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General Assembly of the Indigenous Guard, Riosucio, Caldas, Colombia
Credit: Lina Maria Martinez, FPP
Forest Peoples Programme is a human rights organisation working with forest peoples to secure their rights to their lands and their livelihoods. We work alongside more than 60 partner organisations representing indigenous peoples and forest communities from across the globe.

Nearly all forests around the world are inhabited
The peoples who live in these forests have customary rights over them and have developed ways of life and traditional knowledge that are attuned to their forest environments. Yet forests are commonly treated as empty lands controlled by the state and available for development, settlement, logging, plantations, dams, mines, oil wells, gas pipelines and agribusinesses. These encroachments often force peoples out of their forest homes, whilst many conservation schemes such as wilderness reserves and protected areas also deny forest peoples’ rights.

Our Vision
Forests are owned and controlled by forest peoples in ways that ensure sustainable livelihoods, equity, and well-being based on respect for their rights, knowledge, cultures, and identities.

Mission
Forest Peoples Programme supports the rights of peoples who live in forests and depend on them for their livelihoods. We work to create political space for forest peoples to secure their rights, control their lands and decide their own futures.

Strategic Approaches
Self-determination
Supporting and advancing the exercise of self-determination by indigenous and forest peoples by strengthening territorial governance, mobilisation and representation, and the creation and use of political spaces where indigenous and forest peoples’ voices can be heard.

Access to Justice
Ensuring access to justice by developing and using accountability and redress mechanisms in both public and private institutions that are directly accessible to indigenous and forest peoples and their communities.

Legal and Policy Reform
Partnered advocacy towards legal and policy reform and the development of best practice and standards consistent with indigenous and forest peoples’ rights in international law.

Building Solidarity
Networking, sharing information and building solidarity for coordinated action among a wide range of actors.
Director’s message

It is hard to talk about 2021 without mentioning the pandemic, and honouring the tragic loss of community members, friends, and family to Covid. The structural challenges ahead for forest peoples and their lands and territories are also stark and shifting. At the start of 2021, research gathered by a collaboration led by FPP alerted global policy makers to a widespread rollback of social and environmental safeguards during the pandemic and in its wake. Meanwhile, FPP and partners continue to call out human rights abuses in commodity supply chains, while working with local and international networks on new ways to demand accountability, including via EU and UK reforms on corporate due diligence. The ‘Zero Tolerance Initiative’ (ZTI) network, of which FPP is a founder member, strengthened its joint advocacy for action to address violence and criminalisation linked to global supply chains.

Land rights struggles are often long, and the arc of change can be slow. In response, the deepening of FPP’s focus on cultural resilience during 2021 included the co-creation of the ‘Indigenous-led Education Network’ (ILED), as a means of enabling indigenous peoples’ own initiatives to affirm and sustain their identity, languages, and cultures. Self-determination also relies on all sections of communities having a strong seat at the table, and FPP’s gender programme continued to strengthen its support for whole-community engagement, including by women, in the collective task of defending rights.

Celebrating successes, including the staging posts along the way, is crucial to any struggle. 2021 provided one such cause for celebration for the Batwa in Uganda, whose constitutional court case successfully found the Government to have violated their rights by unlawfully evicting them from protected areas established on their ancestral lands. Elsewhere, our legal team, often in partnership with local lawyers, continued to champion supporting forest peoples to seek justice, including by further growing FPP’s Strategic Legal Response Centre (SLRC).

2021 was a pivotal year for UN climate and biodiversity framework negotiations seeking to address the growing ecological and climate crises affecting all planetary life. FPP accompanied indigenous delegations to travel to the UN climate summit in Glasgow, where they engaged in major actions inside and outside the global negotiations. The £1.7bn pledge to ‘Support for Indigenous Peoples’ and Local Communities’ Tenure Rights’ was encouraging. However, emerging carbon- and biodiversity-related targets and markets also risk creating adverse human rights impacts.

Are we winning? (‘We’ being the broader movement of which FPP is a part.) I suspect there are few liberation movements who felt they were winning, until they had. As Mandela said, ‘it always seems impossible until its done’. An unspoken aspect of our practice of change therefore relies on not letting the healthy scepticism stemming from a realistic analysis of the challenges, eclipse the optimism needed to overcome them – or as Curtis Mayfield put it, to keep on keeping on.

Tom Lomax, Director

“I invite you to join us in our fight, because it can’t just be left to indigenous peoples. We are being threatened and we are being killed.”
Marisol Garcia Apagueño, Kichwa people of Perú, at #COP26
Our global reach at a glance

**Central & South America**
- **Colombia**
  - **Montes de María** – Community leaders trained in High Carbon Stock and High Conservation Value standards and rights-based methodologies; legal action on land titling and restitution for Afrodescendant communities
  - **Legal assistance** to Guna community
    - **Utría** – Provided information to the Constitutional Court of Panama about mining activities in the Chocó region
  - **Cordillera Azul National Park from IUCN’s Green List of vulnerable protected areas
**Belize**
- **Supported implementation of Court judgement**
  - Supported the rights of the Eč’ché’ community to their ancestral lands
**Costa Rica**
- **Visit of UN Special Rapporteur**
  - Visited the community of Curú to discuss the rights of indigenous peoples
**Panama**
- **Guna**
  - Partner in the implementation of the IUCN World Conservation Union
**Guyana**
- **Supported ZTI collective**
  - ZTI collective for indigenous land defenders
**Paraguay**
- **Supported implementation of IACHR**
  - Submitted a complaint against the government
**Peru**
- **Ucayali** – Shipibo-Konibo people’s advocacy challenged RSPO supply chain transparency and urgent suspension of Ecuamolar’s certification due to illegal activities
**Santa Clara de Uchunya** – Monitored the implementation of the Berri’s territorial rights
**Northern Peru** – The Wampis Nation obtained the recognition of their ancestral territory as a Territory of Life
**Samir Martin** – Ec locals people advanced collective titling of their lands and pressed for removal of the Roda and Sama Group
**Cordillera Azul National Park from IUCN’s Green List of exemplary protected areas
**Europe**
- **Amsterdam** – Co-founded Global Indigenous-led Education Network
- **Geneva** – Provided support to the development of a General Recommendation on Indigenous Women and Girls under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women (CEDAW)
**Forest Peoples Programme**
- **Framework negotiations**
  - **Caucus in the post-2020**
  - **Cooperative dialogue for the post-2020**
**Asia**
- **Bangladesh**
  - **Supported Umney** – UNRESAH continued supporting forest user cooperatives, including their training with the ICJ and the ICJ
  - **Economical**
    - **Community**
      - **Cooperative**
        - **Legal training**
          - **RSPO**
            - **Supported**
              - **Forest**
                - **Cooperative**
                  - **Practitioner**
                    - **Forest**
                      - **Community**
                        - **Cooperative**
                          - **Legal training**
                            - **RSPO**
**Thailand**
- **Chiang Mai** – Partner
  - **IMPACT**
    - **Co-organised**
      - **Community**
        - **Cooperative**
          - **Legal training**
            - **RSPO**
**India**
- **Paralegal training and creation of paralegal network**
**North Kalimantan** – Asian Development Bank agreed to re-examine loans for a highway through Dayak territories
**South Kalimantan** – **Mapping of Dayak**
  - **Bekati’ lands usurped by transmigration and oil palm; Bekati’ complaints to RSPO companies**
**Nepal**
- **Forest**
  - **Cooperatives**
    - **Development**
      - **Forest**
        - **Community**
          - **Cooperative**
            - **Legal training**
              - **RSPO**
**Indonesia**
- **Paralegal training and creation of paralegal network**
**Japan**
- **Forest**
  - **Cooperatives**
    - **Development**
      - **Forest**
        - **Community**
          - **Cooperative**
            - **Legal training**
              - **RSPO**
**Latin America**
- **Brazil**
  - **Forest**
    - **Cooperatives**
      - **Development**
        - **Forest**
          - **Community**
            - **Cooperative**
              - **Legal training**
                - **RSPO**
**Australia**
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  - **Cooperatives**
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- **Japan**
- **Australia**

Recognising land rights is vital for the security, cultural survival, and livelihoods of forest communities, and the ecosystems on which they depend. Forest Peoples Programme supports indigenous and forest peoples to secure their land rights by equipping them with tools to manage and safeguard their territories and create the political spaces to assert their rights at the national, regional, and international levels.

This year, FPP continued to expand the scope of the Indigenous Navigator, a unique indigenous-led initiative for proactive monitoring of human rights in indigenous territories and areas. In 2021, the Navigator supported a number of self-determined development projects on healthy indigenous lifestyles, food, knowledge, and languages in Suriname, and access to citizenship in Cameroon. FPP, through its Environmental Governance Programme, also expanded its pilot on self-determined development funding more widely, supporting community life plans in partnership with the Ogiek (Mt Elgon, Kenya), the Resguardo Lomoprieta (Colombia), the Autonomous Territorial Government of the Wampis Nation (Peru), the Toba Batak community (Indonesia), and the Assoumindele and Se'eh communities (Cameroon).

FPP’s long-term commitment for human rights to be at the core of conservation agendas continued with dedicated support to the ongoing challenges facing Batwa communities impacted by the Kahuzi-Biega National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), including supporting the Batwa to present a resolution pathway that secures their forestlands and their rights. FPP provided legal support to communities impacted by DRC’s Salonga National Park and Kenya’s Cherangany, Mt. Elgon and Mau Forest protected areas, and began work in Cameroon with the Assoumindele and Se’eh Baka communities, supporting a community-led conservation zone as a pilot for wider community conservation. In Liberia, changes in national legislation led to intensive work with partners and other actors on the possible expansion of the Liberian Protected Area system, the implications this could have for community land rights, and the imperative for Liberia to adopt a rights-based approach to conservation as provided for in law.

At the international level, FPP and partners continued to advocate for integration of human rights laws and standards with environmental policy making. FPP supported partners to attend and engage in negotiations at the IUCN World Conservation Congress, releasing a briefing on Nature Based Solutions, and arguing for robust frameworks to uphold land and territorial rights of indigenous peoples, and ensure full respect for free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) in all targets to increase protected and conserved areas. In the run-up to the UN Climate Conference (COP26), a global collaboration was established resulting in 180 organisations from 50 countries calling on world leaders to put human rights at the centre of climate and environmental policy.

“We can live in harmony with the forest, as our fathers, grandfathers, and ancestors used to. We would share [the forest] with the animals as our parents did.” Jovanis Nyiragasigwa, Batwa elder, Uganda
Country focus

Cameroon
FPP and Okani continued working with two indigenous Baka communities in East Cameroon, who have the rare opportunity to collectively manage and conserve 5,000 hectares of forest. Communities renewed their community forest documents and started the process of developing a long-term sustainable governance plan.

The Gbabandi platform – Cameroon’s national platform of forest indigenous peoples – organised a 3-day indigenous assembly, convening a space for indigenous peoples’ representative organisations to assemble and exchange on conservation and human rights in Cameroon. This was followed by a listening event, where the platform shared their vision for the future of conservation in Cameroon with key conservation actors and donors.

Liberia
FPP’s targeted advocacy and legal analysis supported partners’ calls for Liberia’s conservation model to align with the Land Rights Act, based upon community conservation models that support customary tenure. The aim is to move from a strict gazettement model of conservation to a more inclusive and self-determined approach that ensures communities are the long-term custodians of their lands.

Kenya
FPP supported mapping of Elgon Ogiek lands at Chepkitale, and supported Aweer, Sanye, Sengwer, Mau Ogiek, and Elgon Ogiek indigenous communities to submit their Historical Land Injustices claims to Kenya’s National Land Commission.

Republic of Congo
FPP worked with 16 Baka and Bakwele communities in the Messok Dja forest block, providing information and training on human rights in the context of conservation and extractive activities, supporting communities to engage with external actors (forestry and mining companies), and commencing a process of developing community-led sustainable territorial management protocols / life plans.

Guyana
FPP continued work with the South Rupununi District Council (SRDC) on territorial management and land rights advocacy, including monitoring, developing a headwaters management plan, documenting Wapichan cultural heritage, and training new village councils on governance and rights. The North Pakaraimas District Council and Upper Mazaruni District Council held discussions about possible mechanisms for indigenous self-determined protection and management of Wapichan territories. The Amerindian Peoples Association published Our Land, Our Life: A Participatory Assessment of the Land Tenure Situation of Indigenous Peoples in Guyana, synthesising findings from participatory research conducted from 2012-2020, with support from FPP and Rainforest Foundation US.

Peru
Amidst ongoing political instability, violence, and expanding illicit economies, FPP worked with partners in Ucayali to demand Government action to protect indigenous land defenders and support communities’ territorial and self-protection measures. In San Martin, the Kichwa people advanced the collective titling of their lands and demanded the removal of the Cordillera Azul National Park and REDD+ project from IUCN’s Green List of supposedly exemplary protected areas. FPP also supported Kichwa women to strengthen their role within the region’s indigenous movement. In the northern Amazon, the Wampis Nation opposed government recategorization of the Kampankias mountain range without their consent. Months later, the Wampis obtained UN recognition of their ancestral territory as an ‘Indigenous and Community Conserved Area (ICCA)’, a formal designation which recognises indigenous peoples’ governance of protected areas (sometimes called ‘Territories of Life’).

Colombia
FPP continued to accompany the territorial rights, life planning and self-government initiatives of the Nɨpɨmakɨ, Pɵɵsiɵh- (Andoque), Fééneminaa (Muinane) and Nonuya peoples in the the Colombian Amazon, including community mapping and self-delimitation of territorial boundaries.

“The community must protect the forest and customary land for the sustainability of life. If there is development that comes in, it must adapt to the needs of indigenous peoples, not at the expense of indigenous peoples.”

Silas Kalami, Chairman of the Malamoi Indigenous Peoples Institution, West Papua
FPP continued to focus on the critical role of robust protections for human rights to ensure the sustainability of global supply chains. As part of this, FPP assisted local partners and human rights and environmental defenders in nine countries to challenge harmful corporate conduct, demand accountability, and promote reforms in extractive industries and the oil palm, sugar, timber, paper, pulp, and soybean sectors. FPP developed a comprehensive technical guide for policymakers, companies, and investors on key elements of due diligence on collective land rights.

Supported by FPP, 12 indigenous leaders attended the UN Climate Summit (COP26) in Glasgow, where they engaged with global media, and participated in meetings and demonstrations, pressing for climate justice with rights-based approaches and indigenous self-determination at the centre of global climate finance. In the run-up to and following the summit, FPP partnered with others to carry out research on rights-based climate policies and finance, and supported advocacy targeting the UK’s pledges for direct funding to increase land tenure security of indigenous peoples and local communities.

As facilitator of the Zero Tolerance Initiative (ZTI) coalition to stop violence and conflict in global supply chains, FPP assisted high-level dialogues between human rights and land defenders and the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF), representing agribusiness and food multinationals. FPP supported rights holders’ input to the human rights defender policy of CGF-member Wilmar International (the world’s largest palm oil trader), resulting in ZTI recommendations being included. ZTI also assisted grassroots collective-protection initiatives in Malaysia and Paraguay, and the launch of the ZTI Collective Protection microsite with an extensive library of reports, videos, guides, and training materials available in a low-bandwidth format for global defenders to access.

Working with indigenous peoples’ organisations and corporate justice networks, FPP continued to press for improved corporate governance and due diligence in European Union policy. Indigenous peoples’ organisations and allies wrote to the European Commission (EC) calling for legislation for companies to uphold the internationally-recognised human rights of indigenous peoples, forest communities, and human rights defenders. FPP participated in EC multi-stakeholder platforms on sustainable trade and forests, enabled indigenous partner op eds in EU media outlets, and published a critical briefing on the EC’s proposal for legislation to prevent deforestation in EU supply chains.

Additionally, FPP continued advocacy on the UK Government’s sustainable trade and forest-risk commodity policies. Schedule 17 of the Environment Act 2021 sets out a framework for requiring businesses to ensure that production of forest-risk commodities complies with laws in producer countries on land ownership and use, and deforestation, which must now be further developed and implemented by secondary legislation. While a positive development, a major shortcoming of the law is its failure to require companies to ensure forest-risk commodities have been produced in accordance with international human rights law.

“This pandemic has only accelerated land invasions, deforestation, the expansion of agribusiness, and narcotics production. Where are we going to live? How many more killings must we endure?” Miguel Guimaraes, vice-president of AIDESEP and Shipibo leader, Peru.
Country focus

Cameroon
FPP participated in the multi-stakeholder process to develop the National Interpretation of RSPO Principles and Criteria, aiming to ensure that human rights requirements were adequately covered. This was a particularly complex process given the lack of respect for and protection of internationally-recognised rights in Cameroon’s national laws. A draft National Interpretation is now with the Secretariat for review and approval. FPP also commenced one, and continued its support to a second, legal case brought by Bagyeli communities challenging oil palm concessions granted on their traditional lands.

Colombia
With partner Palenke Alto Cauca, FPP documented the impacts of agricultural commodity supply chains and international finance, and presented a report on the sugar cane industry to the national Truth Commission. In the Caribbean region, FPP and local partner Corporación de Desarrollo Solidario trained leaders of peasant and Afro-descendant communities impacted by the palm oil sector in High Carbon Stock and High Conservation Value methodologies, resulting in the denouncement of a previous HCV assessment that had overlooked key issues identified by Afro-descendant and peasant communities.

Peru
In Ucayali, the Shipibo-Konibo peoples’ continued pressure on investors, processors and buyers of palm oil from deforested indigenous lands exposed shortcomings in the RSPO certification system and got the RSPO to insist on greater supply chain transparency for an oil palm mill in the Peruvian Amazon. Indigenous organisations in Ucayali also presented a lawsuit demanding the Government suspend the Amazonian Hidrovía megaproject, which would industrialise the great rivers of the Amazon to facilitate commodity trade without respect for local peoples.

Liberia
In Liberia’s south-east, FPP sustained support for civil society partners working with communities to defend their rights in the face of threats from large-scale oil palm concessions. This included support at the community level to utilise the provisions of the Land Rights Act in the defence of customary lands as well as training at the national level for civil society organisations involved in land rights issues.

Indonesia
Following appeals by FPP, the Asian Development Bank agreed to re-examine loans to the Government for a highway through the last major areas of forest in Dayak territories. FPP research exposed government plans to open these areas to palm oil plantations, and agribusiness concessions have already been allocated along the planned route. The RSPO continued to process complaints made by FPP against Golden Agri-Resources and First Resources for their violations of RSPO standards and covert operations through shell companies. FPP continued to support the Dayak Hibun leader, Colombia who are demanding the return of land stolen by PT MAS. With partners YMKL and PROGRESS and a local human rights lawyer, FPP published a detailed briefing on the human rights impact of palm oil plantations in two districts of Central Kalimantan, showing systemic abuses and a lack of law enforcement. In follow-up workshops with local government, plans were developed to strengthen local laws, enforcement procedures and remedy procedures.

In Indonesian Borneo, FPP supported participatory mapping of Dayak Bekati’ lands usurped by transmigration and oil palm plantations, resulting in demands for government to clarify overlapping concessions and filing of a local court case. Following detailed unpacking of supply chains, plantations operating on Dayak Bekati’ lands without their consent were persuaded to negotiate with the communities and local government following Dayak Bekati complaints against upstream RSPO member companies buying the palm oil.

In North Sumatra, following the Toba Batak’s campaign against Toba Pulp Lestar’s felling of indigenous benzoin forests for eucalyptus plantations, the local government belatedly legally recognised the Toba Batak as an indigenous people and began registering their land claims.

In Long Isun (East Kalimantan), the Forest Stewardship Council began a pilot process to remedy harms done to the Dayak Bahau by logging operations of the Roda Mas Group. If remedy is not provided, the company will be ‘disassociated’ from FSC.

“Climate funding must be allocated for the communities, and managed from the territories, based on our beliefs and our standards – we must remove systems that undermine our rights.” Hernando Castro, Nipodimaki (Uitoto) leader, Colombia
FPP’s legal programme supports community and civil society partners to use legal tools effectively so they can gain greater control over their traditional lands, territories, and resources. In 2021, FPP lawyers from nine countries provided advice and assistance to partners through grassroots capacity-building and regional sharing meetings, often working alongside in-country lawyers. With the Covid-19 recovery driving extractive economic decision making, FPP increased its focus on private sector accountability. FPP also supported partner communities to access justice through domestic courts, to use regional and international human rights law and complaint mechanisms, and to shape domestic legal and policy reforms. In the UK and EU, FPP worked with civil society partners and networks to influence laws related to deforestation and corporate human rights due diligence.

Our Strategic Legal Response Centre (SLRC) continued to grow its reach and impact during 2021. The SLRC works in alliance with leading academics, legal practitioners, land rights experts and others to provide more flexible, responsive and innovative legal support. In 2021 the SLRC supported 15 strategic legal cases with partners seeking recognition of their ancestral lands and/or protection from incursions, intimidation and violence. For example, in Peru, urgent legal and emergency responses to the Shipibo community Flor de Ucayali protected leaders defending forests from illegal logging, narcotics production and land dispossession. In Belize, FPP supported the Maya Leaders Alliance to seek implementation of a Caribbean Court of Justice judgment, which will secure title for 41 communities covering 550,000 hectares of forest. In Cameroon, FPP advised and represented Bagyeli indigenous people in their ongoing administrative Court action challenging Biopalm’s 20,000 hectare palm oil concession on their ancestral lands, which remains pending. Also, in Cameroon a legal case was filed concerning a 60,000 hectare oil palm concession attributed to CamVert on Bagyeli lands.

Regionally, before the African Court of Human and Peoples’ Rights, FPP continued to support 50,000 Ogiek of Kenya’s 273,000 hectare Mau Forest seeking full implementation of the Court’s 2017 landmark ruling and setting precedents on titling and community land ownership for the region. FPP also supported Kenya’s Sengwer and the Mt Elgon Ogiek in their High Court and Environment and Land Court cases seeking recognition of their land rights using arguments based on the constitution, common law native title, and international human rights law, with the Sengwer’s case now in the Court of Appeal.

The SLRC also supports the development of a community of practice around forest peoples’ rights at international, regional, and national levels, and builds the capacity of forest peoples to use legal tools. In 2021, this included participatory litigation strategy meetings in Peru and Indonesia; delivering the first Peoples’ Legal School – a training course for law students from Amazonian and Andean backgrounds – in collaboration with indigenous organisations in Peru; training paralegals in Indonesia and establishing a paralegal network; training and strategic planning for forest peoples in Kenya, producing several paralegal training manuals and a guide to the right to remedy for indigenous peoples; supporting and hosting five legal and community-based internships; and co-hosting and participating in more than ten land rights dialogues.

FPP lawyers continued to provide legal support to strengthen human rights in global standard-setting, including in the context of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI), Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) and other global policy spaces concerned with countering deforestation in commodity supply chains.
Country focus

Uganda
In August, the Ugandan Constitutional Court finally delivered a landmark judgement on the Batwa indigenous people’s case seeking recognition of their rights over, and restitution of, their ancestral lands in the Bwindi, Mgahinga and Echuya protected areas. The Court unanimously ruled that the National Forestry Authority and Uganda Wildlife Authority had illegally evicted 6,000 Batwa prior to creating protected areas on the ancestral land they owned and ordered the government to take remedial measures to be determined by the High Court. The judgement comes after 10 years’ work by the Batwa people, their representative organisation UOBDU, and FPP, alongside local legal expertise and expert witness input. However, the Batwa’s legal struggle for due recognition and protection of their rights is now set to be considered by the Supreme Court as a result of the Government of Uganda taking steps to appeal the judgement of the Constitutional Court.

Democratic Republic of Congo
With the Batwa community, local partner CAMV and local legal input, FPP helped to finally secure the release on bail of eight Batwa leaders sentenced to 15-year prison terms in a flawed military trial, simply for accessing their traditional lands in the Kahuzi-Biega National Park. Many had already spent a year in pre-trial detention. After a 17-month legal battle, all were released, albeit convicted of lesser charges. FPP’s lawyers also provided rapid legal support to four women raped and tortured in the Salonga National Park by national park rangers. The five accused park rangers were convicted and DRC’s conservation agency was ordered to pay USD 100,000 in reparations to the victims.

Costa Rica
FPP helped to secure the first visit in 10 years by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to the Brórán and BriBri peoples’ communities. FPP’s support helped partners to significantly increase the visibility of violence and impunity against indigenous defenders and facilitated high level exchange of information on pending cases.

Guyana
FPP supported the South Rupununi District Council (representing the mostly Wapichan villages of the South Rupununi) and Chinese Landing Village (a Carib indigenous village in Region 1, Guyana) to file an ‘early warning and urgent action’ complaint to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (UN CERD), about a mining development at Marudi Mountain implemented without notifying, consulting, or obtaining consent from the Wapichan people and the escalation of mining violations in Chinese Landing Village.

Colombia
National NGOs and FPP lawyers denounced government plans to resume aerial glyphosate spraying to control illicit crops and consequent violations of rights to land, health, environment, food sovereignty and FPIC. After a long legal battle, the Constitutional Court ordered a halt to aerial spraying due to violation of FPIC rights of indigenous communities and the participation rights of peasants. FPP continued to support local lawyers representing the Afro descendant communities of Montes de María in land titling and land restitutions claims and worked with the Cañamomo Lomaprieta Reserve in Caldas to enforce the 2016 Constitutional Court Ruling that recognised their land title.

Peru
Shipibo human rights defenders from the Santa Clara de Uchunya community, Ucayali, monitored the Peruvian State’s implementation of precautionary measures ordered by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in 2020. After much pressure, a Peruvian prosecutor accepted for the first time to recognise this indigenous community as an aggrieved party in a deforestation case (rather than just the Peruvian State, given that forests are considered national patrimony), opening the possibility for the community to participate in the proceedings and receive compensation.

Indonesia
The ILO Committee issued its decision on the merits of the case submitted by the Toba Batak community of Ompu Ronggur seeking redress for violations of their land rights using ILO Convention 111 on discrimination in employment. Although concluding that the case was closed, the ILO asked the ILO Committee of Experts to follow up with the government regarding the community’s request for recognition as a ‘customary law community’, which would entitle them to protection of their land and other rights. The ILO Committee also encouraged the parties to pursue the matter with the local ILO office. These two options are now being actively pursued. Under pressure from this case and wider mobilisation of Toba Batak communities demanding return of their land, the government has announced that forest lands will be restored to some other communities, which is encouraging the Toba Batak to step up their demands.
During 2021, FPP continued on-going work with local partners in Suriname, Guyana, Panama, Thailand, Bangladesh, and Cameroon supporting collective actions on biodiversity, climate change and community resilience, including community-based initiatives for conservation and restoration, sustainable livelihoods, revitalisation of traditional knowledge, and strengthening community leadership and governance.

FPP continued supporting a partnership of community-based organisations and networks working in marine and coastal areas (in Antigua, Tuvalu, Madagascar, Panama, and Bangladesh) to monitor species and track illegal use, build climate adaptation plans and strategies, and enhance social and environmental accountability in the public and private sectors in relation to vulnerable mangroves and coral reefs, and the use of plastic waste.

FPP made effective use of Local Biodiversity Outlooks 2 (published in 2020) detailing Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities’ contributions to biodiversity, sustainable development and climate change commitments, and related briefings. Also, FPP capitalised on its long-standing experience in the CBD process to influence the content of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) to make it as useful and supportive as possible for indigenous peoples and local communities. This included participating in the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and post-2020 GBF meetings and working with a range of organisations.

FPP co-convened the Human Rights in Biodiversity Working Group, and a high-level meeting on Human Rights and Biodiversity on 8-9 December 2021 with the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN), IUCN, Women 4 Biodiversity, SwedBio and the Geneva Environment Network. Including high-level speakers, the well-attended event drew attention to the importance of human rights in the GBF prior to the final face-to-face negotiations on the framework in 2022.

FPP supported the network of Centres of Distinction on Indigenous and Local Knowledge (COD-ILK) to become a solid and independent entity with its own funding.

FPP was one of the drivers behind the launch in January 2021 of a new global network on Indigenous-led Education (ILED). The network’s key aim is to increase indigenous resilience by expanding community-led education. Several online exchange and learning meetings on relevant topics were held and a small grant fund was established, working with nominators from the network, for grants going directly to grassroots initiatives. The network is seeking to grow this fund through engaging potential donors and publishing information materials.

Gender
In 2021, FPP supported several gender initiatives including workshops bringing men into conversations about gender and collective land rights led by the Wapichan Women’s Movement in Guyana. In addition, with FPP support, a women-led food security initiative was coordinated by AKAR in Indonesia, and women’s mapping workshops were facilitated by CIPDP in Kenya. In 2021, FPP also contracted an audit of the organisation and its work and operation, evaluating what has changed since the last audit ten years ago. The audit raised important questions about how FPP can frame its approach to gender in the context of collective land rights.

This mural was created by Fearless Collective, a South Asia based women-led public art organisation, in collaboration with members of APIB and partners of the Forest Peoples Programme. Fearless’ work is to show up in moments of fear and trauma and respond by creating large-scale public murals to reclaim self-representation and make space for civic dialogue in public spaces, moving from fear to love in the process. In November 2021, global leaders gathered together at COP26 in Glasgow with the aim of accelerating action towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – seeking to “build back better,” and greener. However, we know that “building back better” is not possible without the voices, knowledges, and leadership of Indigenous nations. The mural features Isidro Sangama Sangama, belonging to the Kichwa people from the Wayku community of San Martin, member of the Board of the Ethnic Council of the Kichwa Peoples of the Amazon (CEPKA), and Puyr Tembé, belonging to the Tembé people of the Brazilian Amazon. They stand (sovereign), looking down into the streets of a former colonial Merchant City, along with a tapestry of trees, birds, and beasts, a clean river, a celestial sun, and moon – and remind us to: “Bow Down, Honour the Roots.” Lead Artist: Shilo Shiv Suleman. Credit: Fabrice Bourgelle, Fearless Collective.
Country focus

Panama
FPP supported partners in Guna Yala to train and sensitize Guna women and youth groups on issues of climate change and its impact on biodiversity, food security, and indigenous knowledge. Practical support was also provided through tools, seeds, and technical agricultural advice. In relation to biodiversity monitoring, partners purchased and installed camera traps and acquired excellent images of a variety of species including the endangered tapir, reflecting the success of their customarily managed areas. The Guna also initiated refuse collection campaigns.

Suriname
In a challenging year, in which the Covid-19 pandemic took the lives of a number of key indigenous leaders in Suriname, local partner VIDS continued to nurture collective care, solidarity and cooperation among the communities. Examples include the hosting of traditional inaugurations of new village boards, preparation of funerals and memorial services and organisation of several meetings and a conference in December among leaders to review joint strategies and positions and a conference in December among leaders to review joint strategies and positions. VIDS also prioritised investment in a stronger online communication infrastructure between indigenous leaders. Despite the setback of the pandemic, communities successfully completed microprojects under the Indigenous Navigator programme, focussing on healthy indigenous lifestyle, food, knowledge, and language.

Bangladesh
Our local partner Unnayan Onneshan continued to provide logistic and technical support to the forest users’ cooperatives in Khulna district, in the vulnerable and endangered Sundarbans mangrove area. These users include wood collectors (Bawalis), fisherman (Jele), honey collectors (Mouals), shell collectors (Chunary) and crab collectors. Cooperative members share information, experience and enhance social cohesion and cooperation towards claiming their rights and in their journey towards self-sufficiency. During 2021, the focus was training women and youth committees for collective actions and livelihood activities such as fishing, crab collecting, paddy cultivation based on local knowledge and different types of handicrafts. The cooperatives carry out participatory monitoring of biodiversity and climate change and share the rationale behind their role as rangers in efficiently managing forest resources, and thereby securing sustainable livelihoods. They also invested in, and implemented, climate adaptation and restoration projects such as planting trees and repairing damaged river embankments caused by tidal upsurges.

Unnayan Onneshan produced numerous media, publications and in-person meeting contributions highlighting the pressures on indigenous peoples and local communities who depend on vulnerable ecosystems, as well as their contributions towards adaptation to changing ecosystems, focussing on the changes needed in the post-2020 period.

Thailand
FPP supported local partner IMPECT to raise communities’ (including women and youth) awareness and engage them in two important processes. The first was the Indigenous Peoples Council of Thailand Act (CIPT) around which forums were organised at the regional level, local-networks level, and community level. The other process concerned the National Parks Act and the Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act. Communities were supported to enhance their understanding and fully participate and provide recommendations to improve the Act, particularly in relation to community rights and community conservation. IMPECT continued to focus on the community management of natural resources and biodiversity based on indigenous traditions, such as making fire breaks and forest fire surveillance, conservation of forest and water sites, waste management, as well as participatory mapping of community plots.

“They can’t make [indigenous peoples] disappear. We are learning, we are teaching our children and grandchildren to fight together with us.” Isidro Sangama, Ethnic Council of the Kichwa Peoples of the Amazon (CEPKA), Peru
Local partners

FPP partners with indigenous peoples and other forest peoples, their community-based organisations, and other civil society organisations to support forest peoples’ struggles for the recognition of their rights. Our relationships with communities, organisations and movements are rooted in FPP’s principal objective of enhancing respect for and enjoyment of forest peoples’ right to self-determination.

FPP is not prescriptive about the shape of our working relationships, but takes a context-specific approach, respecting that each community is different, and every community will evolve over time. The voices and preferences of the communities with whom we work take precedence at all times. Our relationships reflect the changing needs of rights holders and their organisations, and our readiness to be flexible and responsive wherever possible. We value long-term commitment to the peoples, communities, and civil society partners we work in solidarity with – and we recognise that the struggles they face can take many years and often decades to address.

Global allies

FPP works to connect local organisations, partners, and communities with global allies, knowing that the power of our movement is in our networks and alliances. We partner with international organisations including Indigenous Peoples Rights International (IPRI), International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), Land Rights Now, The International Land and Forest Tenure Facility, The Land Portal, The International Land Coalition (ILC), Global Landscapes Forum, the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, UK NGO Coalition on Forests, UK Corporate Justice Coalition, EU Forest Coalition, and the European Corporate Justice Coalition, and many others.

A Dayak Bahau elder, Long Isun village, East Kalimantan, Indonesia. Credit: Angus MacInnes, FPP

Marisol Garcia Apagueño, Kichwa leader from Tupac Amaru, Secretary of FEPIKECHA, Board Member of CODEPISAM joins the climate march in Glasgow, Scotland, alongside the COP26 Climate Change Conference (November 2021) Credit: Claire Bracegirdle, FPP
Guiding principles

Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)
A community has the right to give or withhold its consent to proposed projects that may affect the lands they customarily own, occupy or otherwise use. FPP has worked to advance FPIC for many years, and it is now a key principle in international law and jurisprudence related to indigenous peoples. Although not without significant implementation failings in practice, FPIC is a key norm subscribed to by international finance institutions and a significant percentage of the private sector. It requires informed, non-coercive negotiations between investors, companies or governments and indigenous peoples prior to the development and establishment of oil palm estates, timber plantations or other enterprises on their customary lands. It means that those who wish to use the customary lands belonging to indigenous communities must enter negotiations with them. The communities have the right to decide whether they will agree to the project, or not once they have a full and accurate understanding of the implications of the project on them and their customary land.

Self-determination
This is a fundamental human right and means that indigenous peoples can decide their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. They have the right to autonomy or self-government and can choose and drive their own means of subsistence or livelihoods. The right to self-determination is made explicit in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in Articles 3 and 4. Self-determination work focuses on getting the rights and interests of forest peoples recognised in policies and programmes; supporting forest peoples to build their capacity to claim and exercise their human rights; countering top-down policies and projects that affect forest peoples; promoting community-based, sustainable forest management; coordinating NGO actions on forests in line with forest peoples’ visions; and linking up indigenous and forest peoples’ movements regionally and internationally.

Land Rights
Forest peoples’ identities, livelihoods, ways of life, self-determination and cultural survival are dependent on holding secure rights to their lands, territories and natural resources which are often collectively held. Indigenous peoples and other forest peoples have exercised long-term and sophisticated customary stewardship of their lands and forests for generations. Under international law, nation states have a legal duty to recognise and respect their rights to own, use, manage and control these areas. Solidarity work and accompaniment of forest peoples to obtain land security and territorial rights are a central element in FPP’s mission and its work locally and globally. FPP supports forest peoples to clarify their land rights and defend them from threats, map the way they own and use lands and forests, file claims for government recognition of these areas, and develop long-term community plans to protect the forests and natural resources that their livelihoods and cultures depend on.

Gender
Our Gender Framework and Policy is embedded across all of FPP’s programmes and aims to foster a safe and participatory environment for women and men to discuss and decide (separately or together) the rules in their own community and strategies for advancing their collective rights, on the basis of a broad human rights framework. This community-led approach ensures that our work is culturally appropriate and owned by the communities and peoples FPP works with. Working with indigenous women’s organisations to ensure women’s rights are protected in land rights struggles, FPP supports women’s groups and highlights gender in the context of business and human rights. FPP also facilitates the role of women in legal reform at all levels. The Asian Indigenous Women’s Network and the Indigenous Women’s Biodiversity Network are amongst FPP’s valued partners in this area. A key aspect of FPP’s approach to gender is understanding the different and evolving roles of men and women in dealing with collective and individual property rights and transmission of cultural knowledge, and the gender dimensions of participation and representation. Fostering indigenous women’s leadership and sharing experience across countries is often a critical element. FPP’s work on gender is inextricably linked to our commitment to safeguarding, to address the vulnerabilities faced by women and young people in any relationship where power and resources exist.
Countries have responded to the COVID-19 pandemic by weakening or removing legal and policy protections for indigenous peoples’ rights. New evidence reveals a dangerous trend: In the five countries with the world’s largest areas of tropical forest – Brazil, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia and Peru – governments have been rolling back social and environmental laws, regulations and safeguards out of ‘economic necessity’ and exploitative opportunism.

Peru – Rolling back safeguards in the time of COVID-19
February 2021

Indonesia: Rollback in the Time of COVID-19
February 2021

Democratic Republic of Congo - Rollback in the time of COVID-19
February 2021

Colombia - Rolling back safeguards in the time of COVID-19
February 2021

Brazil: The dangers of rolling back social and environmental safeguards for indigenous and forest peoples during COVID-19
February 2021

The State’s recognition towards indigenous peoples (adat community) in Indonesia continues to grow after its political and law reform. Dozens of regulations in the central government level and hundreds of other regulations have been passed to recognize the existence, territory, and rights of adat community.

Social aspects of the Pilot Project for Jurisdictional Certification of the Ecuadorian Amazon: a preliminary review
March 2021

This document reports the main findings and lessons arising from the approach and implementation of social aspects in the pilot project for the Jurisdictional Certification of the Ecuadorian Amazon (CJAE). This review places an emphasis on the rights to land and resources; participation; Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC); as well as the established governance systems, monitoring and verification.

Partner Portraits: Champions of Marine and Coastal Communities and Landscapes
April 2021

This “meet the partner” edition highlights our partners who have been part of a project to promote and support biological and cultural diversity in marine and coastal socio-ecological systems.

Re-thinking nature-based solutions: seeking transformative change through culture and rights: A briefing for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
April 2021

The term ‘nature-based solutions’ is both widely used and controversial. It remains ill-defined, despite some high-profile efforts to clarify it, and some of its most enthusiastic supporters include industries and governments responsible for much of the historical and ongoing damage to the planet and communities worldwide.
This document is offered as a discussion paper to support the integration of human rights into the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

Kahuzi-Biega National Park: A review of the availability of land, forests and other natural resources in the hinterland of the high altitude section, eastern DRC (En, Fr) May 2021
Batwa communities around Kahuzi-Biega National Park were displaced in the 1970s by the creation of the Park and have lived in a situation of landlessness and precarity ever since.

Stepping up: Protecting collective land rights through corporate due diligence (En, Sp) June 2021
New human rights due diligence legislation and practices should result in positive human rights outcomes for all rightsholders.
To assist policymakers and businesses in understanding key elements of effective due diligence on collective land rights, FPP has published this guide.

Demanding Accountability - Lessons from ten case studies of the Indonesian palm oil sector (En, Sp, Bahasa Indonesia) June 2021
This report, compiled by TuK INDONESIA, PUSAKA, Walhi, and Forest Peoples Programme, highlights systemic social and environmental problems that continue to plague the Indonesian palm oil industry and connected global palm oil supply chains.
Rights abuses embedded in palm oil were frequently found to be tied to land conflicts, deforestation, weak land governance, and other environmental harms.

The Green Monster: Human Rights Impacts of the Sugarcane Industry on Black Communities in Colombia (En, Sp) June 2021
The “green monster” of sugarcane plantations carpeting Colombia’s Cauca valley conceals a multitude of human rights violations, finds this report.

Human Rights Impact Assessment of oil palm development in two districts in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia (En, Bahasa Indonesia) June 2021

Exploring the Impacts of Deforestation, Oil Palm Expansion and Corporate Impunity on an Amazonian Community in Peru – Storymap (En, Sp) July 2021
The ongoing struggle of Santa Clara de Uchunya in defence of their ancestral territory and against corporate impunity reveal how the Peruvian State has failed to fulfil its multiple legal obligations towards the community, as well as its international commitments.

How to Integrate Human rights into Biodiversity Conservation in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework - Paper 2: Applying a human rights-based approach (En, Sp) August 2021
A human rights-based approach (HRBA) in the context of biodiversity conservation, means that biodiversity policies, governance and management do not violate human rights. Instead, they actively seek ways to support and promote human rights in the design and implementation of actions related to biodiversity.
Exploring Indigenous Leadership - Inspiring a new generation of Baka Leaders (En, Fr)
October 2021
This training was conducted in line with the Keta project’s objective of empowering a new generation of Baka women and men leaders, in a culturally appropriate manner.

The Right to Remedy for Indigenous Peoples in Principle and in Practice (En, Fr, Bahasa Indonesia)
November 2021
This report explains the right to remedy as it is understood in international law with a specific focus on the rights of indigenous peoples and provides various examples of the types of reparations that have been ordered by tribunals in the Inter-American and African human rights systems.

The European Commission’s new proposed deforestation regulation - what does it mean for indigenous peoples and forest communities? (En, Sp, Fr, Bahasa Indonesia)
December 2021
The new deforestation regulation proposed by the European Commission is a significant positive step, but still has some major gaps, among the most important of which is its failure to guarantee respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and forest communities.

Women are part of the monitoring of the Xakriaba territory, Brazil. In addition to making and wearing protective masks.
Credit: Edgar Kanaykó / If Not Us Then Who
FPP is very grateful for the grants awarded in 2021, with the total number increasing from 42 to 49, resulting in an increase in total income of 21% on the previous year. We are particularly grateful for long term project grants secured with Arcadia, CLUA, IKI, Good Energies, and SwedBio for work beginning in 2021, which will allow us to enter 2022 in a secure financial position. We also value very highly the comparatively smaller grants that we receive as these usually provide more flexibility in terms of reporting and are more responsive to urgent needs. Without them, we could not undertake many of the more narrowly targeted projects, which can make a huge difference to specific peoples in defined areas. In early 2021, we also received a large unrestricted donation from an individual, which, with gift aid, amounted to £200,000. Unrestricted income represents a relatively small proportion of our total income, but is a vital component of our funding which enables all our other work to happen.

Many communities with whom FPP works continued to be impacted in 2021 by the COVID-19 pandemic. We were able to be flexible and adapt to meet the most urgent needs of indigenous peoples where we work and strengthened distance support to partners in response to associated travel restrictions. In several cases FPP was able to provide emergency assistance to communities and partners affected by the pandemic (for example in Cameroon, Peru, Colombia, and Indonesia). Despite the challenges of the pandemic, many activities at both local and global levels continued as planned, and some fieldwork proceeded with covid-safe protocols carefully developed and agreed with partners (for example in Colombia and in Cameroon) and travel to the field started to resume towards the end of 2021.

We are very pleased to have been selected for a Ford BUILD grant to start in early 2022, which will allow us to invest in measures, at both an operational and strategic level, and will help secure the work of FPP going forward.

Our financial statements are available through our website www.forestpeoples.org

FPP sources of funding 2021 – £5,283,159

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<th>Income received (£)</th>
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<th>Trusts and foundations</th>
<th>Donations</th>
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FPP expenditure 2021 – £3,760,741

- Direct project costs: 47%
- Partner work in the field: 34%
- Project operational costs: 8%
- Administration and overheads: 10%
- Fundraising: 2%
Board of trustees and staff

**Board of Trustees FPP UK**
- Michel Pimbert  Chair
- Séamus P Finn  Treasurer
- Richard Williams  Chair of Audit Committee
- Marie-Josée Artist
- Cathal Doyle
- Barney Tallack  (until June 2021)
- Lucy Erickson
- Robie Halip
- Carol Kalafatic

**Board of trustees FPP NL**
- Tamara Mohr  Chair
- Janneke Bruil  Secretary
- Richard Williams  Treasurer

**Staff**

**Key Management Personnel**
- Tom Lomax  Coordinator, Legal and Human Rights Programme (until June 2021), Interim Director (from July 2021), Director (from December 2021), Senior Lawyer
- James Whitehead  Director until June 2021
- Lucy Claridge  Senior Counsel, Head of Strategic Legal Response Centre, Acting Coordinator, Legal and Human Rights Programme (from July 2021)
- Tom Dixon  Communications and Media Manager
- Andrew Gray  Finance Lead
- Tom Griffiths  Coordinator, Responsible Finance Programme
- Louise Henson  Managing Director
- Anouska Perram  Senior Lawyer, FPP NL Co-ordinator
- Helen Tugendhat  Coordinator, Environmental Governance Programme

**Staff**

- Oda Forberg Almås  Policy Advisor
- Patrick Anderson  Policy Advisor, Indonesia
- María del Rosario Arango Zambrano  Project Officer, Colombia
- Gordon Bennett  Senior Counsel (until Dec 2021)
- Ligia Baracat  Project Officer – Business and Human Rights (until Feb 2021)
- Michèle Batende  Gender and Safeguarding Officer, Cameroon (from March 2021)
- Claire Bracegirdle  Project Officer
- Vicki Brown  Communication and Media Officer (until March 2021)
- Joji Carino  Senior Policy Advisor
- Catherine Clarke  Country Lead, Cameroon
- Marcus Colchester  Senior Policy Advisor
- Jane Dennet  Administration Assistant (from November 2021)
- Sue Donaldson  Finance Officer (until April 2021)
- Conrad Feather  Policy Advisor (until July 2021)
- Gavin Fielding  Project Officer, Latin America
- Maurizio Farhan Ferrari  Senior Policy Advisor
- Karinna Fernández  Lawyer
- Antoine Gilbert  EU Policy and Advocacy officer
- Josephine Haworth-Lee  Gender Project Officer
- Meg Hall  Head of Programme Engagement
- Frances Jenner  Communication and Media Officer (from June 2021)
- Caroline de Jong  Policy Advisor
- Justin Kenrick  Senior Policy Advisor
- Chris Kidd  Policy Advisor
- Lassana Kone  Lawyer
- Cath Long  Policy Advisor
- Adam Lunn  ZTI Global Facilitator and Focal Point (from June 2021)
- Angus MacInnes  Project Officer
- Fergus MacKay  Senior Counsel
- Lina Martínez  Administration Officer, Colombia
- Lan Mei  Lawyer
- Angela Paola Mera Mejía  Peru Project Officer (from March 2021)
- Chantelle Murtagh  Project Manager (until Aug 2021)
- Kate Newman  Logistics and Administration Officer
- Stephen Nounah  Lawyer, Cameroon
- Macnight Nsioh  Project Officer, Cameroon
- Julia Overton  Publications Officer
- Manjeet Panesar  Grant Finance Manager (From Jan 2021)
- Matías Pérez Ojeda del Arco  Peru Advocacy Coordinator
- Agata Pilarc  Project Manager
- Brian Rault  Project Finance Officer
- Sarah Roberts  Charity Secretary
- Tom Rowley  Mapping & Monitoring Officer
- Nelsith Sangama  Peru Project Officer
- Sally Taylor  Finance Assistant
- Clare Whitmore  Technical Liaison Officer
- Peter Willis  Finance Manager
- Nathalia Ulloa  Costa Rica Programme Coordinator (from Jan 2021)
- Tom Younger  Peru Programme Coordinator and Junior Policy Advisor
- Ana Zbona  Facilitator, Zero Tolerance Initiative (until June 2021)

**Associates**

In 2021 our group of Associates acted as advisors to our Board and Staff. Associates are experts in their field, and are invited, known and trusted allies of our work. We thank:
- Helen Newing
- Jérémy Gilbert
- Norman Jiwan
- Conrad Feather

**Volunteers**

We thank:
- Esteban Gutierrez Sánchez  - RFP, January-March
- Ram Dolom  - SLRC, May-July
- Grace Allison-Arnold  - Gender project, March-May
- Anni Bangiev  - SLRC, May-July
- Eliran Arazi  - RFP, April-May
- Rio Alfarez  - SLRC, March-May
- Dayana Dayellin Castro Andoque  - FPP Colombia field programme, September-December
Wampis village along Río Santiago, Peru. Credit Vicki Brown, FPP