



NATURAL JUSTICE

LAWYERS FOR COMMUNITIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

2016 / 2017



MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

2016/2017 has been an exciting year for Natural Justice. At the start of the year we decided to re-organise our work between five programmatic areas, namely: governance of lands and natural resources, customary use and conservation, traditional knowledge and benefit sharing, extractives and infrastructure, and climate change. Within each programme, we continued to scale our work through strategies that connect the local to the international levels.

- **Local:** We ground our work on the local level through the partnerships with our community partners. It is here where we prioritise our efforts in terms of strategy, staff time and resources in order to provide direct and indirect support. It is this work which inspires everything we do.
- **National, regional and international:** We subsequently support the same partners to participate effectively at the national, African regional and international levels. We support their causes through the promotion of good practice on the international level - whether in law or policy - surrounding community rights in regional and national settings.
- **Research:** We conduct comprehensive, policy-relevant research that supports our programmes and partners and produces publications that facilitate the broadest possible access to our respective research findings. We de-construct technical jargon and legal fragmentation into accessible and comprehensible material, available for free on our website and beyond.

This strategy continued to serve us well and has allowed us to maximize our impact while never losing sight of the incredible power and resilience of communities in their day-to-day struggle against their respective challenges.

In 2016/2017 this included the following work:

The **Governance of Lands and Natural Resources Programme** supported the National Khoi and San Council to advocate for the full spectrum of their rights, particularly in South Africa. It also represented a broad range of issues relevant to indigenous peoples at the African Commission's Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities.

Our **Customary Use and Conservation Programme** supported the Khwe in Namibia and the Kukula Traditional Healers in South Africa to advocate for their land and resource rights in the context of the Bwabwata National Park and Kruger National Park, respectively. We continued to raise awareness about past and ongoing conflicts between the conservation sector and above all indigenous peoples at key international conservation fora, including the IUCN World Conservation Congress and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) through our work on the 'Conservation Standards'. We also promoted a new approach to conservation through our work on 'other effective area-based conservation measures'.

The **Traditional Knowledge and Benefit Sharing Programme** supported community protocol developments in Kenya, Benin and Madagascar with the aim of securing community rights over their traditional knowledge and/or genetic resources. Furthermore, we succeeded after three years of efforts in bringing the South African Rooibos Tea industry to the negotiation table with the Khoi and San – a process that we supported as legal advisors to the Khoi and San. On the national level we provided input into the development/improvement of national access and benefit sharing (ABS) legislation in Kenya, Namibia and South Africa. To leverage our impact, all of our work in this field fed both into regional ABS discussions among African ABS focal points as well as on the international level at the CBD.

The **Extractives and Infrastructure Programme** worked with our newly hired paralegals on over 15 cases during the course of the year, in support of communities affected by projects in this field. On the national level, our Kenyan lawyers were involved in strategic litigation against the proposed coal plant in Lamu. We spread the



lessons learnt from this Programme with regional networks working in this field, including through publications and related toolkits.

The **Climate Change Programme** held workshops for indigenous youth in South Africa on how to engage with climate change policy processes on the national and international level. We also participated in a number of UNFCCC related events that drafted key messages for preparatory meetings of African ministers attending the UNFCCC.

Based on the above work, we produced a number of publications that provide clear and accessible guidance to community-based organisations and policy makers alike. Of note is the **Community Protocol Toolkit** for those affected by extractives and infrastructure as well as the **Conservation Standards**, articulating human rights obligations to conservation actors.

JOHANNA VON BRAUN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



PROGRAMMES



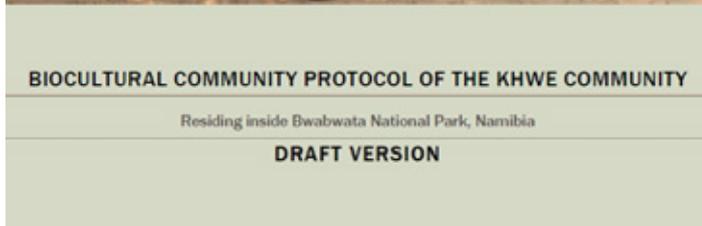
CUSTOMARY USE AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DIRECTOR: HARRY JONAS

CONTEXT

From 2011 to 2012, Natural Justice coordinated a Legal Review and Recognition Study relevant to ICCAs. These comprehensive studies, undertaken in fourteen countries, provided strong evidence on the external pressures facing indigenous peoples and local communities (communities) and their environments. It included the obvious pressures, such as broad trends characterized as 'globalization' and specific threats such as extractive industries and infrastructure project. But it also highlighted that conservation continues in many countries to have a negative effect on communities who want to maintain their connections to their territories, including through customary forms of conservation. In this context, the Conservation and Customary Use Program supported indigenous peoples and local communities to manage their territories according to their customary approaches and be recognized for their efforts, whether as protected areas or other-effective area-based conservation measures.

LOCAL LEGAL EMPOWERMENT



KHWE COMMUNITY, NAMIBIA

Natural Justice is assisting the Khwe community to develop a community protocol to secure: recognition for their association (Kyaramacan Association), land rights, access to veld and forest resources, the protection of the Khwe's traditional knowledge, the community's right to free, prior and informed consent before the implementation of activities on their land, and the recognition of their customary institutions. The image opposite shows a community meeting taking place as part of the work in Bwabwata.

Over the year, the community protocol was finalized by the community and presented to the government. The relevant agencies reviewed the document and are developing a response and forward going process.

KUKULA TRADITIONAL HEALERS OF BUSHBUCKRIDGE, SOUTH AFRICA

Work with the traditional healers of Bushbuckridge, Mpumalanga, began in 2009 when Natural Justice assisted a small number of healers to develop a community protocol. Natural Justice continues to support the community to claim access rights to local protected areas to ensure a supply of medicinal plants and the continuation of their traditions and knowledge.

In 2016-17, the Kukula Traditional Health Practitioners revised their community protocol and engaged in peer-to-peer lesson sharing with another medicinal plants nursery. They initiated work on a joint initiative with the University of Cape Town called the 'indigenous entrepreneurs beyond Access and Benefit Sharing: The Case of the Kukula Healers and the Vukuzenzele Plant Nursery in the Kruger to Canyons (K2C) Biosphere Reserve.' Importantly, they also started engagement with the South African National Biodiversity Institute to discuss the development of biodiversity management plans for threatened and heavily traded medicinal plant species,



Kukula Traditional Health Practitioners Association members receive certificates after a community to community exchange and a community protocol workshop.

which included looking towards the establishment of a medicinal plants project will be implemented in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality (where many of the Kukula members reside).

INTERNATIONAL

HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS FOR CONSERVATION

In 2012, Natural Justice produced the Living Convention. Looking ahead, it became apparent that the approach could be applied to conservation, as one means by which to reduce the number of instances of 'conservation injustice'. A series of legal briefs were produced for the World Parks Congress in 2014 and a draft set of 'Conservation Standards' were presented third year at Partners include: **IIED** the **Whakatane Mechanism** and the **Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas**.



CONSERVED AREAS

Natural Justice continues to work on conserved areas via Harry Jonas's engagement with the issues as co-chair of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas Task Force on Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures. Over the year, the Task Force held three meetings (Cambridge, UK; Vilm, Germany; and Vancouver, Canada) and produced a draft set of guidelines that will be further improved before final publication in 2018.

RESEARCH

LOCAL RESEARCH ON BENEFIT SHARING

Natural Justice is a core partner of the **Benelex** team of researchers who are investigating the linkages between international law on benefit sharing and local approaches to securing related agreements. The above two communities are also involved in the project, which includes research trips from researchers from the coordinating universities attending meetings of their respective governing bodies.



TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND BENEFIT SHARING PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DIRECTOR: BARBARA LASSEN

CONTEXT

Indigenous peoples and local communities are the custodians of their lands and natural resources. Their traditional knowledge and practices, embedded in their cultural heritage, play an important role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. But often, they do not receive fair and equitable benefits from the use of their resources, their traditional knowledge is not valued and under threat, and their community laws and institutions are not recognized in decision-making.

Natural Justice supports communities in their efforts to protect their traditional knowledge and to obtain equitable benefits from the use of their resources and knowledge. We currently focus our efforts on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS). This protocol brings opportunities as the first legally binding agreement that gives rights to communities over their traditional knowledge and genetic resources.

We work with communities and other actors to ensure that the protocol is implemented in a way that furthers community rights. We support local communities who want to engage in ABS negotiations through legal empowerment strategies. We provide technical advice to national governments, who are developing ABS laws. And we use our experience and insights to influence international discussions, especially under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

LOCAL LEVEL / COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT:

In South Africa, we have been supporting the negotiating team of the National Khoisan Council (NKC) in their negotiations for an ABS agreement with the entire national Rooibos tea industry. It was a notable achievement, after three years of efforts, to successfully bring the South African Rooibos Tea industry to the negotiating table. Further, we supported the NKC to bring Rooibos farming communities in the Cedarburg belt on board with the negotiations, and conducted trainings on the Nagoya Protocol and the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEMBA) for these communities. The communities involved in the previous ABS agreement with Nestlé around rooibos received their first benefit sharing installment this year. We have also supported meetings of the NKC with smaller companies around new benefit sharing agreements on Buchu, Hoodia and Rooibos. Finally, we are helping the NKC to review internal governance issues and develop a benefit distribution mechanism.

Our intervention in Kenya aims at supporting the Endorois community to develop a community protocol. The Endorois are currently involved in discussions with the Kenya Wildlife Service and County Government regarding access to genetic resources within Lake Bogoria National Reserve on their traditional lands. In 2016, a number of meetings were held to discuss the ABS agreement. One of the key questions was the disbursement of possible benefits. The community protocol discussions were seen as a mechanism to assist with this. Further, the community protocol will provide information for the formulation of the National Reserve Management Plan, which would guide any further ABS agreements. In 2017, the Endorois Welfare Council will continue to hold meetings with community members in order to finalise their protocol. This will then result in discussions with Kenya Wildlife Service and the county government on the ABS agreement and Management Plan.

In Benin, we provided punctual support to our local partner CESAREN. We co-organised and participated in a kick-off workshop for a BCP process in the Tori-Bossito in September 2016. Tori is one of the two participating communities in a project funded by the Darwin Initiative, jointly executed by the ABS Initiative and Bioversity International, aiming at the joint implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA).



A meeting of members of the Endorois community as they are developing their community protocol.

In Madagascar, we have been working with GIZ Madagascar to facilitate a pilot community protocol process in Mariarano, in the Boeny region, with provider communities of *Cinnamosma fragrans*, a plant used domestically and internationally for essential oils. Starting in April 2016, a series of meetings were held with representatives of the communities to discuss the elements of the BCP. A first dialogue was held between the communities, the local administration, and the main operators sourcing the plant. A field mission disseminated the concept of the BCP and collected information in each community. A finalization of the draft BCP is expected by the end of 2017. We have also facilitated two further BCP processes in Madagascar under the above-mentioned Darwin project for the joint implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the ITPGRFA. In close collaboration with the ABS and IT focal points, we prepared and facilitated a series of meetings with the two local communities involved in the project to develop the BCP. The final texts of the two protocols are expected by the end of 2017.

In Niger, we have started to work with the regional network of pastoralist peoples Réseau Billital Maroobe and with the League for Pastoral Peoples to facilitate a community protocol with the Wodaabe community. The method for developing the community protocol includes an innovative approach to disseminate and validate information through mobile phone networks.

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL PROCESSES:

At the national level, we have been providing technical input to the development of national ABS regulations in Kenya (drafting of the new ABS and Bioprospecting regulations of the Kenya Wildlife Service), in South Africa (revision of NEMBA) and Madagascar (development of a national framework on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture).

At the regional level, we have participated in two sub-regional ABS workshops convened by the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, bringing together ABS government focal points, representatives of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, research institutions, the private sector and civil society. The workshops took place respectively in September 2016 in Nairobi and October 2016 in Abidjan. We facilitated sessions at both events to discuss experiences with the involvement of communities in ABS. We also participated in the Steering Committee meeting of the ABS Initiative in March 2016, as representative of civil society organizations.

RESEARCH:

We partnered on a new project “**indigenous entrepreneurship beyond benefit sharing**” where we will investigate how two community-based organizations in South Africa utilize their knowledge governance structures and activities to stimulate innovation in their communities.

In partnership with Public Eye (formerly the Berne Declaration), we published a legal analysis of the discrepancies between the ABS regulations of the European Union and of provider countries of genetic resources and traditional knowledge. We presented the resulting report “**The Two Worlds of Nagoya**” at the 13th CBD Conference of the Parties.



CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DIRECTOR: CATH TRAYNOR

CONTEXT

The Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) entered into force on 4th November 2016, after Parties counting for at least 55% of total greenhouse gas emissions had deposited their instruments of ratification and acceptance. The Agreement's core aim is to keep global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and the Preamble makes it clear that all States when taking action to address climate change should "...respect, promote, and consider their respective obligations on human rights". To demonstrate their commitments governments developed Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for climate action, which include efforts to combat climate change as well as to adapt to its effects.

Climate change directly affects human rights such as rights to water, food, health and an adequate standard of living, and often those who contributed least to the climate crisis suffer the most, particularly communities who live in fragile environments and rely upon natural resources for their livelihoods. The climate change programme aims to ensure that indigenous peoples and local community rights issues are promoted and recognized in both climate change policy discussions and implementation activities. We do this by working at different levels from local to international, supporting legal empowerment, and conducting research using participatory action research methodologies. This year, our work focused upon South Africa.

LOCAL LEVEL / COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT:



Nama youth, Climate Justice Workshop.

In 2016 we continued to support indigenous Griqua and Nama youth to be informed about their rights in the context of climate change and to participate in relevant discussions and actions. The Nama youth community co-researcher joined us conducting **Participatory Action Research** with elder pastoralists on climate impacts and their indigenous knowledge, he attended the 'Forum Theatre for Adaptation Workshop', participated in an adaptation colloquium (see below), assisted to facilitate a **Climate Justice Workshop** for Nama youth, as well as a **Peer-to-Peer Exchange** with the Nieuwoudtville community where climate change impacts were discussed and practical adaptation actions studied. The Griqua community co-researcher also joined the latter event.

Feedback from indigenous youth indicated they valued the rights-based trainings, exposure to the linkages between climate actions from international to local levels and discussions on how they could participate in, and influence climate adaptation policy and actions.

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL PROCESSES:

Nationally Natural Justice participated in several climate related meetings and workshops, where we advocated for a greater emphasis upon procedural issues related to climate adaptation, and in particular community participation, the relevance of indigenous knowledge systems and issues related to promoting and protecting knowledge holders rights. Meetings included the South African **Civil Society Organization UNFCCC COP21 Debrief** in Cape Town, and the UN Women hosted '**building climate resilient societies: strategies towards a gender responsive climate change agenda**'. We also attended the **2nd Southern African Adaptation Colloquium**, where we gave a provocative presentation on who gets to produce scholarly knowledge and



Member of the Griqua Community discussing impacts of climate change and relevance of indigenous knowledge, South Africa.

benefit from such knowledge. This reflective piece from our own research with indigenous communities highlighted our aim to develop knowledge production practices that are more responsive to hierarchies of power and inequality, and our approach was regarded as highly innovative by the audience.

Regionally we participated in the '**Pre-AMCEN African Post Paris/UNEP MGSF Consultative Workshop**' in Egypt, and contributed to a session on the implications of climate change mitigation decisions in the Paris Agreement for the African continent. Meeting participants drafted key messages for the African Ministers Conference on Environment (AMCEN), which included that African governments translate the Paris Agreement into domestic laws and policies.

RESEARCH:

In collaboration with researchers at the Intellectual Property Unit, University of Cape Town, and Indiana University we continued implementation of the "**Empowering indigenous peoples and knowledge systems related to climate change and intellectual property rights project**". We conducted Participatory Action Research, data analysis, and shared some of our preliminary findings at meetings, for example, at the annual meeting of **Force 11: The Future of Research Communications and e-Scholarship**, in Portland, USA, and at the African Climate Development Initiative, UCT, South Africa. The project was one of eight selected for the "Exploring the opportunities and challenges of implementing open research strategies within development institutions" research programme, with our project focusing upon issues around openness and indigenous knowledge. We participated in "**SciDataCon 2016: Advancing the frontiers of data in research**" Denver, USA, where we joined a panel session on '**data sharing in a development context**' and highlighted ethical and legal issues concerning indigenous 'data' and that given indigenous histories and contexts, boundaries to data openness are required. In the final programme report, which provides policy advice to the International Development Research Centre, Canada, our work contributed to significant findings including that "there are fundamental questions raised by the status of digital objects as "data", and that the concept of data is part of a western scientific discourse which may both be incompatible with other cultures, particularly indigenous knowledge systems. More importantly that discourse maybe incompatible with values-based approaches that seek to respect indigenous knowledge through a commitment to retaining context."

We also started research into the right to food, our approach explores the concept of the 'right to food' through an indigenous rights lens in the context of climate change impacts in southern Africa. International and regional legal frameworks will be examined and the domestic situation in South Africa, Namibia and Botswana described. The research will provide an evidence-base for potential future engagement on this issue.



GOVERNANCE OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DIRECTOR: LESLE JANSEN

CONTEXT

Land and natural resource rights are the foundational aspects based on which indigenous peoples' and local communities' worldviews and way of life are defined. Several fundamental court judgments protecting indigenous peoples' land rights as a form of cultural property have emerged over time, in particular the landmark African Commission decision in the case of the Endorois. This decision formally included and thus recognized the important gains made by the indigenous peoples' movement on frameworks such as the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the famous Mabo decision, the Awas Tingi decision, the Richtersveld decision, and was referenced in the recent African Court decision on the Ogiek community, within the African legal system.

This programme designs and supports different strategies informed by these developments and policy frameworks to explore how best to both effectively *implement and strengthen* existing customary land and natural resource rights. It explores strategic approaches to help effect change for indigenous peoples' and local communities' customary rights. It offers technical advising on policy frameworks, implementation of strategic research and court decisions, supporting existing litigious processes with our partners.

This programme works locally in South Africa with indigenous peoples and local communities whose livelihoods include fisherfolk, hunter gatherers and farmers. The programme further exercises regional influence through its close engagement with the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights.

LOCAL LEVEL / COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT:

The Governance of Lands & Natural Resources Programme has been supporting about 30 historical Khoi and San communities in South Africa through their national representative structure, the National Khoi & San Council (NKC) since 2012. Natural Justice supports the NKC to affirm and assert the full spectrum of their rights. Natural Justice has been walking a 4-year journey with these communities in securing their rights to traditional resources as it impacts customary institutions, land, indigenous knowledge documentation, protection and benefit sharing in commercialization as it pertains to key plants species, climate change adaptation, food security.

These actions should be viewed against the backdrop of the Khoi and San communities not enjoying formal recognition in South African around their key customary rights as it pertains to their respective customary institutions, land rights, marine resources, traditional knowledge and indigenous language rights, amongst others. Through this Programme's work, these African indigenous peoples are starting to slowly regain their rights, for which they have fought for in the absence of formal legislative recognition in South Africa.

In line with how the African Commission's Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities has demonstrated that such minorities are not accessing their human and socio-economic rights on par with other African communities. Natural Justice, through this approach, has been able to provide legal support to the NKC to secure rights to key resources and participate meaningfully in key legislative and policy discussions.



NATIONAL & REGIONAL LEVEL PROCESSES

Natural Justice has observer status with the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights situated in The Gambia. The organisation also has been involved in advocacy and technical assistance work on the African Commission's special mechanism called the Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities in Africa. Its indigenous lawyer, Lesle Jansen, has been appointed on this Working Group for the last three years.

The African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) is a regional treaty body established by the African Charter on the Human and Peoples Rights (The Charter). Under Article 45 of the Charter, the ACHPR has the mandate to promote and protect human and peoples' rights on the African Continent. It is against this backdrop that the ACHPR in 2001 established this Working Group with the responsibility to advise the ACHPR on matters relating to the right so indigenous populations/communities on the continent.

Natural Justice, through Lesle Jansen serving on the ACHPR's Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities has been able to influence and engage with issues affecting indigenous peoples in the region on issues such as human rights, land, extractives industries and sacred sites. This year some of the highlights of this work included:

- Responding to the human rights infringements raised by the Endorois and Ogiek in Kenya.
- Advocating for the concerns of indigenous peoples in South Africa.
- Supporting key pieces of work in advocacy, which included key research on extractive industries impacting indigenous communities in Africa, the Working Group advocating for the passing of a sacred sites resolution of indigenous communities in conserved territories.



EXTRACTIVES AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DIRECTOR: GINO COCCHIARO

CONTEXT

Many African governments are pushing for economic developments to bring about socioeconomic change in the region. Many of the developments are based on infrastructure expansion, mining, large-scale agriculture and industrialisation. In recent years, investments in mega infrastructure projects on the continent surged by 46 percent and were valued at over \$326 billion.

However, not all of these projects bring about transformative results for citizens. Most impacts come with significant collateral costs in the form of environmental and social impacts. Though there are laws to mitigate such costs, lack of implementation and legal non-compliance will often exacerbate impacts felt by community members.

During 2016-2017, the programme began a paralegal programme in Kenya focused on supporting community members monitor projects and file complaints on legal non-compliance. In Zimbabwe, Natural Justice continued to support Chiadzwa Community Development Trust in its advocacy against the impacts of diamond mining.

LOCAL LEGAL EMPOWERMENT

KENYA

In October, 2016, Natural Justice welcomed five community environmental legal officers, or paralegals, to work with community members affected by extractives and infrastructure projects. The paralegals were quickly involved in over 15 cases of impacts due to regulatory non-compliance, offering direct legal training and guidance to over 300 community members.

A2 Road, northern Kenya



A bitumen standard road has been a desire of local community members for a quarter of a century. Though the grant of the project was heralded it has unfortunately also brought a number of significant impacts on community members. Natural Justice has **worked** to support community members detail evidence of legal non-compliance, which are then provide to regulatory authorities.

A road culvert to divert water constructed in front of community homes. This has led to some residents having to vacate their premises for months at a time due to flooding.

Lamu port and coal power plant

The construction of the Lamu port began in early 2017 and is being monitored by the Natural Justice paralegal team and community partners. The port construction is already having a negative impact on fisherman in Lamu and complaints have been filed with the environmental authority.

A coal fired power plant has also been proposed for construction a short distance from the Lamu port. The power plant, which would add 1050 MW to the Kenya grid, has been opposed by a number of local community members and civil society groups. Natural Justice has supported local civil society organization, Save Lamu,



in its efforts against the construction of the plant through the provision of comprehensive comments on the environmental impact assessment, a formal objection to the Energy Regulatory Commission and by providing legal support in its appeal to the National Environmental Tribunal.

The Lamu Port construction has impacted local fisherman with little being done to mitigate losses.

Impacts of the salt industry

The salt industry extends over approximately 40km of the Kenyan coast. It is a major economic activity in the country and contributes to the country's overall GDP. However, a failure to sufficiently monitor project activities has led to land dispossession, pollution and loss of access to water for local community members. Natural Justice paralegals, in conjunction with local organization, Malindi Rights Forum, have collated evidence and filed complaints on environmental non-compliance. In some instances, legal notices have been issued by regulatory authorities to ensure project compliance.

ZIMBABWE

Community protocol in the diamond mining areas of Zimbabwe

Community members in the Marange diamond areas of Zimbabwe have waged a long battle with government over the impacts of mining. The community protocol sets out the priority areas the community wish the government to address. These efforts assisted community members to present their concerns to a parliamentary committee.

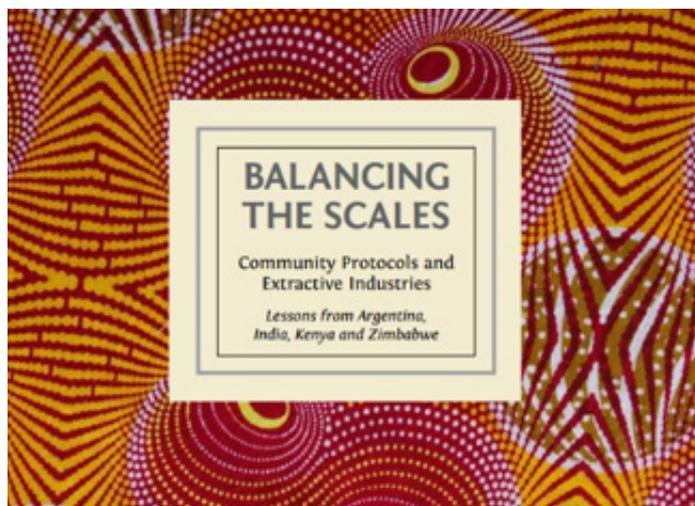
NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL PROCESSES:

Over the year Natural Justice has worked with local community groups to provide comments on seven environmental impact assessments and public hearings. These included dam construction, irrigation schemes, major road developments and a coal fired power plant. Natural Justice was also part of a team providing technical input into the Petroleum Strategic Environmental Assessment for Kenya.

RESEARCH

Community Protocols in Extractives Sector Research

This collaboration with Heinrich Böll Foundation highlighted experiences in community protocol development and use in Kenya, Zimbabwe, India and Argentina. A symposium was held in April, 2016 at the Heinrich Böll Foundation's offices in Berlin, which brought together community members, supporting organizations and experts involved in relevant fields to present and discuss experiences as well as lessons-learned from the project. The project produced a **community protocols toolkit** and a final report, "**Balancing the Scales**", which describe and analyse how community protocols can be effective in the context of extractive industries.





FINANCIAL SUMMARY

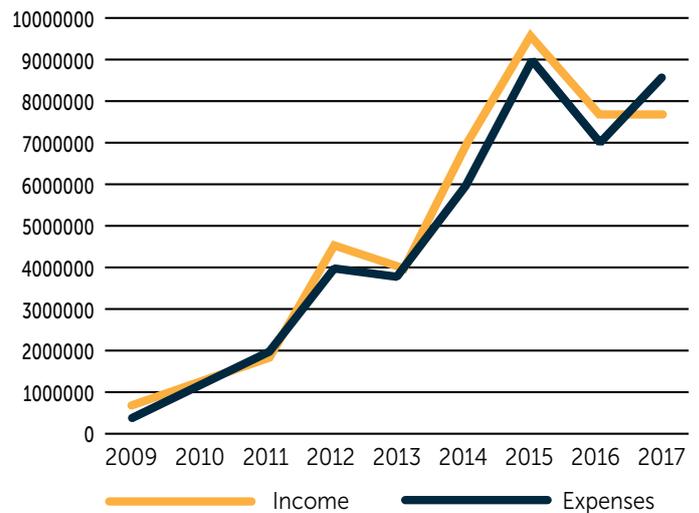
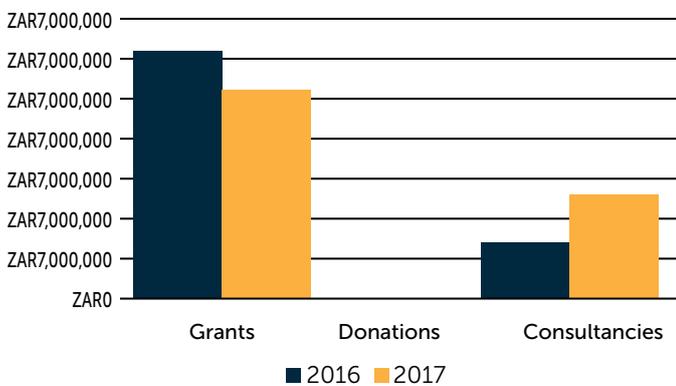


FINANCIAL SUMMARY

CHIEF FINANCIAL & OPERATIONS OFFICER: LAUREEN MANUEL

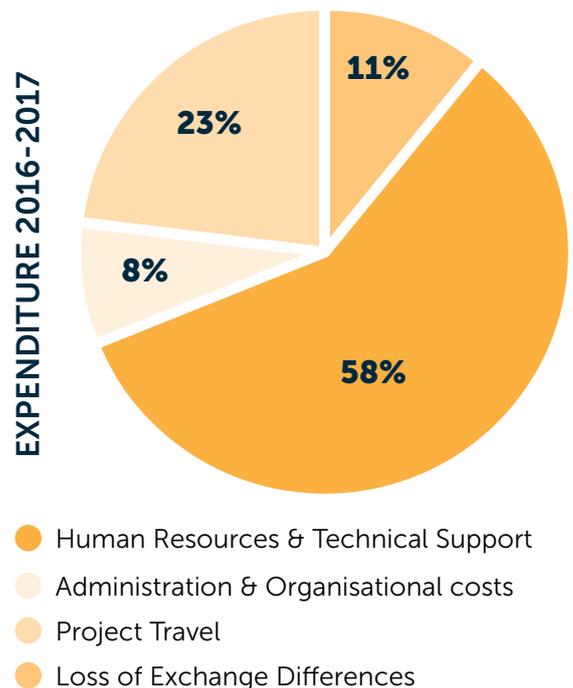
The 2016-2017 financial year has seen extreme volatility in exchange rates as the global markets reacted to the political and economic uncertainty in South Africa, where our headquarters are situated and our funding is received. This resulted in significant exchange losses over this period. Despite these losses, we were still able to deliver on all the planned programmes for the year.

FUNDING SOURCES
Year Ending February 2017



Our funding streams comprise grant funding and funding received for technical support to partners and governments. Together these funds provide support for our programmes and project work, and contribute toward our operations and overheads, We are very grateful for the ongoing support of our funders, donors and partners.

YEAR	INCOME (ZAR)	EXPENSES (ZAR)
2009	779,169	554,585
2010	1,480,945	1,366,987
2011	1,866,567	1,957,976
2012	4,493,755	3,993,379
2013	4,330,394	3,873,177
2014	6,803,023	5,836,627
2015	9,461,478	8,997,396
2016	7,649,948	7,109,937
2017	7,782,609	8,562,396

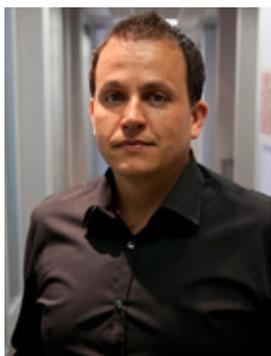




HUMAN RESOURCES

BOARD MEMBERS

Natural Justice Board members for the 2016/2017 financial year are:



Hennie van Vuuren



Loretta Feris



John Nakuta



Johanna von Braun
(ex-officio)



Laureen Manuel
(ex-officio)

STAFF AND CONSULTANTS



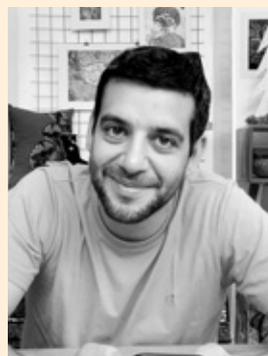
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(Executive Director)



Laureen Manuel
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Dalle Abraham
(Community Environmental Legal Officer)



Wanyee Kinuthia
(Community Environmental Legal Officer) (Kenya)



Rashid Karayu
(Community Environmental Legal Officer) (Kenya)



Said Salim Said
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FELLOWS



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Yvette Le Fleur
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Angela Mutsotso
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(Zimbabwe)



Jazzy Rasolojaona
(Madagascar)



Luchino Ferraris



Lorna Born



Julia Röttinger



Andrew Williamson



Publications and research

To support our legal empowerment and advocacy, Natural Justice has a research arm that informs our strategies across programmes and regions. It has led to the development and coordination of a wide range of publications, which are all available on our website. Our published work is always comprehensive and freely available with the aim of making the law accessible to as broad a range of stakeholders as possible.

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