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Message from Board Chair of Greenpeace Africa

Climate change is an existential threat to humanity and one of the greatest security challenges facing Africa right now and the years ahead. Sub-Saharan Africa is one of the regions in the world to be worse impacted by climate change leading to increased desertification, involuntary mass movement of populations, food insecurity and conflict over scarce resources, including land and water. It is our moral duty to the future generation to prevent these looming disasters and create better opportunities. More than ever, Greenpeace Africa is well-positioned to lead the continent on this journey through an inclusive and collaborative process in partnership with Africa's youths and climate enthusiasts in search of durable and mutually beneficial solutions.

On the behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to recognize the great work of the entire team of Greenpeace Africa in 2019. With the dedication and hard work of the team, Greenpeace Africa expanded its work in Africa and engaged in national, regional and international political forums to build partnerships and alliances. The number of volunteers and donors is growing as well, indicating a growing commitment of people to

the ideals, vision and mission of Greenpeace Africa. Important actions taken in 2019 include the peaceful demonstration staged in August 2019 by Greenpeace Africa activists at Eskom's headquarters to protest the high level of pollution in the Kriel area in Mpumalanga, which is found to be the second-worst Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) pollution hotspot in the world after Russia. More battles will have to be fought and won in the years ahead.





Overall, this annual report captures the important work Greenpeace Africa is doing across the continent. The new board of directors, which was put in place this year, looks forward with great excitement and enthusiasm to working alongside the staff and management, and our national, regional and global partners to take on the new challenges standing in our way to protect and save our beautiful planet.

As the chair, I will spare no efforts in ensuring that the Board of Directors of Greenpeace Africa works to strengthen the governance of the organization and secure the expertise, the resources and the leadership necessary to make large-scale changes that protect our oceans, forests, and climate. In this changing time, there is a need for innovative ways of meeting our strategic objectives and goals. The new Board of Directors is committed to taking on the challenges ahead of us to unite

for the protection of our environment and bequeath to our future generations a safe and sustainable planet.

We are on board in this journey with the staff, partners, donors and volunteers to make the vision and mission of Greenpeace Africa come to life.



Oury Traoré
Greenpeace Africa
Board of Directors Chairperson

Message from the Interim Executive Director of Greenpeace Africa

It is with great pleasure and honour as Interim Executive Director that I present to you the Greenpeace Africa Annual Report for the Year 2019. This Annual Report documents the achievements and successes of a workforce that remains dedicated to and focused on the core business of Greenpeace Africa. This entails maintaining our resilience to meet the ends toward ensuring climate justice in Africa and globally. This Report covers progress on Greenpeace Africa's programs for the period between January 2019 and December 2019.



Every year has its lessons, and 2019 brought with it both major victories and challenges for Greenpeace Africa (GPAF).

In 2019, we invested significantly in evaluating the integrity levels of our internal systems, our infrastructure, our key programs, our security strategy, our organisational culture, our leadership and ways of working to name a few.

The objective of my office and the leadership team was to ensure stability of the organisation and to put in place measures to improve our internal systems, policies and operations. All of this while we continue to campaign on the various issues we committed to.

The organisation continues to work on improving its credibility, its brand recognition, its social and political license, increasing engagement with partners and being locally relevant on the continent and in the particular geographies where we are active. We also continue to amplify and contribute to the work of Greenpeace globally.

With much to be done, and fewer resources, every team showed resilience and gave their best. The impact we seek in the external world and the systemic changes we aim for are guiding our work in all types of activities that we engage in - that has been true for 2019, as it has been for the past three years, from a Programmatic, Engagement, Fundraising and Organisational Development point of view.

16 800

Regular Donors

866 000+

Supporters

Some of the major victories recorded:

We have achieved significant campaign wins and celebrated monumental victories with our partners and volunteers, which you will be able to read in this report. The communications team embarked on a responsive communications strategy that led to a doubling of GPAF's media reach across all campaign locations. The organisation was visibly engaged in national conversations on key environmental issues in South Africa, Kenya, Senegal, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Cameroon. We grew our supporter base to over 866 000.

We now have 1 385 volunteers in 15 locations across 5 countries. We have 16 800 donors that contribute regularly. We strategically prioritise the relationships that we have with our partners across different sectors, with a strong focus on the impacts that we can achieve through collaboration - these include mindset shifts, culture change, environmental protection, community building, lobbying and mobilisation. We are active in 11 national, 6 regional, and 8 international political forums.

1 385

Volunteers

15

Locations

5

Countries





Working With Partnerships

Between 2017-2019, the organisation aimed at consolidating its presence and oriented its priorities toward being more relevant locally, being resilient as an organisation and fit for purpose globally. These priorities have been advanced significantly with stable organisational

physical infrastructures in each location and campaigns that are rooted in people power and movement building with partners.

In 2019, we successfully worked with our partners to support and nurture the climate strikes movement across the continent, increasing the visibility of the movement and providing support and building synergies between strikers in different countries.

Local communities in the Equateur Province and in the Mongala Province in DRC were allocated over 10 000 hectares of forest each in 2019 as a result of the community forest project by GPAF and its partners. The recognition of the Indigenous People's rights over their lands is both an important milestone in forest protection and a meaningful victory for Indigenous People still marginalised.



© Greenpeace, Daniel Beltrá, 2017



Our volunteers' programmes

In 2019 GPAF volunteers led several campaigns proactively. Our volunteers in Cape Town initiated a petition to ban single use plastics on our open campaign platform Vuma.Earth. This quickly escalated into a national campaign with more volunteer groups joining in. In less than a month, they collected over 12 000 signatures and submitted the petitions to four major political parties ahead of national elections. One of the parties adopted the policy as part of its manifesto.



Climate justice

Globally, we saw young people rising up to demand action on the climate crisis. In Africa, school strikes began to pick up in South Africa, Uganda and Kenya. In November, the first strikes took place in Cameroon and DRC. 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.

We also successfully made nuclear investments in South Africa much riskier business by pushing the South African government to update its nuclear liability regulations in 2019. This led to increasing the amount of money that a nuclear owner or operator would need to pay in the case of a nuclear accident.

The Congo Basin Forest Campaign in Central Africa, Oceans and Fisheries Management Campaign in West Africa, and Climate and Energy Campaign in South Africa continue to be important battle grounds in delivering on the global climate urgency goals from Africa. The thematic campaign issues are not only the end goals in themselves, but entry points to challenge the development growth discourse that puts Africa at risk at a time of climate crisis and to bring the stories of affected communities together as a force to shift narratives.

The GPAF Fundraising team demonstrated both creativity and resilience. The team put together an ambitious and measurable strategy which was set to grow fundraising monthly donation income by 30%.

The People and Culture team played a meaningful role within the organisation, not only by providing efficient administration of the personnel function, but also by becoming a partner in enhancing strategy execution, generating commitment and productivity from employees, creating solutions to human resource problems and nurturing the organisation's capacity for change. The culture of accountability will be enabled through development descriptors, to ensure our culture and value systems and performance development are in alignment with our organisational priorities and direction of travel. Aligning our people and culture strategy is a vital process to ensure our accountability to the overall vision and mission of the organisation.

We also elevated the role of security within the organisation by moving this team to the Office of the Executive Director temporarily. This is in acknowledgement of the real security risks associated with our operations across Africa and the important role they play in ensuring the safety and wellbeing of our staff and partners in implementing our plans. The Security Manager position was filled in late 2019 and we are looking at capacitating the Unit properly in the near future.

2020 will be a crucial year as we continue to strive for excellence, stability and our fit for purpose in this important time of tackling the climate crisis. It goes without saying that our people are our greatest asset. This will remain central to steering the trajectory of the organisation over the coming years. The untiring support of our volunteers, our activists, and our supporters - all those who give up their time and skills enable us to continue the good fight. We thank our financial donors who continue to believe in our mission, for staying with us to witness the impact and change we are creating and for giving us their trust and financial commitment.

Finally, I would like to thank and acknowledge the continued dedication and hard work of all Greenpeace Africa Staff, the Senior Management Team and the Interim Board in steering us through 2019. Your continued commitment to what we stand and fight for inspires me and I look forward to what we will achieve together in 2020 and beyond.

Yours sincerely
Lagi Toribau

South Africa

1: Toxic Air: A Public Health Crisis

In August 2019, Greenpeace Africa activists delivered 16 hospital beds to the entrance to MegaWatt Park - Eskom's headquarters - staging an emergency hospital scene outside. The Non Violent Direct Action (NVDA) was codenamed "LIFELINE". It followed the release of a global Greenpeace analysis revealing the Kriel area in Mpumalanga as the second-worst Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) pollution hotspot in the world, second only to Russia. The hospital beds represented the South Africans affected by the toxic air resulting from burning fossil fuels.



Air Pollution Action at Eskom's Megawatt Park in Johannesburg
© Shayne Robinson / Greenpeace



LIFELINE was used as an opportunity to highlight the severity of South Africa's air pollution crisis. It was also an opportunity to increase the pressure on Eskom to comply with air quality legislation and, indirectly, the National Air Quality Officer (NAQO), whose mandate it is to ensure that this happens. The NAQO holds the power to reject Eskom's application for postponement from compliance with air quality legislation.



Air Pollution Action at Eskom's Megawatt Park in Johannesburg
© Shayne Robinson / Greenpeace

LIFELINE closely and visibly connected Eskom's air pollution to the fact that Mpumalanga contains one of the worst air pollution hotspots in the world.

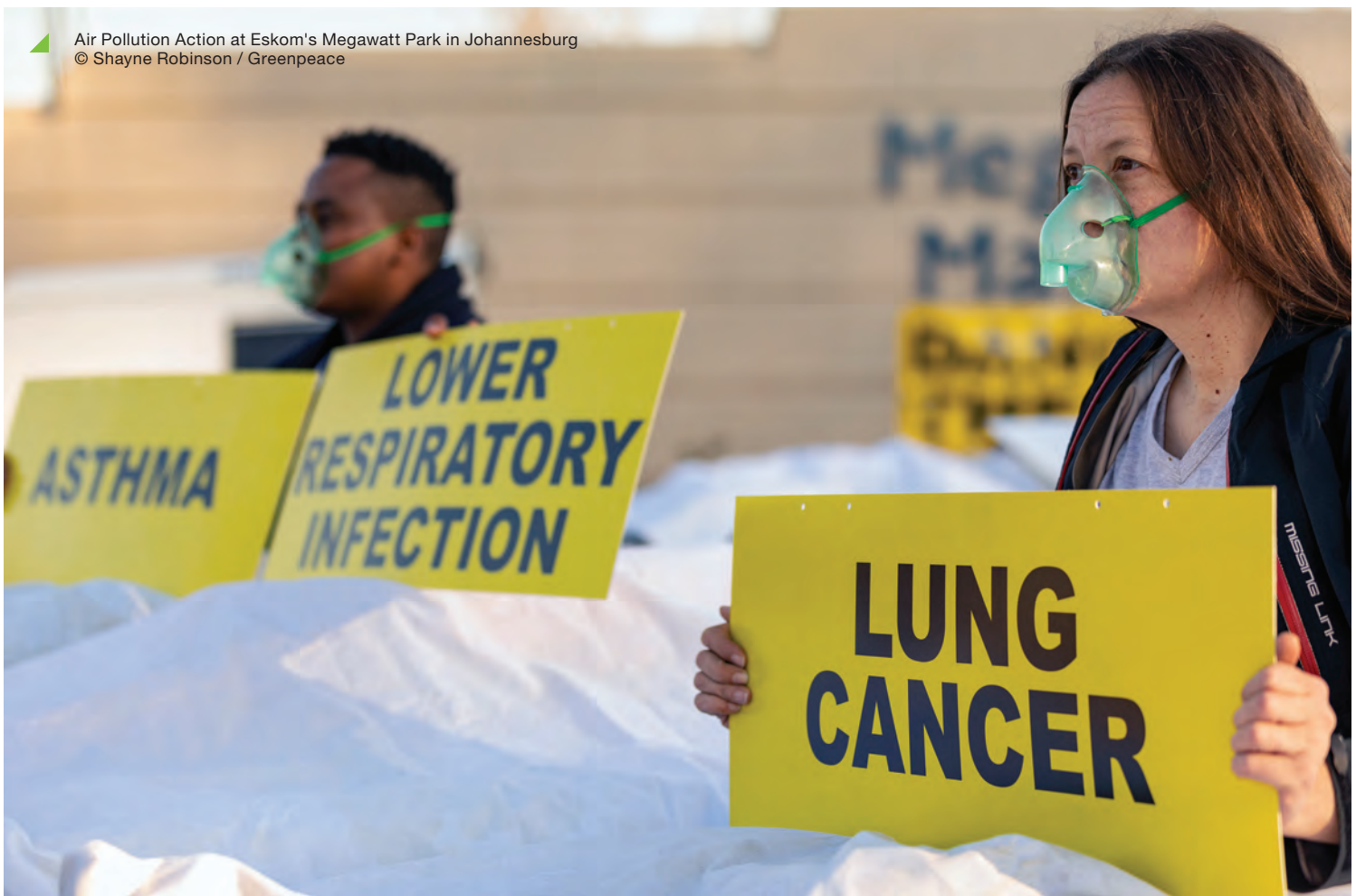
The release of the global SO₂ pollution report the day before meant that we were able to point directly to this evidence tying Eskom's toxic air pollution to Mpumalanga's pollution crisis in which thousands of South Africans are killed prematurely. This message was consistent and visible in the media.

Eskom visibly felt the pressure. A representative of the utility's General Managers emerged from MegaWatt Park to receive a copy of the report, along with the accompanying press release. This action was one in a series of actions taken to apply pressure to Eskom to comply with the MES, which Greenpeace Africa is committed to continue in 2020.

The NVDA did not engage directly with the National Air Quality Officer, Dr Thuli Khumalo, but she was targeted in a subsequent series of adverts strategically placed in print media, and Greenpeace Africa clearly messaged the level of her responsibility to act in all of our outputs.

Additional pressure was also applied to the Minister of Environment in parliament, where a follow up discussion took place, where the Greenpeace SO₂ report was mentioned specifically.

▲ Air Pollution Action at Eskom's Megawatt Park in Johannesburg
© Shayne Robinson / Greenpeace



2: Sailing the Seven Seas: The Pole-to-Pole Ship Tour



On a voyage from the Arctic to the Antarctic, the Arctic Sunrise arrived in Cape Town between October and November 2019 as part of the Pole-to-Pole ship tour. Its mission was to amplify a historic opportunity to secure the strongest possible Global Oceans Treaty by channeling the political and public traction towards decision makers in capitals, propelling them to enter ambitious negotiations.



MY Arctic Sunrise Arrives in Cape Town,
© Fixerfilm / Greenpeace

The South African leg of the voyage included an expedition to Seamount Vema, to document and highlight the biodiverse sea life of the protected area. There scientists and experts conducted crucial research on the state of our oceans, including documentation of biodiversity and the incredible threats posed to it by human activity, overfishing, plastic pollution and the climate crisis. It highlighted the function of Seamounts in the high seas, some of the least studied structures in the least regulated waters.

The expedition brought seamounts closer to people, encouraging them to recognise their power in the protection of these areas, and inviting them to join a global movement to protect the oceans.

Strategic Engagement to ensure a strong Oceans Treaty

During its time in Cape Town, the Arctic Sunrise provided a platform for deeper engagement and dialogue in understanding national climate and ocean issues from a more localised viewpoint, and seeking solutions to these in South African coastal areas. This was done through various events focusing on engaging government stakeholders, communities and civil society movements to highlight the importance of a global oceans treaty.

The engagement with government stakeholders was meant to ensure that the South African government maintains a progressive approach and publicly calls for a strong Global Oceans Treaty. After the ship's return from Mount Vema, Greenpeace Africa used its own digital channels and press releases to showcase the findings from the expedition to the Seamount to further amplify them.

In addition to engaging with political leaders, the ship provided a platform for climate affected and coastal communities, along with fisherfolk, to share their stories and lived experiences. It also gave Greenpeace Africa the opportunity to host youth climate strikers onboard to strategise and engage around the impacts of the climate crisis and the link to ocean protection.



MY Arctic Sunrise Arrives in Cape Town,
© Fixerfilm / Greenpeace



Diving Operation at Vema Seamount,
© Richard Barnden / Greenpeace

Building People Power

The ship connected the struggles in Cape Town's waters to the oceanic pollution and overfishing across the African continent. It also highlighted the fight in West Africa for proper regulation and protection of artisanal fisherfolk and how all of these efforts connect with the global battle of safeguarding 30% of the world's oceans by 2030.

Using the ship as a platform of engagement, the Climate and Energy team hosted climate strikers from across the continent for a strategic meeting aimed at coordinating efforts to build a youth-led movement. Strikers were given space to refine their messaging, their strategies and tactics, and their overall mission, in addition to being given a space to meet face-to-face with other strikers and build their networks.

Open Boat weekends held in October gave the broader public an opportunity to board the ship and engage more deeply with our oceans campaign, the call for a Global

Oceans Treaty, and the climate crisis through local work and campaigning. This was aimed at inspiring a deeper sense of appreciation and responsibility for the world's oceans, as well as bringing to life some of the realities that we could face should the world and its leaders ignore the science and realities of the global climate crisis.

Bringing the ship to Cape Town was symbolic of a larger commitment to protect the oceans and fight the climate crisis, and to further illustrate the rich and plentiful marine life in Southern Africa. The Cape in particular hosts a unique underwater landscape of kelp forests, home and habitat of diverse ecosystems which are a bountiful resource for fisheries and associated fishing communities. The combination of overfishing, plastic pollution and the climate crisis not only threatens the ocean's sea life, but also has a ripple effect into the future and sustainability of human life as we know it on this planet.



Diving Operation at Vema Seamount, © Richard Barnden / Greenpeace



Kenya

1: Growing Farmers' Networks Through Ecological Agriculture

After two years of training farmers in Makueni, Machakos and Kitui counties on ecological agriculture, the time came in 2019 for the farmers to showcase how to grow food ecologically to other small scale farmers in Kenya.

The approach to upscaling ecological agriculture was using demonstration plots. It showcased ecological agriculture as the ultimate solution to food insecurity and supported sensitisation of the public on the benefits that accrue from ecological agriculture as the healthy and safe food choice.

In March, the Greenpeace Africa's team set out to conduct scoping work aimed at identifying ideal farms for establishing the demonstration plots. The farms needed to have access to water and be easily accessible to the public.

After a week of traversing the three counties, we found the ideal demonstration plot locations. We used some of the farmers' land to establish the demonstration plots.

The farmers were enthusiastic and eager to see it all pan out. With the lack of demonstration plots, the farmers had previously faced challenges in training their peers on sustainable forms of food production. The team set up six demonstration plots, two in each county to adequately cater to the growing number of farmers expressing interest in ecological farming.

To ensure adequate and wholesome participation, the trained farmers were involved in the establishment of the demonstration plots where they formed part of the labour, brought indigenous seeds for planting and prepared the compost manure and mulch.

Since all three counties are in arid and semi-arid regions that receive scanty rainfall, the demonstration plots

showcased several aspects of soil and water conservation which lie within the principles of ecological farming. This was aimed at increasing the amount of water stored in the soil by trapping runoff and protecting the soil from erosion.

The farmers learned sustainable practices such as the construction of Zai pits which act as micro-water catchments (particularly runoff) and mulching that is aimed at storing soil moisture and suppressing the growth of weeds that would otherwise compete with crops.

The demonstration also introduced inter-cropping and crop rotation systems to help farmers curb pests and diseases on the farm and the use of compost to increase the soil's fertility, since the farmers were previously using chemical fertilisers.



@Greenpeace / Paul Basweti

In August, team members were amazed when they went to check on the progress of the demonstration plots. The farmers had many positive stories to tell on how the demonstration plots have enabled them to train more farmers.

Anna Wanza, a farmer from Mwingi, had this to say: *“I would like to thank Greenpeace Africa for teaching us how to grow food using ecological agriculture. We have proven that*

it works. Ecological agriculture has helped us; we no longer use harmful chemicals to grow food. We now use Neem tree, chili and garlic to control pests on our farms. We are now assured of the safety of the food we consume.”

Kisilu Musya from Mutomo said, *“I do not use harmful chemicals anymore. I am happy to know that ecological agriculture has enabled me to farm without causing any harm to the environment and human health. Ecological agriculture has helped me to conserve water through mulching.”*

In those demonstration farms, Greenpeace Africa accomplished its mission with regards to safeguarding the smallholder farmers from harmful chemicals and ensuring that the farmers and consumers have access to safe and healthy food. The team now hopes that the farmers will promote the adoption of ecological farming at the sub-county level to upscale the practice.

@Greenpeace / Paul Basweti





Anti-Coal March in Nairobi, © Paul Basweiti / Greenpeace

2: 2019 Anti-Coal Struggles in Kenya

GP Africa Strengthening the deCOALonize Coalition in Kenya

The involvement of Greenpeace Africa in deCOALonize’s 2019 activities was paramount in inspiring a new style of activism with higher intensity, courage and determination. We mobilised communities, youth climate strikers, and coalition members to participate in the Fridays for Future climate marches that signified the

growing need to place the climate crisis at the center of local activism. As a strong pillar of the deCOALonize coalition, Greenpeace Africa injected a unique brand of activism in the climate activism of Kenya. It is an activism that speaks truth to power by engaging in local and international media, and mobilising communities in both Kitui and Lamu to challenge the political and economic systems that plan to bankroll a coal-fired agenda.



National Environmental Tribunal Ruling

On 26 June 2019, Greenpeace Africa witnessed the National Environment Tribunal (NET) deliver an important judgment revoking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Licence issued to Amu Power Company Limited for the development of Kenya's first coal-fired power plant - a 1 050MW plant to be located on the seashore of Kwasasi area in Lamu County. The long-awaited decision followed an appeal filed on 7 November 2016 by Save Lamu, a community-based organisation, and five Lamu residents (the Appellants), representing the interests of a vibrant and diverse community that has called Lamu Island home for centuries.

Greenpeace Africa supported the coalition in the form of a media push, organising interviews for partners and community members, and producing research to be used as evidence in court.

This judgment was fundamental in vindicating the central place of community voices in decision-making processes, particularly those communities that stand to be most impacted by development practices. It equally highlighted key aspects of effective public participation, underscoring the importance of access to information. It also cast a spotlight on the role of the environmental regulator – the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) – in stewarding public participation and ensuring that environmental licenses contain adequate conditions to ensure mitigation of environmental impacts. Since the judgment came at the time of a deepening global climate crisis, it was important that it also addressed the need for adequate consideration of the climate change impacts of development decisions.

Together, the campaign has made tremendous inroads in ensuring that the proposed coal plant in Lamu and coal-mining projects in Kitui are halted. The litigation process at the National Environmental Tribunal heralded a new era of environmental justice, putting forth the significance of community participation in the development of infrastructure projects. The legal team, led by Natural Justice and Katiba institute, consistently and innovatively pushed for community justice.

Advocacy and solidarity marches

Greenpeace Africa also contributed to deCOALonize's advocacy and lobbying work. Our actions countered the narratives perpetuated by the coal protagonists, engaging the public on coal matters and bringing the attention of local and international media to the issue. The team spearheaded street protests and delivered community petitions to the Ministry of Energy and the embassy of the Republic of China. This is because the proposed US\$2 billion Lamu coal plant was signed between Chinese energy company China Power Global, the Kenyan government, and Amu Power Limited, which is a joint venture between Gulf Energy and Centum Investment. The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) committed to financing the venture to the tune of US\$1.2 billion, a 60% stake in the project.

Clearly jolted by these developments, the ambassador of China subsequently called for a roundtable dialogue between Greenpeace Africa, Save Lamu and deCOALonize members involved. Activists used the deliberations as an opportunity to make a presentation to the ambassador and his staff on why the country will continue resisting any coal-related projects now and in the future.

These public efforts have won many hearts that have joined us in questioning the assumptions that the state cares about environmental justice. Greenpeace Africa and the deCOALonize movement have been able to achieve great things together through our continued engagement. One peak moment had been when the government spokesperson took a swipe at the level of activism.

Around the world, coal industries are on the back foot. The context is ever-changing and the world is waking up to the existential hazard that coal poses to our hopes. Yet the fight is far from over. In 2020 and beyond, we shall continue consolidating our gains and continue to mobilise, organise and confront the leadership, corporations, financiers and proponents of coal energy with a strong message that Kenya deserves a green and healthy future.



***Aluta
continua!***



Senegal

Expanding Fishmeal Factories: A Threat to Food Security & the Environment

Children cannot attend school, farmers struggle to grow crops, women fish processors are dragged into unemployment, fishermen are pushed beyond their normal fishing routes, seafood and fish stocks are plummeting, water and air pollution; these are the daily realities of various communities in West Africa due to fishmeal and fish oil factories.



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 overexploitation and misuse of marine and coastal resources for decades, both domestic and industrial pollution, and now climate change are threatening the sustainability of these ecosystems and undermining the contributions of those ecosystems to the communities that depend on them.

In addition to these threats, over the last decade, the development of the fishmeal and fish oil (FMFO) industries has been added. This industry is today the biggest threat because it is in direct competition with local consumption and threatens food security of about 50 million West Africans.

It is in that context that Greenpeace Africa's Oceans Campaign has run major campaigns to fight against FMFO factories in West Africa. Shutting down FMFO factories in Senegal, Mauritania and the Gambia means protecting the Atlantic ocean and its biodiversity. Shutting down FMFO factories means defending the food security of West African people.

In June, GPAF produced a report called 'A Waste of Fish' to give an overview of the FMFO industry in West Africa and to expose all its impacts from the social, economic and ecosystemic points of view, and finally to give alternative solutions to overcome this destructive industry.

GPAF also took advantage of the Pole-to-Pole Ship Tour in Dakar to organise the various communities impacted by this industry in West Africa to raise their voices and help them face the threat.

Throughout the year, GPAF met with local and regional authorities, as well as parliamentarians and the Ministry in charge of fisheries to share reports and evidence of threats that the FMFO industry presents for people in the region. Some of the recommendations resulting from these consultations include freezing or better regulating authorisations, or studying the means of reconversion of existing factories. In The Gambia the government has decided to no longer give authorisation for new plants and to freeze the capacity of existing plants until assessments of the pelagic stock become available.



GPAF's advocacy in Stolen Fish project is based on an alliance with impoverished communities, forgotten people who fight every day for a decent livelihood. Alongside communities in Senegal, we organised a series of activities to expose the FMFO industry and support the women fish processors.



Fish Processor Women on MY Arctic Sunrise in Dakar, © Pape Diatta Sarr / Greenpeace

In November, Greenpeace Africa conducted a tour of the impacted communities, with a large community gathering in Gandiol (Saint Louis, bordering Mauritania) in opposition to Sea Production, a Chinese owned fishmeal factory. This factory directly threatens the wellbeing of local communities through the destruction of precious ecosystems and agricultural land with wastewater and through air pollution, so bad such that it prevents children from attending school.

We also worked with a community in Cayar (58 kilometers north of Dakar), united against the construction of Barna Senegal, a branch of a Spanish FMFO company. This plant's total production capacity reaches 18 000 tonnes of fishmeal and 6 350 tons of fish oil per year! Even if at a 25% capacity, the factory would steal around 23 000 tonnes of raw fish every year from communities living by the ocean. This is more than half of the total catches of all species landed in Cayar in the same period and the yearly fish consumption of around 1 million people in West Africa, not to mention the direct threat to the jobs of thousands of women.

This intense and inspiring work by the communities concluded with a press conference in Thiaroye (Dakar region) on World Fisheries Day on 21 November. It brought together all the associations of women fish processors negatively impacted by the development of the FMFO industry. They took advantage of this opportunity and the presence of local authorities in charge of fisheries to express their opposition to these destructive industries.

Consequently, GPAF's oceans campaign began putting the question of the FMFO industry in West Africa on the political agenda and in the media in Senegal. We have done so through intense advocacy for sustainable fishing and for genuinely sustainable development, as well as by forging deeper and stronger relations with communities who are fighting for their livelihood. GPAF sought to serve as the voice of the voiceless during 2019. The regional debate on FMFO factories has been sparked by this campaign. Continually helping to increase the presence of women's voices in the debate in Senegal remains a core campaign objective.



An aerial photograph of a lush, green forest. A dark river winds through the trees. In the lower-middle part of the image, a small settlement of wooden huts is built along the riverbank. The text 'Democratic Republic of Congo' is overlaid in white at the top. A white box with a downward-pointing triangle contains the text '1: Media Expedition in The Peatlands'. A green box at the bottom contains a paragraph of text.

Democratic Republic of Congo

1: Media Expedition in The Peatlands

Peatlands are exceptional ecosystems that play a vital role in stabilising the global climate through the storage of greenhouse gases and the survival of biodiversity and the local communities who depend on it.



Scientific Research on Tropical Peatland in the Democratic Republic of Congo, © Kevin McElvaney / Greenpeace

The Congo Basin peatlands are spread between the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Republic of the Congo (RoC) and cover an area of approximately 145 000km², an area about the size of England.

the University of Leeds in England and Kisangani in DRC discovered that these Congo Basin peatlands sequester around 30 gigatonnes of CO₂, corresponding to 3 years of global emissions linked to fossil fuels.

In an article published in the journal Nature in 2017, scientists from



Scientific Research on Tropical Peatland in the Democratic Republic of Congo, © Kevin McElvaney / Greenpeace

In June 2019, Greenpeace Africa's forest campaign led a large expedition of national and international journalists in the province of Equateur in DRC to meet the scientists behind that discovery and witness their continued research into the dynamics of peatlands in the Congo Basin.

This expedition was an opportunity not only to solidify our relationships with local communities, but also for Greenpeace Africa to gather information. Subsequently, together with more than 20 Congolese NGOs, we published a position ahead of COP25 in Madrid to make peatlands a no-go zone for any extractive industry.

Greenpeace Africa and the scientists are alerting governments of the two Congos and the entire world about the disastrous impacts of industrial activities (oil, forest, and mining exploitation) in these peatlands. This is particularly concerning, considering that some logging and oil explorations have already begun in the peatlands and that more are planned in the future.

Together with partner NGOs, Greenpeace Africa used this opportunity to meet local communities in Mpeka village. We heard their views on the future they would want for their natural habitat and on how they would like to see their living conditions improved. Bringing the oil industry into their home is certainly not what they wish for.

These communities understand the role of peatlands. As their guardians, they believe that governments and donors must put them at the heart of their discussions and guarantee their survival.



2: Lokolama Forest Concession: A victory for Human Rights, Biodiversity and the Global Climate

In February 2019, the 510 inhabitants of Lokolama village, Indigenous People from the Equateur province in DRC, obtained a forest concession of about 10 000 hectares (an area about the size of an area about the size of Rabat, Morocco). The people of Lokolama are the first Indigenous People whose land rights have been recognised by the Congolese state and the celebrations that ensued reflect the magnitude of this achievement.

The Indigenous People of Lokolama are some of the most marginalised and stigmatised in the Congo, even though they are not different from other Indigenous communities. Securing their rights has been the result of the community forestry project, which Greenpeace Africa has supported since 2016, thanks to the financial contribution of the Turing Foundation.

The province of Equateur has a vast expanse of forest with an incredibly rich ecosystem. Among the key natural treasures in the Congo Basin forest is its large peatland complex.

It is painful to realise that the Congo Basin governments have reserved an area of 50 million hectares of the Congo Basin forest in DRC – an area about the size of Spain - for multinational loggers. They often operate in violation of the law and in synergy with corrupt ruling elites.

They always work against the interests and traditions of Indigenous People and local communities. Globally, this makes the biodiversity crisis worse and aggravates the climate emergency. An estimated half a million hectares of Congo Basin rainforest are lost every year, an area larger than Seychelles.

In this context, many communities have been deprived of their customary lands and witnessed the destruction of their precious forests. They have been pressured to sign agreements with companies whose business model involves trashing forests and spreading false promises of jobs and prosperity for the people. In practice, the effect of those companies has been to plunge these communities into abject misery and ignite numerous social conflicts.

For the Indigenous People of Lokolama village, obtaining this forest concession is an opportunity to protect their forests from the greed of logging companies.



New Mother at Celebration in Congo, © Greenpeace / Philip Reynaers

In December 2019, an in-depth survey of the flora and fauna of their concession had followed. This would inform the planning of all the activities these communities may implement in harmony with nature to improve their livelihoods. This local and non-destructive development, unlike logging and other industrial activities in the rainforest, is something that Greenpeace Africa is proud to support.

One can find breathtaking richness even in just a single concession given to one village. The biodiversity survey in Lokolama has found 47 species of trees, 61 species of fish, 70 species of other animals and many more non-timber forest products. It is now up to Lokolama's Indigenous people to put in place a plan for the management of their concession for the next five years, in line with national regulations on community forestry. Greenpeace Africa shall be there with the community to support that next stage as well.

Greenpeace Africa supports the implementation of a similar project with local communities from Bempaka village in Equateur province and Mombilo village in Mongala province. The latter already obtained in December 2018 their own forest concession of more than 10 000

hectares. Every such concession given to the people instead of destructive industries is a victory for human rights, for biodiversity and for the global climate.

All in all, 64 local communities and Indigenous Peoples in DRC have obtained their forest concessions, covering an area of almost 2 million hectares. Greenpeace Africa is proud to contribute to this trend. We will do everything in our power to make sure this success story will spread into more provinces in DRC and to more countries in the region.



Cameroon

Greenpeace Journey With Indigenous Communities: The Progressive Struggle Towards Defending Their Land Rights in Cameroon

A photograph of a man in a striped shirt and green boots, leaning on a log in a field of green plants. He is holding a machete. The background shows a forested area under a cloudy sky.

Greenpeace Africa campaigns against land grabbing and deforestation in Cameroon. Hand in hand with partner NGOs and local and Indigenous communities, we work to ensure lasting forest protection and upholding the customary rights of these communities.

In March 2019, we organised a roundtable discussion and denounced together with local allies the illegal act of land-grabbing companies, such as rubber company Sudcam in the South Region of Cameroon, responsible for the most devastating recent forest clearance for industrial agriculture in the Congo Basin (in just 7 years, it trashed an area about the size of Paris).

Later in March, Baka Dream Days, a cultural festival in Assok and Mintom, was organised in the same region. It was designed to promote the establishment of the first living museum dedicated to the Baka Indigenous People of the region. It offered them an opportunity to exercise their agency in a context of rapid deforestation and climate change.



Greenpeace Africa's forest campaign continued this effort during the celebration of the World Indigenous People's Day (WIPD) in August, along with Baka communities, scientists and NGOs, and our own volunteers. Baka communities and Greenpeace Africa sent a strong message to the Cameroon government, demanding the protection of their land.

After the World Indigenous Peoples Day celebrations, the forest campaign continued building its relationship with Indigenous People by accompanying them in their election process for a national representative body of Baka people, AKOK-BAC, which took place in Mintom. After the election, the team had a meeting with the newly elected leaders and discussed possible ways of working in the future.

After several field investigations, the campaign produced a report in November 2019 titled 'SudCam's Assault on Human Rights'. Subsequently, more than 6 500 supporters emailed directly the CEO of Sudcam's parent company, Robert Meyer. They demanded transparency, compensation and justice to those affected communities. The report was shared with the media in a press conference in Yaounde, organised by Greenpeace Africa, its civil society partners and Indigenous allies.

To further promote these demands, Greenpeace Africa co-organised a march in Yaounde. Our message to save the Congo Basin forest and recognize the rights of its Indigenous people was submitted to the prime minister's office, on behalf of more than 400 people who were marching together for the climate and the forests. A parallel march was organised with hundreds of supporters in Kinshasa, DRC.

Finally, the forest campaign produced several media reports and social media videos, presenting how rubber company Halcyon Agri and its subsidiary Sudcam are destroying large parts of Cameroon's rainforest.



The struggle is still ongoing. The law in Cameroon still does not secure the customary rights for lands and forests of Indigenous People and local communities.



1: *Top Parties Commit to Dealing With Single-use Plastic*

In just three months, Greenpeace Africa volunteers mobilised enough South Africans to get the country's top political parties to commit to taking single-use plastics more seriously.

Greenpeace Africa's Cape Town volunteer group started their petition for a South African ban on single-use plastic on our open campaigning platform, VUMA.EARTH, at the start of the year. After weeks of rigorous campaigning, the petition garnered so much support that it caught the attention of all its targets - the parties with the largest number of seats in Parliament. The Cape Town volunteer group together with staff, developed a campaign strategy which leveraged the upcoming presidential elections to put pressure on the country's decision-makers to urgently deal with the growing problem of single-use plastic.

By the end of the signature collection drive, they had collected over 11 000 signatures, as well as the support of eleven other civil society groups, who came on board as active partners of the campaign. In April,

the group staged a nationwide handover of petitions. Upon receiving the petition, each of the political parties expressed a greater awareness of the threat that single-use plastic posed to the environment and promised to champion their calls for a healthier environment during the upcoming political term.



2: *SPCA Agrees to Champion the Cause*

VUMA.EARTH started 2019 off with a bang - so to speak. A campaign started anonymously, calling for a national ban of fireworks, gained the support of over 15 000 signatures in the weeks preceding the New Year.

The petition claimed that the use of fireworks during festivities caused great distress to both domestic and wild animals, in some cases causing physical harm to them and even death. The petition was handed over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals (SPCA) which agreed to rally

their network and resources to further the cause without any reservation. The SPCA was an ideal partner to deliver the petition to, since it had already been quite vocal on the matter in the media during the course of the previous year.

3: *Bridging the Divide*

During its leg of the Oceans Treaty Ship Tour, Greenpeace Africa decided to elevate voices from the ground. VUMA.EARTH became a vehicle for community activists, the organisation's volunteers, and other advocacy groups to demand better protection of the world's oceans by addressing local issues.

A series of campaigns that garnered the support of close to 20 000 supporters touched on ocean plastic, harmful fishing, and oil drilling. One such campaign, started by a volunteer from Senegal, tackled the issue of plastic dumping in Africa by the global west. After just weeks of driving the 'Stop US Dumping Plastic in Senegal' campaign online, the volunteer group was able to grow the support by over 7 000 people, both English- and French-speaking.

The ship tour also elevated voices from one of South Africa's most volatile and vulnerable communities, the Cape Flats.

Here, traditional fishing communities had been forced into the illicit trade of fish - in particular, abalone. A VUMA.EARTH campaign called for the end of abalone poaching. Coinciding with the visit of the British royal family, the campaign gained valuable exposure in the media, with several nonprofit organisations and academic bodies lobbying together. Greenpeace Africa handed over the petition to the Ekurhuleni branch of the SPCA in February. Soon after, it tabled the campaign at the organisation's annual national planning meeting to get the entire organisation behind it.



Volunteers' Corner

"We exist because we have this calling within. It calls a nameless name, yet it is me, it is you. It is a call to action. A call to reveal and a call to heal."

- Hulunn Choo, a volunteer in Johannesburg

Over the past 3-year strategic period, Greenpeace Africa for the first time deeply committed itself to co-creating our campaign strategy with the volunteers, and giving volunteers agency to deepen their roots with other locally active groups.



570
New volunteers

159
Activities

In 2019, Greenpeace Africa's Volunteer Programme grew in strength, adding a new group in Saint Louis, Senegal and in Mombasa, Kenya, and welcoming over 570 new volunteers. Over 159 activities were self-organised and led by the volunteers throughout the year, directly reaching 10 000 people - but more than these numbers, they truly took on leading roles. From amazing 12 000 signatures to hold political parties accountable on plastic pollution, to calling out on trash importation to Senegal, to connecting with fisherfolks on the West Coast of South Africa, the volunteers led the change and inspired climate activism to grow on our soil.

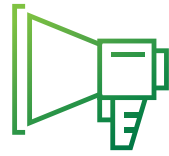
10 000
People

12 000
Signatures



© Greenpeace / Clément Tardif





Childéric Kilolo
Kinshasa, DRG

Plastic clean up and Brand Audit

One of the most memorable activities in 2019 was our plastic clean up and brand audit. We didn't only want to raise awareness of the impact of plastic on our environment, but also to put in the spotlight the different brands that pollute our urban environment. The impact of the plastic clean up was to bring Greenpeace in the Kinshasa province into the wider urban space since most activities were so far concentrated at the University of Kinshasa.

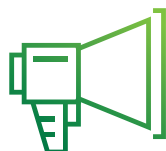
It is through a proliferation of many local actions such as these that we hope to have the global impact that we are seeking.



Ngumfor Abinwi Ngwa
Yaoundé, Cameroon

I am very passionate about volunteering at Greenpeace Africa. Knowing that I am contributing to the greater good in the fight to protect the environment inspires me to do more and to encourage other young people to do their part. During the plastic clean-up at the Chapelle Obili neighborhood in Yaoundé, we had a series of educational talks with the community living in that neighborhood. Most people spoke to the fact that plastic is cheap, convenient and easily available and would be their first choice of packaging. I was taken aback to realise that people did not think about the negative impacts plastic has on the environment and our health.

This activity made them ready to adopt a new lifestyle when it comes to using and disposing of plastic. It was an eye-opening experience for them.



Hulunn Choo
Johannesburg, South Africa

In 2019 we cleaned rivers and land. We planted trees and spoke to the youth about climate change. We walked for the climate and we laced our faces with masks to show that the air we are breathing is unfit. Our voices may be small but we have hope. We continue to strive to return to before the birth of consumerism and capitalism. We can live in a society where each person has an awakened sense of community and responsibility. Where each person takes into account that their actions affect you and I. We will not stop. We will continue to be there when the oil spills into the oceans, when the plastic suffocates the seas, when the air is unbreathable.

We will continue to stand up and speak out. It is in our blood. It is what we do!



Melanie Sember
Durban, South Africa

Greenpeace Africa activists took part in a couple of actions in 2019, including blocking the entrance to Eskom's Megawatt Park headquarters with a makeshift emergency hospital scene, to highlight the premature deaths and diseases caused by Eskom's polluting coal-fired power stations. Greenpeace's direct actions have inspired me to be an activist and use my body and voice to make a difference. I do realise that people might think I just have some sort of an appetite for risk; this isn't the case though. I'm really just a mom who wants a better world for my kids and theirs.

For me not doing something to try and ensure that we all can, scares me far, far more than being arrested for trying to do so, or climbing a pole, or demanding positive changes for all our sake.







*Mama Sophie
Camara Badiane*
Ziguinchor, Senegal

What positively impacted my commitment as a volunteer was the reforestation campaign during the World Forest Day at the "Hôpital de la Paix" of Ziguinchor. On this day, health staff, the parents of the patients and others have joined the volunteers (jambars) to encourage its patients by planting a hundred trees. This contributed to a future garden where the patients could sit and take a breath of fresh air.

Since then, a new spirit of environmental activism was born in me. I vowed to never give up on protecting the environment.



Roland Kaly
Dakar, Senegal

The courage and zeal of the jambars left me with a great desire to join them to defend the environment. I have coordinated volunteers' activities and taken part in NVDA against ANAM which is the national Agency of Marine Affairs. Greenpeace Africa has become my second family.

When I watch my story with the volunteers, it's like a comedy combined in an adventure film that goes on and on - and I can only wonder what may come next.



Alfred Abuka
Nairobi, Kenya

Greenpeace Africa has been a great platform for me as a volunteer to grow in terms of environmental activism. Centering most projects around volunteers has offered me a spectrum of active participation: from Non-Violent Direct Action (NVDA), school outreaches, research and open street campaigns.

I also now have a deeper understanding of environmental conservation from the local level, national level and international level through campaigns and training.



*Ngoungwe Wamja
Nathalie Flore*
Douala, Cameroon

The volunteers in Cameroon led the activity to engage and sensitise over 6 000 people to send a direct email to the CEO of Halcyon Agri to act on land grabbing problems in the South of Cameroon and compensate the Baka people for robbing their ancestral lands. I was excited to see how we took to the streets of Douala to engage with many people and in the space of two weeks, we were able to meet our target by signing over 3 000 offline petitions in Douala. This activity greatly increased the visibility of Greenpeace in Douala, Cameroon.

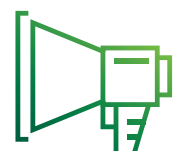
Overall, 6 500 petitions were signed by Cameroonians which boosted the Greenpeace Land Grabbing Campaign.



Angel Kyalo
Nairobi, Kenya

Joining Greenpeace Africa meant learning more about the environment and fighting for it while also being able to gain skills to pass the baton and information to fellow citizens. I have put my efforts, table opinion and ideas all for the environmental course. I have learnt to appreciate the gift of partnerships from the various campaigns that needed group work such as the march organised by Greenpeace and deCOALonize in June 2019, and that has allowed me to value the different talents and gifts of my colleagues much more.

I am more enthusiastic and I look forward to more engagements as there is more to learn and more to achieve.



Fundraising

We ended 2019 with a combined gross fundraising income of **R29 million**, R3.8 million more than in 2018, and expenditure of **R27 million** - R3.7 million more than in 2018. We achieved **R24.6 million** from regular payment income, a **R6.8 million** increase from 2018.

We recruited **14 512** new regular donors in 2019. Our regular active donor base grew from **13 500** in 2018 to **16 800** in 2019. There is no doubt that the expertise and investments made in the key relationship team in recent years have played a major role in this growth.

Acquisition Income

We ended 2019 with combined acquisition income of **R7.73 million** from all acquisition strands – **R1.8 million** more than 2018, which represents a **31% growth** on Acquisition Income.





Continuing Support Income

We started the calendar year with **12 538** Continuing Support Donors, and we have been able to achieve a retention rate of **76%**, leaving us with **9 549 Continuing Support Donors** at the end of December 2019.

We have implemented supporter journeys for all financial donors and the cycles cover the entire lifespan of the donor. The journey is designed to promote and foster donor commitment, which in effect increases donor retention. We ended 2019 with **R17.80 million – R5.17 million** more than 2018, which represents a **41% growth** in CS income.

Grants & Foundation Income

We ended 2019 with **R4.15 million** from grants signed during 2019 – **R2.02 million** less than 2018.

Appreciation

Greenpeace Africa acknowledges and sincerely thanks:

Ross Faragher-Thomas, Tracy Going, Clyde and Candice Parton (I Am Green), Tziona Kerton (Conversation Capital), and Hannelize Robinson (Signature Concepts) for both their valued financial and gift-in-kind contributions received at our 2019 Arctic Sunrise ship tour event held in Cape Town.

Finance

Greenpeace Africa is proud to include a summary of our annual financial results for the year ended 31 December 2019. Comprehensive audited annual financial statements are available for download on the Greenpeace Africa website.

Despite a volatile South African Rand (ZAR), we were able to generate a net exchange rate profit of R192 374 (R2 048 778 for 2018), a very welcome figure considering the currency bucked the trend of the past few years and strengthened from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 against the United States Dollar.

Greenpeace Africa was able to increase overall revenue for 2019 by 15% over 2018 levels. Non-fundraising expenditure increased by 20%.

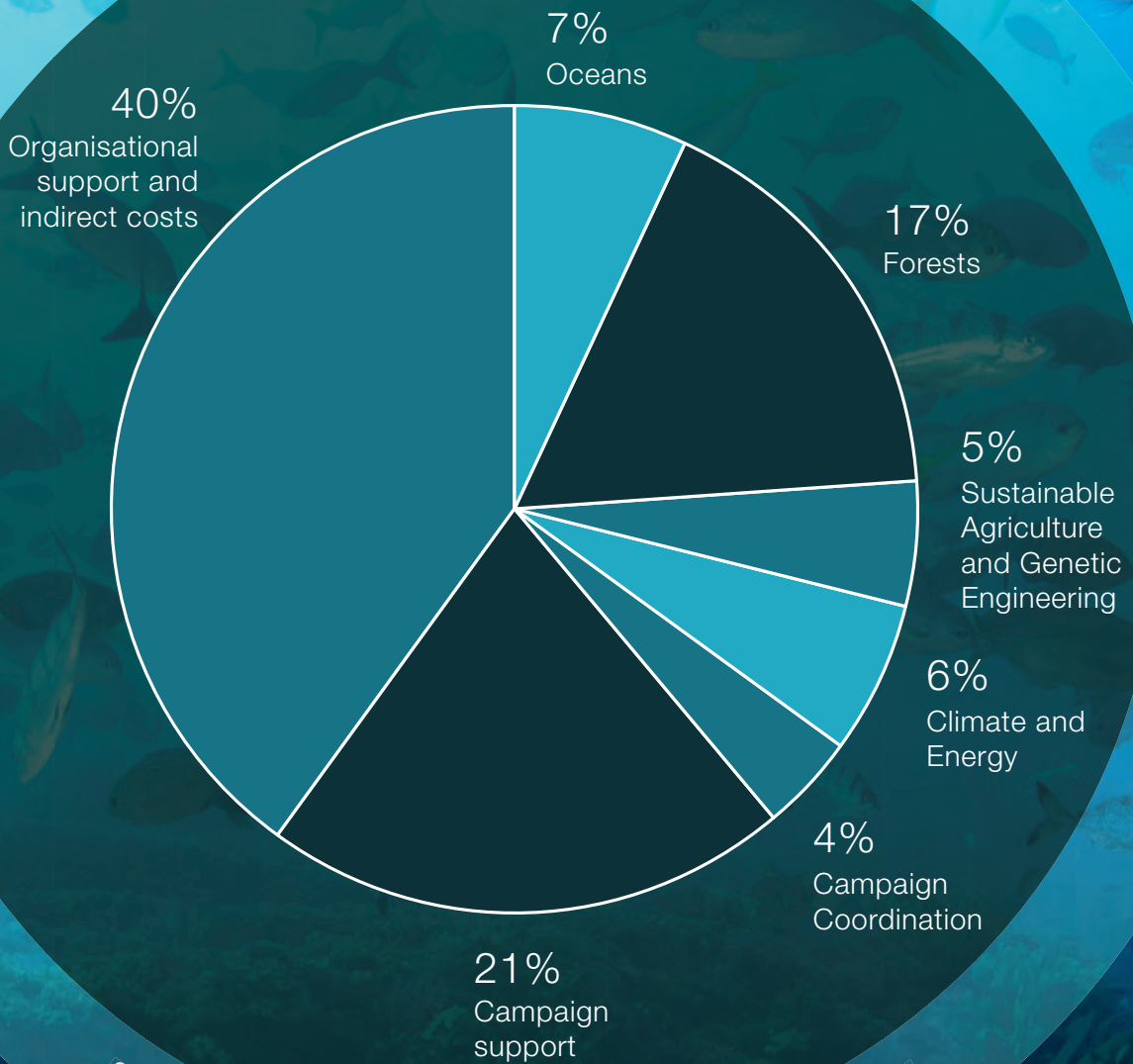
Our regular donor numbers saw fundraising income increasing by 33% while our fundraising expenditure increases were limited to 18%.

As at 31 December 2019, Greenpeace Africa had an accumulated reserve balance of R12 127 875 (R13 096 304 for 2018), a decrease of 7% over 2018 following a R968 429 net deficit for 2019. The current total reserve equates to about 10% of budgeted total 2020 expenditure of R123 368 315.

Below the highlights of our 2019 financial results:

Income and Expenditure	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Actuals ('000)	Actuals ('000)	Actuals ('000)	Actuals ('000)	Actuals ('000)
Contributions from Greenpeace International and other Greenpeace offices	46 963	54 913	74 745	80 151	89 662
Other non-fundraising income	1 965	4 814	2 408	2 817	2 547
Fundraising Income	4 605	7 531	13 203	18 864	25 142
Fundraising Expenditure	3 407	12 168	19 097	23 126	27 215
Net FR Income	1 198	-4 637	-5 895	-4 262	-2 072
TOTAL Income	50 126	55 091	71 258	78 706	90 137
TOTAL non-fundraising Expenditure	47 513	57 819	70 438	76 198	91 106
Surplus / (Deficit)	2 613	-2 729	820	2 508	-968

Non-fundraising expenditure breakdown



for the year ending 31 December 2019

GREENPEACE

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Senegal Office:

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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 Africa office has been working in Africa to end environmental destruction and fighting for the right of Africans to a healthy environment since 2008. Our campaigns focus on climate change, halting the destruction of tropical forests, ecological agriculture and preventing the degradation of marine ecosystems.

