BAN POISONOUS GM FOOD

don’t poison us
WE SAY NO to
GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOOD

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GENETICALLY MODIFIED
“Never doubt that a small, group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.” - Margaret Mead

We closed 2009 with faith that 2010 would be the year of hope. This hope came to us from the people of the world who stood up for our one and only planet. And we haven’t been disappointed. In three short months, we have been overwhelmed by the support and conviction of millions of people across the world who recognize what our planet needs. And are willing to fight for it.

Consider this: when the safety of our food was threatened by genetically modified food, people took to the streets in thousands to express their opposition. Hundreds across the country challenged the Minister for Environment and Forests face-to-face. The stay on Bt Brinjal is, in the truest sense, our victory.

There’s more. Over one lakh people signed Greenpeace’s petition demanding public consultations on the bill that absolves foreign companies from responsibility for nuclear accidents at their plants in India. More than 25,000 urged Jairam Ramesh to act on Dhamra.

And that’s just in India - our campaigns around the world tell the same story. We brought attention to Facebook’s use of dirty energy, and 400,000 fans are now asking the company to go green! We exposed Nestlé’s use of rainforest-wrecking palm oil, then the online community made this struggle their own in a way we could never have imagined. Over 1.3 million views of Greenpeace’s Kit Kat Killer video, more than 200,000 emails to Nestlé from consumers, incredibly creative ways people have found to confront Nestlé on Facebook, Twitter and other social media websites - what can we say?

We’re in this together. And if we stay together, we can change the world.
Greenpeace exists because this fragile Earth deserves a voice. It needs solutions. It needs change. It needs action.

Greenpeace is a non-profit campaigning organisation that acts on the most crucial global threats to our planet's biodiversity and environment. In over 40 countries around the world, Greenpeace campaigns to stop climate change, defend our oceans, protect ancient rainforests, create a toxic-free future, and promote sustainable agriculture.

At Greenpeace, we strongly believe in the power of non-violent direct action. We expose environmental crimes and confront the criminals fearlessly. We point at problems and promote solutions for a clean and safe future for the Earth and all life on it.
At the start of this year, we made history in the fight against Genetically Modified (GM) crops. Bt Brinjal was about to become the first GM food crop to get approved for commercial cultivation in India, but we successfully pressured the Indian government to put a moratorium on it even as the world watched. None of this would have been possible without the constant support of vigilant citizens!

An effective public campaign and political lobbying late last year compelled Jairam Ramesh, Minister for Environment and Forests, to have a series of public consultations before approving Bt Brinjal. Prior to the consultations, we made sure to involve all stakeholders in the debate on the future of their food. We also highlighted the fact that critical studies on the long-term impact of GM food were totally absent!

Between January 12 and February 6, Jairam Ramesh met people in 7 cities – Kolkata, Bhubaneshwar, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Bangalore. Everywhere he went, consumers, farmers, civil society representatives, scientists and political parties came together and collectively resisted GM food! Ten state governments rejected GM food too. In response to this resounding ‘NO’, the Environment Minister declared a moratorium on Bt Brinjal until its long-term health, environmental and socio-economic impacts are assessed.

This decision is a major setback to biotechnology multinationals like Monsanto and their Indian cronies like Mahyco who developed Bt Brinjal. Promoters of GM crops in the government, especially the Department of Biotechnology under the Ministry of victories won, and those to come.
of Science and Technology, are not happy either. They are now trying to bypass this democratic decision by creating a new authority called Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India (BRAI) to ensure that all GM crops are smoothly approved from now on! It makes Union ministries like Health and Environment as well as State governments powerless in the decision-making process. It also overrides Indian citizens’ Right to Information provided for by the constitution. And if this law is passed, anyone who tries to tell people about the dangers of GM crops can be punished!

This oppressive bill threatens the safety of our food and infringes on our fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression. Without losing any time, Greenpeace started working to stop it. Our online campaign has seen thousands of people writing to the Prime Minister, urging him to stop Science and Technology Minister Prithviraj Chavan from pushing this bill in the parliament. At the same time, we are reaching out to our elected representatives in the parliament to stop this undemocratic bill. Greenpeace has submitted its recommendations on the issue to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture.

We are making progress on another key concern for Indian agriculture - fertilizers. For decades, a huge chunk of India’s annual national budget has been allocated to subsidize chemical fertilizers. The result is degraded soil and water, and a looming threat to our food security. To tell the Union government what farmers and other stakeholders really want from these subsidies, Greenpeace joined hands with local groups to organize public hearings in four corners of India in the last quarter of 2009. We compiled and submitted the conclusions of the hearing to relevant Central government ministries and the Planning Commission. While the government promised reforms in fertilizer policies, it has not done much to fulfil the promise.

Greenpeace followed this up with a conference where eminent socio-economists, agricultural scientists, farmers and policy experts came together. Their aim was to develop guidelines to support ecological alternatives in agriculture; we are now working to finalize these. We hope that this will strengthen our demand for support to farming practices that work with nature, not against it.
We all remember Chernobyl. It taught us a lesson we must never forget: nuclear power plants are a disaster waiting to happen. They pose a grave threat to human health and the environment. They expose us to the risk of contamination through leaks and waste. They force us to live in constant fear of horrific accidents. That is why Greenpeace believes that nuclear energy is simply not worth it. Especially when far cleaner, safer, better alternatives are within our reach.

However, our government seems to be forgetting lessons from tragedies such as Chernobyl and Bhopal. Late last year, it tried to introduce the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill. This bill is not only a danger to us and our environment, it is also unconstitutional. What this bill does is simple: it lets U.S. firms off the hook for any nuclear accidents they cause on Indian soil! What’s worse, it limits the compensation nuclear accident victims can claim to the absurd sum of Rs. 2385 crores. To put this number into perspective: it is lower than what was set for victims of the gas leak in Bhopal 25 years ago! We know the terrible consequences of that chemical accident and the cost of cleaning up. A nuclear accident will be far, far worse.

At first wind of this bill, we sprung into action. We first sought eminent jurist Soli Sorabjee’s expert opinion on the bill. He clearly stated that such a move “will be contrary to the interest of people of India and their fundamental rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.” This view was endorsed by many of the country’s most-respected legal minds.

Even former chairman for the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board A. Gopalkrishnan opposed the bill, as did the Human Rights Law Network. Greenpeace communicated this opinion to nearly 800 MPs in an open letter, urging
them to act responsibly as our elected representatives and drop the bill. In the face of much uncertainty and opposition, the bill has been deferred for now.

We also started an online petition demanding public consultations on this issue. Over one lakh people signed the petition! To get people’s opinion across to the Prime Minister, we sent these petitions to his office. In their official written reply, the PMO completely ignored this strong public opposition to the bill and called it “an annoying, inconsiderate method”! It is quite disturbing to see that our Prime Minister has so little regard for our interests and opinions.

We will not let such hurdles stop us. We will not sit on a bomb and hope it won’t explode. Stand by us as we keep fighting.
We have just delivered an important message to the Minister for Environment and Forests (MoEF): “Jaago Re! Jairam Ramesh. Take a stand and make your Ministry’s position known on the Dhamra forest violation”. This message is from over 25,000 concerned people who signed our petition urging the minister to take a stand on the violation of the Forest Conservation Act by the TATA/ L&T port at Dhamra, Orissa. Last year, documents obtained under the Right to Information Act showed that ministry and state government officials had been aware of this for several years! So why have neither the state government nor the MoEF taken any action? Jairam Ramesh must act on this and ensure that there are no more Dhamras.

Oceans make the world habitable; we must not allow neglect and greed to destroy diverse marine ecosystems and their amazing biodiversity. We cannot afford any more ecological tragedies like Dhamra. To this end, Greenpeace has been part of a large coalition of groups pushing for a strengthened Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification which will include provisions for stricter regulation of ports. As a result of our work on this issue, the MoEF has issued a guideline restricting new ports within 10 km of ecologically sensitive areas.
While this is an important development, it is not good enough. In the coming months, we plan to make this protection stronger and see that it is implemented.

In January and February, Greenpeace was part of a national-level consultation organized by the Ministry of Agriculture on the draft Marine Fisheries Regulations and Management Act 2009. This is an important first step against the destructive practice of overfishing, and we played a role in achieving it. At the same time, we will continue to work towards better laws that protect whole ecosystems and not just individual species, laws that place the rights of India’s traditional fishers over industrial and foreign fishing vessels.

The first quarter of this year has been a very crucial one for whales. In 1982, commercial whaling was banned internationally so that whale populations could recover from 150 years of relentless hunting. For years, Japan has been exploiting a loophole in this ban, and hunting whales commercially under the guise of scientific research. Our colleagues in Japan took it upon themselves to expose what is really happening, and are being politically persecuted for their attempts. In the last few months, we at Greenpeace India have been working closely with them to finally put Japan’s illegal whaling on trial.

Countries and continents are not separated by oceans, they are connected by them. What happens in one part of the global ocean affects all of us, no matter where we live. And we need to defend our oceans because without them, life on Earth cannot exist.
Go Green, Be Cool

Through our new and innovative Cool IT campaign, we urge the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) industry to go truly green. As pioneers in new technologies, it is perfectly placed to develop the kind of solutions the environment needs today - solutions to make production cleaner and less carbon-intensive.

Electronic waste has become a massive problem in recent decades and poses a very grave threat to our health and environment. For example, when electronic devices containing Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) and Brominated flame retardants (BFRs) are recycled in the unorganized sector, extremely harmful fumes called dioxins are released directly into the air we breathe.

Greenpeace has been a key player in pushing a comprehensive e-waste rule in India. We have been working with all stakeholders, including industry associations, to ensure that our key demands are not diluted - producers must be responsible for recycling and disposal of discarded products made by them, toxic chemicals must be removed from electronic products, and import and export of e-waste must be banned. We have also had to neutralize the cartel formed by multi-nationals to block the legislation. After a long and tough fight, our efforts have delivered results as the government of India has announced that by mid May-2010, it will notify the e-waste rule for public information.

We have also accelerated our campaign to phase out the worst toxic chemicals - PVC and BFRs - from electronic products. We built pressure on three giants of the industry - Samsung, HP and Dell. All three companies had set a deadline to phase out these toxics from their products, and then backtracked on their commitment.

In 2006, Samsung became one of the first electronics companies to make such a promise. However, just weeks before the end of 2009 - the deadline, Samsung stated their inability to clean up citing rising cost as the reason. This clearly showed Samsung’s lack of concern about
the impact of its products on the environment and public health. They had also failed to lobby to ban PVC and BFRs under the European Union’s (EU) Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS). This legal change is critical to minimize toxic e-waste. To shame Samsung, we stuck the message “Samsung = Broken Promises” in giant letters onto the front of their European headquarters in Brussels in March. After our high-profile action, Samsung promised to phase out PVC and BFRs from all its products by early 2013. They also agreed to Greenpeace’s demand for a clear roadmap towards the phase out.

HP too failed to meet the promise they had made. After a series of peaceful protests at their headquarters in California and other offices in China last year, they agreed to Greenpeace’s demand. HP has called for total elimination of PVC and BFRs from electronic products. This announcement is especially significant because in June, the EU parliament will discuss revising the RoHS to ban PVC and BFRs. As a result of our work, HP is now lobbying in favour of the ban in EU!

When the same story repeated itself with Dell, we did a series of non-violent direct actions at their offices in Bangalore, Amsterdam and Copenhagen. We are asking Dell to make its phase out process transparent by releasing quarterly reports on their progress and launching products completely free from PVC & BFRs. We will continue to demand firmer commitments from Dell to eliminate these highly toxic and harmful chemicals from its products.

Earlier this year, Greenpeace brought attention to the ICT industry’s growing carbon footprint. When we learned that Facebook is building a data center powered by unsustainable and polluting coal, we challenged them to become a climate champion and dump coal. Over 400,000 fans across the world are now asking Facebook to use 100% renewable energy!

Greenpeace concluded the quarter with the release of “Make IT Green: Cloud Computing and its Contribution to Climate Change”. This report warns that the growth of cloud computing could come with a huge jump in greenhouse gas emissions unless the IT sector chooses renewable energy over dirty sources like coal.

Our Cool IT campaign holds great potential in the fight against climate change. It highlights the opportunities and incentives ICT companies have to be green leaders. With your support, we can gain many more real victories in the times to come.
Would you eat a bar of chocolate if ingredients in it came from demolished rainforests?

Nestlé - the world’s largest food and drinks company - purchases palm oil from Indonesia for use in many of its products, including Kit Kat. And many of the companies like Sinar Mas that produce this palm oil are razing Indonesian rainforests to make way for palm plantations.

Tropical rainforests such as these are the lungs of the planet. They play a crucial role in regulating our climate and absorbing CO$_2$. In fact, deforestation causes more climate changing carbon emissions than all the cars, trucks, planes, and automobiles in the world! It doesn’t stop here. Companies cutting down Indonesian forests are trashing orang-utan habitat - pushing this already endangered species to the brink of extinction, and wrecking the livelihoods of local people.

Considering its size and influence, Nestlé can set an example by completely removing rainforest-destroying palm oil from its supply chain. It can engage with the palm oil industry and the Indonesian government, and call for an immediate halt to deforestation.

Greenpeace launched its public campaign demanding that Nestlé do this with protests at their headquarters and factories in the UK, Gemany and the Netherlands. On the same day, we released a spoof ‘Killer’ ad video as part of our cyber action targeted at the CEO of Nestlé, urging him to give rainforests a break. The response to this cyber action has been phenomenal - so far, our video has been viewed by over 1,300,000 people, more than 200,000 people from all across the world have written to Nestlé, and hundreds have called them!
Following the launch of our campaign, Nestlé publicly announced that it would cancel direct contracts with Sinar Mas. However, it continues to use Sinar Mas palm oil, pulp and paper products via other suppliers and subsidiaries of Sinar Mas!

Greenpeace’s report “Caught Red-Handed: How Nestlé’s Use of Palm Oil is Having a Devastating Impact on Rainforest, The Climate and Orang-utans” exposed the links between Nestlé and environmental criminals like Sinar Mas. Through a series of direct actions at various Nestlé offices including Beijing, Jakarta, Germany and Tel Aviv, as well as the Indonesian Ministry of Environment, and a flash mob on the streets of Amsterdam, we have been keeping the pressure on Nestlé to sever these links entirely.

At Nestlé’s Annual General Meeting (AGM) in Lausanne, Greenpeace activists asked shareholders to urge their company to stop profiting from the destruction of rainforests. In a short address to the AGM, we pointed out how the company is not only driving climate change and biodiversity loss, but it is also damaging its corporate reputation by ignoring the voices of millions of consumers.

India is now the world’s largest importer of palm oil, and this palm oil goes into products made by companies like Nestlé. Nestlé’s promise to use only sustainable palm oil by 2015 simply isn’t good enough - by then, it will be too late to reverse the damage. As a consumer, you have the power to stop this destruction. Visit <http://www.greenpeace.org/india/kit-kat> to tell Nestlé to give rainforests a break today.
This past year has been a milestone one for the Sustainable Agriculture campaign. Both the issues we’ve been working on - Genetically Modified (GM) crops and fertilizer policies - have been taken up for review by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture. And this is just one indicator of how far we’ve come!

Early last year, when the government considered approving Bt Brinjal for commercial cultivation, we effectively intervened through the Health Ministry and stalled it. When this proposal came back later in the year, we compelled the Environment Minister to take public opinion into account before making a decision. Your support made it possible for us to run a comprehensive public campaign against Bt Brinjal and other GM food. Our demonstrations, rallies, online petitions and other activities successfully mobilized thousands of people across the country to attend public consultations on Bt Brinjal and stand up for their right to safe food.

Not only this, through high-level meetings, we persuaded major national political parties like BJP and CPI to make this a part of their election manifestos. Many regional parties also strongly opposed the introduction of GM crops. These party positions reinforced the stand against Bt Brinjal in the political arena.

One of our major successes has been to get food brands and consumer bodies involved for the first time. On the one hand, a strong consumer campaign has forced food brands to sit up and take notice of consumer opinion on GM food. On the other, Greenpeace directly asked popular food brands about their policy on using GM ingredients in their products. On the basis of their responses, we put companies into two lists and published our findings in the “Safe Food Guide”. Companies that assured us in writing that they do not use GM ingredients were put in the green list. In the red list, we put
companies that were open to GM ingredients or did not give us a satisfactory written response. We have made these lists available online so that consumers can access them easily and make informed choices about what they eat.

When Nestlé refused to disclose its policy on GM food to the public, we ran an online campaign against them. Thanks to the pressure this built up, 16 out of the 17 brands we had contacted declared that they are currently GM-free. Not only this, they also promised to respect consumer sentiment on GM food in the future!

In addition, we got the Consumer Coordination Council (CCC) to voice consumer opinion to the Environment Minister through a letter which asked him to stop all environmental releases of GM crops! Thanks to the sincere efforts of many organizations across the country, GM food is finally being debated at a national level. We are proud to say that we played a key role in these efforts.

We are also proud to say that we have successfully initiated a new debate on fertilizer policies, an issue that had been on the fringes so far due to its political sensitiveness. A big portion of India’s public money is used to subsidize chemical fertilizers which have deteriorated our soil and put our country’s food production in danger. Our report “Subsidising Food Crisis” highlighted India’s unnecessary dependence on chemical fertilizers and the availability of much better organic alternatives. We followed this up with four public hearings on the issue. The attention the report and hearings got has opened some very important doors for us - our findings have reached the Planning Commission, the Ministries of Agriculture, Chemicals and Fertilizers and other key places in the government. We plan to take this forward in the coming year and keep up our efforts to move India towards sustainable agriculture.
Dense mangrove forests in the Sunderbans, one of the world’s largest and last mass-nesting sites of sea turtles in Orissa, delicate seahorses in Palk Bay, the enigmatic dugong in the Gulf of Mannar and the Andamans, majestic whale sharks in the Gulf of Kutch and some of the world’s most beautiful coral reefs in the Lakshadweep - these are just a few of the rare treasures to be found along India’s over 8,000 km long coastline.

Besides providing coastal protection, these diverse marine ecosystems sustain the livelihood of millions of Indians through fishing and small-scale trading activities. Despite its biological wealth, India’s marine environment has been overlooked and neglected in science as well as politics. Result: our marine resources are in troubled waters.

The single most important threat to our oceans is thoughtless large-scale “development” on India’s coastline. Large infrastructural projects like ports, without any assessments of what these will do to critical marine ecosystems, are putting us on a path to destruction. A case in point is the Dhamra port project in Orissa, coming up adjacent to the Bhitarkanika and Gahirmatha Protected Areas. With the support of traditional fisher communities, conservationists, academics, scientists and most importantly, over one lakh Indians such as you, Greenpeace has been campaigning against this port for the last four years.

Our demand to the port promoters - TATA Steel and Larsen & Toubro – has been to conduct an impartial assessment of the port’s environmental impact. This was especially important because the Dhamra port directly threatens the endangered Olive Ridley turtles. In 2009, following determined campaigning and confrontation with the port promoters, they agreed to such a study but refused to suspend port construction till the results came out. Even though talks broke down at this point, we did not give up. We brought attention to the port’s brazen violation of the Forest Conservation Act. We have just delivered a petition signed by 25,000 concerned citizens to Jairam Ramesh, Minister for Environment and Forests (MoEF), urging him to stand up to corporate pressure and for the environment.

We are working hard to keep destructive development away from ecologically significant and fragile areas. To achieve this, Greenpeace has formed alliances with other groups including traditional fisher communities. Together, we have been lobbying actively for a stronger, better Coastal Regulation Zone Notification including stricter guidelines for ports. Our efforts are delivering results; a recent memo from the MoEF has restricted
the development of ports within 10 kms of all CRZ 1 areas. This is a start, but we will continue to demand better protection. With our allies, we have also successfully compelled the government to drop the controversial Coastal Zone Management Notification which was against the interests of the environment and of fishing communities.

Overfishing is a growing problem in Indian waters. Over the years, State governments have licensed too many mechanised boats and the Center has tried to open Indian waters to industrial factory-fishing vessels. While too many boats chase too few fish, smaller traditional fishermen are left with almost nothing. To stop the destruction of the marine environment the government must adopt a more sustainable approach that doesn’t empty our oceans.

Our consistent lobbying for better management of India’s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ - between 12 and 200 nautical miles from the shore) was an important force behind the Ministry of Agriculture’s new Marine Fisheries Regulations and Management Act draft bill. While the bill needs improvement, it is an important first step towards the regulation and management of fishing and fisheries resources in the EEZ.

Effectively implemented marine reserves have been widely recognized by scientists as vital for preservation of marine biodiversity. These underwater national parks will give depleted fish stocks and damaged ecosystems a chance to recover. In this direction, we are working towards building a model in Orissa whereby conservation and traditional fisher communities can co-exist harmoniously.

Our work to save sea turtles in Orissa has seen some real results; the state government has finally acquired faster patrol boats and started more regular marine patrolling. In response to our campaign, the government has created a budgetary head exclusively for sea turtles. It has also committed to the inclusion of independent observers in the monitoring of turtle mortality. And, the MoEF has promised much needed financial support for the conservation of sea turtles in Orissa. In the coming year, we will ensure that these promises are fulfilled.

The health of our seas is critical to sustain livelihoods and life, to protect biodiversity and to mitigate the impacts of climate change. We are not alone in our attempts to address these concerns urgently - in the last two years, over 150,000 Indians from all across the country have joined our campaign! We rely on your continued support to help us defend our oceans.
FAB Global Deal

The rapid melting of Himalayan glaciers, uncertain monsoons, submerging of islands in the Sunderbans Delta - all prove that climate change is affecting India here and now. Hundreds of thousands of people are already dying every year as a result of these impacts. If the global temperature increases by 2°C, there will be catastrophic impacts to face. We have already reached dangerous levels of warming.

The planet and its people need a fair, ambitious and binding (FAB) global deal to ensure that global greenhouse gas emissions peak by 2015 and decline rapidly after that.

In 2009, Greenpeace actively used every political and public opportunity to demand true leadership from the government, especially Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, Minister for Environment and Forests Jairam Ramesh, and climate negotiators. We reminded people and leaders that climate crises will affect India severely, and an effective national climate plan will be in our interest. During Hillary Clinton’s visit to India in July, Greenpeace activists displayed portraits of climate refugees from the Aila cyclone-hit Sunderbans, bearing testimony to the dangers of global warming that are already being felt in coastal India. To mark 100 days to the climate summit in Copenhagen, we set up a melting ice sculpture in New Delhi with the message ‘1 chance’, warning world leaders that there’s only one chance left to act on climate change. We even delivered a ticket to Copenhagen to the Prime Minister, along with a banner of hope signed by more than 1,00,000 people asking him to go to the climate summit and act to bail the planet out of crisis.

Greenpeace teamed up with makers of docu-drama-animation ‘Age of Stupid’ and the tcktcktck campaign to support the world’s biggest climate change film premier - at more than 600 locations in dozens of countries on every continent! The film is set in a devastated future and asks a simple question: why didn’t we stop climate change when we had the chance? In India, Shekhar Kapur joined Greenpeace in the Himalayas to bear witness to glacial retreat and spoke live to millions watching the global premiere.

While climate talks were going on in Copenhagen in December, Greenpeace mobilised thousands of people in Delhi and other cities on the Global Day of Action, to send a message to the leaders meeting at Copenhagen.

Our leaders failed us at Copenhagen, but the people of the world did not. 15 million people and 250 organisations rallied for a FAB deal, and we will double our efforts to get one.
Greenpeace is campaigning for solutions for development that is sustainable, fair and equitable. One such solution is a move towards renewable energy (RE), which holds the promise of energy security as well as energy justice for India.

Greenpeace’s Energy [R]evolution report is an energy roadmap for the country which shows how to maintain our growth ambitions while curbing climate-changing carbon emissions. We launched the E[R] 2009 with a seminar with industry leaders. CEO Tata BP Solar, Chairman and MD Indian Wind Energy Association, Chairman and MD of IREDA all endorsed the E[R] and called on the government for policy measures to be put in place.

Energy poverty is one of the most serious problems the country is facing. In order to showcase decentralised renewable energy (DRE) as a viable solution to this problem, Greenpeace installed two solar panels in two schools in Jalka village in Maharashtra. Through the success of this model, we demonstrated to Rahul Gandhi and other politicians that these villages could get power in 15 days! They did not need to wait for the 15 long years it would take for nuclear power to reach them.

We followed this up with “Still Waiting”, a report which reveals that despite growth in electricity generation – and increasing emissions – India’s rural poor continue to be deprived of electricity. The report challenges the government’s energy model and recommends a decentralised energy mix as a solution to overcome social injustice and mitigate climate change. We used the report to lobby policymakers, including the Minister for Rural Development (MoRD), who has agreed to support us in our campaign to provide energy security to the rural population through DRE.

To strengthen the demand for DRE and to bring grassroots voices to the fore, we held four stakeholder meetings around the release of Still Waiting. Representatives of think tanks, policy institutes, solution providers, micro finance groups, civil society, consumer groups and development NGOs were some of the participants in these meetings.

Improving India’s energy efficiency is a step that can help reduce carbon emissions greatly. Greenpeace, invited by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), conducted four public consultations on the government’s Bachat Lamp Yojana. Implemented correctly, this Yojana can save 10,000 MW of electricity and about 55 million tonnes of CO2 each year! While this scheme is currently languishing, we will continue to push for such solutions.
Throughout 2009, we emphasised that a law supporting RE is critical for India. In June, we launched the “Green Idol” challenge to mobilise people to petition the Prime Minister to act on climate change, and work towards RE legislation. Through Green Idol, we reached out to 3,25,000 people via radio, 350,000 school children, key politicians and many prominent public voices, including Bollywood celebrities, who supported the campaign.

The Indian monsoon is an indicator of global climate phenomena. Its failure in 2009 affected the lives and livelihoods of millions of Indians. We released “Monsoon Wager”, a report detailing impacts of a disturbed monsoon on India’s society and economy. We also met MPs with this report and asked them to champion an RE law to save us from unpredictable monsoons.

A move towards RE goes hand-in-hand with a move away from coal - a dirty source of energy that is the chief emitter of carbon emissions in India. Not only this, the use of coal displaces local communities and disrupts livelihoods.

Greenpeace joined more than 1000 residents of villages in Alibag, Maharashtra who creatively voiced their opposition to coal-fired power plants planned in the region. They formed a giant human art formation of a wind turbine, highlighting green alternatives to fossil fuel based energy. In November, more than 100 farmers and young people, representing all eleven districts in Vidarbha, held a protest at the doorstep of the Ministry of Social Justice against the injustice of the energy sector in their region and country. As a result, the MoRD assured us of his support to RE projects in rural India initiated by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

**Anti-Nukes**

Greenpeace has always fought vigorously against nuclear power because it is an unacceptable risk to the environment and to humanity. Moreover, we believe that dangerous nuclear energy is unnecessary because it cannot solve India’s energy problems. In 2009, we started a legal campaign opposing an unconstitutional bill that not only allows US companies to go scot-free in case of a nuclear mishap in India but also uses Indian taxpayers’ money to pay for the damages. This work is on in full swing, and we will continue to oppose such moves that expose India’s people and environment to the terrible dangers of nuclear accidents.

Our work in the past few months has made one thing clear: millions of people around the world recognise that we are the last generation that can ensure that the world doesn’t face catastrophic climate change. As long as we have the support of people like you, we have a chance.
Last year we started an innovative new campaign, Cool IT, asking the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) industry to reduce their own emissions and produce solutions for other sectors as well. This campaign is closely linked to our demand for toxic-free products.

We continued our work to get a law on electronic waste based on the principle of Individual Producer Responsibility (IPR) in place. After 2 years of hectic consultations, feedback from stakeholders and numerous formulations, a draft e-waste (management & handling) rule was framed and submitted to the government of India on June 15th 2009. The draft was jointly prepared by Greenpeace, Manufacturer’s Association for Information Technology (MAIT), GTZ & Toxicslink, and fully supported by all major global and India electronics brands present in India. As it had the backing of all stakeholders, the government responded to it positively. It has constituted an expert committee to review this draft, and promised to notify it by mid-May 2010.

This milestone hasn’t come easy. It was only through persistent creative campaigning, direct actions, negotiations and lobbying that we were able to tackle the obstacles to getting this crucial legislation.

Over the course of the year, Greenpeace created pressure on the electronics sector to clean up its act. We pushed 9 major electronic brands including HP, Dell, Philips, Sony Ericsson and LG to either set up or expand their existing voluntary take-back & recycling services. By year end, 16 major brands were offering these services to collect discarded electronic equipment from consumers. It’s an indicator of the progress we’ve made that all this is happening in the absence of a law! Moreover, Nokia, WIPRO and HP went one step further by investing in public awareness on e-waste management, and urging consumers to use the company’s collection channels to dispose off their discarded products.

2009 was also the year when we won over our biggest corporate opponent on IPR - Philips. After a long confrontation that included direct actions to embarrass the company, Philips has finally agreed to take the responsibility of taking back their own obsolete products and recycle them at their own cost. In the absence of any legal obligation on the company, this was made possible by 47,000 messages that concerned citizens like you sent to Philips.

The ICT sector contributes significantly to a warming planet, but they also have the potential to change this. They have access to technological resources that can reduce their own emissions and costs. What makes this a win-win scenario for them is that they can make profits by developing similar solutions for other industrial sectors as well.
To motivate players in the ICT sector, Greenpeace released its Cool IT Challenge assessment report. The report ranked 12 global ICT brands on issues of climate leadership and business solutions to avert runaway climate change. We look forward to a clean energy revolution within and from the ICT sector, seriously addressing the issue of climate change.

To highlight a positive practical model of clean production and producer responsibility, we organized a national symposium on “Gains and Challenges in Greening Business”. Everyone within the sector participated, as did industry associations and senior heads of over 15 top consumer electronics and ICT corporations. Bilateral agencies and civil society took part too. The symposium was also an occasion to publicly challenge the sector to demonstrate leadership in combating climate change.

Greenpeace will continue to push the ICT sector to clean up its production in every way - eliminate toxics from products, recycle them responsibly and reduce their carbon emissions.
CAMPAIGNWISE EXPENSES

NEW MEDIA 3%
MEDIA & COMMS 7%
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT 3%
ACTIONS 12%
POLITICAL 2%
OCEANS 7%
GMO 11%
TOXICS 4%
CLIMATE & ENERGY 48%
CAMPAIGN COORD 3%
### INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

#### EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Figs. for 2008</th>
<th>Figs. for 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund Raising Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Cost</td>
<td>19,067,021</td>
<td>23,222,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Cost</td>
<td>15,576,257</td>
<td>18,433,928</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organisational Support Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Cost</td>
<td>4,842,604</td>
<td>7,219,650</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating Cost</td>
<td>6,197,601</td>
<td>8,124,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>1,590,042</td>
<td>5,285,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Cost</td>
<td>4,890,101</td>
<td>4,840,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Cost</td>
<td>8,554,148</td>
<td>14,687,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Campaign Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Cost</td>
<td>6,040,449</td>
<td>8,782,460</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating Cost</td>
<td>11,721,412</td>
<td>25,173,999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campaign Support Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Cost</td>
<td>6,870,486</td>
<td>6,905,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Cost</td>
<td>2,374,659</td>
<td>3,374,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,724,780</strong></td>
<td><strong>126,050,089</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Figs. for 2008</th>
<th>Figs. for 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund Raising Income</td>
<td>63,168,355</td>
<td>116,811,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>4,059,493</td>
<td>3,497,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of expenses over income carried to the Balance Sheet</td>
<td>20,496,933</td>
<td>5,741,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,724,780</strong></td>
<td><strong>126,050,089</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER 2009

### ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Figs.for 2008</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Figs.for 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>1,255,757</td>
<td>1,973,859</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</td>
<td>4,863,028</td>
<td>7,035,888</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money on Deposit</td>
<td>40,063,038</td>
<td>34,709,940</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>511,451</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent prepaid</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>3,933,897</td>
<td>3,098,257</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances</td>
<td>795,985</td>
<td>1,499,651</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,911,705</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,829,046</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Figs.for 2008</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Figs.for 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Fund received</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add : Excess of expenses over income</td>
<td>-20,496,633</td>
<td>-5,741,487</td>
<td>40,850,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46,591,777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
<td>4,319,928</td>
<td>7,978,755</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,911,705</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,829,046</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GREENPEACE little GALLERY
Green Warrior is Greenpeace’s student outreach program. Through art, theatre, science exhibitions, gardening, and other interesting activities, we inspire and empower young people to make a positive difference to our environment. Karan Gupta, 15, a Green Warrior from Cathedral High School, writes about his experience.

“When I first heard about Greenpeace, I thought, ‘Oh...! It’s just another one of those environmental thingies... where they try to do good for the environment.’ And my first reaction to the Green Warrior program was ‘Wow, finally someone decided to include the youth of India actively. Now let’s go out there and do something!’

Over our many sessions with Shifa and Mahesh from Greenpeace, my opinion has changed to ‘Greenpeace is a successful environmental protection/improvement organization that is putting in full efforts and definitely making a difference. They are informing common people about environmental issues too.’

Being a Green Warrior holds immense value for me (and I am very sure for my friends too) because through this initiative we moved from doing small deeds - like picking up wrappers, to something bigger. We went on roads dressed as skeletons and created awareness about GM food. I felt extremely proud that I as a citizen got an opportunity to make a difference, and that opportunity was by Greenpeace.”
Connecting with you is very important for all of us here at Greenpeace. Help us keep in touch with you - drop us a line at supporter.services.in@greenpeace.org and tell us your current email ID, phone number and address.

Contact us at:
Email: supporter.services.in@greenpeace.org
Phone: 1800-425-0374
       080-22131899
Fax: 080-41154862
Address: Supporter Services, Greenpeace India,
         #60, Wellington Street, Richmond Street,
         Bangalore 560025
Help us save trees; communicate with us by email instead of paper.
Our phone lines are open Monday to Friday, 10:00 - 13:00 & 14:00 - 18:00 hours.

As part of our continuing endeavour to communicate regularly with our supporters, we are setting up a calling process. So if we have your current phone number, you might hear from us by phone soon.

Edited, printed and published by Samit Aich for Greenpeace Environment Trust which has its office at #60, Wellington Street, Richmond Town, Bangalore 560025.
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