THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION





Annual Review 2004-2005

Our Mission

The long-term protection of rainforests is inextricably linked with the basic human rights of people living in those forests to land, food, shelter and medicines.

The mission of the Rainforest Foundation is to support indigenous peoples and traditional populations of the world's rainforests in their efforts to protect their environment and fulfil their rights to land, life and livelihood.

The Rainforest Foundation works in partnership with local rainforest communities and non-governmental organisations.

Locally, we assist communities to:

- Secure their land
- Continue to protect and manage their environment
- Develop sustainable livelihoods

Internationally, we work to influence and change government policy and practices that undermine indigenous peoples' rights and lead to further destruction of the rainforests.

The Rainforest Foundation UK works in Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Madagascar and Peru.



A worldwide organisation

The Rainforest Foundation has bases in the UK, the USA, Norway and Japan.

Our work collectively spans all major tropical rainforest regions, including projects in 16 countries in Africa, South America and South East Asia. The Rainforest Foundation US focuses its work in Brazil and the Guyana Shield region, while the Rainforest Foundation Norway supports numerous initiatives in Malaysia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, as well as Brazil.

Each organisation is autonomous, but we work together to achieve our common objectives. Increasingly, the Rainforest Foundation is jointly supporting projects and developing programmes to maximize areas and regions of expertise.

The Rainforest Foundation is a registered charity in the UK, and has official consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. We work strategically and collaboratively with organisations such as Greenpeace, the Forest Peoples' Programme, Forests Monitor, and the International Alliance of Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests.

Message from the Director

In May 2005, the Brazilian government revealed that 2004 had been one of the worst ever years for destruction of the Amazon rainforest. At the same time, discussions in the United Nations, which have been running for more than 10 years, about how to prevent global deforestation, ground to a halt.

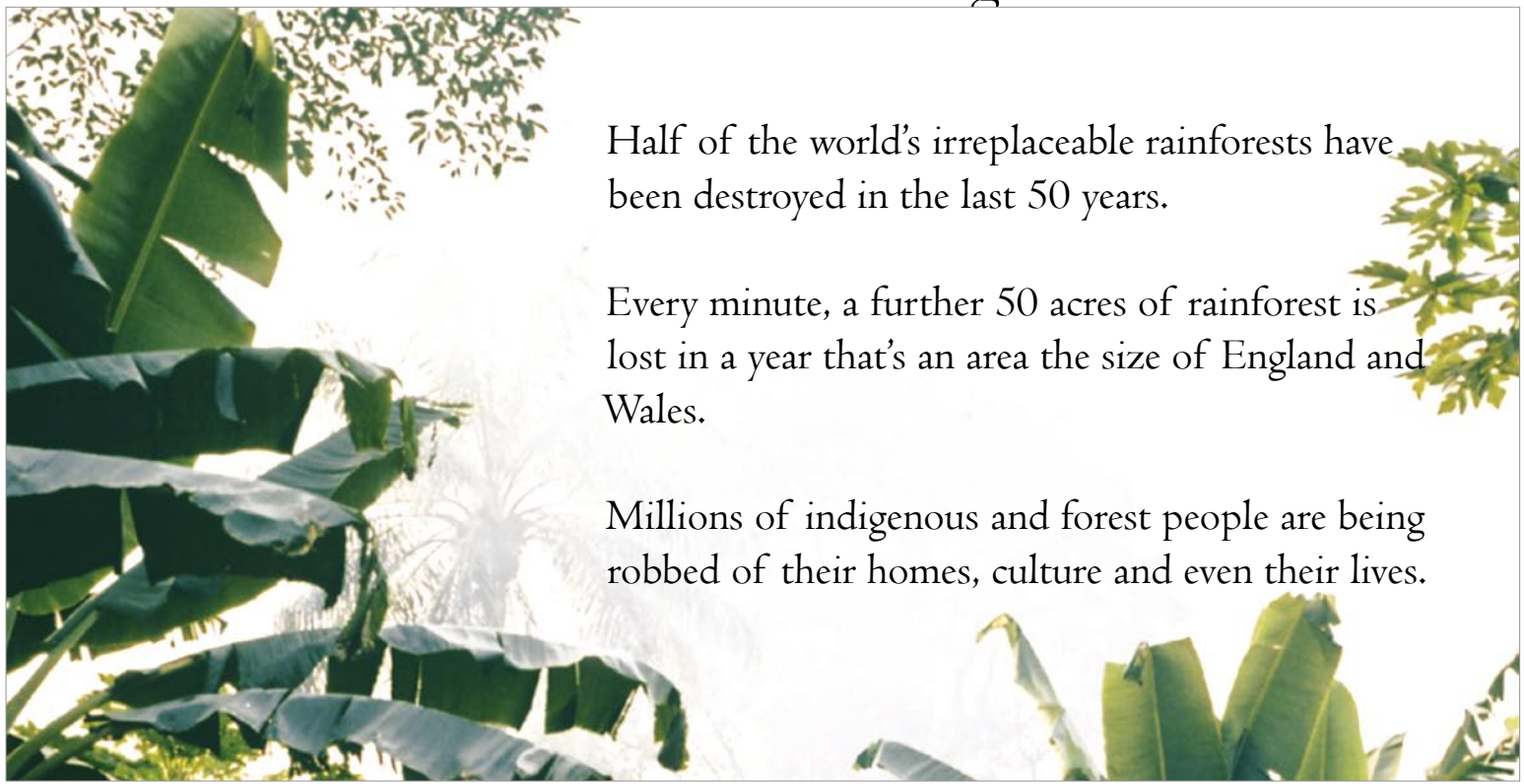
The World Bank, one of the international organisations entrusted by the UN to help protect forests has, in fact, been contributing to their further destruction. Amongst other damaging initiatives, the Bank presses ahead with projects that could open a vast area in the Congo for industrial timber felling.

"The strongest hope of conserving rainforests lies with local communities."

However, there are also signs of hope amidst the devastation. The Rainforest Foundation has long argued that, in the face of governmental and UN incompetence and impotence, the strongest hope of conserving rainforests lies with local communities living in and around the forest and depending on it for their survival. With the collapse of the UN's efforts, our view may at last find wider support.

Even amongst the ashes, there are reasons for optimism. Satellite images show clearly that the areas of Amazonia best surviving the onslaught of timber companies, cattle ranchers and soya bean farmers are those that have been legally designated and protected as territories for indigenous people. Areas that the Foundation helped to protect during the 1990s for various rainforest peoples now stand out as islands of green in a sea of destruction. As other areas of forest – even those supposedly set aside as strict conservation areas, such as national parks – continue to be destroyed or damaged, so the value and effectiveness of our approach becomes all the more apparent.

The Rainforest Foundation does not promise quick-fixes or grand plans in response to the problem of rainforest destruction. However, our painstaking, long term work with local communities and partner organisations does offer the hope of long-term, sustainable solutions.



Republic of Congo / *Kate Eshelby*



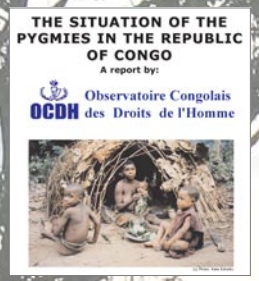
Simon Counsell
Director of the
Rainforest Foundation

Achievements 2004

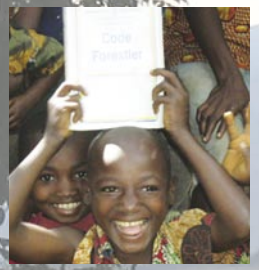
To date, the Rainforest Foundation has assisted indigenous people in protecting an area of rainforest the size of Scotland and Wales (98,000km2).



One million hectares of Peruvian rainforest were protected following 15 years of hard work by Rainforest Foundation partners ACPC and local groups. The government formally declared the creation of a new national park and two communal reserves for indigenous peoples.



The Republic of Congo is drafting its first-ever law to protect the human rights of 'Pygmy peoples' as a result of a Rainforest Foundation UK-funded report revealing the atrocities they suffer. Our partner organisation, the Congolese Observatory of Human Rights (OCDH), authors of the report, are helping to draft the new law.



Forest communities in the Democratic Republic of Congo will have a say in the future of their forests following a campaign by the Rainforest Foundation and its Congolese partners. Congolese groups are taking the lead on developing community forests at the invitation of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO).



Through a video conference, we helped **rainforest people from the Congo put their case directly to the President of the World Bank** asking him to halt the proposed massive expansion of logging in their country.



To draw attention to the impending destruction of the world's second largest rainforest in the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, we created **Raiders of the Lost Bark**, an online computer game. To date, 280,000 people have played the game. The online protest campaign has lead to thousands of people sending emails and signing petitions.



British MPs Bob Blizzard and Oona King, and Belgium MEP Maya Detiege, saw first hand the effects of logging on forest people in the Democratic Republic of Congo during a trip with the Rainforest Foundation.



More than 2,300 people registered for the fourth annual Rainforest Foundation 10K run in London in November 2004 doubling last years' numbers and raising valuable funds for the Rainforest Foundation.

Photos: *Rainforest Foundation* (Africa/Peru), *Digimoments* (10K)

Tackling deforestation

The challenge

Industrial exploitation is the biggest threat to forests in most of the countries in which we work. Logging companies cut extensive road networks to extract valuable timber trees. Even though what's left behind can look like a forest, it is often critically degraded. Wild animals have been slaughtered by commercial bushmeat hunters. Trees that provided local people with fruit, nuts, medicines and oil for cooking and lighting have been felled or damaged – so there is less incentive for local communities to continue looking after the forest.

What we do

The Rainforest Foundation aims to reduce destruction of the world's tropical rainforests. Locally, we help forest communities to gain land rights, establish agreements for the use of forest lands, and to challenge logging companies.

Globally, we work to improve national and international policies and laws to protect rainforests.

In areas like **Madagascar**, the forest is under pressure from agriculture. The people living there are trapped in a situation where they want to save their forests – but they also need farmland for their survival. In a critical forest corridor in south-eastern Madagascar, we are supporting our partners **CCD Namana** to improve farming techniques so that local farmers are not forced to clear new areas of forest. The project also helps local communities to take over the management of their forests from the state.



A steady stream of logging trucks is testimony to rampant deforestation in Cameroon. *Rosemary Brown*



Helping communities to develop sustainable livelihoods is an essential part of our work. *Cath Long*

Territorial mapping and securing land

The challenge

Many indigenous forest communities lack secure ownership rights to the lands on which they live. Their traditional use of lands is often not recognised in governments' formal land tenure laws, so forests can easily be invaded by logging and mining companies, and farmers. This threatens indigenous peoples' culture and livelihood, as well as the environment.

What we do

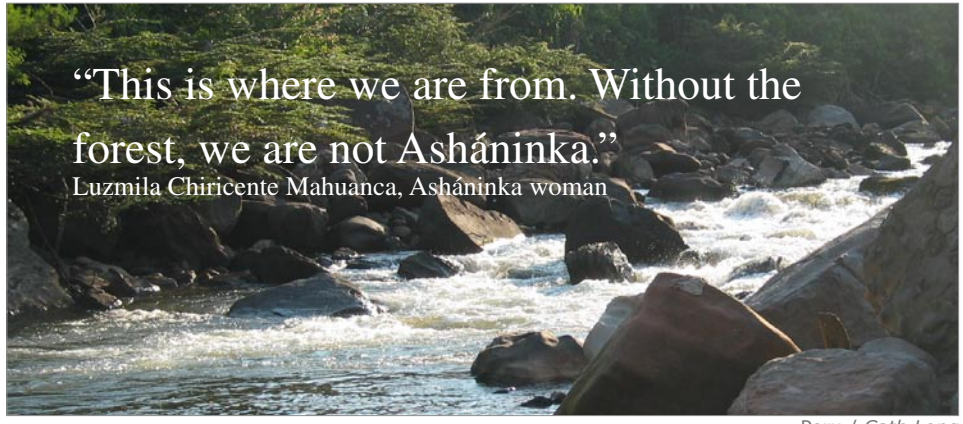
The Rainforest Foundation aims to strengthen the territorial security of forest peoples so they can resist outside pressures. Mapping of indigenous peoples' land can be an important first step and a powerful tool in securing their territories by gaining legal rights to their land.



With the help of the Rainforest Foundation, 'Pygmy' people in Cameroon are taking the first steps to secure their rights to land. *Rosemary Brown*

The Centre for Environment and Development (CED), our partner in Yaounde, **Cameroon** is helping Baka 'Pygmy' communities, who lack official land rights, to map their ancestral forest lands. This will demonstrate their long-term presence and use of forest resources on land currently designated for logging and strict nature protection. The project produced the first maps ever made by forest people in central Africa.

In **Peru**, our partners **ACPC** have been working with Asháninka communities to secure legal titles to their land. Community members and ACPC staff used geographical positioning systems for mapping and negotiated directly with the Peruvian government. In 2004, the communities finally won legal rights to their land titles.



Peru / *Cath Long*

Communities managing forests

The challenge

Most of the communities we work with have long traditions of managing forest resources. Yet these traditions are rarely recognised or accepted in national laws. In many countries, community managed forest is officially considered to be "unproductive land."

What we do

The Rainforest Foundation supports communities in gaining official recognition for their management of forests. We help them to use their local knowledge at managing and conserving forests for present and future generations.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo,** we support **UEFA**, (the Union of Indigenous Women), in its work with local Batwa 'Pygmy' women. The women are making and selling handcrafts from forest products and managing the natural resources they use for those crafts. Both the women and the forests are benefiting.

In **Cameroon**, through our local partner **Centre for Environment and Development**, we support the training of a team of young lawyers, who are working with local communities to help them protect their forests.

These 'community legal field workers' are helping indigenous peoples to stop illegal logging around their villages, and to gain rights to establish community forests.



Developing sustainable livelihoods in the Democratic Republic of Congo benefits families and forests. *Cath Long*



Republic of Congo / *Kate Eshelby*

Changing law and policy

The challenge

National and international laws and policies can determine if forests are conserved or destroyed, and whether forest peoples' rights are respected or abused

What we do

Working in partnership with local non-governmental organisations, forest peoples' organisations and experts, the Rainforest Foundation aims to improve laws and policies to protect the rights of forest people.

We help to ensure that forest people have a say in how the laws that affect their lives are developed or altered.

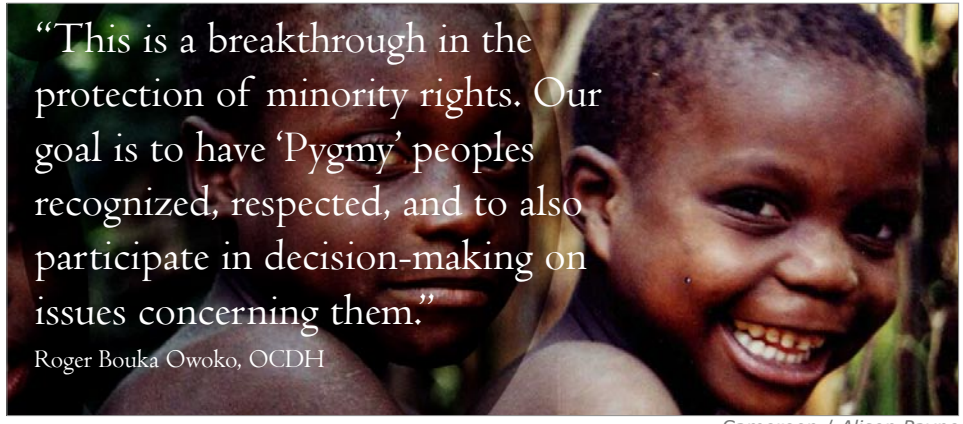
Internationally, we aim to ensure that agencies such as the World Bank apply the highest possible standards when working with the governments of tropical countries on forest projects, programmes and policy change.

In the Republic of Congo, our partner **The Congolese Observatory of Human Rights (OCDH)** is helping to draft the first-ever law to protect the rights of 'Pygmy' peoples, as a result of a Rainforest Foundation UK-funded study revealing the abuses they suffer.

The development of the law will take place over three years, and will involve a nationwide consultation with 'Pygmy' communities.



The Rainforest Foundation works with communities in Central Africa to protect 'Pygmy' peoples' rights. *Simon Waters*



Cameroon / *Alison Payne*

Campaigns and advocacy

Challenging false solutions

The Rainforest Foundation believes that the rights of local people must be recognised if efforts to protect rainforests and their inhabitants are to be sustainable. Local communities must be fully involved in these efforts. We challenge rainforest 'conservation' and 'management' schemes that do not respect these basic principles.

For example, the 'eco-certification' of logging companies in rainforest areas should only occur with the rigorous application of certification standards, and where logging has the full prior informed consent of local communities.

Similarly, biodiversity conservation projects should recognise the traditional rights of indigenous people and ensure that they play a determining role in the establishment and management of protected areas.

Myth: *Consumers can be sure that products labelled with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) logo are from "environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable" sources.*



Protected areas like the new Otishi National Park in Peru can be effective if local communities are involved in their design and management. *Cath Long*

Reality: Investigations by local researchers in several countries coordinated by the Rainforest Foundation found serious flaws in certifications carried out for the FSC.

The Rainforest Foundation believes that the rights and interests of communities living in rainforests have not been properly acknowledged in certification assessments of logging companies.

Myth: *One of the most effective ways to protect biodiversity is for "conservation" organisations to set aside strictly protected areas.*

Reality: Growing evidence shows that the eviction or resettlement of indigenous people and other local communities from protected areas can work against the conservation of biodiversity. Indigenous people say that conservation projects now constitute the greatest threat to the integrity of their lands.



Peru / *Simon Counsell*

Challenging the World Bank

In the name of reducing poverty, the World Bank is planning a massive expansion of industrial logging that will unleash a wave of destruction on the world's last great rainforest frontier in Central Africa's Congo Basin. It has supported changes in the forestry laws, invested hundreds of millions of dollars in forestry projects, and led other donor agencies in massive 'forest sector programmes'.

The Rainforest Foundation believes that the Bank has an important role to play in the Congo Basin rainforests, but it must radically change its approach. Instead of supporting the expansion of the timber industry, it should work with governments to find alternatives to industrial logging. It should encourage governments to change their laws to strengthen the rights of communities living in the forest.

Myth: *Industrial logging can alleviate poverty by boosting the economy and providing jobs for local people.*



The World Bank is laying the basis for the destruction of the Congo rainforest by loggers / *Kate Eshelby*

Reality: Weak forest laws, coupled with poor implementation and corrupt governments, have allowed illegal logging to spiral out of control. Local communities have received almost no benefit from the destruction of forest resources, and many have paid with their land, their livelihoods, and even their lives.



Democratic Republic of Congo / *Kjell Kuhne*

Fundraising

The challenge

Having the funds to respond quickly to new initiatives that support forest peoples in protecting their environment presents the main fundraising challenge for the Rainforest Foundation.

In the last five years, we have provided £2.25 million in direct support to overseas projects.

We are committed to keeping fundraising expenditure to an absolute minimum. However, we have also increased our investment in new unrestricted income sources, such as events and private donations. These new sources will require continued investment for the next few years and are essential in allowing us to be flexible in our overseas and campaign work.

Our work

Our **Run for the Rainforest** initiative continued to go from strength to strength, with 15 runners taking part in marathon events in London, New York and Thailand. Highlights include David Morgan completing three marathons in one year as part of our Triple Marathon Programme, and Edward Fane raising £15,000 at the New York Marathon.



The Rainforest Foundation Annual 10K Run, Victoria Park, London/ *Digimoments*

In 2004, the **Annual 10K Run** celebrated the best year ever with over 2,300 registered runners, raising a total of £40,000. (visit www.rainforestfoundation.org)

Our supporters dug deep in their pockets contributing £10,000 to our 2004 **Christmas appeal** to 'Stop the Congo Carve-up'.

Founding Patron Sting took to the airwaves on behalf of our campaign to save the Congo rainforests during a **Radio 4 appeal** in summer 2004.

Our relationship with French wine producer Comte Cathare continues to age beautifully with 53,000 bottles of special 'Rainforest wine' sold between 2003 and 2004.

Supporters

From £1 to £100,000 - without the generous gifts of our supporters, none of the successes detailed in this report would have been possible. We thank them for the generous contributions.

We would specifically like to thank the following:

Over £100,000

Big Lottery Fund
The Baring Foundation
Comic Relief
The Rainforest Foundation Fund

£50,000 - £99,999

European Commission

£10,000 - £49,999

J.O. Hopkin
E. Fane
J. Laidler
Comte Cathare
Department for International Development
The Body Shop Foundation
Rainforest Foundation Norway
Network for Social Change

£5,000 - £9,999

C & H David
The Allan & Nesta Ferguson Charitable Trust

£1,000 - £4,999

D. Clark
M. Hood
J. Baisley
G. Sumner & T. Styler
B. & K. Brooks
J. Eden
A. Kipling
Rowan Charitable Trust
WALHI
AIG Europe
ICCO
The Ericson Trust
Community Foods
The Home Foundation
The Cotmore Trust

£500 - £999

S & C Tandy
N. Robinson
N.G. Scaum
J. Percival
D. Hobson
P. Seligman
C. Partington
H. Strawson
J. M. Baxter
N. Stella-Sawicka
Taut
Legal and General
Macmillan Publishers Ltd
The Thomas Sivewright Catto Charitable Settlement
The Arnold James Burton 1956 Charitable Settlement
The Mary Webb Trust
The Rhododendron Trust
The Westcroft Trust

£250 - £499

J. M. Richardson
B. Terlikosky
C. Watson
Y. Bando
J. Colchester
J. Schwarz
R. Bird
S. Rasmussem
S. Bennett
P. Loeffler
D. Hamilton
S. Jarman
A. Payne
A. Tabberer
S. Connolly
F. Watt
The Thames Wharf Charity Ltd
Trinity County Primary School
Tanglin Trust School
Sherston Brownies
Alecto Trust
Frederick William Carter Trust

Marathon runners:

Edward Fane
David Morgan
Anish Doshi
Shelagh Deegan
Constant Tedder
Justine Albert
Peter Burke
Anne Deery
James Hall
Catherine Shelley
Andrew Hogan
Rosemary Crane
Nicholas Lamb
Alex Elliott
Steven Mountfield
Susan Wilson

A special thanks to Stéphane Cruchon for the design of this Annual Review.

Madagascar / *Cath Long*

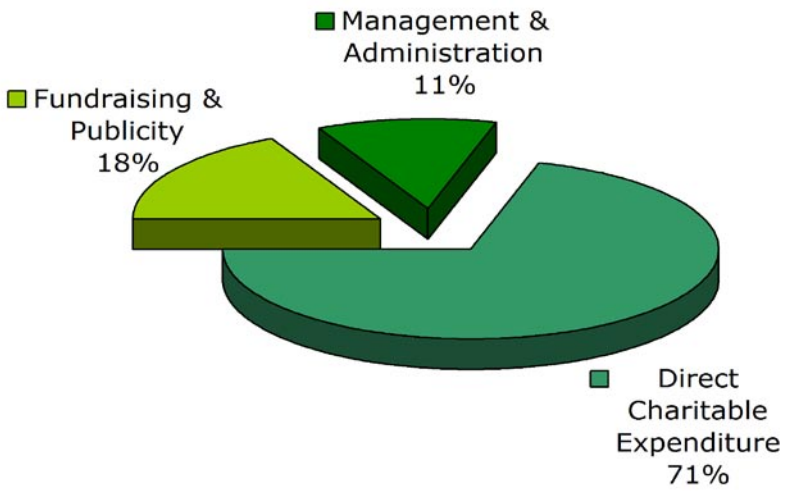
Accounts

Financial Activity

Statement of financial activities (Jan-Dec 2003 & 2004)

Income (£)	**2003**	**2004**
Donations & other income	591,029	530,565
Investment income	3,520	6,391
Total	**594,549**	**536,956**

Expenditure (£)		
Direct Charitable expenditure (Projects, Advocacy & Education)	408,552	417,349
Fundraising & Publicity	64,100	105,743
Management & Admin	68,095	67,607
Total	**540,747**	**590,699**



What your donation can do

£20 could support our Protect an Acre scheme

We do not 'buy' forest land, but instead work to help local communities secure legal rights to their forest lands. Because forest people depend on the rainforest for their livelihoods, they often do the best job at protecting it!

£600 could help three indigenous women to start up their own small business

Microenterprise projects producing, marketing and selling handcrafts, help lift indigenous women out of poverty and help their family to access health care and education. (see page 13)

£100 could buy a GPS (Global Positioning System) unit

These are used by communities to map their land and territories. Maps are powerful tools in helping communities prevent logging and mining companies from invading their land. (see page 11)

£1200 could employ a 'community legal worker' for a year to help forest people to exercise their legal rights

Many people living in the forests of Central Africa have little access to information about how they can use existing laws to protect their rights and the forests. (see page 13)

£150 could help 10 Baka 'Pygmy' people obtain legal documents

Without a national identity card or a birth certificate Baka people do not officially 'exist' and cannot seek help from the authorities, such as when they are forced from their homes by logging companies.

£6,000 could help employ a full-time campaigner

Local campaigners are needed to in the Congo to investigate the human rights abuses of forest communities and illegal logging, bringing them to the world's attention. (see page 15)

Rainforest tree / Democratic Republic of Congo / *Kjell Kuhne*

Donation

To support our work, simply copy fill in the form below and return it to the following address:

The Rainforest Foundation, FREEPOST LON21000, LONDON, EC1B 1DY

I/we enclose a cheque, payable to "The Rainforest Foundation" for:
☐£20 ☐£100 ☐£150 ☐£600 ☐£1200 ☐£6000 ☐ Other £_____

Alternatively, I/we wish to make a regular monthly donation by Direct Debit of:
£5 ☐ £10 ☐ £15 ☐ £20 ☐ Other £_____
Commencing 1st ☐ 28th ☐ _____ (start month) 200___

Title Firstname Surname

Address

Postcode

Email Tel. No.

Please reclaim the tax (up to 28%) I pay on my donations* ☐

DATA PROTECTION:
I do not wish to receive periodic updates about the work of the Rainforest Foundation ☐
I do not want my details passed on to similar organisations ☐

* For every pound you give to us, we get an extra 28 pence from the Inland Revenue through Gift Aid. To qualify for Gift Aid, what you pay in income tax or capital gain tax must at least equal the amount we will claim in the tax year.

Instruction to your Bank or Building Society to pay by Direct Debit

DIRECT Debit

Name and full postal address of your Bank or Building Society Branch

To the Manager (Bank Name):

Bank address:

Postcode:

Name(s) of account holder:

Account no.
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Branch Sort Code:
☐☐☐☐☐☐

Originators ID Number: 9 5 8 6 4 4
CAF, Kings Hill, West Malling, Kent.
ME19 4TA
CAF Ref No: 7292-10

Instruction to your Bank or Building Society.
Please pay CAF/Rainforest Foundation Debits from the account detailed in this instruction subject to the safeguards assured by the Direct Debit Guarantee. I understand that this instruction may remain with CAF/Rainforest Foundation and if so, details will be passed electronically to my Bank/Building Society.

Signature(s):

Date:
D D M M Y Y Y Y

Banks and Building Societies may not accept Direct Debit Instructions for some type of accounts.

Who's who

Founding Patrons:

Sting & Trudie Styler

Trustees:

Chairman: Mr J P Davidson
Treasurer: Mr R Reoch
Secretary: Dr J Hemming
Dr M Colchester
Ms J Carino
Prof Sir G Prance
Mr M Campanale
Ms L Morriss



Democratic Republic of Congo / *Cath Long*

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Communications Officer: Rosemary Brown
Projects Manager: Dr Cath Long
Projects Officer: Kath Cochrane
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Capacity Coordinator (DRC): Jean de Dieu Wasso Milenge

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Registered Charity No. 801436

