



UNPO NEWS

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2007: UNPO's Year on Environment

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2008: UNPO IX General Assembly



With the sponsorship of the Alliance for Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE), UNPO IX General Assembly will be held at the European Parliament in Brussels in 2008.

LATEST NEWS:

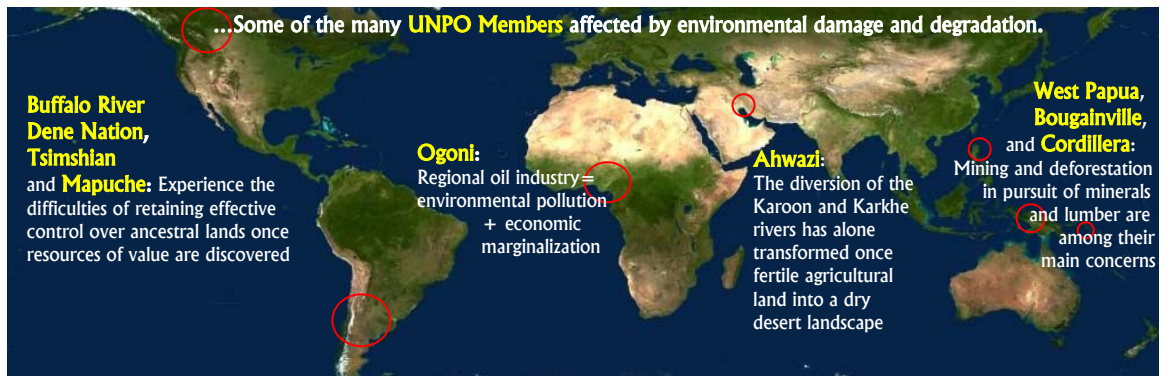


HAJJ CAMPAIGN A SUCCESS

Human rights activists met in The Hague to denounce the lack of freedom of religion in China. (page 3)

Recent decades have witnessed a rapid increase in environmental degradation and exploitation, in many cases most severely in areas where local populations already suffer from the effects of oppression, discrimination and isolation. UNPO has utilized this year to inform the international community about the environmental perils UNPO Members are presently faced with. From oil spills in Ogoniland, land expropriation in Mapuche territories, desertification of Ahwaz land, to the melting

of Tibet's icecaps, the local impact of environmental change and degradation caused by development plans, mostly driven by westernised countries, dominant communities and governments around the world, are directly affecting isolated territories and their populations. Although there is increasing attention in the western world placed on environment sustainability, indigenous and minority communities often bear the brunt of environmental exploitation and, as a consequence, live in some of the most adversely affected regions of the world.



Throughout 2007 Members have provided first-hand information about their environmental situations and although UNPO acknowledges that the Environment is a broad and complex topic, and that the ways in which its Members are affected vary widely, in all cases accessing and protecting their environmental resources is a key right of all nations and peoples and consequently a prerequisite means for preserving and developing their culture and communities in an independent and sustainable manner.

Ogoniland: Where is the Corporate Responsibility?

By Emma Tilquin

Toxic smoke coming from burning gas flares, polluted water resulting in a steady decline of fish catches in rivers, and stained ground as oil spills into the soil. The River Delta Region has witnessed crushing damages done to its environment. At fault is the wealthy market of black gold discovered in the region in 1958 by companies -including Shell-, which has led to a different path than the expected benefit for the country. Instead, Ogoniland is not richer, despite giving Nigeria about 90% of its revenue, and oil has done more damage by staining the landscape as well as politicians' hands.



Oil spills and fires continue to pollute the environment in Ogoniland. (photo: www.masop.net)

Despite the fact that, since 1993, Shell has stopped the extraction of oil as a result of pressure from the civilian population led by the deceased poet, **Ken Saro Wiwa**, the situation in Ogoniland has not improved. (Continued on page 2)

MEMBER PROFILE

OGONI

Ogoniland is situated in an area of about 100,000 km², east of Port Harcourt in Rivers State. The Ogoni are a distinct people numbering more than 500,000, who have lived in the Niger Delta for more than 500 years.

The Ogoni are an agricultural and fishing society, living in close-knit rural communities in one of the most densely populated areas of Africa. Ogoniland consists of six kingdoms and four main languages are spoken.



MEMBERS' NEWS

AFRICA

Oromo

The Oromia Support Group in Australia has appealed to the Sudanese government and human rights organizations to demand the Ethiopian government to protect the lives of fifteen refugees returned to the Ethiopian authorities after a short stay in Sudan as well as assure that those Oromo refugees who remain in Sudan will not suffer the same fate.

AMERICA

Mapuche

Human rights organisations worldwide have urged the Chilean government to free all the Mapuche Political Prisoners incarcerated by the Chilean State, the demilitarization of the zones in conflict and an end to the repression against Mapuche communities. Some of these Mapuche political prisoners continue on a hunger strike that has lasted more than 60 days.

ASIA

Burma

More than 50,000 people and 24 international organizations have signed a petition calling on the Chinese government to halt the construction of a dam project in Burma. Villagers fear that the construction will lead to human rights abuses, such as land confiscation, forced labour and troop deployment, as well as deforestation and the destruction of livelihoods.

EUROPE

Kosovo

European leaders were unable to reach agreement over Kosovo's final status but agreed to send administrators and a police mission to Kosovo to provide security in the region ahead of an expected declaration of independence from Serbia. Although differences remain over the possible recognition of Kosovo's independence, according to conclusions reached at the Brussels summit, the EU agrees that the status quo is untenable and that a solution needs to be found.

AFRICA

Ogoni

The Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP) marched to Shell Headquarters for the first time in three years opposing the abuses of the oil company in Ogoniland and against any extension of gas flaring in the Niger Delta. Despite the fact that Shell has not extracted oil from Ogoni for over 14 years, MOSOP claims that corruption and violence associated with Shell's pipelines in Ogoni continues.

AFRICA

Southern Cameroons

The trial of UNPO Member representative and Southern Cameroons National Council (SCNC) Vice-Chairman Nfor Ngala Nfor and other SCNC members arrested in January 2007 has been thrown out of court and the charges held against them have been dropped. The decision has put an end to a long year of serious disruptions caused by tribunal adjournments.



Ogoniland: Where is the Corporate Responsibility?

(Continued from page 1)

Saro Wiwa's movement started its opposition against the company after witnessing the consequences of oil spills on the environment, without benefiting from the rich revenues that were directly absorbed by the central government. His movement pleaded for a more distributive repartition of the revenue and for more corporate responsibility in the management of the oil production. However, the tragic end of **Ken Saro Wiwa** and eight other activists in 1993, only revealed the power of the "black market" on the Nigerian political stage.



Pipelines running across Ogoni still carry around 200,000 barrels of oil per day to the Bonny export terminal. (Source: MOSOP / photo: www.mosop.net)

Now, despite the fourteen years end to oil production, black gold continues to flow through the damaged pipelines, increasing the amount of fires threatening the daily lives of the Ogoni. With Shell not always repairing the pipelines on time and disregarding the complaints, the situation is increasingly tense. Furthermore, there are suspicions that acts of vandalism on the pipelines are paid for by the company itself in order to serve its best interest. Under this context, MOSOP [Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People] has marched to Shell denouncing the company as seeking economic profit at any costs and dividing the population while negotiations are being held between the people and the government.

"We need to continue spreading awareness of the environmental damages suffered by our lands and to demand greater corporate accountability for companies who are using the facade of being environmentally friendly, while in reality continue to exploit the natural resources of our lands and thus cause further destruction of our livelihoods. Environmental rights represent a fundamental human right and should be respected by all individuals, nations and corporations worldwide", stated **Ledum Mitee**, UNPO president and successor of **Saro Wiwa** as president of MOSOP.



SEASONS GREETINGS

2007 has been another important and challenging year for UNPO. Throughout this time UNPO has confirmed that problems associated with the environment remains high on the agenda of our organisation. The environment clearly represents a special challenge to UNPO Members, as environmental degradation and exploitation is often most severe in communities which suffer the additional costs of marginalisation and discrimination. UNPO hopes that our work will mark the beginning of a renewed and more inclusive focus on the countless issues relating to the protection and preservation of our Members' resources and natural surroundings.

As the Holiday Season is upon us, we find ourselves reflecting on the past year and on those who have helped to shape the work of the UNPO in a most significant way. We value our relationship with Members, Associates and staff alike and look forward to working with all of you in the year to come.

Because the goodwill of those we serve is the foundation of our success, it is a real pleasure to wish you a very happy Holiday Season and a New Year filled with peace and prosperity.

Best Wishes,

UNPO Secretariat





1st Annual Hajj Campaign a Success

The Hague, the Netherlands. December, 2007
By Paul Mailhot

On 10 December 2007, human rights activists from all four corners of the world met in The Hague, the Netherlands. In order to underline the anniversary of the International Day of Human Rights, the UNPO, in conjunction with the World Uyghur Congress, organized a group demonstration at the Dutch Parliament to denounce the blatant impossibility of Chinese Muslims from East Turkestan –Uyghurs– to participate in the Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca.

Hundreds of white roses were given before marching in solidarity to the Chinese Embassy. Once arrived, a traditional Islamic prayer was given by local Imams. Earlier that day, Dutch Foreign Affairs parliamentarian, Mr. **Harry van Bommel**, was invited to discuss with the UNPO and exiled Uyghurs from The Netherlands. Among other topics, the current human rights violations regarding religious freedoms were raised. Mr. **van Bommel** stated that he would make sure to discuss this issue with the Dutch Ambassador for Human Rights and concluded that initiatives such as the Hajj Campaign 2007 are a vital part



Participants believed that the demonstration gave them the possibility to express their faith without fear of reprisals. As one human rights supporter stated: "being Muslim and free is impossible in East Turkestan".

of raising awareness for religious liberties in China and around the world.

This year again, large numbers of China's Muslims will not be allowed to conduct the pilgrimage to Mecca. One of the five pillars of Islam, the Hajj is a fundamental duty for all able-bodied Muslims, but Chinese law, while theoretically protecting freedom of religion, operates a de facto selection of candidates to the Hajj on the basis of political beliefs and wealth.

Spearheaded by the UNPO, the Vice-President of the European Parliament, Mr. **Edward McMillan-**

Scott, prominent Parliamentarians as well as many human rights NGOs, an appeal for the right to conduct the Hajj was also sent to Chinese authorities in October 2007. UNPO demanded to let all Chinese Uyghurs who had their passports confiscated to retrieve them as soon as possible; and to select the pilgrims solely upon the criterias set forth by the Hajj Ministry of Saudi Arabia. Despite their acknowledged receipt of the document, they have failed to respond.

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UNPO Briefs Swedish Press on Self-Determination

The Hague, the Netherlands. October, 2007
By Seppie Gijbrechts

On 12 October 2007 UNPO conducted a briefing for the Swedish press, entitled Self-Determination as Conflict Prevention, to grant a clearer insight of the problems faced by many UNPO Members.

The briefing was attended by two UNPO Member Representatives, Mr. **Nasser Boladai** from West Balochistan and Mr. **Viktor Kaisiëpo** from West Papua, who delivered presentations to members of the Swedish press, and concluded with an in-depth roundtable discussion.



Mr **Kaisiëpo** in particular emphasised the importance of the environment in questions of self-determination and conflict prevention. Mr. **Boladai** then outlined the possibility of self-determination within a federal structure as a means to prevent conflict, but highlighted the massive challenges in bringing about such

change and the difficulty in remaining nonviolent in the face of extreme provocation.

Delving further into the principle of self-determination, questions were asked on how to define a concept which ranges from minority rights via federalism to complete independence, and how self-determination would take shape in West Papua and West Balochistan.

A key issue, it appeared, was the situation of the minorities within the minority seeking self-determination. Taking such issues into account is key to developing a style of self-determination that brings stable and long-lasting peace.



The discussion covered more detailed aspects of UNPO, including the application and screening process of Membership, funding sources, and the democratic procedures regarding the UNPO Presidency and the UNPO General Assembly, which allows for the effective and transparent operations of the organisation.

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UNPO Participates in Nonviolent Radical Party Conference

Brussels, Belgium. December, 2007.
By Sofia Mäm

From 6 to 8 December 2007, UNPO attended a conference in Brussels co-hosted by the Nonviolent Radical Party (NRP) and the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE), which ended with the General Council of the NRP. The main topics of discussion during the three-day event were the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean countries, enlargement of the European Union and the first world Satyagraha, a

philosophy and practice of nonviolent resistance developed by Mahatma Gandhi. In traditional violent and nonviolent conflict, the goal is to defeat the opponent or at least to meet one's own objectives. In Satyagraha by contrast, the goal is to convert, not to coerce, the opponent. This initiative is intended to officially commence with the beginning of the new year 2008 and reach its peak during the Olympic Games in Beijing in August 2008.

The event saw the participation of the Vice-President of the European Commission, Mr. **Franco Frattini**; the President of the ALDE Group in the European Parliament, Mr. **Graham Watson**; the Minister of European Affairs and International Trade of Italy, Ms. **Emma Bonino**; and Member of Parliament and Leader of the Radical Party, Mr. **Marco Pannella**.

A number of UNPO Members attended the conference, aiming to draw the attention of the international community to the urgent situations in their homelands. Representatives from UNPO Members included Khmer Khrom representative, Mr. **Vien Thach**; Southern Cameroons National Council Vice-Chairman, Mr. **Nfor Ngala Nfor**; Deputy Foreign Minister of Abkhazia, Mr. **Maxim Gunjia**; Montagnard representative, Mr. **Kok Ksor**; representative of the Somaliland government in Brussels, Mr. **Mohamud Daar**; representative of the Balochistan Peoples Party, Mr. **Nasser Boladaj**; as well as the President of the World Uyghur Congress, Ms. **Rebiya Kadeer**.

Rebiya Kadeer and the Sakharov Prize winner, Wei Jingsheng, spoke about the need to continue both nonviolent action and exerting pressure on China, especially in the light of the upcoming Olympic Games.

The words on everybody's lips were nonviolence and the need for a new, transnational, world order, as opposed to the traditional concept of the nation state. Among the propositions put forward to reach this goal was the strengthening of the African Union and its Human Rights Court and other regional judicial bodies around the world.

Many discussions focused on the Israel-Palestine conflict. Whereas some participants proposed the idea of Israel as a future EU member state, others advocated for an establishment of a regional union where borders and nation states would be of less importance. The creation of a Palestinian state was for example put into question by some as it would reproduce the old flawed system of nation states. Both Ms. **Rebiya Kadeer** and the Sakharov Prize winner, Mr. **Wei Jingsheng**, spoke about the need to continue both nonviolent action and exerting pressure on China, especially in the light of the upcoming Olympic Games.

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UNPO Notice Board

UNPO has welcomed the UN General Assembly's vote in favour of a moratorium on the death penalty, which, despite some strong opposition, demonstrates a shift in worldwide opinion on capital punishment.



11-18 Jan 2008:
United Nations International Student Conference of Amsterdam (UNISCA) - The Netherlands

3-28 Mar 2008:
UN Human Rights Council, 7th Session - Geneva, Switzerland

5-9 Mar 2008:
Le Off Book Fair and Debate
UNPO aims to present multiple writers from UNPO communities. Brussels, Belgium

14 Jan - 1 Feb 2008:
40th Session Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) New York, USA

Season's Greetings with all good wishes for the New Year

October 2007:
UNPO Organises Human Rights Demonstrations in The Hague.



UNPO AT THE UN : 6th Session of the UN Human Rights Council

Geneva, Switzerland. September, 2007.
By Agnes Venema

One of the most striking outcomes of the 6th Session of the UN Human Rights Council (HRC), held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 10 to 28 September 2007, has been the adoption of a system to determine which countries will be up first for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The UPR is a peer review system designed to ensure that the human rights record of all countries during their term in the HRC is scrutinized. The deadline for submitting reports on the countries for the first cycle of the UPR has passed



Prof. Rodolfo Stavenhagen (UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of Indigenous People).

and UNPO has submitted reports on the Philippines for the Member **Codillera**, South Africa for the Member **Vhavenda**, Indonesia for the Member **West Papua** and Argentina for the Member **Mapuche**. However, the actual workings of the Working Group on the UPR will not be known until they are to hold their first session, scheduled for April 2008. Curtailing the impact of the entire review process further, it is envisaged that the outcomes of the Working Group will not be discussed in the plenary June Session of the UN Human Rights Council (scheduled to be held from 2 to 13 June 2008). Moreover, it is still to be

decided whether or not oral or written statements by NGOs are to be accepted on this agenda point to be presented during the Session.

Several interesting items were on the agenda of the 6th Session, such as the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, Mr. **Stavenhagen**, as well as the improvement of his mandate and the future of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (WGIP). Therefore, many UNPO Members attended the 6th Session in Geneva, aided by the generous help of the International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities (IFPRERLOM), the Society for Threatened Peoples (SFTP) and the Nonviolent Radical Party (NRP). Member representatives from the **Hmong**, **Iranian Kurdistan**, **Khmer Krom**, **Tibet**, **Southern Cameroons** and the **Uyghurs** attended the Session in Geneva with their aid and we were also able to welcome a representative from the **Sindh**. Unfortunately, they did not get to see what they came for, as the discussion of the report as well as the mandate of Mr. **Stavenhagen** have been postponed to the resumed 6th Session in December 2007. Also the final decision on the future of the WGIP has been postponed by the Council yet again.

The debate was dominated by NGOs calling for an expert panel to closely work together with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, but the Council nonetheless decided to postpone the decision yet again.

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UNPO Presidency Meets in The Hague

The Hague, the Netherlands. December, 2007

The UNPO Secretariat in The Hague played host to the Third Session of the UNPO Presidency on 30 November and 01 December 2007. Presided over by UNPO President Mr. **Ledum Mitee** (Ogoni) the meeting brought together UNPO Presidency Members from all corners of the globe, including those elected Members from Abkhazia, Ahwazi, East Turkestan, Khmer Krom, Mapuche, Scania, Taiwan, Tibet and Zanzibar.

The agenda of the meeting covered a wide array of issues, including the review of membership status of several UNPO Members, revisions to the preamble of the UNPO Covenant, possible thematic topics for 2008 and the upcoming UNPO IX General Assembly to be held Spring 2008.

Discussions surrounding the preamble of the UNPO Covenant, the section of the UNPO Covenant which captures the essence and elemental foundations of the

organization, focused on emphasizing self-determination as a broad conceptual topic, rather than as the widely held perception of self-determination as a desire for independence.

Following discussions of possible thematic avenues, the UNPO Presidency resolved to make the support of the democracy movement in Burma and the integral role of ethnic minorities therein the thematic focus of the organization in 2008. The necessity of Burmese ethnic minorities to play an essential role in the current movement for popular nonviolent change in the country was stressed.

As a wider initiative, 2008 marks the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and it was emphasised that UNPO must continue its work in upholding this Declaration and ensuring it remains applicable to all people of the world, including the unrepresented.

In a warmly welcome move, Presidency



Importantly noted, the relationship between UNPO Members and the organization is not a one-sided affair. Instead, the relations fostered provide exceptional opportunities for cooperation and mutual support.

Members, led by Tibet, emphasized their standing commitment to UNPO and its principles. While the mission of UNPO undoubtedly poses a major and difficult challenge, it is exactly this challenge, in addition to the ambition, virtue and energy behind it that compels UNPO Members to play an integral part in UNPO.

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UNPO YEARBOOK 2007

25 Jan : UNPO protested outside the Embassy of the Republic of Cameroon in The Hague, against the armed raid at a SCNC press conference in Bamenda, Southern Cameroons.

1- 3 Feb : UNPO Presidency Meets in Brussels

The elected UNPO Presidency met for its 1st session at the European Parliament. Six new members are admitted to UNPO: Iranian Kurdistan, Rehoboth Basters, Hmong Chaofa, Southern Azerbaijan, Tsimshian Nation and Inner Mongolia.

11 Feb : UNPO's first 'International Day of Action' in The Hague. This event aimed at promoting concrete actions relevant to our Members' specific environmental challenges marked the 16th anniversary of the UNPO.



12 Mar - 5 Apr : UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC), Fourth session in Geneva. A number of human rights violations against several UNPO members- the Khmer Krom, Montagnards, Southern Cameroons, Ahawazi, Ogoni and Turkmen- were brought to the attention of the UNHRC



26 - 27 Mar : Iraqi Turkmen Conference, in Brussels. The conference aimed to ensure that the reconstruction process in Iraq will be democratic by including all affected communities (Arabs, Iraqi Turkmen, Iraqi Kurds, Assyrians).

21 Apr : Earth Day Festival. UNPO set up a stand in The Hague highlighting the most pressing issues with regard to the environmental degradation happening in UNPO's member countries.



6 - 10 May : Uyghur Training. UNPO and The World Uyghur Congress organised a series of workshops and seminars in The Hague and Brussels concerning the work of international bodies and effective nonviolent campaigning, with regards to the Uyghur cause.

14 - 25 May : UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), Sixth session in New York. UNPO held a side-event to provide advice and guidelines in dealing with the media and the UNPO Members Conference acknowledged the choice of this year's special theme "Territories, lands and natural resources".

30 May - 3 Jun : UNPO Presidency Meeting (2nd session). The UNPO Presidency met in Abkhazia to discuss the forthcoming work of UNPO and adopt a position on the situation of Abkhazia and other frozen conflicts of the Caucasus region.



11 - 18 Jun : UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC), Fifth session in Geneva. Issues with relevance to UNPO Members were discussed, such



as the Right to Self-Determination, role of NGOs, and relation between 'Level of Development' and Adherence to Human Rights. UNPO has provided its Members with updates of the daily proceedings in Geneva through a digital newspaper: the UN HRC UNPO Monitor.

10 - 15 Jul : Seminar on Practical Federalism in Iraq. In coordination with No Peace Without Justice and the International Alliance for Justice, UNPO joined this seminar in Erbil aimed at consolidating relations between the Iraqi National Parliament and the Kurdistan National Assembly



21 - 27 Jul : UNPO joins Tibet Event in Hamburg UNPO took part in a number of events such as "China - World Power without Human Rights".

9 Aug : International Day of Indigenous Peoples.

UNPO attended the event 'Global Ceremonies for Indigenous Rights' staged in The Hague in support of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.



10 - 28 Sep : UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC), Sixth session in Geneva. Kampuchea Krom Foundation and UNPO organised a march through Geneva. **13 Sep :** The UN General Assembly adopts the Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People (DRIP).

1 Oct : People's Republic of China national day. UNPO and the East Turkistan Foundation staged a protest against the trampling of human rights in China, in front of the Dutch parliament and the Chinese Embassy in the Netherlands.



2 Oct : UNPO celebrates the International Day of Non-violence gathering around the Gandhi monument in The Hague and calling for a day of fasting.

30 Nov - 1 Dec : UNPO Presidency Meeting (3rd session). The meeting brought together UNPO Presidency Members from Ogoni, Abkhazia, Ahwazi, East Turkestan, Khmer Krom, Mapuche, Scania, Taiwan, Tibet and Zanzibar.



10 Dec : UNPO Celebrates International Day of Human Rights. UNPO and the World Uyghur Congress organised the 1st annual Hajj Campaign in The Hague.

6 - 8 Dec : UNPO attended a conference in Brussels co-hosted by the Nonviolent Radical Party (NRP) and the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE).





2nd. Model UNPO in Brazil: Another Great Experience

São Paulo, Brazil. December, 2007.
By Luciana Fadon*

This year Model UNPO simulation took place in São Paulo, Brazil, from 12 to 16 December 2007. The conference saw the participation of many delegates representing UNPO Members such as Iraqi Kurdistan, Taiwan, Kosova and the Crimean Tatars.

The main topics of discussion this year were: a) the importance of the natural resources for UNPO Members; and b) the political representation of nations and peoples within the United Nations and other International Organizations. The delegates became aware of the problems that many UNPO Members have to deal with regarding environmental issues and the difficulty of having a voice in the international fora. Other thematic issues raised during the 2nd Model UNPO were the protection of human rights, nonviolence as a way to achieve both Members and UNPO's goals and the respect for different cultures.

Some specific Members' issues such as the situation of Iraqi Kurdistan were also widely discussed. Other concerns regard-



ing the protection of human rights and democracy were highlighted by all the Members, like the recent state of emergency in Pakistan and its impact on peoples and nations in the region. Brazilian students who participated in this second Model UNPO agreed that once more the simulation was important to promote and reaffirm UNPO values and principles amongst the delegates and the organization of the MONU – UNPO.

*Luciana Fadon is one of the students leading the organisation of the second Model UNPO in Brazil.

UNPO

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What have you done for them lately?

Your contribution is crucial to ensure the continued efforts to guarantee participation in the international fora of those with a voice most often unheard...

Together we can bring them out into the light...

After years of campaigning, the **Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** presents a milestone in the struggle of many indigenous peoples worldwide to maintain their culture, identity, dignity, and, above all, their basic human rights.

However, this is not the end of the process and we must take all necessary further steps to ensure that indigenous peoples, minority and unrecognised groups will be indeed able to maintain and strengthen their own institutions, cultures and traditions in order to pursue their development in keeping with their own needs and aspirations.

We at UNPO are more than ever fully committed to continue our work to protect the human, cultural and environmental rights of our Member Nations and Peoples around the world.

*UNPO is a non-profit organization which relies on membership fees, grants and donations. Your moral and financial support will be highly appreciated.

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