from Yanomami leaders during the measles outbreak that threatened to devastate the tribe in Venezuela and Brazil. In an effort to attract younger audiences, we featured more videos featuring younger people. The "Guardians of the Amazon" reiterated the importance of the project to them, saying, "We want to show the world our fight for our forest and our uncontacted relatives. We live on this land, so we have to do this work. Thank you."

Jair Bolsonaro's election victory in Brazil resulted in an unprecedented number of new videos sent to us from many new contacts. They included messages of defiance, resistance and solidarity, which we shared widely on social media and in our communications to counter anti-indigenous sentiment. Despite the grave threat Bolsonaro represents, in 2018 we used Tribal Voice to build new alliances, reach new audiences and push forward the voices that matter in the fight for tribal peoples' rights.

## MEDIA

The biggest media story of the year by far was the killing of a U.S. missionary, John Allen Chau, at the hands of the Sentinelese tribespeople who he had tried to convert. The Sentinelese are the most isolated tribe in the world, and landing on their island, North Sentinel in the Indian Ocean, is illegal, as the tribe are both very vulnerable to introduced diseases and known to attack those who attempt to contact them. Chau's killing was covered more widely than any story concerning tribal people in Survival's history. We released several press releases, created numerous social media posts, engaged in a great deal of online activism and targeting, and gave continuous interviews to the global media for almost two weeks. Our media work brought both an increase in our social media followers, a spike in donations, and also much greater awareness of uncontacted tribes' plight, which was the central aim of our media strategy.

The release in July of a video by Brazil's Indigenous Affairs Department also brought very widespread attention to the issue of uncontacted tribes. The footage showed an uncontacted man known as "The Last of his Tribe" – the last survivor of a tribe, the rest of whom have been killed by colonists in recent decades. Survival has long campaigned for the small area of forest where the man now lives in to be properly protected. The unique nature of the video, filmed during a chance encounter in the forest, and the man's extraordinary predicament, meant it received global media attention, and Survival staff gave many interviews on the story.

The election of the openly racist Jair Bolsonaro to Brazil's presidency in October prompted a wave of media attention, particularly on his anti-indigenous rhetoric. Survival put out a great deal on social media and via press release, highlighting some of his many past attacks on the country's tribal peoples, and calling for support to oppose his policies. Two articles by Research and Advocacy Director Fiona Watson in The Guardian received more than 50,000 and 80,000 shares respectively – the most shared articles in Survival's history.

A measles outbreak which affected both Venezuela and Brazil in the middle of the year highlighted how vulnerable many of the region's tribes remain to contagious Western diseases. Many Yanomami Indians died in the epidemic, and Survival published widely across all its media channels, calling for action by the authorities to address the epidemic properly.

We have for many years partnered with a group of indigenous people in Brazil known as the Guardians of the Amazon – members of the Guajajara and other tribes who seek to defend their forests from illegal loggers. The Guardians are specially concerned with protecting uncontacted Awá Indians who also live in their forest territory, and who are at grave risk from attacks by the loggers (several such incidents have been documented in the past). By publicizing their work, Survival has prompted a succession of journalists to cover the Guardians' activities, from the Washington Post to Reuters. In May the Guardians seized a group of loggers they found operating illegally inside their territory. Survival responded quickly by putting out a press release to publicize their valuable work and the incident was widely covered, from the Sydney Morning Herald to the BBC.

Another example of tribal peoples taking matters into their own hands came from India, where the Baiga people protested at plans by the authorities to illegally evict them from their ancestral lands. Survival extensively publicized the Baiga's march and produced a social media video which was viewed and shared thousands of times. Our video production unit produced a wide range of social media videos during the course of the year, with some receiving millions of views.

Lastly, Survival's Director Stephen Corry wrote an article that debunked alleged elephant poaching. The article sent waves through the conservation world and made a particular impact in the African media. The story, originating with conservation organization Elephants Without Borders and promoted by BBC News, maintained that there had been a "massacre" of elephants by poachers in Botswana, and cited a figure of 87 dead elephants. In fact there had been no such massacre, and the story was part of a power struggle in Botswana between supporters of the past and current presidents. Neither was its timing coincidental, coming in the run up to the conference on the illegal wildlife trade in London later the following month. Stephen Corry's article in African Arguments, and Survival's ensuing media work, ensured the real story was covered from the New York Times to Earthar, and particularly widely in Africa.

## **EDUCATION**

As part of ongoing efforts to educate new audiences about the threats tribal peoples face, in 2018 we promoted our campaigns at numerous outreach events and conferences. Survival's Research and Advocacy Director gave a seminar at Essex University and was a panelist at the Cambridge Climate and Sustainability forum at the Cambridge Union. In Spain, Survival gave a talk at the Carlos III University in Madrid and our Director gave talks about the conservation campaign in Munich and at University College London, which were both met with high levels of engagement and positive feedback from students.

Survival continued outreach work with human rights and conservation students, resulting in several students producing dissertations and reports on key issues for Survival's campaigns, including one on extrajudicial killings in the context of militarized conservation. We received positive feedback from an MA student at the University of York as a result of this outreach, who said, "I wanted to say thank you for providing this reading list to my university and bringing this issue to my attention as it is something that has transformed my views and increased my passion for indigenous rights and conservation."

## **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 2018:

### **Community fundraising**

Friary Bar in Cork raised €1020 at their fundraising event "2 Big Nights for the Amazon," which included Brazilian food, DJs and sponsored leg waxing!

### **Raising awareness**

Paradox Body Jewellery in Bournemouth commissioned a Dongria Kondh inspired mural to raise awareness of the threats faced by tribal peoples and the work done by Survival. Staff say that interest in Survival and donations in the collection box have since increased dramatically! All customers that donate also receive a Survival leaflet.



### **Donating through business**

Dr Isla Fishburn is donating £42 a month through her canine wellness business Kachina Canine.

### **Education fundraising**

Wadham College donated £950 from their Student Union annual charities election.

### **Volunteers**

Volunteers Kenneth and Ian (plus friends) donated their time to complete DIY tasks from painting to putting up shelves within Survival headquarters.

A more detailed account of the work undertaken worldwide by Survival International can be found at [www.survivalinternational.org](http://www.survivalinternational.org).

## **PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS**

The Trustees will continue to forward the objectives of the charity, using the complementary methods of education and awareness, field projects, and research and publicity. We will allocate the bulk of our resources towards preventing the annihilation of uncontacted tribes (the most vulnerable peoples on the planet) and stopping the abuse of tribal peoples in the name of “conservation.”

We are aware that, like many charities, we have an aging donor base and intend to focus our attention on increasing support among younger people. This will involve more emphasis on digital campaigning, simplifying our communications, and including more positive messaging about tribal peoples and what they offer to the world. We will also invest in a new Salesforce instance as part of ongoing efforts to update and streamline existing supporter-related systems and processes.

## **STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT**

### **STRUCTURE**

Survival International is an unincorporated worldwide movement which has as its objective helping 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. Survival’s Italian office is a branch of the British charity. All other offices 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. With the exception of Italy, whose accounts are consolidated with those of the charity, and whose results are included in the consolidated financial statements, 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 Stephen Corry. 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.

## **FUNDRAISING**

Survival does not employ anyone, or any company, to fundraise. Fundraising is largely carried out by appeals for financial support from existing supporters, through email or letters, at a frequency of around four times a year. We receive less than ten complaints per year that the frequency is excessive. Those who request not to be contacted are immediately removed from our mailing lists. No pressure is exercised. Much of our income is from unsolicited giving.

## 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 2018, for every £1 donated, we spent only 2.7p 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 2019 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 2019.

## SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR 2018

	2018	2017
	£	£
<b>INCOMING RESOURCES</b>		
Donations & Fundraising	1,092,863	861,625
Legacies	277,910	1,269,246
Investments & Other Income	53,301	52,739
	<b>1,424,074</b>	<b>2,183,610</b>
<b>RESOURCES EXPENDED</b>		
Project, Publication and Education	949,652	932,146
Fundraising and Publicity	106,482	109,546
Governance	17,648	17,685
	<b>1,073,782</b>	<b>1,059,377</b>
Net Incoming Resources	350,292	1,124,233
Investments & Exchange	7,318	26,621
<b>NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS</b>	<b>357,610</b>	<b>1,150,854</b>

## ASSETS & LIABILITIES AT 31 DEC 2018

	2018	2017
	£	£
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Tangible Fixed Assets	772,161	775,828
Investments	1,877,881	1,635,633
Current Assets	3,544,563	3,432,755
	<b>6,194,605</b>	<b>5,844,216</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Amounts falling due within one year	118,742	125,963