

# 2018 ANNUAL REPORT



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# Executive Summary

Every year has its lessons, and 2018 brought with it major victories as well as challenges for Greenpeace Africa (GPAF). It was the second year of our three-year strategic plan for the period of 2017 to 2019. In many ways, this meant 2018 was a race against time - so much to be done, so little time and even fewer resources, but every team showed resilience and gave their best.

It was also a year of reflection, as Greenpeace Africa celebrated 10 years of activism on the continent. Together with activists, partners, volunteers and staff, we used storytelling, creativity and art to reflect on our decade of working on environmental justice in Africa, and to project a vision for the next 10 years.

We launched our online open campaigning platform, Vuma.Earth, creating an opportunity for everyone on the continent to become an activist. In its first year, Vuma.Earth grew to include more than 34 000 petition signers calling for environmental justice in both their communities and on a national scale in different countries.

Globally, we saw young people rising up to demand action on the environment and the climate crisis. In Africa, school climate strikes began to pick up in South Africa, Uganda and Kenya. GPAF's supporter base grew steadily with new volunteer groups and activists joining in and being trained. GPAF was able to implement and scale up non-violent direct action (NVDA) as a result of increased capacity in the Actions Unit, as well as growth in our volunteer base. Three of our five offices are equipped with action coordinators who have made this possible and all Greenpeace Africa offices now have designated spaces for volunteers to meet and plan.

The communications team embarked on a responsive communications strategy that led to a doubling of GPAF's media reach across all campaign locations. Greenpeace Africa was visibly engaged in national conversations on key environmental issues in South Africa, Kenya, Senegal, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Cameroon.



Njeri Kabetebeni, Executive Director at Greenpeace Africa

We finalised the recruitment of the HR director, who swiftly put in place a process to recruit a full HR team. The HR director set out to implement a strong strategy that complements the organisation's objectives and is closely intertwined with the strategies that are being developed by various teams.

In 2018, the process to align the registration of all Greenpeace Africa offices with the regional hub development objective began in earnest. This has seen our offices in Senegal and Kenya became fully registered. They started functioning as Greenpeace Africa's new hub offices, with the head office still based in South Africa. Senegal and Cameroon also moved to more accommodating premises and we can confidently say that all our offices in Africa are both regularised and legal.

The fundraising success of Greenpeace Africa has stayed on course. GPAF has been one of the top three Greenpeace offices showing fundraising growth for three years in a row. At the same time, we received an unqualified audit for 2018, as was the case in previous years.

In a very consultative process, GPAF developed its unique core values: ubuntu, integrity, freedom, transparency, justice, diversity and living in harmony with nature. These principles have and will continue to guide the organisation to build a work culture that is grounded on strong African and universal values.

Greenpeace Africa continues to be a "priority battleground" within the Greenpeace family and, therefore, it has global strategic focus and support. To this end, we embarked on our planning for the 2020 to 2022 strategy, which is well under way and set for completion in 2019.

The integration of our work is becoming ever more visible thanks to the success story of the Programme Leadership Team that has representatives from all teams, mainly from the programme, fundraising and engagement departments. This team is responsible for prioritising our projects for each year.

GPAF produced powerful short videos on our water campaign in South Africa and on the tragedy of disappearing fisherfolk in Senegal. We were proud to document such critical issues under the Greenpeace Africa name while giving a voice to impacted communities. The power of stories to provoke debate and bring urgent action once again proved to be true.

**Some major victories were recorded in the year.** In March 2018, we received information that Chinese authorities cancelled permits of three major Chinese shipping companies. These vessels were among those arrested during the 2017 ship tour joint patrols. The three companies have a fleet of 30 ships that will now be unable to fish in the deep seas along the west African coast. This has been recorded as one of the biggest victories for GPAF, but also for Greenpeace globally!

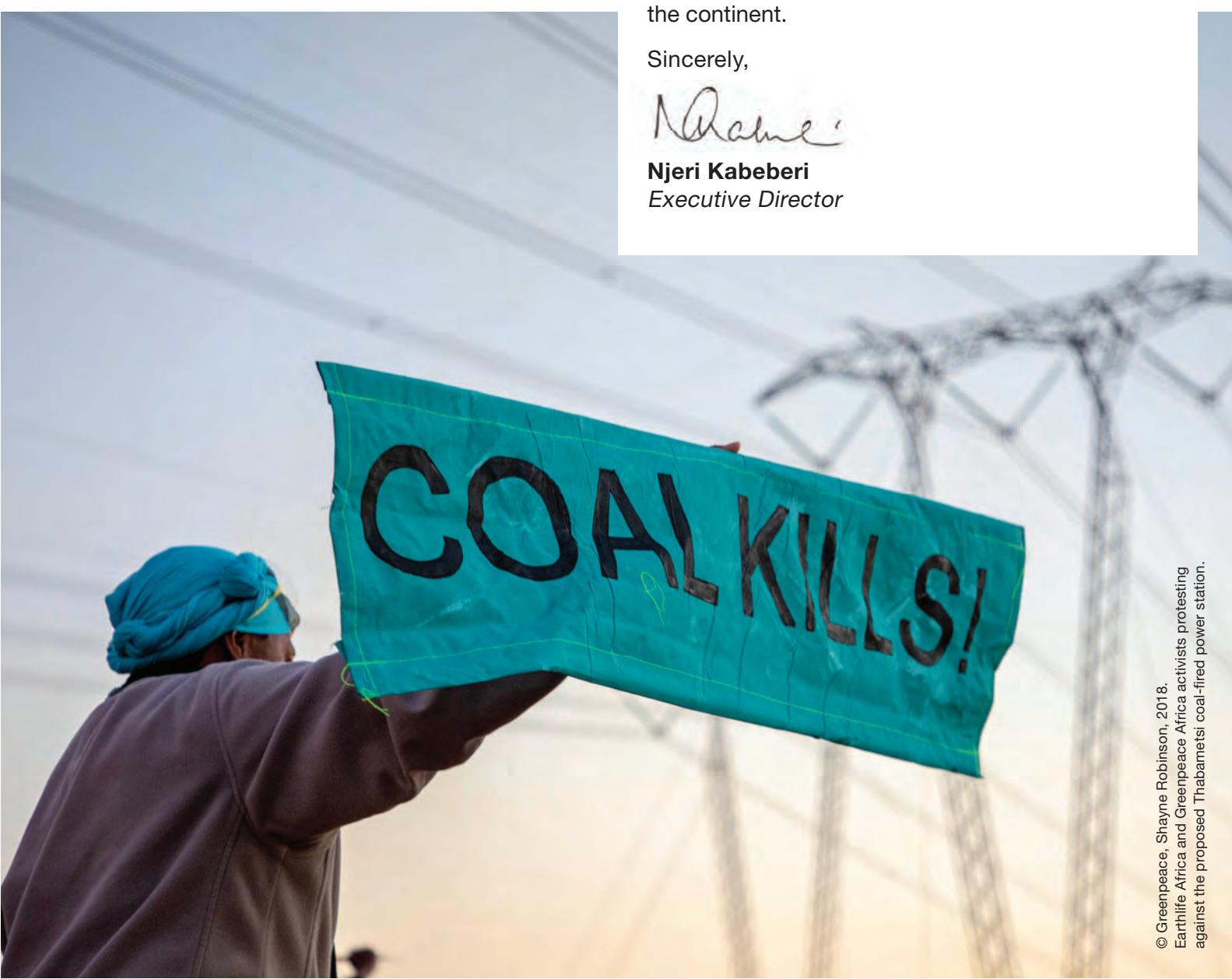
2019 will be a defining year as we finalise the three-year strategic plan for 2020 to 2022. The continuous commitment of staff, and the unwavering support from our volunteers, donors and activists will remain central to steering the direction of the organisation over the next three years.

We thank you for supporting the work we do across the continent.

Sincerely,



**Njeri Kabeberi**  
*Executive Director*



© Greenpeace, Shayne Robinson, 2018.  
Earthlife Africa and Greenpeace Africa activists protesting against the proposed Thabametsi coal-fired power station.



© Greenpeace, Mariska van den Brink, 2018.

Group photo of the South African office celebrating 10 years of environmental activism.

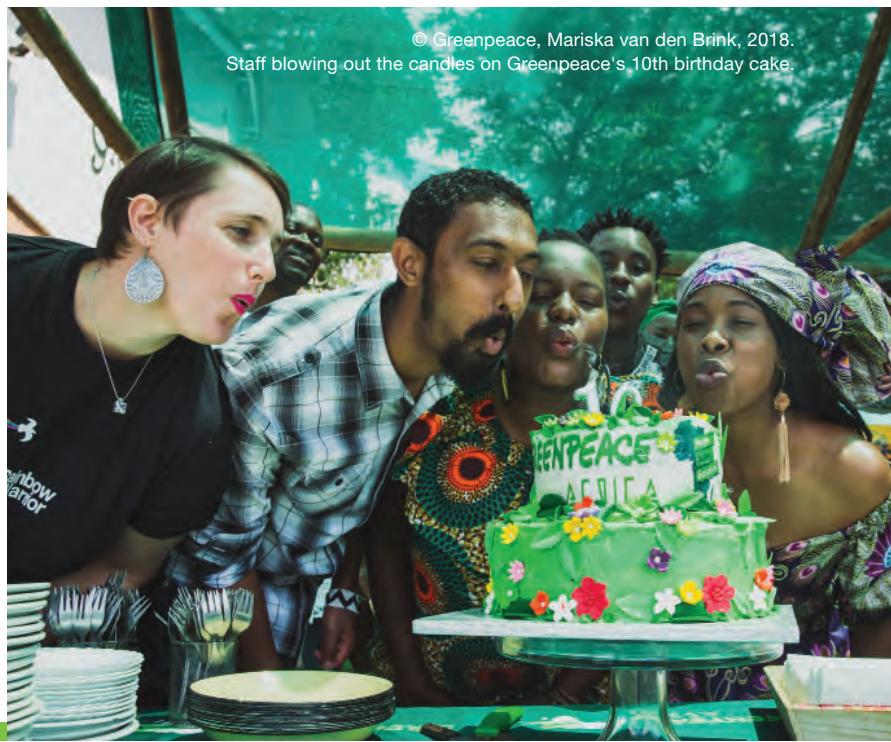
## GPAF's 10-year anniversary celebrations

### Reflecting on a decade of environmental activism

10

years of environmental activism in Africa calls for a celebration - indeed, celebrations were had!

Colourful combinations of visual artistry and storytelling brought volunteers, activists, communities and partners together in a glittering mosaic of grassroots voices. There is beauty and courage to be found in the diversity of faces and voices that took part in the anniversary celebrations, each driving home the powerful impact of telling a story.



© Greenpeace, Mariska van den Brink, 2018.

Staff blowing out the candles on Greenpeace's 10th birthday cake.

In South Africa, the Greenpeace family of staff, volunteers and activists from Johannesburg and Cape Town unleashed their creativity on blank canvases provided by Artjamming. Senegal brought stories home with tales from participants in Voices of the Disappeared. The beautiful artwork created in Kenya and Cameroon showcased the deep courage embodied by every person in the Greenpeace Africa movement.



© Greenpeace, Paul Basweti, 2018.

Staff, activists and volunteers get creative at Greenpeace Africa's 10 year anniversary celebrations across the continent.

These special events were a time to reflect on our major successes, passions and tireless dedication to promoting environmental activism in Africa.



© Greenpeace, Mariska van den Brink, 2018.



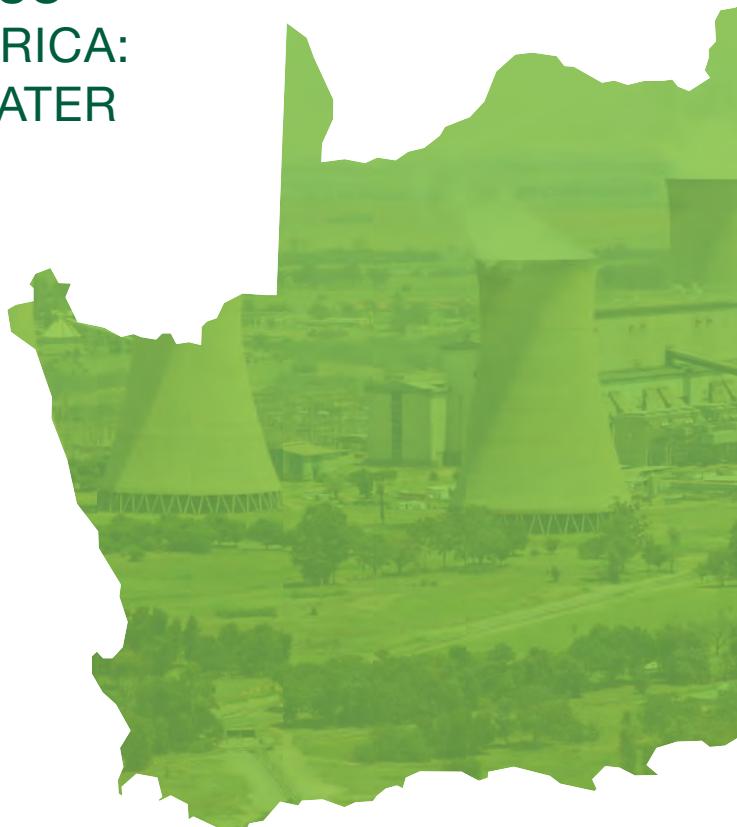
© Greenpeace, Paul Basweti, 2018.

# SOUTH AFRICA

1

## MEGA COAL PLANTS VERSUS THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA: THE BATTLE FOR CLEAN WATER

2018 was a dark year for access to safe and clean water. South Africa had to face the reality of a mega water crisis in three provinces. Greenpeace Africa successfully lobbied the government to declare the drought a national disaster, forcing the national government to admit that the impact of the water crisis went well beyond just the three provinces that had been named. An additional R6bn was set aside in the budget for a response to the water crisis itself.



But as Day Zero loomed ever closer, the crisis had unexpected consequences. It exposed another layer of stark inequality that exists in South Africa: unequal access to water that mega water users have in comparison to ordinary people.



© Greenpeace, Shayne Robinson, 2018.  
Activists protest coal at Mandela Bridge in South Africa.

The official statistics indicate that nearly 90% of South Africans have access to piped water hide the complexity of the issue, and the causes for water service delivery protests that occur regularly in South Africa. These include: the poor quality of water from existing infrastructure, intermittent water supply, corruption, poor operation and maintenance of infrastructure, difficulties in access, restrictions, and disconnections.

While the ordinary South African struggles with these very complex water issues, mega water users have clear, undisputed access to high quality water. An estimated two-thirds of South Africa's water goes towards irrigation for agriculture, which creates an important land-water power nexus that should not be ignored. However, single water users can also use mind-boggling amounts of water.

A single user, like Eskom, uses 10 000 litres of water per second. Eskom is also the only strategic water user listed in the National Water Act. The real consequences of this are that the utility would get access to water above every other user, even in the case of a catastrophic drought or Day Zero scenario.

Water is a human rights issue and "the Constitution of South Africa has placed a legal obligation on the government to realise people's right to sufficient water." If we agree that water is fundamental to human life, then the injustice in terms of how water is distributed in the country, along with the quality of water supply, becomes clear.



# SOUTH AFRICA

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## MEGA COAL PLANTS VERSUS THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA: THE BATTLE FOR CLEAN WATER



© Greenpeace, Ruth Sacco, 2018.

Emissions from Hendrina power station are released in close proximity to the local community and farms.



The truth is that although the South African Government have recognised water as a human right, they have not delivered on this Constitutional promise. At least 14% of South Africans do not have access to water at all, while mega water users can use as much (high quality) water as they like.

Day Zero did not become reality in 2018, and as a result the immediate panic of trying to figure out what to do when the taps run dry has dissipated somewhat. But the drought continues in various parts of South Africa. As we plan for the future, it is critical for us to think about the principles that are most important in relation to water, and about how to deal with the bigger picture of long-term water scarcity in South Africa.

South Africa's mean annual precipitation is 50% lower than the global average, and water scarcity is an ongoing significant challenge that the climate crisis is likely to worsen. This isn't a problem that is going away. The Department of Water Affairs has projected that water demand will exceed supply by 2025, even by its most conservative scenario, unless considerable attention is paid to managing water demand.



The picture seems grim, particularly for those living in drought-affected provinces. The bottom line is that water is life. We cannot live without it and we must make sure that people's right to water is put first and protected. No government department should be taking decisions that puts this human right at risk. Greenpeace Africa is committed to continuing to work towards this. There is no time to waste.



**At Greenpeace Africa we believe the clear solution is to:**

- Make sure that water as a fundamental human right becomes more than just rhetoric; and
- Ensure that mega water users no longer have a licence to use as much water as they like.

# SOUTH AFRICA

2

## LIFE AFTER COAL AND GREENPEACE AFRICA SLAM INCLUSION OF NEW COAL IN ELECTRICITY PLAN



On 28 August 2018, Greenpeace Africa activists scaled the iconic Nelson Mandela Bridge in Johannesburg to drop a massive banner in response to the release of South Africa's electricity plan, also known as the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). The banner which read 'More coal, more deaths, no water' was dropped from the iconic bridge to engage commuters, and to get the public to join in the call for answers in addressing the country's electricity woes. The activists were demanding decisive action and urgent steps to ensure a 100% renewable energy future.



© Greenpeace, Shayne Robinson, 2018.  
Brave climbers scale Mandela Bridge in South Africa.

The IRP is a critical part of creating certainty in the electricity sector, but despite three drafts in five years it is yet to be finalised. As we marked the centenary of the birth of Nelson Mandela in 2018, it was fitting that we went to the Nelson Mandela bridge to question our continued reliance on coal for electricity. For Mandela's commitment to the realisation of human rights to be realised, there is an urgent need to provide affordable electricity, a healthy environment, and the right to water for every South African. Our electricity plan helps set the agenda for all of these, and without it, people's human rights continue to be at risk.

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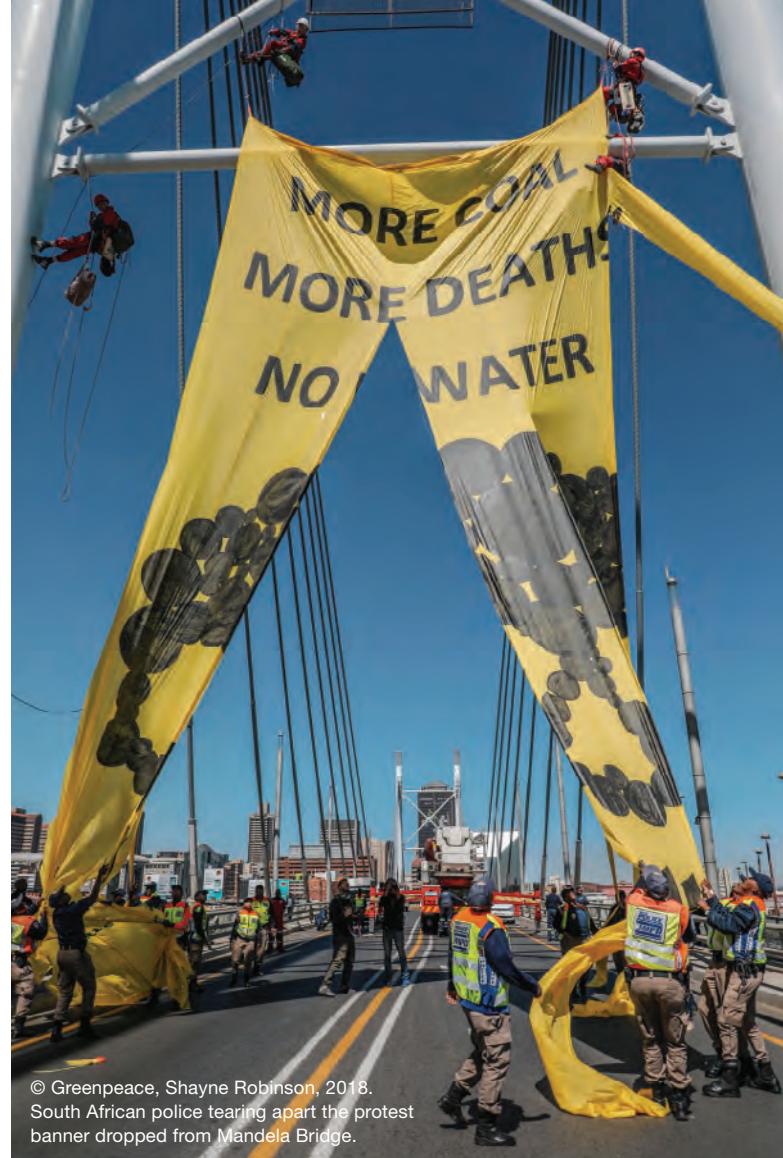
**'To deny people their human rights is to challenge their very humanity'**

*– Nelson Mandela*

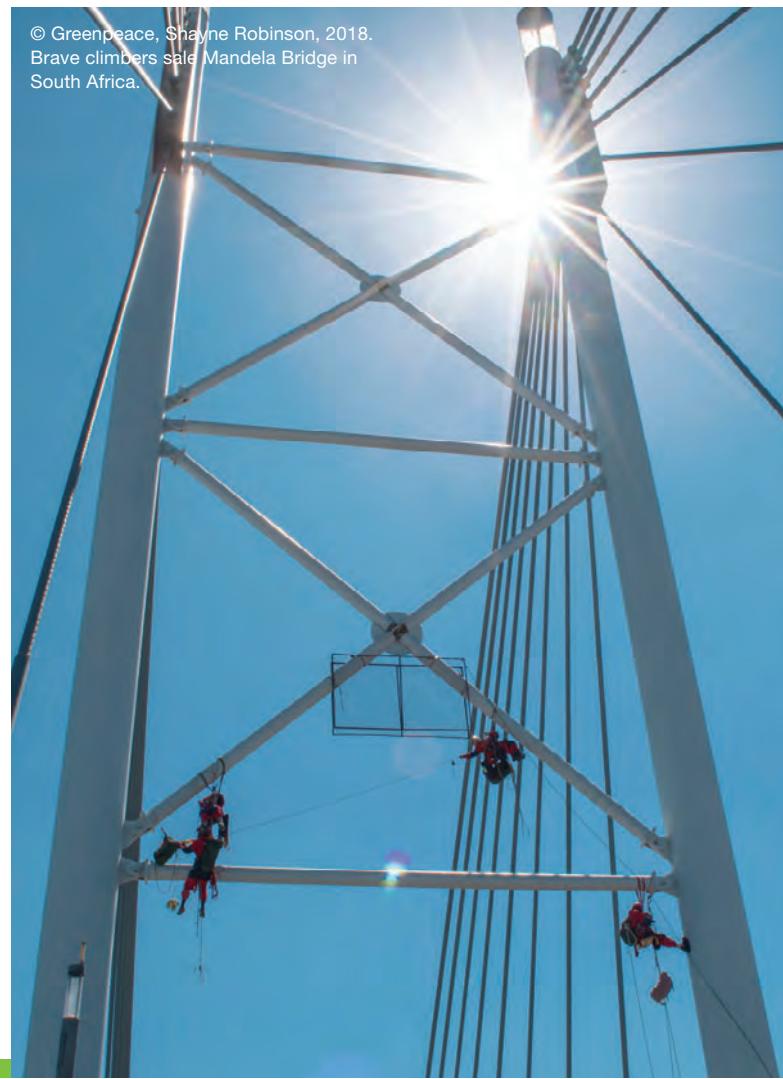
Allowing the new coal envisaged by the draft IRP to go ahead would be disastrous for water resources, air quality, health, land, and the climate. In addition, the inclusion of new coal in the updated draft IRP will cost South Africa close to R20 billion more than we need to spend, making electricity more expensive for all South Africans.

If the Department of Energy (DoE) were to publish the least-cost plan that civil society organisations have been demanding, it would not include any new coal. Greenpeace Africa and Life After Coal argue that the inclusion of more coal in the IRP puts the DoE in conflict with the Constitutional right to an environment that is not harmful to wellbeing, and the right to water, given that there are safer, cleaner, and less expensive energy options available.

The banner drop by Greenpeace Africa activists was a peaceful yet urgent call to then Minister of Energy, Jeff Radebe, to ensure that the final IRP does not include new coal and prioritises renewable energy. Greenpeace Africa will continue to campaign for a rational, least-cost IRP that takes the climate crisis into account.



© Greenpeace, Shayne Robinson, 2018.  
South African police tearing apart the protest  
banner dropped from Mandela Bridge.



© Greenpeace, Shayne Robinson, 2018.  
Brave climbers save Mandela Bridge in  
South Africa.



Unless the Minister of Energy substantially revises and amends the draft IRP to specifically exclude new coal to ensure that the Constitutional right to a healthy environment is preserved and protected the DoE runs the risk of the IRP being challenged in court.

In the face of a climate crisis, and with less than 12 years to act to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, Greenpeace Africa made its demands clear:

- The IRP should not include any new coal at all (or any further nuclear investments),
- The DoE should cancel the construction of Kusile units 5 and 6, and
- Government should remove artificial limits on renewable energy and only plan new investments in renewable energy – the cheapest and cleanest energy technologies available (such as solar and wind).





© Greenpeace, Ruth Sacco, 2018.  
Kendal Power Station in Mpumalanga.

## SOUTH AFRICA

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### NOWHERE TO HIDE: SATELLITE DATA REVEALS THE EXTENT OF SOUTH AFRICA'S AIR POLLUTION CRISIS



In October 2018, Greenpeace released a groundbreaking report with analysis of highly detailed satellite data that revealed the world's largest Nitrogen Dioxide ( $\text{NO}_2$ ) pollution hotspots across six continents in the most detail to date.

The analysis showed that Mpumalanga Province, South Africa, was the world's worst  $\text{NO}_2$  pollution hotspot over a three-month period in 2018.<sup>1</sup> The report confirmed that South Africa was in the midst of an air pollution crisis within an electricity crisis, and could no longer afford to be in denial.

$\text{NO}_2$  is a dangerous pollutant in and of itself, and it also contributes to the formation of two of the most dangerous forms of air pollution – PM2.5 and ozone. The primary source of  $\text{NO}_2$  pollution? Coal-fired power stations. Mpumalanga is home to a cluster of twelve coal-fired power stations with a total capacity of over 32 gigawatts. These stations are owned and operated by Eskom.

**Coal is killing thousands of people prematurely, and this detailed analysis of satellite data made it clear that Mpumalanga's cluster of coal-fired power stations is the most polluting in the world, which is both disturbing and frightening.**

Compared to many other countries South Africa has relatively weak Minimum Emission Standards (MES) that allow coal-fired power stations to emit up to 10 times more  $\text{NO}_2$  than is allowed in China or Japan. Nonetheless, as of 2018, the majority of Eskom's ancient and highly polluting coal-fired power stations did not comply with these MES. In 2015, Eskom was granted a five-year postponement from complying with MES. In 2018, Eskom again applied for postponements for nitrogen oxides for 16 of its 19 power plants (including 14 coal-fired power plants and 2 liquid fuel power plants). This application has deadly consequences.

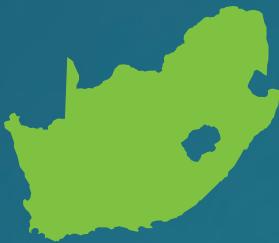
© Greenpeace, Ruth Sacco, 2018.  
Hendrina Power Station in Mpumalanga.



# SOUTH AFRICA

3

## NOWHERE TO HIDE: SATELLITE DATA REVEALS THE EXTENT OF SOUTH AFRICA'S AIR POLLUTION CRISIS



Eskom's almost complete reliance on coal leads to about 2 100 premature deaths every year, and should Eskom succeed in its application to postpone complying with air quality legislation – specifically the Minimum Emission Standards (MES) – it would cause an additional 16 000 premature deaths over the remaining life of Eskom's power plants.

The satellite data further revealed that the cities of Johannesburg and Pretoria were also highly affected by extreme NO<sub>2</sub> pollution levels due to close proximity and regular east winds which blow the pollution across from Mpumalanga and into both cities. Plumes of dangerous NO<sub>2</sub> pollution regularly cover these cities and the 8 million people who live there.

South Africa's coal belts are hidden from view for the majority of South Africans, so

it can be easy to pretend that they do not exist. The reality is that coal extraction and burning has devastating impacts on all South Africans, particularly the people living in and around Mpumalanga.

This satellite data now confirms that there is nowhere to hide: Eskom's coal addiction in Mpumalanga means that millions of people living in Johannesburg and Pretoria are also impacted by the pollution from coal.

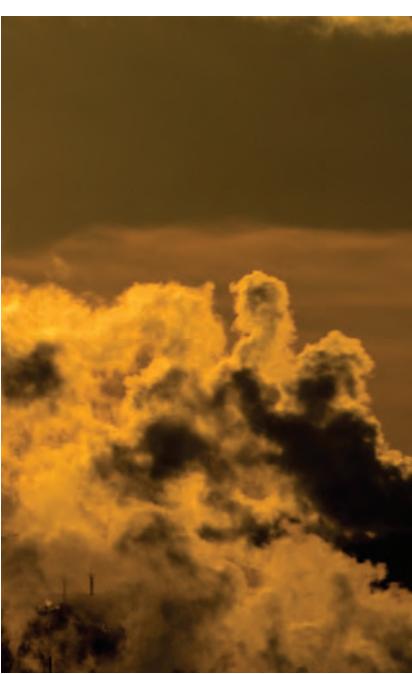




© Greenpeace, Shayne Robinson, 2018.  
Activist scaling Mandela Bridge in South Africa.

Air pollution is a global health crisis. Up to 95% of the world's population breathes unsafe air. South Africa is a significant global hotspot with its high concentration of coal power stations and its weak air pollution standards.

During 2018, Greenpeace Africa continued to push the South African Government to come up with an action plan that could protect millions of people, instead of continuing its reliance on dirty coal-fired power stations.



Coal kills, and Greenpeace Africa is vehemently opposed to Eskom's application for further postponements and/or suspensions from air quality legislation. We would continue to demand that:

- In the interest of realising our Constitutional rights to a healthy environment, absolutely no further postponements should be given to Eskom or, indeed, any other entity when cleaner and safer options are available.
- All coal-fired power stations that do not comply with the existing air quality regulations should be decommissioned on an accelerated timeline.

# KENYA

1

## DIGGING FOR THE TRUTH: COAL POWER PRODUCTION AND MINING IN KENYA

In November 2018, Greenpeace Africa and deCOALonize organised a public forum on the impacts of coal power plants and coal mining in Lamu and Kitui. The forum sought to inform the general public of the impacts of coal in Kenya and presented the participants with facts about the clean energy options available for Kenya to explore. Greenpeace Africa held the position of board chair represented by senior political advisor Fred Njehu. We were also represented in various cluster groups including the communication, policy, and lobbying clusters.



The forum, held at the Alliance Francaise Nairobi, saw panellists discuss a wide range of issues, providing information to both online and offline participants. Topics included:

- The economic consequences and legal implications of continued coal power; and
- The social impacts and environmental injustices that coal power plants and mining present to the local communities in Lamu and Kitui, the people of Kenya, and the global community.

The forum presented an opportunity to enhance the knowledge and understanding of the public on the issues surrounding coal development and the risks involved with government investing in fossil fuels for energy supply. There was active engagement from both participants on social media and those present in the theatre, particularly from the youth. Social media interaction was impressive as the event received wide coverage. The forum's Twitter hashtags #deCOALonize and #DiggingfortheTruth trended at number #1 and #2 for three hours in Kenya.

As a follow up to the event, in November 2018, deCOALonize organised weekly Twitter chats to keep the conversation going and the response was encouraging. More and more people engaged in social media conversations and discussions around coal investment from a point of knowledge and understanding.

Additionally, the forum created the momentum for attitudes towards coal development to shift, resulting in increased proactive action by communities in the affected areas to stop coal development. For instance, in November 2018, communities in Lamu petitioned the Chinese Government to act to stop investment in coal power plant development in Kenya. In Kitui, the community is planning a local public forum and video screening to inform the public about the dangers of allowing investment in coal mining for June 2019.

Since the public forum, Greenpeace observed increased community-organised activities at local levels, including video screening events to sensitise the people of Lamu to the risks of developing coal-fired power plants in their region.



© Greenpeace, Paul Basweti, 2018.  
Farmers making compost during the Kitui training of Trainers workshop.

Greenpeace Africa is committed to partnering with deCOALonize coalition members including local communities in Lamu and Kitui and civil society groups advocating for the development of massive Renewable Energy potential for prosperity and advocating for coal proponents to drop the deadly ambitions that will cost Kenyans their livelihoods, and lives.

# KENYA

2

## BUILDING A MOVEMENT OF CLIMATE RESILIENT FARMERS



The groundwork for building a movement of climate resilient farmers had been set in November 2017 when the Food for Life team conducted an ecological agriculture trainer of trainers (ToT) with farmers from Machakos County. This training started the team on a journey to build a movement of climate resistant farmers in Machakos, Makueni and Kitui counties.

After the first training in November 2017 the team planned a series of ecological agriculture workshops in the two counties. The workshops were geared towards training farmers on the dangers of industrial agriculture, the benefits of ecological agriculture, integrated pest management, and eco-friendly ways to increase soil fertility. The aim was to upscale ecological agriculture, by shifting mindsets amongst the smallholder farmers away from being pro-industrial agriculture, towards pro-ecological agriculture and food sovereignty.

The second training took place in May 2018 with 30 participants in the Mutomo sub-county of Kitui county. This training was carried out in partnership with Manor House Agricultural Centre.

The third training took place in August 2018 in Kibwezi East sub-county in Makueni county accommodating 30 farmers who were to be ToTs.

"Until this moment, I was employed by an agrovet to spray herbicides on people's farms. I have done this for several years and never thought that I was

endangering my life. I shall now move to training farmers on environmentally friendly biopesticides," said Malia Kimathi, one of the trainees.

After the training the intention was to have a network of trained farmers who were residents of Makueni and Kitui counties who could engage with their political leaders at the county level.

The engagement was threefold:

- Submission of farmers' petitions to the two county government offices,
- Involvement in and contribution to government relations (bilateral talks), and
- The convening of an agricultural policy dialogue meeting.

These activities were aimed at advocating for county government policy and budget support for ecological agriculture.

In June and November 2018, the farmers, who had now formed a network of 90 and 118 members respectively in the two counties, took part in the policy dialogue with their agricultural policy makers. The policy dialogue and the petition sought to achieve an improved policy environment for the innovative ecological agricultural practices that improved their produce and increased their yields. These networks also pushed for an increased budgetary allocation by the Kitui and Makueni County Government in support of ecological agriculture activities.

As a result of these dialogues and petitions, the Committee of Agriculture in Kitui county called for a meeting to deliberate on how Greenpeace Africa and the County Government of Kitui could work together on supporting more smallholding farmers.

The journey has just begun.



“We are elated that Greenpeace Africa is training us on ecological agriculture. We have been suffering by buying seeds and agrochemicals. I look forward to growing food without having to dig deep into my pocket to buy farm inputs,” said Mr Kisilu Musya on whose farm the training took place.

# SENEGAL

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## VOICES OF THE DISAPPEARED - GREENPEACE AFRICA DOCUMENTS LOSS OF LIVES AT SEA

Community fishermen in Senegal share a deep connection with the ocean. For several decades, community fishermen in Senegal caught fish to provide for themselves and their families. This was made possible thanks to the abundance and variety of marine resources in Senegalese waters. The ocean looked after them and they looked after the ocean. Now, the lives of the fishermen have changed drastically.



© Greenpeace, Clément Tardif, 2018.  
Kine Niang, wife of lost fisherman.





Industrial and illegal fishing are undermining the future of these courageous fishermen and their families for whom they are desperate to provide. They must now venture further and further out to sea, risking their lives, just to catch fish which have become increasingly scarce. Every day, they risk their lives to put food on the table, while industrial trawlers empty their sea.

In 2017, the Directorate for the Monitoring and Protection of Senegalese Fisheries (DPSP) published a report showing that 92 accidents (resulting in 140 deaths, mostly of artisanal fishermen) were recorded at sea. This was a 63% increase from the previous year's report.

Greenpeace Africa acted on these findings and approached the families of some victims in Mbour, Rufisque and Thiaroye. For three weeks in July 2018, the Greenpeace Africa team talked with these families before documenting their daily activities through photo and video sessions. The opportunity was taken to collect testimonials from women who lost their sons, husbands, or fathers at sea during their work.

In October 2018, Greenpeace Africa released photos and a documentary on the many small-scale fishermen who have lost their lives in Senegalese waters. The 10-minute film entitled *Voices of the Disappeared* is a collection of testimonies by fathers and mothers whose sons or husbands lost their lives while fishing. These stories are complemented by previously unseen photos that detail the difficult reality of the parents of the fallen fishermen whose bodies, for the most part, remain unrecovered.

# SENEGAL

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## VOICES OF THE DISAPPEARED - GREENPEACE AFRICA DOCUMENTS LOSS OF LIVES AT SEA



© Greenpeace, Clément Tardif, 2016.  
Souleymane Faye and Siga Gueye, Parents of Lost Fisherman.

In the documentary, Greenpeace Africa showcased pictures of the artisanal fishermen and of their parents. We heard the moving stories told by the families of the courageous fishermen who risked and lost their lives at sea, and whose only mistake was the desire to make a dignified living through their work.

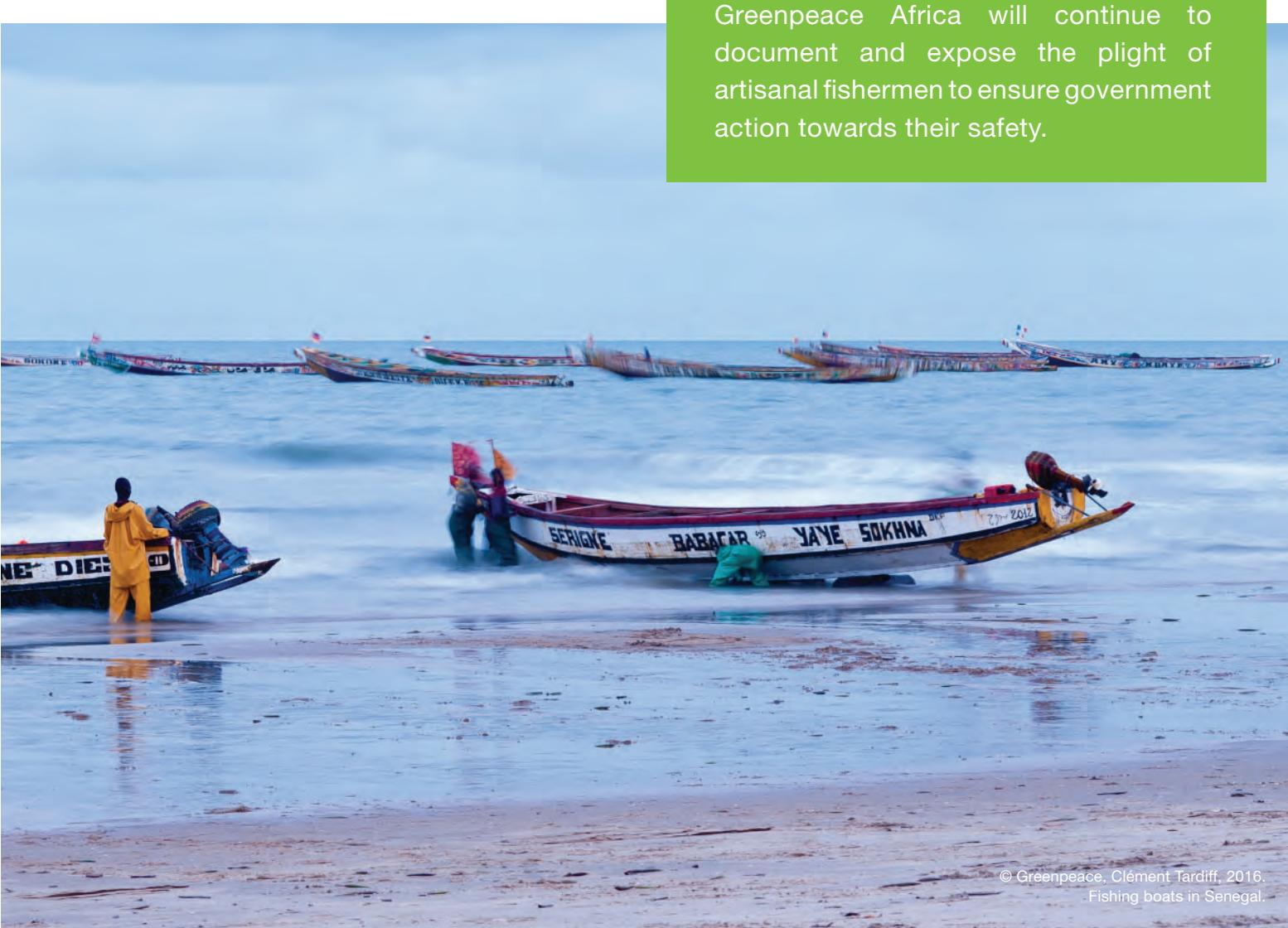
Even if the responsibilities for safety are shared between the actors and the State, it is always up to the latter to put in place the necessary conditions to ensure the safety of the fishermen at sea. A brief analysis of the situation by Greenpeace Africa revealed that the main cause of the tragedies was the remoteness of the fishing grounds, exacerbated by the scarcity of the fish due to the poor management of the fisheries.

The scarcity moves fishermen further and further off the coast on sea trips, aboard fragile wooden canoes that are unsuitable for prolonged activity on the high seas. These canoes do not have the fishing safety systems of more advanced vessels (like radar detection) and collisions with fishing boats or other canoes are often recorded. With climate change, the risks associated with high seas navigation have increased for artisanal fishing boats.

The delays and poor management of accidents also contribute to the increase of the disappearance of the fishermen. With the lack of an alert system for use in case of problems at sea (damages, engine failure, etc.), fishermen rarely have adequate means of communication to launch an SOS for rescue. Senegal has been slow to professionalise artisanal fishing.

To date, no regulation has been put in place for the practice of artisanal fishing, particularly of pirogue captains. Most fishing canoes are manned by inexperienced young captains who have received no training or support from the State in matters of navigation and maritime safety – individual and collective failures that can be causes of accidents at sea.

Greenpeace Africa will continue to document and expose the plight of artisanal fishermen to ensure government action towards their safety.



# SENEGAL

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## GREENPEACE AFRICA ENGAGES IN CONCRETE STEPS TO IMPROVE SAFETY AT SEA FOR SMALL-SCALE ARTISANAL FISHERMEN

Despite the complexity of the problem, solutions are available. For Greenpeace Africa, it is important to consult widely with stakeholders in order to identify and implement strategies to reduce accidents at sea.



Some solutions were identified during our engagements, including:

- Reinforcement of the means of surveillance,
- Geolocation of the canoes,
- Establishing a monitoring system for small-scale fishing canoes (as is done for industrial fishing with Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS))
- Improving the safety awareness and the training of canoe captains, and
- Applying the sanctions provided for by the law to offenders in the fishing industry.



© Greenpeace, Clément Tardif, 2016.  
Dr. Ibrahima Cissé, Oceans campaign manager  
being interviewed by media in Saly, Senegal.



Greenpeace Africa maintained its call on the sub-region's political authorities to increase the safety of artisanal fishermen by strengthening the control and monitoring mechanisms in their waters and to establish a regionally-integrated marine resource management approach for the benefit of their people. There are simple steps the Government of Senegal can take, starting today:

- Provide lifejackets to all fishermen,
- List all the artisanal fishermen active in Senegal,
- Put in place effective tools that can detect artisanal canoes at sea and help them, and
- Develop and implement appropriate fishing policies to combat overfishing and bad fishing practice, including illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

In December 2018, Greenpeace Africa hosted a workshop on participatory surveillance, enhancing communities' environmental leadership in West Africa

to protect and preserve valuable marine and coastal ecosystems and promote social justice on environmental issues. This activity connected fishermen and created a network that can challenge governments and corporations in order to ensure that the fisheries are protected and sustainably managed for the benefit of the communities that depend on them.

At the workshop the fisheries actors were trained to understand and apply the national regulations in the fishing sector in Senegal, and in particular the respect of maritime borders. They were introduced to safety standards to avoid accidents at sea and they were trained to assess the tonnage of fishing vessels.

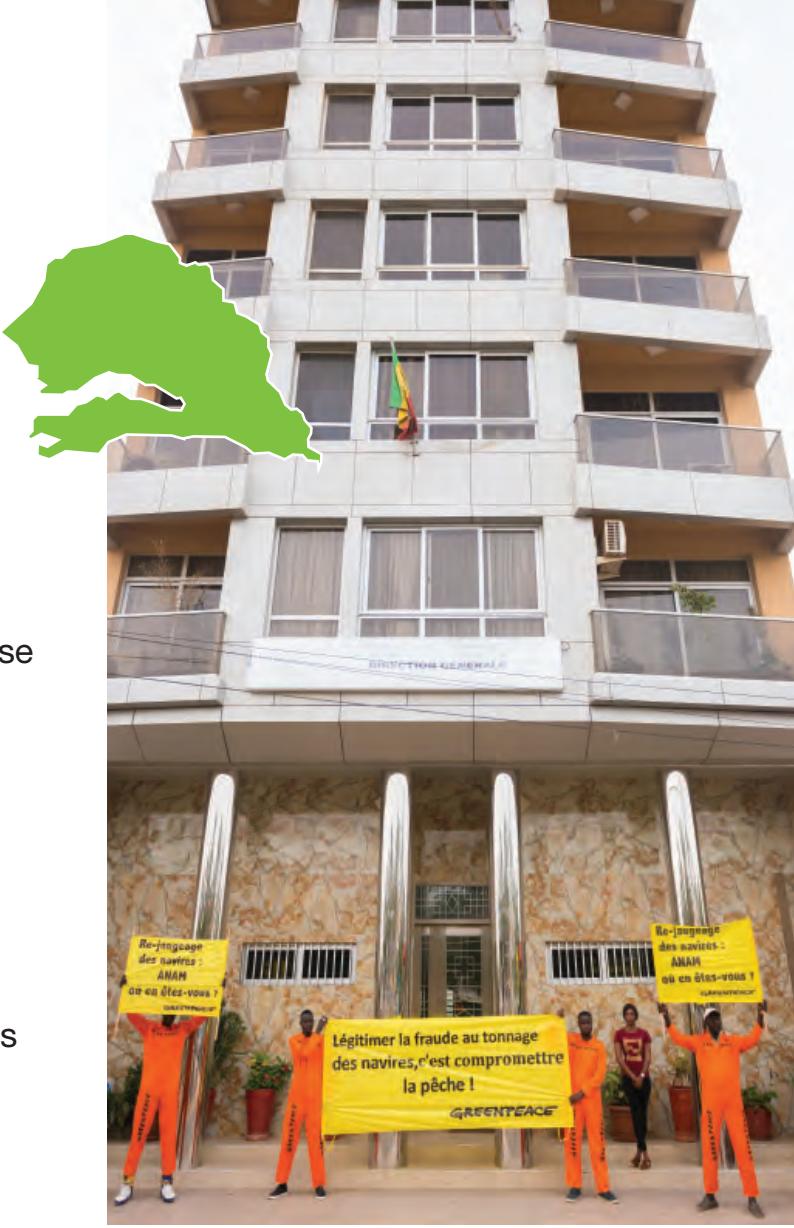
Lastly, participatory surveillance was a key phase, as it allowed them to see a practical way to contribute to the protection of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), to find evidence of infringement and to report them to competent courts for a strict application of the law.

# SENEGAL

2

## STOP JEOPARDIZING FISHING WITH TONNAGE FRAUD

The marine and coastal ecosystems of West Africa are among the most productive and varied in the world. These areas support the livelihood of millions of people and contribute to the global climate balance. The over exploitation and misuse of marine and coastal resources for decades, domestic and industrial pollution, and climate change threaten the sustainability of these ecosystems and undermine the services that these ecosystems provide to the communities that depend on them.



© Greenpeace, Clément Tardif, 2018.  
Greenpeace Africa volunteers protest at ANAM against tonnage fraud in Senegal.

It is in that context that, over the years, Greenpeace Africa's Oceans Campaign has run major projects to fight illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and gross tonnage fraud in Senegalese and West African waters. In 2018, Greenpeace Africa asked the Senegalese Government to respect its commitment to completing the gross tonnage re-calculation process for all the industrial fishing vessels in Senegal. The original deadline given by the government to finish this process was end of 2016.

However, in 2018, the Senegalese Government did not take measures to address the illegal practice of vessel tonnage fraud, despite its enormous economic, social, financial, and ecological consequences.

Leaving some operators to cheat on their gross tonnage and allowing their industrial vessels to access the same fishing grounds as artisanal fishermen creates unfair competition with small pirogues and puts additional pressure on steadily declining stocks. In addition, under-reporting the gross tonnage allows vessels to pay lower license fees to countries in which they operate and to fish in prohibited areas.

This situation has created losses for West African countries' economies. As an example, in its 2015 report, *Scam on the African Coast*, Greenpeace Africa calculated that, from 2000 to 2014, China National Fisheries Corporation (CNFC) under-declared the Gross Tonnage (GT) of its vessels to the Senegalese authorities by 43% on average annually compared to their actual GT. In 2014 alone, CNFC fraudulently hid a total of 1 742 GT through GT fraud – the equivalent of six large industrial fishing vessels of 300 GT each. This represented an estimated shortfall for Senegal of at least 371 404 800 CFA Francs (566 203 EUROS) in license fees that CNFC avoided paying during the period 2000 to 2014.

The negative consequences of such Gross Tonnage fraud was amongst the reasons that in July 2018 Greenpeace Africa initiated a non-violent direct action in front of the National Agency for Maritime Affairs (ANAM) requesting the complete recalculation of the Gross Tonnage for all industrial fishing vessels in Senegal.

The activists unfolded banners with the messages:

"To allow tonnage fraud is to jeopardize fishing" and  
"Recalculation of vessels tonnage: ANAM how far are you?"

Greenpeace Africa seized the opportunity to call upon the authorities responsible for addressing this issue to break their silence and seriously consider the alarming state of marine resources and the crucial need for transparency in the fisheries sector.

Given the over-exploitation of resources and the lack of regional management of these resources, it was important for Greenpeace Africa to urge the Minister to react and take a responsible and proactive approach to solve this issue.



# DRC

1

## GIVING THE CONGO BASIN FOREST A CHANCE

The ship tour in October 2017 laid a solid foundation for Greenpeace Africa's work in 2018. During the ship tour with the beautiful Esperanza in Central Africa, the Greenpeace Africa Congo Basin forest team launched the "Give the Congo Basin forest a chance" campaign. This campaign aimed to sensitise Congo Basin citizens, governments, and donors to the urgent need to protect the iconic Congo Basin forest.



The campaign was launched alongside the historic discovery by scientists from the University of Leeds (UK) and the University of Kisangani (DRC), with the support of Greenpeace, of the largest complex of tropical peatlands in DRC. Estimated at 14 million hectares, these

peatlands store approximately 30 billion tonnes of carbon, equivalent to three years of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The discovery of these peatlands has reaffirmed Greenpeace Africa's fight for the protection of the forests of the Congo Basin: the world's second lung, a vital





© Greenpeace, Kevin McElvany, 2018.  
Congo Basin Experts from the UK and DRC takes first samples from the Peatland.

resource for thousands of local communities, and a habitat of unique biodiversity and endangered species.

Greenpeace Africa invited then Minister of the Environment of the DRC, Mr Amy Ambatobe, to attend a high-level meeting organised by Greenpeace onboard the Esperanza, where scientists presented the results of their preliminary research and key issues related to the forest destruction in the DRC were discussed, and solutions were proposed. Many other actors, including other Congolese officials, local and indigenous communities, national and international NGOs, students, international donors, and the media also attended the meeting.

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During this meeting, scientists clearly stressed the fact that logging and other kinds of industrial activities should be banned in the peatlands as they could lead to the detonation of the carbon bomb contained within them. Destruction of the peatlands and the subsequent release of carbon will have a disastrous effect on people, biodiversity, and the climate. Scientists also emphasised the role that decision makers should play in the protection of these sensitive ecosystems.

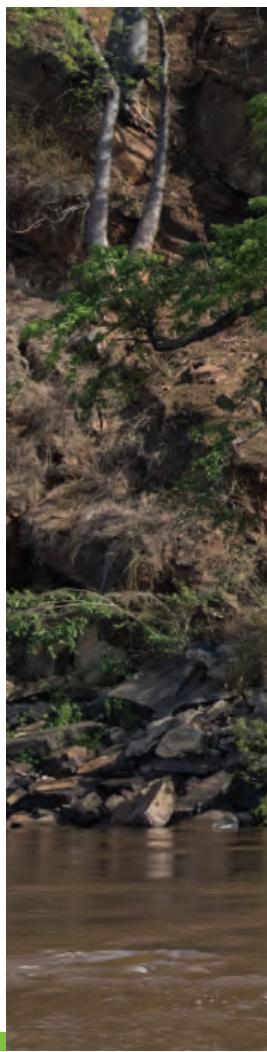


In the presence of all participants and on behalf of the Congolese Government, Mr Amy Ambatobe officially declared:

“I'm sending a message to the entire international community for the mobilisation of funding and [sic.] to help DRC Government to protect these sensitive areas and to improve the livelihood of communities living around these peatlands.”

Since then, Greenpeace Africa and its local partners have become sentinels for the peatlands, ensuring that they are protected, and all abuses are exposed. In this regard, a Congo Basin team investigation revealed that on 1 February 2018, just four months after the commitments made on board the Esperanza, Minister Ambatobe disregarded his commitments. He allocated three logging concessions covering 6 500 km<sup>2</sup>, two of which overlap with the peatlands.

The three concessions were awarded to the Chinese-owned logging companies: Forestière pour le Développement du Congo (FODECO) and Société La Millénaire Forestière (SOMIFOR).



# DRC

1

## GIVING THE CONGO BASIN FOREST A CHANCE



Faced with this situation, Greenpeace Africa and its international and national partners organised a press conference in February 2018 to expose this scandal and urged the Congolese Government to immediately cancel all illegal concessions, calling for sanctions against all people involved. We also met with the donor's coalition for the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) to prompt their intervention to encourage the DRC Government to cancel the concessions.

As result of our fight, CAFI suspended all funding to the DRC Government as part of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (the REDD+ process). By

early July 2019, CAFI had put an evaluation team in place to assess their 2016 - 2020 agreement with the DRC Government.

The Congo Basin forest team continues to follow the evaluation of the agreement between CAFI and the DRC Government to ensure that if a new agreement is required, it will contain a strong commitment from both parties to ensure forest and peatlands are protected and communities' rights are enforced. With a new government in place in the DRC, the Congo Basin forest team will continue to engage with them and push for a commitment to fight corruption and impunity and to improve forest governance.



© Greenpeace, Pierre Gleizes, 2018.  
Activists going up the Congo River in inflatable boats.

# CAMEROON

1

## KEY INFLUENCERS GET ON BOARD TO DENOUNCE LAND GRABBING IN CAMEROON

The world food crisis in 2008, and the Cameroonian Government's choice of industrial agriculture as one of the main drivers of its growth and employment policy (known locally as "Emergence 2035"), had the effect of increasing large-scale land acquisition for industrial agriculture in Cameroon. As a result, significant forest destruction occurred.

The Greenpeace Africa Congo Basin Forest campaign's goal is zero deforestation by 2020. Thus, large scale land acquisition for industrial agricultural plantations (also known in the environmental campaign world as 'land grabbing') has been an important issue for the Congo Basin Forest Campaign since its first successful campaign against Herakles Farms between 2013 - 2017 (hereafter referred to as SGSOC).

This campaign has three objectives:

1. Document and expose scandals and illegalities to trigger and influence political discussion and debate on land grabbing in Cameroon,

2. Base building, and
3. Promoting Agro-ecological farming projects as an alternative to industrial agriculture.

In 2018, the Congo Basin Forest campaign focused on a company called Sud Cameroon Hevea (SUDCAM), which is owned by Halcyon Agri (the world's top natural rubber producer) and is responsible for the worst deforestation in the Congo Basin. The company deforested over 10 000ha of dense forest between 2011 and 2018.

In line with its campaign objectives, Greenpeace Africa carried out several activities in 2018. In July, based on investigation and field research, Greenpeace Africa published





© Greenpeace, NjukengPro, 2018.  
Plastic cleanup and brand audit in Emana water catchment area, Yaoundé.

a damning report titled Ruinous Rubber, which brought the illegal activities of Halcyon Agri and its Cameroonian subsidiary, Sudcam, to light. Many organisations now working in the area, such as Mighty Earth, mentioned on several occasions that they came to know about the illegal activities of Sudcam through the work of Greenpeace Africa.

Based on Greenpeace Africa's report and the work of other organisations, the Ethics Council of

Norway investigated and concluded that the scale of deforestation "in an area of exceptionally rich and unique biodiversity and many endangered species," as well as the risk that the operation would harm a world heritage site, qualified as serious environmental damage.

In October 2018, as a result of the investigation and recommendations of the Ethics Council of Norway, the Norway pension fund divested from Halcyon Agri.



© Greenpeace, NjukengPro, 2018.  
GPAF volunteers engaging with Obili community members on plastic pollution in Yaoundé.



© Greenpeace, NjukengPro, 2018.  
Greenpeace Africa and Ndjibessong villagers affected by  
SUDCAM activities meet with parliamentarians.



© Greenpeace, NjukengPro, 2018.  
Plastic cleanup and brand audit in  
Emana water catchment area, Yaounde.



© Greenpeace, NjukengPro, 2018.  
Plastic cleanup and brand audit in  
Emana water catchment area, Yaounde.



© Greenpeace, NjukengPro, 2018.  
Displaced members of the Baka  
community engaging with parliamentarians.

# CAMEROON

1

## KEY INFLUENCERS GET ON BOARD TO DENOUNCE LAND GRABBING IN CAMEROON



To trigger political debates and legislative action, senators and parliamentarians from diverse political parties were taken to the field in November 2018 by Greenpeace Africa to see for themselves the havoc Sudcam is causing to the forest and to local and indigenous communities.

In November 2018, following the rebuke in the Greenpeace Africa report and pressure from its customers, Halcyon Agri announced its sustainable natural rubber policy and a month later halted all clearing in its Sudcam plantation in Cameroon.

In addition, to reach a wider audience to support the campaign, the Congo Basin team started a journey with key influencers (KIs) in November 2018, making some short comic videos. By the end of 2018, the videos were watched over one hundred thousand times with thousands of likes, comments and shares.

In 2019, we intend to project these videos in all state universities in Cameroon to keep building our support base, sensitising university students and professors to the issues, as well as continuing to popularise the land grabbing debate.



© Greenpeace, NjukengPro, 2018.  
Planting trees on World Forest Day in Yaounde.



© Greenpeace, NjukengPro, 2018.  
GPAF volunteers engaging with Obili community members on plastic pollution in Yaounde.

# CROSSING BORDERS WITH VUMA.EARTH

In World Environment Day in 2018, Greenpeace Africa launched an innovative online campaign platform to enable ordinary citizens to run environmental campaigns across the African continent: VUMA.EARTH.

Meaning "to be in agreement" in southern African Nguni languages and "to spread [news] like wildfire" in Swahili, VUMA encapsulates the concepts of "Awareness" and "Consensus" in both regionally prominent languages.

The platform sought to grow an environmental movement and give a voice to millions of Africans across the continent, transcending borders and environmental issues. The tool provides a space for Africans to start campaigns that address issues pertaining to the environment that affect their local communities.

VUMA.EARTH is a complete campaign management tool that allows users to set up petitions, easily communicate with supporters, and set up offline events. A particularly useful function of the platform, within the rural African context, is the ability to capture signatures offline for later use.

In the short space of time since its launch, there have been three major victories on the platform, the most noteworthy being the **#BreakFreeFromPlastic** campaign launched by our Durban volunteer group, calling for local food franchises to phase out single-use plastic in their businesses. The campaign blew up in weeks, receiving masses of media attention. Following the success of this campaign, dozens of similar campaigns started on the platform from Lagos to Nairobi. It did not take long for targeted businesses to fold under pressure – and one of the main targets, Ocean Basket (a South African restaurant), publicly announced their cooperation with the campaigners.

Another major victory on the platform resulted in the preservation of a long-neglected wetland in Soweto, Johannesburg. The Oupa Fats Wetland Management Group took on the City of Johannesburg, calling for the protection of the Oupa Fats wetland, situated between three of the city's largest townships. The campaign received just 800 signatures, predominantly collected on paper. As a result, the City allocated over ZAR 1 million to the restoration of the wetland, which had experienced large-scale abuse in the form of illegal dumping and sand mining.

The third, while part of a much bigger campaign by environmental groups across the country, was a call for the South African government to abandon plans to build a new nuclear power station near Cape Town. Started by a Capetonian Greenpeace volunteer, the 1 000 signatures collected were submitted to government along with the organisation's official petition. This campaign demonstrated the power of community mobilisation, and how every little bit contributes to the bigger picture.

The screenshot shows the VUMA.EARTH homepage with several campaign banners:

- PEOPLE POWERED LOCAL CAMPAIGNS**: A dark banner with the text "STOP THE HIDE & SEEK WASTE!" and a "START A CAMPAIGN" button.
- ABRÈTEZ DE DEVERSER LES PLASTIQUES DES U.S.A.**: A banner featuring the Senegalese flag and the text "SENEGAL: L'Afrique n'est pas la décharge du reste du monde. Nous exigeons que vous arrêtez d'autoriser les Etats-Unis d'Amérique à déverser leurs déchets plastiques ici au Sénégal."
- FREE FROM NOISY FIREWORKS**: A banner with a puppy and fireworks, encouraging users to add their name to the campaign.
- 15,681 signatures**: A section showing the progress of a campaign against noisy fireworks.
- 11,811 signatures**: A section showing the progress of a campaign to ban single-use plastics.

On the right side, there is a sidebar with the following text and links:

- What is VUMA.EARTH?**
- VUMA.EARTH puts the power in your hands.** This is your space to run campaigns about the environmental issues you care about. If you have an idea to make your community, or the world, a better place, this platform gives you the tools to make that happen.
- Meaning "to be in agreement" in southern African Nguni languages and "to spread [news] like wildfire", VUMA encapsulates both concepts of "Awareness" and "Consensus" in both regionally prominent languages.**
- You can:**
  - Start a petition
  - Spread the word on social media
  - Collect signatures on paper
  - Email your supporters
  - Organise events
  - Ask for help from the VUMA.EARTH team
  - Become part of a network of African citizens ready to defend the environment
- This website exists to promote positive social change, to protect the environment and to challenge injustice.**
- Petitions on this site are started and run by members of the public. Greenpeace Africa hosts the VUMA.EARTH website, but campaigns here are not necessarily endorsed by the organisation.**

VUMA.EARTH has grown quite steadily in the six months since its launch and continues to expand in terms of the types of communities utilising the platform, what they are using it for, as well as how. The online advocacy tool is at the heart of Greenpeace Africa's open campaigning project, which aims to address environmental abuse in Africa that the organisation may not otherwise be aware of. The power of the platform lies in the people who use it.

# BreakFreeFromPlastic



## VOLUNTEERS' CORNER

### 1 BRAVERY BEHIND BARS

Senegalese Volunteer and activist **Kaly ba** recounts his experience of being locked up for twelve hours by Senegalese authorities for peacefully protesting in Dakar.

We were trying to make the situation of sitting in a cell as normal as possible – however, the team back at Greenpeace Africa office were worried sick about what was going on. The officers on duty kept saying that they understood that we were standing up for the greater good, but that they had no choice but to arrest us.

We were detained for 12 hours for standing still in front of a building holding banners in protest.

I have been a volunteer and activist for Greenpeace Africa since 2016. Before joining Greenpeace, I was a member of an organisation called Civil Forum that fought against corruption in Senegal. I then joined a very popular civil society movement called *Y'en a Marre* (Fed Up). This movement of citizens, journalists, and musicians had inspired other initiatives for the respect of the constitution and the preservation of democracy.

For two years, we organised demonstrations, petitions, boycott campaigns and non-violent direct actions. We sensitised young people in many areas in Senegal to the need for a voter registration card and the need to vote.

I was coordinator of the movement in my area for two years, responsible for gathering, coordinating, directing, and executing protests.

When I joined Greenpeace Africa as a volunteer, I immediately wanted to become an activist. I was drawn to the organisation because of the French activists who infiltrated the Fessenheim nuclear power station, and I was hungry for action.

I lobbied for us to take to the streets, and I had made many proposals in that direction. So, when the office informed me that one such protest was on the cards, I naturally jumped at the opportunity to be part of it – front and centre.

After several meetings, some activists tried to delay the demonstration because they were afraid

to participate – I don't blame them; the risks were real. But several meetings later, we decided to carry out the action. We agreed that on 18 July 2018, we, the Greenpeace activists based in Dakar, would conduct our first non-violent direct action.

That morning we went to the headquarters of the National Agency of Maritime Affairs to demand investigations into tonnage fraud in fishing vessels, and the publication of the results of these investigations. We blocked the entrance of the building where the agency is based with banners that made our demands explicit.

© Greenpeace, Clément Tardif, 2018.  
Greenpeace Africa volunteers protest at ANAM against tonnage fraud in Senegal.



Even in light of the abuse the security guards inflicted on us, we stood our ground, good and solid. After their futile attempts to scare us into leaving, they eventually called the police, who handcuffed us and took us to the police station where they kept us in a cell. We did not feel alone knowing that we had the support of activists, volunteers and staff who were outside for the entire time that we were locked up.



## ② A NATION IN (WATER) CRISIS

**S**outh African volunteer **Shannon Van Vuuren** recounts how life changed in Cape Town during one of the country's worst droughts.

I have been passionate about various environmental issues since a young age, and water consumption made that list prior to the drought. However, seeing how most friends, colleagues, strangers and even businesses were doing their bit to reduce their water consumption really surprised me – but not as much as how drastically things changed!

Besides YouTube-inspired homemade water-saving contraptions (which all help, by the way), buckets became an addition to the local flora found in most homes. Friends visiting from Johannesburg had to get used to showering with a bucket and using the same bucket when flushing the toilet.

Another realisation was how pressure reduction could make such an immense difference. It was fantastic to see innovative tap fittings (aerators) being installed in various facilities. After having used one, I now cannot bear it when anyone fully opens a tap to wash their hands.

Cape Town residents started collecting their own free spring water that runs down the slopes of the mountain. This then later resulted in awareness (to most residents' horror) that most spring and/or storm-water actually runs out to sea.

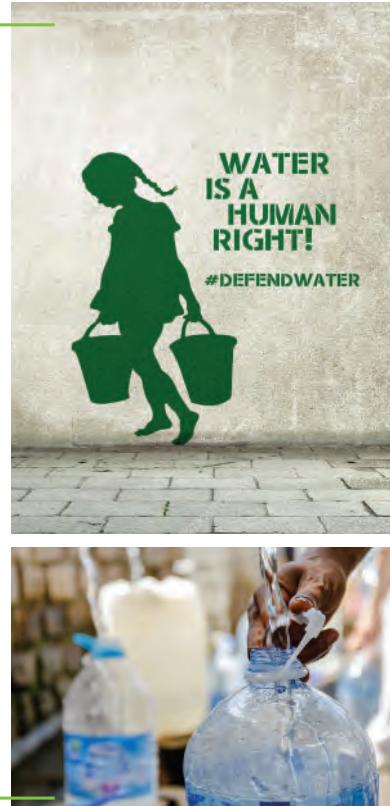
Awareness grew and people also started to become aware of just how they were indirectly impacting water consumption by eating excessive amounts of meat or buying too many clothes, to name only two examples (whether most residents cared or thought they could do anything about this is another story).



© Greenpeace, Kevin Sawyer, 2018.  
Locals Collect Water at Brewery Spring in Newlands, Cape Town.



© Greenpeace, Shayne Robinson, 2018.  
Locals queue to collect water at Brewery Spring in Rondebosch, Cape Town.



Any ignorance around this was soon shattered when consumers were met with a price hike in food, as the agricultural sector's hand was forced by government's water restrictions. Friends who grew vegetables had to give up on their gardens as restrictions intensified and they had to bear the burn on their pockets.

Many individuals and companies took advantage of the crisis, packing van-loads of water bottles filled at the springs to sell, and well-known retail stores were selling massive quantities of bottled water at "4 for the price of 3" to fearful residents.

Landscapes became dry and deserted.

The only real silver lining was having the perfect excuse for not washing my car or when someone caught me wearing the same clothes the next day; the cloud itself remained otherwise quite grey and bleak.

Nothing else matters when the rain stops and all the fear and uncertainty around the time was just a taste of that.

# FUNDRAISING

## FUNDRAISING: RAISING THE BAR

2018 was a year of sound success for Fundraising, our 2017 achievements paling in comparison to this year's milestones.

### OVERVIEW

We ended 2018 with a combined gross income of **R25 million** – **R9 million** more than 2017. We have achieved **R18.7 million** from regular payment income – **R5.6 million** more than 2017. We recruited **13 711** new regular donors in 2018. Our regular active donor list saw impressive growth from **9 500** in 2017 to **13 500** in 2018.



13 711 new regular donors

### ACQUISITION INCOME

We ended 2018 with combined acquisition income of **R5.02 million** from all acquisition strands – **R2.1 million** more than 2017 (**52%** growth on Acquisition Income).



52% growth

### CONTINUING SUPPORT INCOME

We started the calendar year with **9 500** Continuing Support Donors (CSDs), and we have been able to achieve a retention rate of 82%, leaving us with **7 800** CSDs at the end of December 2018. We have implemented supporter journeys for all financial donors. The cycles cover the entire lifespan of the donor, and the purpose of the journey is to promote and foster donor commitment, which in effect will increase donor retention. We ended 2018 with **R12.80 million** – **R3.17 million** more than 2017, representing a growth of **33%** in Continuing Support income.



33% growth

### FOUNDATION INCOME

We ended 2018 with **R6.71 million** from Trust and Foundation – **R3.3 million** more than 2017.



R3.3 million

## GIFTS IN KIND

The Major Donor program received gifts in kind from the following Donors:

Baker Street Analytics who provided data analytics and enrichment services to the value of **R60 000** per month for 12 months, amounting to a total of **R720 000**.

Post Modern Studios for AV production and editing, and Joe Public United advertising agency for creative strategy and design services for the Greenpeace Africa Brand Campaign, amounting to a total of **R774 300**.

The total value of the gift in kind contribution thus far amounts to **R1.49 million**.

Greenpeace Africa would like to extend sincere thanks to Joe Public United, Post Modern Studios and Baker Street Analytics for their generosity and loyal support - Thank You!



# FINANCE

G

reenpeace Africa is proud to include a summary of our annual financial results for the year ending 31 December 2018.

Comprehensive audited annual financial statements are available for download on the Greenpeace Africa website.

Despite a volatile ZAR, we were able to generate a net exchange rate profit of R2 048 778 (from R1 274 549 in 2017) enabling us to fund the higher costs of our US Dollar-based (DRC and Cameroon) and Euro-based (Senegal) activities.

Greenpeace Africa was able to increase overall revenue for 2018 by 13% over 2017 levels. Non-fundraising expenditure increased by 8%.

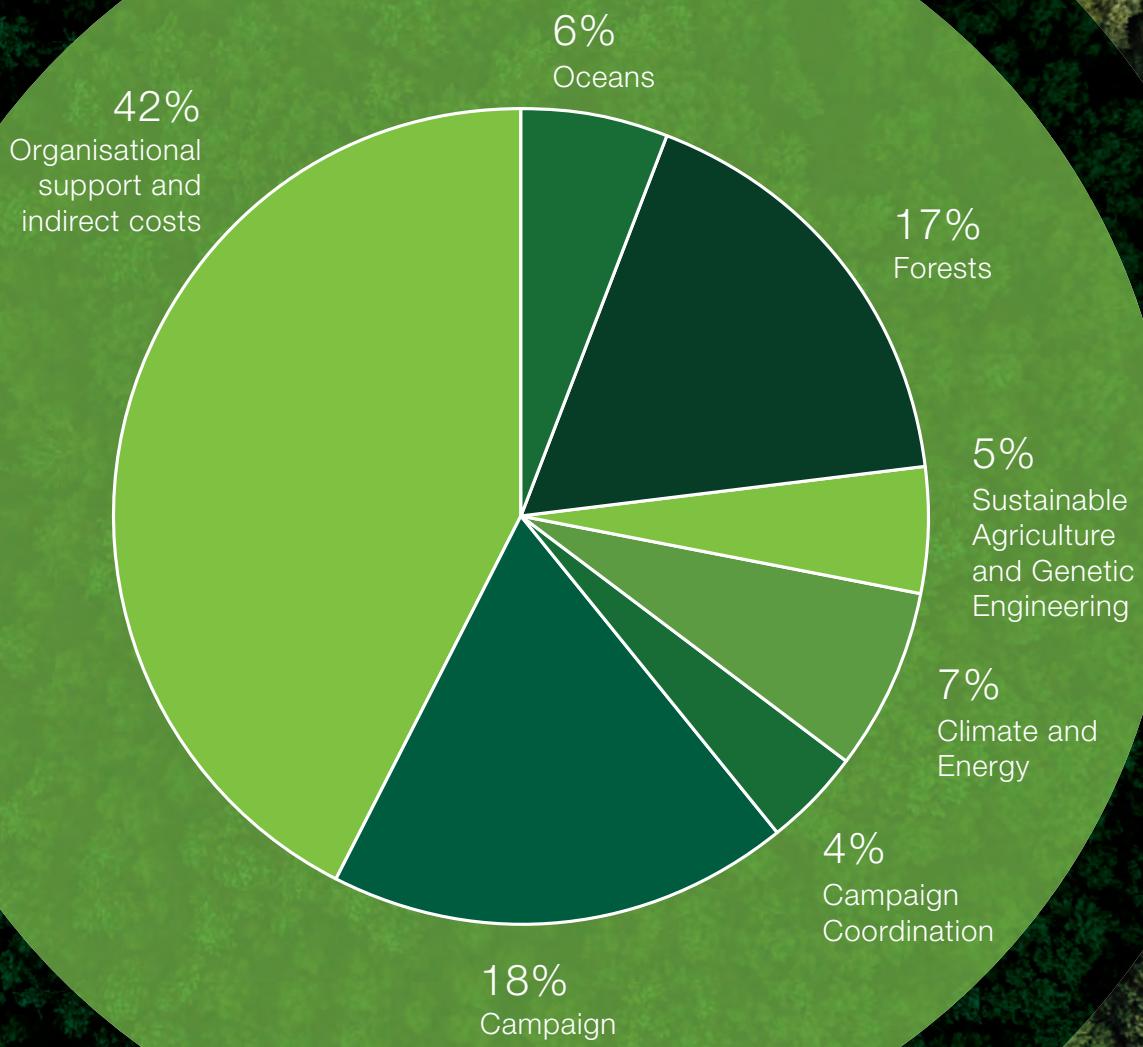
Our regular donor numbers saw fundraising income increasing by 43% while our fundraising expenditure increases were limited to 21%.

As at 31 December 2018, Greenpeace Africa had an accumulated reserve balance of R13 096 304 (from R10 588 574 in 2017), an increase of 24% over 2017. The current total reserve equates to about 11.5% of budgeted total 2019 expenditure of R114 149 431.

Below are the highlights of our 2018 financial results:

| Income and Expenditure   | 2014           | 2015           | 2016           | 2017           | 2018           |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | Actuals ('000) |
| Contributions from Greenpeace International and other Greenpeace offices | 38 170         | 46 963         | 54 913         | 74 745         | 80 151         |
| Other non-fundraising income   | 697            | 1 965          | 4 814          | 2 408          | 2 817          |
| Fundraising Income   | 4 657          | 4 605          | 7 531          | 13 203         | 18 864         |
| Fundraising Expenditure  | 4 560          | 3 407          | 12 168         | 19 097         | 23 126         |
| Net FR Income  | 97             | 1 198          | -4 637         | -5 895         | -4 262         |
| TOTAL Income   | 38 964         | 50 126         | 55 091         | 71 258         | 78 706         |
| TOTAL non-fundraising Expenditure  | 34 935         | 47 513         | 57 819         | 70 438         | 76 198         |
| <b>Surplus / (Deficit)</b>   | <b>4 029</b>   | <b>2 613</b>   | <b>-2 729</b>  | <b>820</b>     | <b>2 508</b>   |

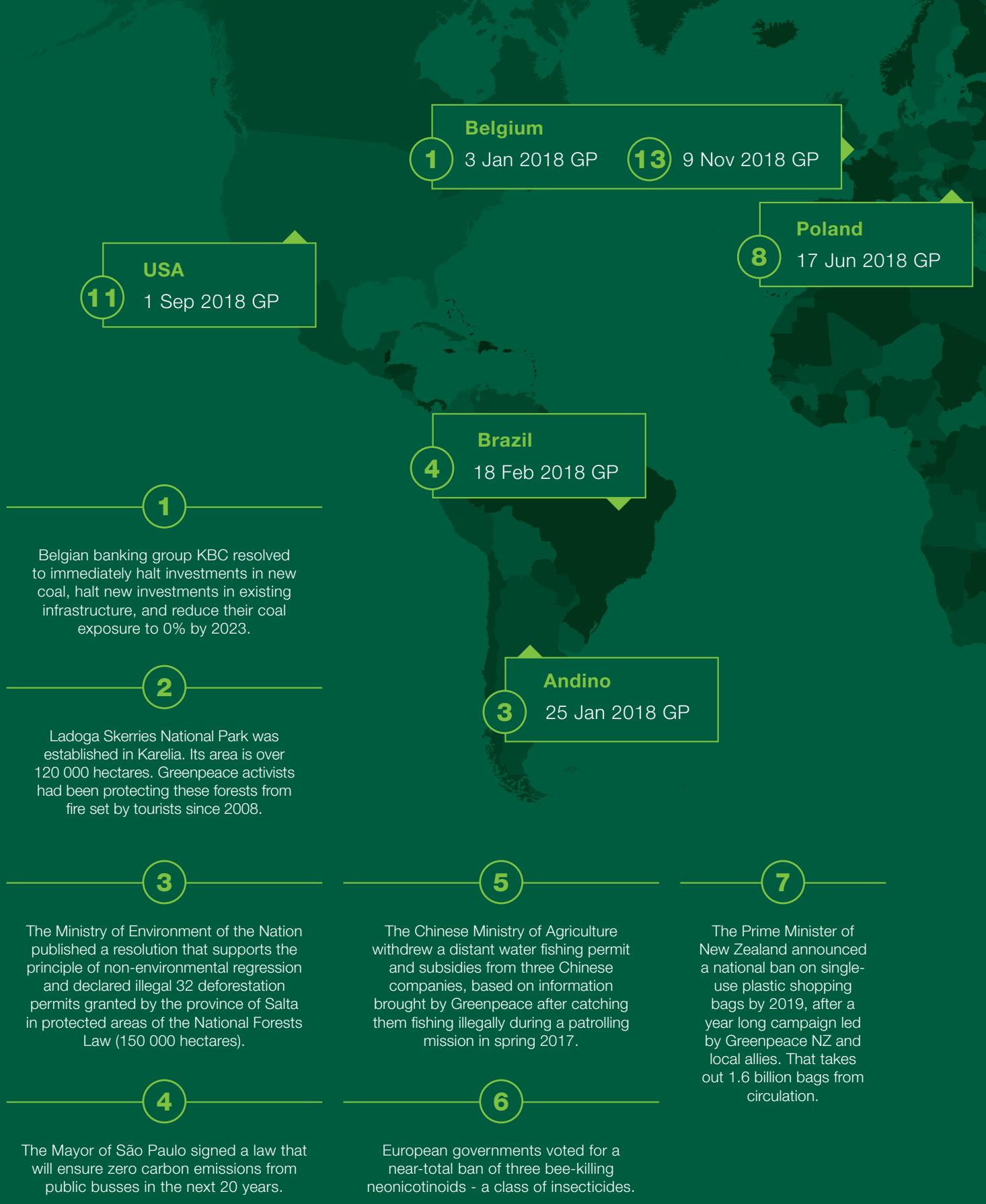
# *Non-fundraising expenditure breakdown*

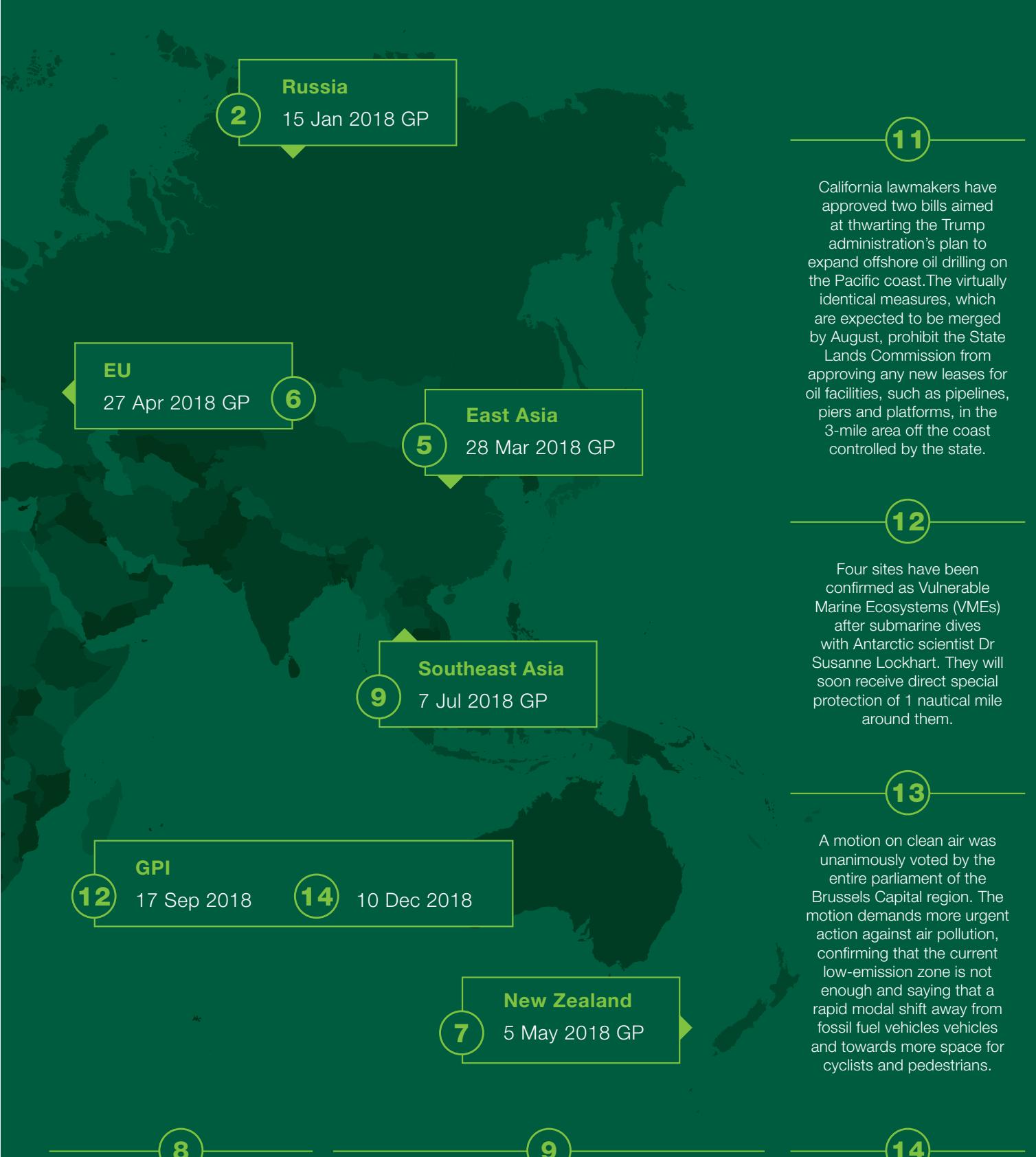


*for the year ending 31 December 2018*

# 2018

## VICTORIES AROUND THE WORLD





8 The European Court of Justice (ECJ) decided that increased logging in the ancient Białowieża Forest is against EU law. GP gathered more than 180k signatures in this campaign against logging.

9 Thailand's Minister of Energy has finally signed an MOU to withdraw EHIA/EIA of Thepa coal plant project. The MOU entails that in the event the government attempts to approve any coal projects in Krabi and Thepa in the future, these projects have to undergo a Strategic Environmental Assessment conducted by neutral third party representatives with anti-coal network acceptance.

10 The environmental court in Sweden said no to the final repository of nuclear waste method and application, supporting the findings of experts about copper corrosion leaving too big a risk to permit the Swedish nuclear industry's plans to bury the nuclear waste in copper and concrete.

11 California lawmakers have approved two bills aimed at thwarting the Trump administration's plan to expand offshore oil drilling on the Pacific coast. The virtually identical measures, which are expected to be merged by August, prohibit the State Lands Commission from approving any new leases for oil facilities, such as pipelines, piers and platforms, in the 3-mile area off the coast controlled by the state.

12 Four sites have been confirmed as Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs) after submarine dives with Antarctic scientist Dr Susanne Lockhart. They will soon receive direct special protection of 1 nautical mile around them.

13 A motion on clean air was unanimously voted by the entire parliament of the Brussels Capital region. The motion demands more urgent action against air pollution, confirming that the current low-emission zone is not enough and saying that a rapid modal shift away from fossil fuel vehicles vehicles and towards more space for cyclists and pedestrians.

14 The world's largest palm oil trader, Wilmar International, has published a detailed action plan to map and monitor all of its suppliers. This plan would put the palm oil giant, which supplies 40% of the world's palm oil, one step closer to finally eliminating deforestation from its supply chain and would have a major impact on the rest of the industry.

# GREENPEACE

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Greenpeace exists because this fragile Earth deserves a voice. It needs solutions. It needs change. It needs action!

Greenpeace is an independent global campaigning organisation that acts to change attitudes and behavior, to protect and conserve the environment and to promote peace. It comprises of 28 independent national/regional offices in over 40 countries across Europe, the Americas, Asia, the Pacific and Africa as well as a co-coordinating body, Greenpeace International.

Greenpeace has been working in Africa to end environmental destruction and fighting for the right of Africans to a healthy environment since the early 1990s. Our campaigns focus on climate change, halting the destruction of tropical forests, ecological agriculture and preventing the degradation of marine ecosystems.

