

GREENPEACE
AFRICA



2025 ANNUAL Report

**Towards a Just
Climate Future
for Africa**



People, Actions, Solutions

Table of Contents

Acronyms	1
Foreword by the Board Chairperson	2
Statement by the Executive Director	4
About Greenpeace Africa	6
Executive Summary	7
1 Driving People-Centred Systemic Change Across Africa	8
1.1 Policy Influence	10
1.2 Civil Society Collaboration – Partnering with Purpose	12
1.3 Influencing Governments for Environmental Justice Action	15
1.4 Community Mobilisation, Evidence and Inclusion – Driving Change from the Ground Up	17
1.5 Bridging global and regional policy with national environmental commitments	18
1.6 Harnessing People Power; Movement Building and Mass Mobilisation	20
1.7 Strategic Communications and Narrative Leadership	21
1.8 Strengthening Internal Systems and Processes	22
2 With Gratitude - Partnerships & Supporters	23
3 Programmatic Presence	24



This Annual Report reflects a year of consolidation, clarity, and renewed momentum.

Acronyms

AGM	Assembly General Meeting	FENRAD	Foundation For Environmental Rights, Advocacy & Development
AGN	African Group of Negotiators	FMFO	Fish Meal & Fish Oil
AI	Artificial Intelligence	FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment	G20	Group 20
ATM	All Team Meeting	GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms
AU	African Union	GPAf	Greenpeace Africa
AUC	African Union Commission	INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
BIBA	The Biodiversity and Biosafety Association of Kenya	IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
BBNJ	Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction	JEDIS	Justice, Equity, Diversity, Inclusion, and Safety
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa	MoUs	Memorandum of Understanding
CAN	Climate Action Network	NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
CEJAD	Centre for Environment Justice and Development	NVDA	Non-Violent Direct Action
CJM	Climate Justice Movement	REC	Regional Economic Communities
COP30	Conference of Parties	PAVE	The Pan African Vision for the Environment
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	SB62	Subsidiary Bodies (Session 62)
CREA	Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air	SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation	SADC	Southern African Development Community
DRC	The Democratic Republic of Congo	SLAPP	Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation
DX	Digital Transformation	UN	United Nations
EAP	Employee Assistance Program	UNEA-7	United Nations Environment Assembly
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States.		

“May you be activated by the status quo, inspired by what we do, and challenged to partner and contribute.”



Foreword by the Board Chairperson

This Annual Report reflects a year of consolidation, clarity, and renewed momentum. If 2024 marked the re-emergence of Greenpeace Africa (GPAf) following a period of restructuring, 2025 confirmed our stability and readiness to deliver impact at scale. The organisation has moved from recovery to action, strengthening its position as a key actor in advancing environmental and climate justice across the continent.

This progress comes at a time when Africa faces intensifying climate risks. The continent is warming faster than the global average, with increasing pressure on food systems, public health, economies, and natural resources. Climate change is no longer a distant threat. It is a daily reality affecting communities across Africa, from coastal erosion and rising sea levels to droughts, floods, and pollution.

Against this backdrop, the organisation made strategic choices in 2025. Campaigns focused on key pressure points across the continent, including oil and gas expansion in Southern Africa, seed laws in East Africa, ocean and fisheries governance in West Africa, the elimination of single-use plastics and forest protection in the Congo Basin. These efforts were grounded in the experiences of communities and strengthened through regional and international engagement.

A significant achievement of the year was the development of the 2026–2030 Strategy. Board members, management, staff, and global counterparts all contributed to shaping a shared vision. This process strengthened ownership, alignment, and accountability across the organisation.

At its core, the work remains centred around people. Communities affected by environmental injustice are not only at the heart of our campaigns; they are active participants in shaping them. Through legal action, storytelling, movements, and public engagement, community voices are increasingly visible in spaces where decisions are made.

The Board recognises the leadership and dedication demonstrated across the organisation. The Senior Management Team has guided this transition with resilience and clarity. Staff have delivered strong results under complex conditions. Volunteers continue to be a powerful force on the ground. Partners and supporters have remained essential in sustaining this work.



Edmore Nyanhongo
Chairperson Greenpeace Africa

Looking ahead, the challenges remain significant. However, the foundations are stronger than ever. With a clear strategy in place and growing momentum across campaigns and movements, the organisation is well-positioned to deepen its impact.

The responsibility is clear. We are accountable to the communities we serve and to the broader African continent. The work ahead requires courage, consistency, and collaboration.

Let us move forward with that commitment.



One day out of 365 would be a powerful step toward acknowledging our role and our fight to safeguard the planet.

- Sa Majesté Nkolo Thade, chief of Nyamibete (Cameroon)



“ The challenges ahead remain significant. Climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental injustice continue to threaten both people and ecosystems.



Statement by the Executive Director

Defined by urgency and possibility for climate and environmental justice across Africa, 2025 saw the continent and communities face the accelerating impacts of the climate crisis: floods, droughts, displacement, and increasing pressure on livelihoods and ecosystems. At the same time, there is a growing recognition that Africa's future cannot be shaped solely in global negotiation rooms. It must be driven by the voices, priorities, and leadership of those most affected.

Throughout the year, Greenpeace Africa worked alongside communities, partners, and supporters to advance this vision. Together, we challenged harmful industries, strengthened policy advocacy, and ensured that African perspectives were present in regional and global decision-making spaces.

Our campaigns contributed to tangible progress across key areas, including forest protection, ocean governance, pollution, and sustainable food systems. Legal action played an increasingly important role in holding governments and corporations accountable, while grassroots mobilisation and youth leadership strengthened the broader movement for environmental justice.

One of the most important lessons reinforced this year is the power of integration. When legal strategies, public mobilisation, policy advocacy, and communications work together, they create the conditions for meaningful and lasting change.

Partnerships have been central to this progress. Civil society organisations, community leaders, researchers, journalists, and volunteers have all contributed to expanding the reach and impact of our work. Their engagement reflects a shared understanding that protecting ecosystems is inseparable from protecting people and livelihoods.

Equally powerful is the energy and leadership of young people across the continent. Their voices, ideas, and determination are reshaping how environmental action is organised and sustained, and they continue to push for more inclusive and just solutions.

Regional and global engagement has remained critical. Through sustained participation in multilateral platforms, we have worked to elevate community priorities within climate and environmental policy discussions. These efforts have strengthened our role as a continental actor contributing to the evolution of climate narratives and policy frameworks.

The challenges ahead remain significant. Climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental injustice continue to threaten both people and ecosystems. Yet, the progress achieved over the past year shows that coordinated action can shift policies, influence decisions, and strengthen accountability.

This progress would not have been possible without the guidance of the Board, the dedication of our teams, and the continued collaboration of our partners, volunteers, supporters, and the communities we serve.

Looking ahead, we will continue to expand our work, deepen partnerships, and support community-led solutions that protect both people and nature.



Dr. Oulie Keita
Executive Director

About Greenpeace Africa

Vision

A thriving and resilient Africa where people and nature flourish together, with communities leading the defence of biodiversity, climate, and our future, rooted in justice, peace, and sustainability.

Mission

We grow and empower people and movements to challenge environmental destruction, demand accountability from leaders and corporations, and secure lasting protection for communities and the planet through justice-driven campaigns and alliances that bridge local and global action.

CORE VALUES

Ubuntu

“I am because we are”. Greenpeace Africa strives to act and be part of the people and their struggles.

Transparency and Accountability

We are clear, accountable, and transparent in our actions, decisions, and communication.

Courage

We are brave and confident to take risks and challenge power. We recognise courage comes in many forms, sometimes leading from the front and sometimes stepping back to create space for change.

Justice

We stand for equity in the protection of rights and the consistent practice of justice for people and the planet.

Hope

We nurture hope by believing in the possibility of change and inspiring others to act.

Integrity

We strive to exercise sound, solid, well-grounded morals that set an example.

Diversity

Africa is diverse, and we embrace that diversity as our own. In our workplace and in partnership, in our campaigning and messaging, we represent more than one group and are inclusive of diverse voices.



The year highlighted key lessons: legal action thrives when combined with public mobilisation and sustained policy engagement. Strong regional positioning enhances global influence

Executive Summary

2025 concluded the 2023–2025 strategy, consolidating Greenpeace Africa’s leadership in climate and environmental justice on the continent.

Greenpeace Africa, in collaboration with communities, civil society, and supporters, used an integrated approach—policy advocacy, political engagement, public mobilisation, strategic litigation, research, and storytelling to fight environmental injustice and protect ecosystems. This approach contributed to tangible progress across key areas. Policy efforts secured reforms in biodiversity, energy, food sovereignty, eliminating single-use plastics, and climate governance. Strategic litigation won crucial legal battles, strengthening corporate and government accountability and protecting communities from harmful industrial practices.

Simultaneously, continuous advocacy at national, regional, and global levels strengthened Africa’s voice in environmental decision-making. Engagement in major processes, including the African Union (AU), Group 20 (G20), Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa (BRICS), and United Nations (UN), helped elevate African priorities and reinforce regional influence in the lead-up to the Conference of Parties (COP30). Corporate accountability remained paramount, with campaigns targeting major polluters, combining research, public mobilisation, and advocacy to expose environmental harm and demand greater responsibility.

Evidence and storytelling were crucial in shaping public and policy discourse. Research and documentaries boosted campaign credibility, supporting evidence-based advocacy.

Movement building expanded, strengthening coordinated advocacy across Africa through growing networks of community partners, civil society organisations, and creative collaborators.

Digital engagement drove significant supporter mobilisation, leading to increased public resonance and participation in campaign actions. Young people were central to advancing environmental justice and strengthening grassroots efforts through training, mobilisation, and community initiatives.

Institutional capacity grew, supported by improved governance, legal systems, operational processes, and staff development, thereby boosting organisational resilience. Expanded regional presence enhanced campaign support across key environmental priorities.

These achievements reflect a growing, coordinated movement for environmental justice in Africa. Collective action across forests, oceans, food systems, and climate advocacy is delivering meaningful progress.

The year highlighted key lessons: legal action thrives when combined with public mobilisation and sustained policy engagement. Strong regional positioning enhances global influence. Notably, youth leadership and grassroots organising are the foundation of long-term change.

CHAPTER 1

Driving People-Centred Systemic Change Across Africa

In 2025, Greenpeace Africa solidified its leading role in environmental and climate justice across the continent, driving systemic change in forests, oceans, food, pollution, and fossil-fuel expansion. Our approach combined policy advocacy, strategic litigation, grassroots mobilisation, scientific research, and international engagement. These interconnected strategies aimed to shift power, influence decisions, and deliver concrete results for communities:

Legal, Policy and Campaign Victories

- **40 fishmeal and fish oil (FMFO) factories closed** in Mauritania
- **11 policy and regulatory processes** influenced, revised, or advanced
- **8 major polluters** and fossil fuel companies directly challenged
- **5 legal victories** securing environmental and community protection
- **USD 1.6 billion in fossil fuel investments halted** in South Africa
- **Nationwide FMFO ban** in Guinea-Bissau
- **Strengthened recognition of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)** in the Congo Basin governance processes

Movement and Institutional Strengthening

- **6 Memorandums of Understanding signed** with partners
- **10 frontline community networks** engaged in campaign delivery
- **New office launched** in Mauritius



Communications and Engagement

- **19 op-eds** and **44 blogs** published
- **16 campaign videos** produced
- **165 media interviews** conducted, **75 press releases** and **22 reactive statements** issued
- **61,653 new** social media followers
- **950,841 users reached** across Greenpeace Africa websites
- **30+ web pages published** to drive digital action

Supporter Growth and Resource Mobilisation

- **12 prospective funders** identified
- **12,399 new supporters** mobilised
- **11,433 new supporters** contributing at least one donation

These results reflect the strength of sustained collaboration with Indigenous Peoples, farmers, fishers, waste pickers, youth movements, legal partners, and civil society networks across the continent. Recognising that environmental injustice is fundamentally a question of power, our 2025 work focused on ensuring that environmentally degraded communities actively shaped decisions and policies affecting their lives.

Through structured engagement, communities were supported in identifying issues, articulating demands, and directly engaging decision-makers, fostering more inclusive governance, ensuring that environmental protection is seen as a human right, and holding decision-makers accountable to the most impacted.



We will not allow Camvert to continue sacrificing our forests and exploiting our lands.

- His Majesty Abel Mvondo, Chief of Ndoumessamebenga village (Cameroon)



1.1 Policy Influence

Protecting Forests and Securing Indigenous Rights in the Congo Basin

In 2025, Greenpeace Africa intensified efforts to protect the vital Congo Basin, a critical area for biodiversity and climate stability, by promoting rights-based governance and resisting extractive pressures.

Greenpeace Africa countered plans to double oil production in the Republic of the Congo, which threatened Conkouati-Douli National Park, by coordinating civil society messaging and strengthening alliances with Indigenous communities. This effort elevated the issue regionally, increasing scrutiny and reinforcing calls for sustainable development.

Simultaneously, the organisation boosted its evidence base by partnering with the World Resources Institute and Global Forest Watch to deploy AI-driven forest monitoring. These systems improved early detection of deforestation and provided communities with real-time data for effective, targeted interventions.

Engagement at key regional platforms, including the World Congress of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Brazzaville, helped advance demands for land tenure security, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and direct access to climate finance.

These actions helped position Indigenous Peoples and local communities as rights-holders and central actors in forest governance.

Our work in Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of Congo further reinforced community-led conservation, strengthening ties with government and academia to inform inclusive policy. The Second Congo Basin Civil Society Organisation (CSO) Conference in Kinshasa united 32 civil society, Indigenous, and public representatives, creating a shared roadmap, demanding an end to unsustainable extraction, fairer governance, and transparent climate finance. The participation of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Minister of Environment increased political visibility and reinforced the legitimacy of these COP30 demands.

Advancing Ocean Justice and Protecting Coastal Livelihoods

Across West and Central Africa, Greenpeace Africa's work on ocean governance translated into significant regulatory and policy shifts.

Sustained advocacy against the FMFO industry, highlighting its impact on food security, marine ecosystems, and coastal livelihoods, achieved significant results. Outcomes included the closure of over 40 FMFO factories in Mauritania and stricter regulations, as well as a nationwide FMFO production ban in Guinea-Bissau, formally recognising the risks identified by Greenpeace Africa and partners.

In Senegal, coordinated legal action and community mobilisation secured lasting protection for critical coastal ecosystems, such as Black Johnson Beach, safeguarding biodiversity and small-scale fisher livelihoods. Community caravans covered over 800 km, documenting FMFO impacts, gathering testimonies, and amplifying community voices, which strengthened policy advocacy.

Regionally, Greenpeace Africa advanced the ratification and implementation of the High Seas Treaty with Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ).

By participating in preparatory commissions and multi-stakeholder dialogues, the organisation advocated for the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in governance and for setting ambitious ocean protection targets.

These combined efforts fostered a shift in ocean governance, increasing recognition of the links between environmental protection, food security, and community rights.

Challenging Fossil Fuel Expansion and Advancing Climate Justice

Greenpeace Africa intensified its efforts to address the root causes of climate injustice by challenging the expansion of fossil fuels and promoting a just energy transition.

The “Stop Drilling, Start Paying” initiative, in collaboration with communities, legal partners, and civil society, increased scrutiny of fossil fuel projects. In South Africa, sustained advocacy halted USD 1.6 billion in oil and gas investments and exposed failures in air quality monitoring.

Greenpeace Africa's credibility and influence increased, as evidenced by the Ministry of Water and Sanitation in South Africa requesting its services as a Climate Change Champion for the Water Sector Climate Change Response Strategy.

In Namibia, partnerships with Natural Justice and the Legal Assistance Centre strengthened legal resistance to oil exploration, demonstrating the importance of combining litigation, advocacy and community mobilisation.

Strengthening Corporate Accountability and Making Polluters Pay

Greenpeace Africa significantly strengthened corporate environmental accountability through litigation, advocacy, and public mobilisation.

The organisation secured five major legal victories, reinforcing regulatory accountability and demonstrating the power of combining legal and public pressure.

The launch of the Polluters Pay Pact positioned Greenpeace Africa at the forefront of climate justice debates, demanding that fossil fuel companies fund climate reparations, infrastructure recovery, and community resilience.

Campaigns targeting corporate actors—from fossil fuel companies to plastic producers—helped expose harmful practices and increase public scrutiny.

Non-violent direct actions, research reports, and global campaigns such as “Time to Resist” contributed to shaping public discourse and strengthening calls for accountability.

Driving the Transition to Sustainable Food Systems and Reducing Pollution

We challenged harmful industrial practices while promoting sustainable and community-led alternatives.

A landmark legal victory in Kenya halted Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) imports, protecting smallholder farmers and reinforcing seed sovereignty, demonstrating the power of litigation. At the policy level, we supported the development of agroecology policies in counties such as West Pokot and Makeni, representing a structural shift toward sustainable, climate-resilient food systems that prioritise local knowledge and community needs.

Greenpeace Africa integrated the voices of waste pickers, farmers, and affected communities into policy discussions, contributing to global plastic pollution negotiations, and assisted in the alignment of regional advocacy with international processes. These efforts contributed to advancing a transition toward systems that protect ecosystems, improve public health, and strengthen local economies.



1.2 Civil Society Collaboration – Partnering with Purpose

Greenpeace Africa strengthened its collaboration with civil society organisations across the continent to reinforce their role as environmental watchdogs and drivers of systemic change.

This aimed to build collective power to raise awareness, influence policy, and ensure accountability from governments and corporations, while centring community voices.

By partnering with Climate Justice Movements (CJM), regional networks, and grassroots groups, Greenpeace Africa helped boost civil society capacity to monitor environmental compliance, expose pollution, and shape policy. These alliances advanced sustainable practices in areas such as biodiversity, agroecology, forest protection, and the responsible governance of marine and mineral resources.

Strengthening Regional Collaboration on Fossil Fuels and Climate Justice

In response to the expansion of oil and gas projects across the continent, Greenpeace Africa deepened collaboration with civil society partners to develop coordinated regional responses.

In Kenya, participation in the Oil and Gas Working Group aligned advocacy strategies on offshore oil developments and the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), strengthening the “Coastline Not Oil Line” campaign, challenging offshore drilling plans and advocating for alternative development pathways.

Regionally, Greenpeace Africa participated in a multi-country oil and gas workshop uniting organisations from Senegal, Mauritania, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Chad, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. This platform enabled partners to assess the scale of fossil fuel expansion and agree on a shared strategic response.

Furthermore, co-coordinating the Climate Action Network (CAN) Africa Energy Working Group amplified Greenpeace Africa’s influence on regional advocacy and the promotion of a just energy transition.

Building Capacity for Grassroots Action and Accountability

Greenpeace Africa strengthened local CSOs to tackle environmental threats.

In The Gambia, a CSO workshop on ocean and food systems equipped participants with movement lawyering and campaign strategy tools, enabling them to challenge local FMFO operations. Field visits to FMFO facilities in Sanyang, Kartong, and Gunjur provided CSOs with firsthand evidence, strengthening advocacy with credible documentation. In Nigeria, the launch of the Climate Justice Movement established a collaborative platform with allies, including BluerAfrica, PAVE, and SURGE Africa, fostering a stronger, coordinated civil society voice on environmental justice.



Advancing Policy Influence Through Strategic Partnerships

Partnerships with civil society organisations were vital in shaping policy processes at national, regional, and global levels.

In Kenya, work with Centre for Environment Justice and Development (CEJAD), supported a national anti-plastic pollution campaign, and, with the Biodiversity and Biosafety Association (BIBA), advocacy for the ban of hazardous pesticides and the promotion of agroecology strengthened engagement in sustainable food systems.

Greenpeace Africa ensured African priorities were represented in global and regional policy forums, including the G20 Climate, Energy & Sustainable Finance Working Group (South Africa) and the Global Plastics Treaty process (INC 5.2). Collaboration with groups like the Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA) also bolstered advocacy with evidence, such as the 2025 Air Pollution Report for South Africa.

Shaping Narratives and Expanding Advocacy Through Alliances

Beyond policy and advocacy, partnerships bolstered Greenpeace Africa to influence public discourse and expand the reach of its campaigns. Collaboration with GAIA Africa produced Draped in Injustice, a factsheet exposing the impacts of textile waste and informing fast-fashion and waste-management policy.

Participation in international forums, such as the International Design Festival in Sweden and King's College London, brought African perspectives to global discussions on environmental justice and corporate accountability.

Regionally, a partnership with Senegal's Sine Saloum Festival linked ocean conservation with local fishers, while a refill-and-reuse workshop advanced practical solutions and policy recommendations.

In Tanzania, joint activities with Justice for Nature (J4N), including a beach clean-up in Dar es Salaam, helped raise awareness and mobilise local action on marine pollution.

Amplifying Collective Action and Movement Building

Greenpeace Africa contributed to strengthening broader civil society movements through participation in key convenings and alliances.

Engagements like the Just Energy Transition & Extractives Indaba, the We the 99% Summit, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Africa Human and Business Rights Forum facilitated strategy alignment, knowledge sharing, and collective demand amplification.

Collaborations in 2025 shifted Greenpeace Africa's focus from isolated interventions to collective action. Partnerships, such as 350.org's "Draw the Line," intensified pressure against fossil fuel expansion and drove corporate accountability. The launch of the Climate Advocate Programme for Francophone Africa, in partnership with FXB USA, built the capacity of future climate leaders through advocacy and policy tools. Strengthening alliances, capacity, and strategies across sectors led to more coordinated, effective, and impactful advocacy.



1.3 Influencing Governments for Environmental Justice Action

We deepened our engagement with governments and public institutions to accelerate environmental action and strengthen accountability.

Our work aimed to ensure national policies, public investments, and regulations reflected environmental justice, protected communities, and addressed the urgent climate and ecological crises.

Through strategic advocacy, policy engagement, and public mobilisation, Greenpeace Africa helped shape national and regional dialogues on climate commitments, extractive industries, air quality, and equitable economic systems. This included advancing dialogue on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), promoting inclusive policy reforms, challenging harmful subsidies and concessions, and strengthening the evidence base for decision-making.

Driving Policy Change Through National Engagement

Greenpeace Africa worked directly with different governments and public institutions to influence policy direction and strengthen environmental governance.

In Senegal, alongside other civil society organisations, Greenpeace Africa called for a comprehensive reform of the fisheries sector. This included prioritising local communities in resource management decisions and reviewing industrial coastal activities, particularly FMFO operations, due to their impact on fish stocks and food security.

In Nigeria, engagement with the Federal Ministries of Environment and Justice helped strengthen collaboration on national climate and environmental priorities. These discussions identified opportunities to align national action with international processes, including COP30, BRICS+ engagements, and emerging climate finance mechanisms.

In South Africa, Greenpeace Africa contributed to the review of the Presidential Climate Commission's recommendations for the country's Nationally Determined Contributions. This process ensured alignment with existing frameworks, including the Climate Change Act and the Just Transition Framework, while reinforcing the need for more ambitious and equitable climate commitments.

At the same time, engagement with the Provincial Directorate for Air Quality Management Services led to increased recognition of the role of civil society in environmental governance. Commitments were made to strengthen NGO participation in implementing air quality management programmes.

Mobilising Public Pressure to Influence Decision-Making

Public mobilisation was key to influencing government action.

Greenpeace Africa, along with other civil society organisations and activists, staged a high-visibility, peaceful protest ahead of the G20 Finance Ministers meeting, demanding economic justice, taxing the super-rich, linking global inequality to climate inaction, and pushing for fairer resource distribution.

In South Africa, Greenpeace Africa organised a peaceful protest and delivered a memorandum of demands to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, advocating for stronger air quality standards under the National Environmental Management Air Quality Act.

Similarly, youth-led advocacy played an important role. South African youth submitted a memorandum calling for a fast-tracked transition to ensure that climate action translates into sustainable jobs and inclusive economic participation. In Senegal, Greenpeace Africa raised concerns about air pollution affecting schoolchildren, urging relevant ministries to take immediate action and strengthen oversight of industrial activities.



Strengthening Political Engagement and Strategic Alliances

Greenpeace Africa intensified its strategic engagement with political actors and institutions to advance critical advocacy goals across the continent.

In Mauritania, the organisation collaborated with the National Assembly's Vice President and members of parliament to present evidence-based recommendations on marine protection, food security, and resource governance, ensuring these priorities remain central to policy discussions.

Similarly, in South Africa, diplomatic dialogues with the Brazilian Embassy strengthened shared commitments to climate leadership and forest governance, opening new avenues for international cooperation.

The organisation's influence extended to high-level global forums, including the Just Energy Transition & Extractives Indaba and the Y20 Summit, where the organisation shaped discussions on equity, climate accountability, and sustainable development pathways.

This institutional engagement served as a foundation for building collective political momentum across the region.

A key milestone was the Second Congo Basin CSO Conference in the Democratic Republic of Congo, which united civil society organisations, Indigenous Peoples, and strategic partners.

This collaboration culminated in the DRC Declaration, a unified position on forest protection, community rights, and climate finance that was presented to the environment ministries of all six Congo Basin countries.

By establishing this consolidated front, Greenpeace Africa has significantly enhanced the visibility and legitimacy of civil society demands, building vital regional momentum for commitments to forest governance as we look toward COP30 in Belém.

1.4 Community Mobilisation, Evidence and Inclusion – Driving Change from the Ground Up

In 2025, Greenpeace Africa adopted an integrated approach to environmental justice.

This strategy aimed to shift power to those most affected, ensuring communities actively shape solutions. By connecting local issues with policy and public dialogue, we delivered more grounded and impactful environmental action across the continent.

Strengthening Community Power and Local Leadership

Greenpeace Africa's work continued to centre on community mobilisation, supporting communities across several countries in documenting environmental harm, organising, and engaging with decision-makers.

Initiatives such as beach clean-ups in Tanzania and Senegal, smallholder farmer mobilisation in Kenya and Uganda, and waste picker storytelling in Ghana, Kenya, and the DRC helped translate environmental challenges into visible, collective action. These efforts strengthened public awareness and reinforced civic responsibility around environmental protection.

In Senegal, a national caravan conducted with local communities and partners highlighted the impacts of fishmeal and fish oil industries, mobilising affected communities and strengthening calls for regulatory action.

In the DRC and Cameroon, engagements with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) reinforced the role of agroecology, land rights, and traditional knowledge in forest protection and conservation, positioning them as key actors in forest governance debates.

In Namibia, Greenpeace Africa supported communities in the Kavango region in challenging oil and gas exploration by strengthening their capacity to engage with environmental compliance and rights advocacy. Similarly, in Tanzania, collaboration with Maasai communities highlighted the impacts of evictions linked to carbon offset projects, reinforcing calls for rights-based approaches to climate action.





By connecting local issues with policy and public dialogue, we delivered more grounded and impactful environmental action across the continent.

Connecting Local Realities to Policy and Advocacy

Greenpeace Africa effectively integrated community-led evidence and mobilisation into its national-level advocacy and policy work.

Participation in national platforms, including Senegalese parliamentary discussions, elevated local perspectives into broader policy.

South African engagements, such as the Human Rights Festival and Climate Litigation Lab, connected grassroots efforts with legal strategies focused on corporate accountability and environmental justice. These efforts successfully linked lived experiences to decision-making, ensuring policies reflect community realities.

Advancing Inclusion and Gender Justice

Greenpeace Africa prioritised inclusive environmental action, recognising the vital role of women and marginalised groups.

Targeted engagements highlighted the intersection of gender, climate, and livelihoods. A key moment was the International Women's Day webinar on women's role in climate action. In Senegal, engagements with women in the fishing sector raised awareness of their specific challenges, reinforcing calls for inclusive policies. These efforts ensured solutions are effective, equitable, and grounded in the realities of the most affected.

By supporting community organisations, basing advocacy on credible evidence, and amplifying underrepresented voices, the organisation strengthened its legitimacy and impact, demonstrating that lasting environmental change is driven by empowered communities, supported by evidence, and sustained by inclusive governance.

1.5 Bridging Global and Regional Policy with National Environmental Commitments

Greenpeace Africa significantly bolstered its influence in continental climate and environmental governance. By engaging with the African Union, Regional Economic Communities (REC), COP, the UN, G20, and BRICS, the organisation ensured African priorities remained central to decision-making.

At the G20 public dialogues, the organisation helped amplify civil society demands and delivered a joint letter to South African President Cyril Ramaphosa on air quality, clean energy, and community protection.

At the Department of International Relations & Cooperation (DIRCO) People's Summit and Global Citizen in South Africa, the organisation emphasised advancing African priorities, including climate finance, energy transitions, and global governance, while advocating for environmental justice. These interactions facilitated knowledge sharing and reinforced collaboration on environmental justice priorities.

Influencing Regional and Continental Agendas

Collaborating with the African Union Commission (AUC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and Southern African Development Community (SADC) successfully integrated community climate justice priorities, such as agroecology and rights-based forest/food systems, into regional policy.

Participation in events like the Africa Climate Summit and Africa Climate Week further amplified demands for renewable energy and equitable, community-led transitions, linking local needs to regional economic strategies.

Shaping Global Environmental Negotiations

Intensified advocacy on multilateral platforms, including the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-7), the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) plastics negotiations, and the Convention on Biological Diversity, advanced stronger regulatory frameworks for plastics governance, biodiversity finance, and climate accountability.

Strategic engagement at the Subsidiary Bodies, Session 62 (SB62) with the Africa Group of Negotiators highlighted critical gaps in adaptation finance and implementation support, further strengthened diplomatic relationships, including bilateral exchanges with representatives of the Ethiopian Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and bolstered calls for accountability, equity, and legally binding commitments aligned with Africa's realities.

Driving Climate Justice at COP30

COP30 advanced climate justice, boosting the "Make Polluters Pay" agenda through advocacy, digital mobilisation, and policy engagement, reinforcing calls for fair fossil fuel taxation and loss and damage accountability.

Forest advocacy focused on protecting the Congo Basin and advancing Indigenous rights remained a key priority during the COP30. Through high-level engagement and public mobilisation, community voices were amplified, strengthening calls for land rights, forest protection, and direct access to climate finance.

Linking Climate and Economic Justice in Global Forums

The organisation expanded its global influence through engagement in G20, BRICS, and UN processes. Advocacy linked climate justice with fiscal justice, promoting fair resource mobilisation and systemic reforms to fund climate action.

Collaboration with international networks bolstered calls for tax justice, including a universal wealth tax for mitigation, adaptation, and social protection. Leadership in the Climate Action Network (CAN) Africa Energy Working Group strengthened African coordination on just energy transitions. Participation in forums like UNEA and UN Ocean processes maintained pressure for stronger plastics, ocean, and biodiversity protections, driving momentum toward binding international agreements.



1.6 Harnessing People Power – Movement Building and Mass Mobilisation

Strengthening Grassroots Power and Civic Engagement

Efforts focused on strengthening grassroots power, expanding collective action, and positioning communities at the centre of environmental justice.

The launch of Nigeria's Climate Justice Movement was key to building coordinated advocacy, raising awareness of climate impacts (floods, desertification), challenging the expansion of fossil gas, and mobilising against environmental injustice (offshore oil, illegal fishing). This platform supported major campaigns such as the Draw the Line Caravan, forest protection, waste-picker advocacy, and the Polluters Pay Pact.

Capacity building remained central, training communities and volunteers in non-violent direct action, civil disobedience, effective advocacy, investigations, field practices, and environmental compliance to challenge extractive projects and to participate in formal procedures such as Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs).

Youth mobilisation increased public pressure and institutional engagement. In South Africa, coordinated youth action advocated for a fast-tracked transition, submitting a memorandum to the government. Capacity-building efforts through workshops strengthened understanding of the links between climate action, social justice, and economic inclusion.

Targeted engagements supported cross-sectoral movement building. Waste picker workshops in Kenya and DRC advanced policy on refill/reuse, while community initiatives across countries reinforced local ownership of environmental solutions.

Strategic and Creative Partnerships

Partnerships played a critical role in scaling impact and sustaining momentum across local, regional, and international spaces.

Collaboration with civil society organisations, community groups, and regional networks strengthened coordinated advocacy and enabled broader participation in campaigns. Six formal partnerships were established, alongside a growing ecosystem of collaborators across the continent.



Creative partnerships expanded the reach and accessibility of environmental narratives. Artists, influencers, and cultural actors translated complex issues into engaging and relatable content, helping connect with wider audiences.

Through storytelling, performance, and digital content, these collaborations amplified key campaigns on forest protection, ocean conservation, and climate justice. They also strengthened public engagement by bringing environmental issues into popular culture and everyday conversations.

1.7 Strategic Communications and Narrative Leadership

Across Africa, communities are losing forests, coastlines, and food systems not because their realities are unknown, but because their stories are too often untold, or told by others.

Greenpeace Africa worked to change that by using bold, evidence-based communications to ensure African voices shaped environmental debates at national, regional, and global levels.

Media engagement intensified significantly, with coverage increasing by 56%, particularly around key political moments such as COP30. Greenpeace Africa secured visibility in major international outlets, including Reuters, BBC, RFI, Forbes, France 24, and TV5 Monde.

This visibility helped hold decision-makers accountable by bringing community realities into the public spotlight. Through opinion pieces, expert commentary, and targeted media engagement, we advanced African perspectives on climate finance, corporate accountability, plastics governance, and the just energy transition.

By translating complex evidence into compelling, accessible narratives, Greenpeace Africa strengthened its ability to influence public discourse, support advocacy efforts, and elevate the voices of those most affected by environmental harm.

Digital Engagement and Supporter Mobilisation

Digital campaigning was strengthened through the integration of data-driven strategies and an expansion of supporter mobilisation beyond traditional petition-based actions.

A combination of digital tools and targeted content enabled the creation of over 30 web pages, facilitating diverse forms of online engagement, including email actions, petitions, open letters, and multimedia campaigns.

Content strategies blended lo-fi, creator-style formats with high-impact campaign videos, using relatable storytelling, humour, and clear explainers to increase engagement, amplify campaign messages, and convert audiences into active supporters.

These efforts translated into strong digital performance. Email campaigns generated over 2 million opens, while social media communities grew significantly, with 61,653 new followers. Content impressions reached 35.5 million across platforms.

Crucially, engagement translated into action. Supporters completed over 288,000 digital actions, while more than 134,000 new contacts joined the network. Website traffic also remained strong, with over 950,000 users and more than 1.2 million sessions recorded. Digital fundraising generated 40% more donors than initially projected, demonstrating the effectiveness of integrated digital engagement in mobilising and resource generation.



1.8 Strengthening Internal Systems and Processes

Strengthening internal systems remained essential to delivering impact with consistency, accountability, and integrity. Throughout the year, efforts focused on governance, legal resilience, operational efficiency, and staff capacity, ensuring that the organisation is equipped to operate effectively in complex, evolving environments.

Governance and Strategic Direction

The Board provided sustained strategic oversight through statutory meetings, including the Annual General Meeting (AGM), reinforcing accountability and long-term direction.

A major milestone was the finalisation of the 2026–2030 Strategy, which sets out priorities across Climate and Energy Justice, Forests, Food Sovereignty and Biodiversity, Oceans Justice, and Global Campaigns. The strategy emphasises the importance of a resilient, adaptive organisation capable of delivering impact at scale.

Legal Resilience, Risk Management and Compliance

Legal preparedness and compliance remained vital parts of our institutional strengthening efforts.

Legal preparedness and compliance remained vital parts of our institutional strengthening efforts. Greenpeace Africa advanced its legal strategy through partnerships with Greenpeace International (GPI), the Pan African Lawyers Union (PALU), Greenpeace Canada, and UNDP, enhancing its capacity to support advocacy and campaign initiatives. Greenpeace Africa also broadened its legal engagement through:

- On-the-ground legal support initiatives such as Airoma Action in Pretoria,
- Participation in the Global Legal Community of Practice,
- Contributions to The Resistance Files,
- Involvement in international Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation (SLAPP) support initiatives.

These collaborations strengthened Greenpeace Africa's ability to anticipate legal risks, defend civic space, and support communities and activists facing legal pressures.

Strengthening GPAf Culture and Accountability

Internal culture continued to evolve through stronger coordination, transparency, and values-based leadership.

Key platforms such as the Africa All Staff Team Meeting, alongside regular Senior Leadership Team and Senior Management Team engagements, and bi-weekly integrated programme meetings, improved alignment across teams. These mechanisms clarified roles, strengthened communication, and supported more effective implementation of strategic priorities.

The Justice, Equity, Diversity, Inclusion and Safety (JEDIS) framework was further embedded into daily practice.

Strengthened integrity systems, including accessible Persons of Trust, ongoing Code of Conduct training, and organisation-wide engagement forums, contributed to a more inclusive and accountable work environment.



2. With Gratitude – Partnerships and Supporters

Our progress in 2025 relied on partners, supporters, and allies across Africa and beyond, including grassroots groups, foundations, research institutions, media, and volunteers, all of whom were driving change for people and the planet.

Through partnerships, Greenpeace Africa has expanded campaigns, strengthened policy advocacy, supported community initiatives, and amplified African voices in global discussions. Each contribution—funding, knowledge, advocacy, or volunteers—helps build a stronger, more resilient movement for climate and environmental justice.

Greenpeace Africa is proud to work with a diverse network of supporters and partners. Together, we build a movement to face environmental challenges and promote fair, inclusive, sustainable solutions.

Fundraising and Supporter Growth

Our strategic focus on financial sustainability and deepening supporter engagement generated strong momentum throughout the year.

We strengthened our long-term funding pipeline by identifying 12 high-priority prospective funders and advancing targeted outreach through the submission of multiple grant proposals aligned with our core campaign priorities.

At the same time, we expanded Greenpeace Africa's institutional footprint, building stronger relationships within the trusts and foundations sector.

On the engagement front, our movement continued to grow, with 12,399 new supporters joining. Notably, 11,433 of them demonstrated a strong commitment by converting into active donors, who contributed at least once.

Together, these results reflect meaningful progress in both resource mobilisation and supporter engagement, reinforcing the sustainability of our work.



CHAPTER 3

3. Programmatic Presence

Maintaining a strong and strategic presence across the continent remains central to advancing a pan-African approach to environmental justice.

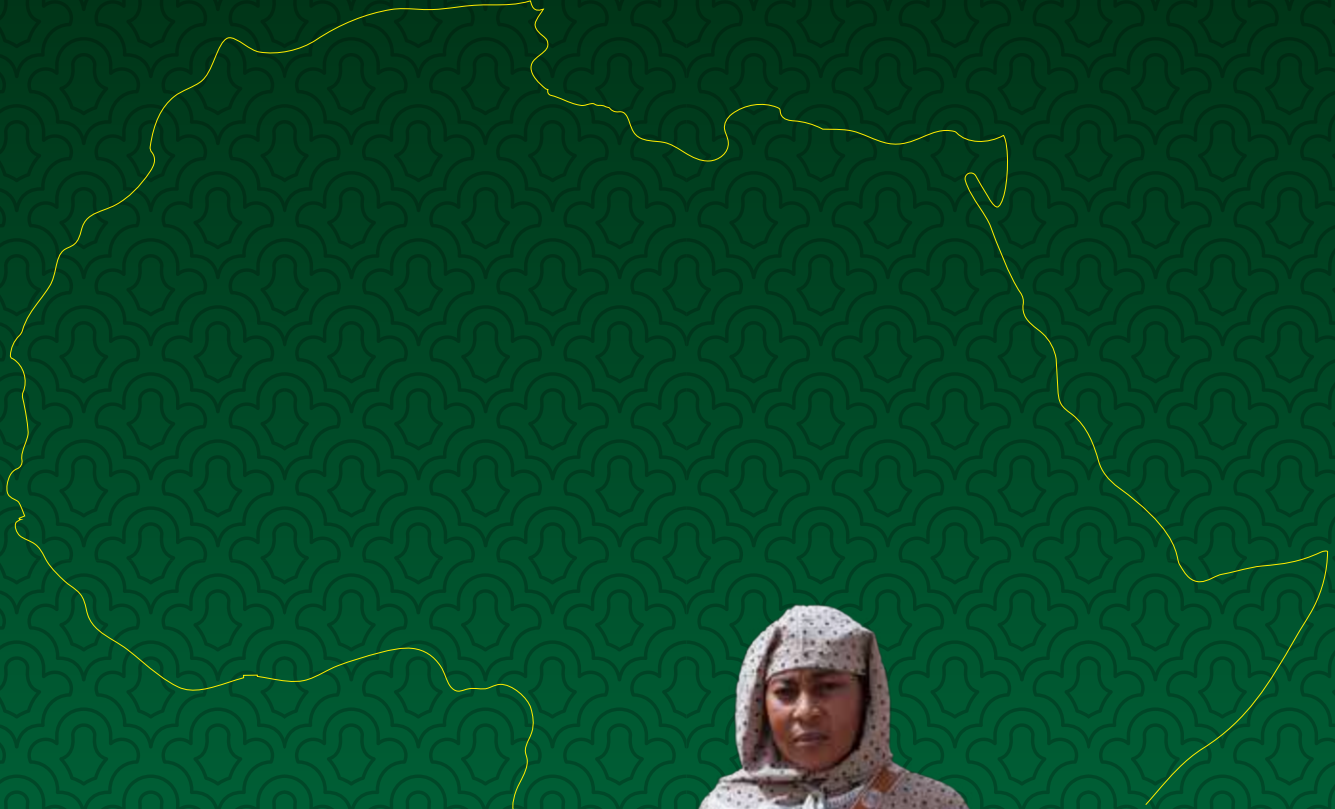
Operations, campaigns, and movement-building efforts continued to expand geographically, supported by growing youth and volunteer networks. This presence enables closer engagement with communities, strengthens responsiveness to local realities, and supports coordinated advocacy across regions.

The organisational footprint spans:

- **West Africa:** Senegal, The Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Mauritania
- **Central Africa:** Cameroon, DRC, Republic of Congo (Brazzaville)
- **East Africa:** Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia
- **Southern Africa:** Namibia, South Africa, Mozambique
- **Island Nations:** Mauritius

This regional presence reinforces the ability to connect local struggles to regional and global processes, ensuring that environmental justice efforts remain both grounded and scalable.





www.greenpeace.org/africa/en

Greenpeace Africa Head Office

Phone: +27 11 482 4696

E-Mail: coafrika@greenpeace.org

Fundraising related queries

Phone: +27 11 726 2404

E-Mail: fgpa@greenpeace.org

Kenya specific fundraising queries

E-Mail: gkenya@greenpeace.org