



# People for Climate

**GREENPEACE**  
ग्रीनपीस

ANNUAL REPORT  
2019-2020

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## MESSAGE: Board Chair

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I wish to thank our supporters for your continued trust and belief in us. The year was challenging but our team of enthusiastic Greenpeacers were able to pull meaningful work in difficult circumstances; submitted a demand petition to the Ministry Of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and urging voters to cast their votes demanding clean air, safe food and a plastic-free future. The recommendations of the petition also made to the election manifestos of the major political parties.

The year also saw the release of the 'Solarisation of Agriculture' report that focused on transitioning from conventional pumps to solar-based pumps. Another report, analysis on Nitrogen Oxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) satellite data, showcases that the transport and industrial clusters were giving rise to the country's worst NO<sub>2</sub> hotspots. As Greenpeace, we are committed to make our wholehearted attempts through our campaigns to ensure a resilient and sustainable future for the people of India .

By the end quarter, the Living Soils campaign headed from Bihar to Odisha. A consultation in Bhubaneswar on 'Soil Health and Sustainability of Agriculture in Odisha' for key stakeholders to discuss and map a way forward. Jashn-e-Jaivik was celebrated in Kedia, Bihar to acknowledge the community's efforts to transition agricultural practices from chemical to ecological farming.

Having briefed the year, hence, I take this opportunity to present the annual report 2019-20. I am glad, the organisation relentlessly continues to inspire debate on climate change.

**Biswajt Mohanty**  
**Board President**  
**Greenpeace India**

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# साफ हवा मेरा अधिकार

#MyRightToBreathe

 CLEAN AIR  
NATION

 GREENPEACE  
ग्रीनपीस

# CLIMATE AND ENERGY: Climate Samvaad

*The great Neem Tree  
Unbiased towards high temperatures  
Also arid and semi dry lands  
Grows fast  
And tall  
Almost 20 metres high  
To flower and live two hundred years and more  
Nourishing the soil, the air, and all life forms  
with her healing properties.  
You can't kill a Neem tree!  
You can't kill a People's Organisation!  
You can't kill Greenpeace!*

Alive and energised in the face of adversity, the buzzword among Greenpeace India campaigners was to stay rooted to their commitment for a green planet. The time was ripe for Climate Samvaad.

## Shoutout for Climate Samvaad

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Even as Greenpeace India underwent a structural change with lesser resources and a smaller team, the organisation was ambient with energy to think green, think big.

*'Climate Samvaad was the first big project for Greenpeace after restructuring,' says Ishteyaque Ahmad, Senior Campaigner-Sustainable Agriculture. 'Suddenly, from the legacy of having a big team, we were a very small group. So, both the organisation and us campaigners, were trying to restructure ourselves – we were thinking of doing something big.'*

All this at a time when Greenpeace was setback by challenges. *'Our struggle started in 2014-2015, we had to lose many staff since. But, in early 2019 we shut down two offices. After the huge setback, we were all mentally impacted,' says Avinash Kumar Chanchal, Senior Campaigner-Climate and Energy. 'We knew we were not doing anything wrong – we were working for clean air and clean water.'*

That's right – Greenpeace campaigners, resilient to adversity, held their own, and in April 2019, the idea of Climate Samvaad was born.

## Towards an Environment Savvy Democracy

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*'India,' explains Avinash, 'has many climate crises including extreme weather events like heat waves and cyclones, where the impact is visible and witnessed by many communities. Yet, there is big investment on polluting industries like coal, leading to indigenous communities being displaced from forests. This further leads to air pollution and declining soil health, which directly impacts people. Unfortunately, these issues were not reflected in any political manifesto. So, we planned our Climate Samvaad campaign to mobilise voters to think about green issues and choose our leaders accordingly.'*





Citizens Pledge for Clean Air in Mumbai. © Benjamin Thomas / Greenpeace

## Outreach for Green

Intent on creating an environmentally aware democracy, the time was ripe to breathe life into the campaign. *'And we said it won't be a Greenpeace campaign, but we'd co-build Climate Samvaad with grassroot organisations all over the country,'* says Ishteyaque. *'This strategy was a reassurance to ourselves and our supporters by putting out a strong message to the government that they can't kill a peoples' organisation.'*

Climate Samvaad went on to thrive with messages about clean air, soil health and sustainable agriculture. *'The campaign spread to rural and urban areas, to far off Korba in Chhattisgarh and universities across Delhi – we got huge support from the public, and many political parties included recommendations of Climate Samvaad in their manifestos, and some got victory too!'* beams Avinash. *'In Korba, we organised a public outreach activity – intellectuals and indigenous people interacted with each other, and conversations around human-elephant conflict took centre stage. The indigenous people talked of how, as a community, they are saving jal, jangal aur jameen – water, forest and land, and have been voting based on these issues. They also pointed out that city dwellers don't vote based on these core issues. So, who is the illiterate voter – the indigenous person, or the city dweller?'*

## Community-Driven Solutions

Dialogues on Climate Samvaad assumed the avatar of community driven solutions, especially in Kedia, Bihar, where Greenpeace India has facilitated a sustainable agriculture campaign. *'Simultaneous dialogues addressing completely different climate issues took place in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi and Bihar,'* explains Ishteyaque, who, as the regional co-ordinator for Bihar, worked with leaders, the third gender and other organisations alike. *'Greenpeace India's communication officer Rohin Kumar was co-ordinating with students in Delhi, also slum based organisations in the Capital. In Bihar, farmers, school and university students, environmentalists and experts talked of the ramifications of climate change on their food quality and security and livelihoods. The farmers came along and said they wanted concrete climate related actions from the government. To start off with, dialogues were taking place sometimes, not in a very organized manner, which, given our limited resources, was not the Greenpeace style of functioning. Then, we decided to shout out loud, even beyond your capacities.'*

The elections were round the corner, and Greenpeace supporters prepared recommendations for the election manifesto to be shared with all political parties, especially at the state level. The recommendations were reflected in manifestos of many of the parties and political formations. It was a useful experience in bringing out the voices of the climate and environment survivors in their own words from the ground. *'We were not expecting warm responses from the central leadership of the party in power so we approached their regional and state leaders to communicate our message positively,'* says Ishteyaque. *'Earlier, it was about reaching out to Members of Parliament from the national political parties and formations. Now, we were strategically reaching out to politicians who were part of the manifesto drafting committees of both national and regional political parties – they were from parties like Janata Dal United (JDU), Communist Party of India (CPI), Communist Party of India Marxist (CPIM), Trinamool Congress (TMC), Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS), Telugu Desam Party (TDP), Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). Our recommendations got reflected in the election manifestos of many of these parties and political formations. This, for me, felt like being a tree in a drought like situation. In a year when the tree feels there's going to be a drought, it flowers more to spread its seeds. It was like that for Greenpeace, we wanted to spread everywhere, and it helped us make very strong partners. We did not have money – there were no flights and cars, we used local trains and autos. Our partners were seeing the transformation in how Greenpeace campaigners were functioning, and this built a strong narrative for the organisation. We were not trying to hijack the campaigns of partner organisations, but recognise them, and co-power them. In fact, it was a co-powering experience, and for an organisation that was about to die, we were very creative in bringing out voices of the climate and environment survivors in their own words from the ground without trying to be the spokespersons of the marginalised.'*

Greenpeace as an organisation, has evolved, according to Ishteyaque. *'The narrative of the organisation has been strong. After the initial hesitation around the narrative that we are anti nationals, the Bihar and Delhi governments have been working with us. This was a positive change,'* he says.



## Actions for Climate Samvaad

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With the strength of campaigners exuberant with fresh energy, the on-ground actions for Climate Samvaad spread across the country. *'We curated on-ground activities around Climate Samvaad in Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh,' beams Greenpeace India Engagement Officer Abhishek Kumar Chanchal. 'During these activities, we were able to reach out to 20,000 offline petitioners, get the support of 10 allies, and 250 volunteers.'*

## Volunteers for Climate Samvaad

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*'In 2019,' says Avinash, 'around 80 million youth were first time voters. We reached out to universities, and got great volunteers. They not only signed petitions, but continue to partner with us.'*

*'We got more than 30,000 offline petitions for Climate Samvaad. Greenpeace reached these numbers after a long time', adds Abhishek.*

*The volunteers are all heart and head for the campaign on climate dialogue.*

**Vivek Shrivastava is a volunteer who works on environmental issues in and around Delhi NCR.**

*I first came in contact with Greenpeace during a youth for climate change meeting. I met Abhishek Kumar Chanchal, who engaged us volunteers with various activities related to the environment. As part of the Climate Samvaad campaign, a talk on climate change was organised at the Srinivaspuri Karpuri camp in New Delhi, and we volunteers somehow managed to mobilise around 1000 locals to discuss the importance of clean air, along with various other organisations.*

## Media on Climate Samvaad

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With the Climate Samvaad campaign garnering support from allied organisations, volunteers and citizens across the spectrum, the media too, caught on to the dialogue. *'Climate Samvaad events took place in Patna, Bangalore, Lucknow and Hyderabad – and the stories were covered by the Kannada, English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi press,'* says Greenpeace India Communications Officer Rohin Kumar. *'In fact, both national as well as regional stories were published in print as well as the digital medium. Importantly, during this period, we created 15 new media allies.'*

Rohin confirms that Greenpeace received millions of impression counts across its social media channels. *'We gained a large number of followers and were able to mobilise people to partner our campaigns. We closely worked with allies, and made a good number of allies in the process. Various social media influencers too, amplified our work,'* he says.

## Climate Samvaad: The Crux

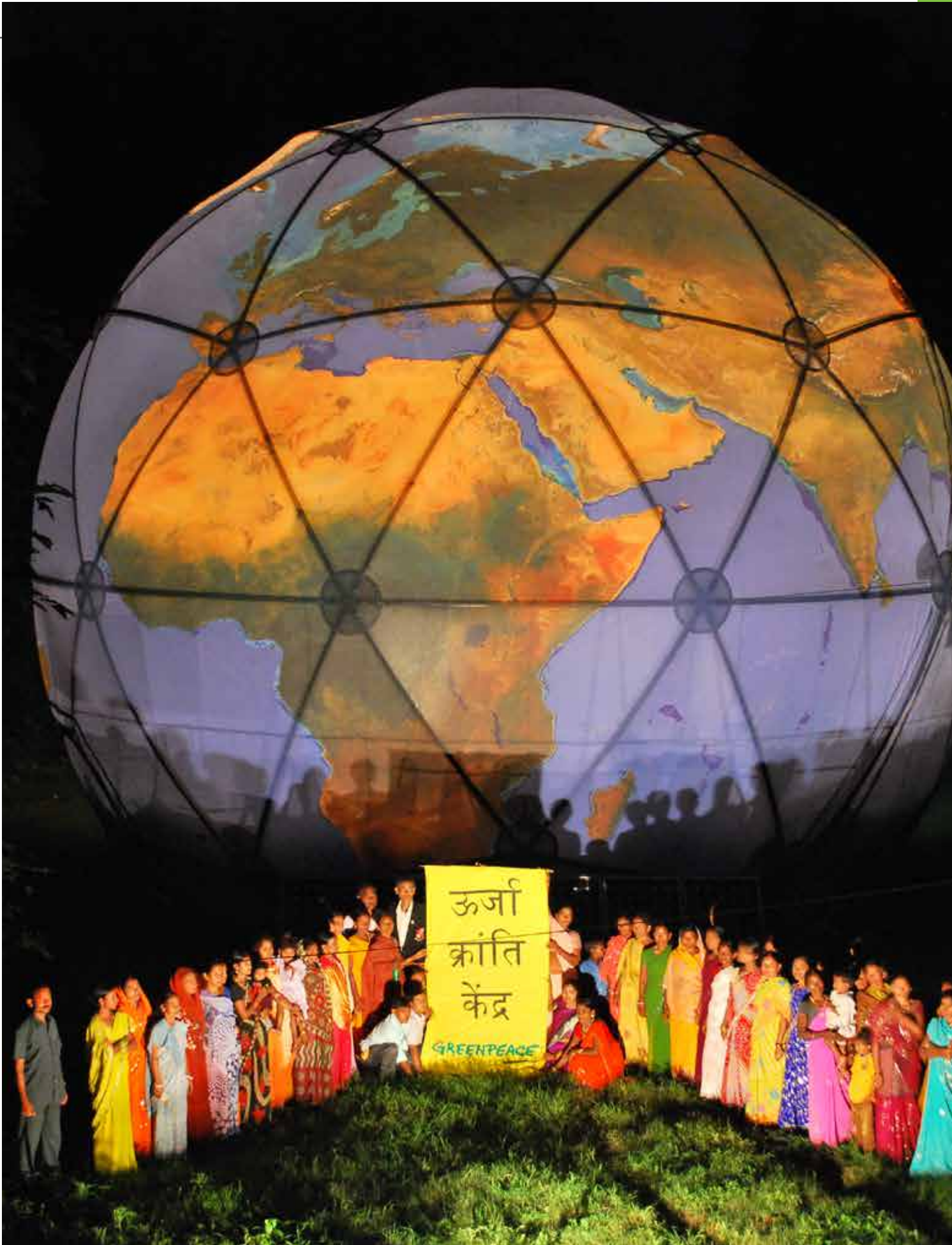
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Hosted by Greenpeace India, Climate Samvaad engaged in a series of talks and public events across the country. *'The impacts of climate change are not just damaging, but irreversible,'* explains Rohin. *'India is already experiencing extreme weather patterns, the worst air pollution ever, depleting water resources, wildlife extinction, unsafe agricultural practices, and environment damaging rapid urbanisation. Samvaad, as the word suggests, is dialogue or discussion, and Greenpeace engaged with citizens to discuss the key environmental issues faced by India, and share possible solutions.'*

With the seeds for Climate Samvaad sown, Ishteyaque believes that the campaign served to accomplish three core purposes in a year where Greenpeace India's survival was at stake. *'Firstly, Climate Samvaad established that Greenpeace was alive. Secondly, we collected ground voices connected to the climate crisis, highlighted them, and aligned with them. The strategy was that Greenpeace shouldn't be the only organisation talking about climate, other organisations and lay people too, must engage in the dialogue. Farmers, tribal groups and climate survivors actively engaged in the dialogue, and now, no one can say tribals are anti national. There has been a shift in the agency of change – this, given the fact that earlier, we did not have the community as the agency of change. Now, no government can side-line their work. Thirdly, we reached out to a maximum number of institutions,'* elucidates the senior campaigner.

**Mousumi Dhar, the then Interim Executive Director-Greenpeace India. (Excerpted from her message headlining the Witness Report dated May 7, 2019)**

*Many public events were organised by our small team. During elections, we urged voters to cast their votes demanding clean air, safe food and a plastic-free future. The online and offline petitions signed by the citizens of India have been submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. As an outcome of the campaign, we are glad to say that many of our recommendations to major political parties have found a mention in their election manifestos.*



Renewable Energy Dome in Bihar. © Syed Mehaboob / Greenpeace



# CLIMATE AND ENERGY: Air Pollution

*Air  
Has no colour  
No caste  
Nor creed  
Not even shape.  
Air, the life giver  
As long as it is clean.*

## Clean up the Air, Everywhere

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Every winter, with Air Quality Index levels 20 times greater than the limits prescribed by the World Health Organisation (WHO), Delhi makes headlines even as citizens succumb to the stifling effects of polluted air. In India, air pollution kills one child every minute, and 4.2 million people breathe the smog outdoors. Yet, no one talks of other Indian cities facing air crises. According to Greenpeace India's Airpocalypse III report, 139 cities violating National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) aren't included in the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).

As Indian cities smog over with toxicity, it is imperative for the government and citizens to comprehend the urgency for clean air. *'And, through our reports for clean air, we have attempted to do just that – draw focus to cities like Chennai, which are not included in NCAP,'* says Avinash.

This, given the grave fact that the NCAP's prescribed pollution reduction target of 20-30% by 2024, will bring only 12 Indian cities within WHO standards. Greenpeace campaigners have put out the demand for clean air, urging the government to set city and sector-wise targets for emissions, and invest in renewable energy. The organisation is also petitioning to prioritise public health while penalising polluters to avert an impending climate catastrophe.

## The Environmental Watchdog

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*'During 2019-2020, our strategy was to link our clean air campaigns to solutions for air pollution and climate change,'* says Avinash. *'So, we reached out to schools and colleges to spread word. Given that people tend to listen to doctors, in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, we mobilised medical practitioners who were part of the Indian Medical Association. Doctors, in their turn, have written to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), urging the authorities to include cities like Chennai in NCAP. Greenpeace is also concentrating on different climate issues, responding to the crisis as an environmental watchdog.'*

## Lows, Highs and the Winds of Change

Faced with a human resource paucity, Avinash, as the sole campaigner for Climate and Energy, now had the challenge of tying the threads of the campaign to mobilise response among the stakeholders of the democracy. 'Earlier, we had 10 people in the team, now, I am the only one,' says Avinash. 'Also, we have seen how the government is not responding to the climate crisis. Despite understanding the impending disaster, both the government and citizens are not responding to the urgency of the climate crisis. But our demands for clean air are now part of the NCAP, and we have received good response from South India. Moreover, the Finance Minister talked about how thermal power plants are polluting – without taking Greenpeace India's name, the Centre is talking about the crisis, which is great. We have established how air pollution is linked to climate change and so is the economy.'



Citizens Demand a Clean Air Action Plan in Agra. © Saagnik Pau / Greenpeace

**Mousumi Dhar, the then Interim Executive Director-Greenpeace India. (Excerpted from her message headlining the December 2019, Witness Report)**

*As we continue to face external challenges, our committed activists, donors and supporters are standing with us to voice out environmental issues. This quarter, we released the NO2 and SO2 analysis reports. Our updated analysis of TROPOMI NO2 satellite data confirmed that the coal-fired power plants and industrial clusters are the most polluting hotspots, besides major cities. Similarly, our analysis based on NASA OMI (Ozone Monitoring Instrument) satellite data revealed that India is the largest emitter of SO2 in the world. Data also reasserted the fact that burning of fossil fuels in power plants is one of the major sources of SO2 emissions.*

## Reports to Counter Air Pollution

Greenpeace India substantiated its demands for clean air via researched reports to highlight the effects of toxic fuels and non-inclusion of highly impacted areas in the country.

*'In 2020, we released Airpocalypse IV, our annual report, which revealed that there are 116 cities that need to be included in the non-attainment category,' explains Avinash. 'We have also started talking about the economic cost of air pollution by releasing the report: 'Toxic air: The price of fossil fuels' and building the case that air pollution from burning fossil fuels costs 5.4% of India's GDP. The report highlighted solutions to protect our health and benefit our communities. Our SO2 hotspot report suggests that India is the largest emitter of SO2 in the world with more than 15% of all the anthropogenic sulphur dioxide (SO2) hotspots detected by the NASA OMI (Ozone Monitoring Instrument) satellite. Almost all of these emissions in India are due to coal burning.'*



Dangerous Air Pollution in Delhi. © Sudhanshu Malhotra / Greenpeace



Rohin lists out Greenpeace India's series of analytical reports for the year.

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#### Is Delhi's Air Improving?

The Delhi government claimed that the city has shown a 25% decrease in air pollution levels between the years 2016-2018 as compared to the period 2012-2014. Some critiques on the government's claim, demanded greater transparency as to how one had arrived at the air quality figures. Other critiques highlighted the quality of data as an issue while carrying out such analysis. Greenpeace India dug deep into the available satellite and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) data to arrive at a concrete answer. We found that the actions, which the government claimed were taken and implemented to reduce air pollution in Delhi fuel, were taken during mid/end 2018, and had no real impact. Evidence in hand, Greenpeace initiated a nuanced debate around pollution control in Delhi.

#### Air Quality Reports (2019 and 2020)

As the country continues to grapple with the health emergency caused by high air pollution levels, Greenpeace India regularly recorded and highlighted the emission levels of cities, and lobbied for clean air measures. In 2019 and 2020, Greenpeace and IQAir released a World Air Quality Report that ranked cities globally on the basis of their annual emissions average. During both years, reports on Nitrogen Oxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) that analysed data from NASA, held power plants and refineries responsible for two-thirds of the anthropogenic SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, globally. These reports have driven political parties to talk about the crisis, thus inspiring local governments to take some action.

#### Airpocalypse II, III and IV

Greenpeace India released its second, third and fourth versions of Airpocalypse, a report that analyses and discusses data compiled by the CPCB from the National Analytical Management Programme (NAMP) network collecting air quality data for more than seven hundred stations across the country. Data from the cities is compared to NAAQS and non-attainment cities are demanded to be notified under NCAP. In response to our NCAP reports, several cities have taken action such as increasing the number of monitoring stations in their areas.

#### Boom and Bust

The Global Coal Plant Tracker recorded that, since 2005, India and China accounted for 85% of new coal power capacity. However, the number of permits for new coal plants dropped significantly. For the third year in a row, most leading indicators of coal power capacity growth declined, including construction starts, pre-construction activity, and plant completions, according to the Global Coal Plant Tracker.

## Actions for Air Pollution

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A series of on-ground activities triggered discussions and debates on air pollution, the campaign taking foreground across the country, in schools, in residential colonies, in public spaces, in rural areas, and in turn among government bodies. Abhishek talks of the core activities that drove the air pollution campaigns for the year.

### Build-Up Activities

Through December 2019 and January 2020, we organised 20 build-up activities including meetings and workshops in schools and colleges, also in resident welfare associations (RWAs). We coordinated 7 big events including 5 health camps and 2 flash mobs in two schools ... During the health camp for clean air, we organised one event each in an RWA, slum community, corporate house and two other prominent locations in Delhi. We worked closely with the Direct Dialogues Initiatives (DDII) team to help them organise these health camps and street plays in corporate companies.

### Vote for Clean Air

In January 2020, our volunteers participated in a town hall meeting and other activities organised by a clean air collective as part of the Vote for Clean Air campaign. Our volunteers interacted with people from diverse walks of life including shopkeepers, auto *walas*, RWA members and slum communities as part of the #dillidhadaknedo campaign.

### Revolution Against Air Pollution

In February 2020, we organised two big flash mobs in Delhi based on the theme: Revolution Against Air Pollution. Around 100 change-makers from 3 organisations participated in the campaign. Via this activity, we were able to create a visual to inspire people. This activity also saw great performance on the digital platform with many prominent allies and organisations like Friday for Future (FFF) and climate activist Greta Thunberg amplifying this event.

### Offline Petitions

We mobilised more than 3,000 people, 1,500 offline petitions and 300 leads as part of the Clean Air Nation project. Moreover, we inducted approximately 25 volunteers and 10 interns during campaign.

### Volunteers for Saalbhar60 Wednesday

We mobilised representatives from 25 cities for the #Saalbhar60 Wednesday event. People from different segments participated in this photo op upholding the message that clean air is our right.

### Volunteers for Air Pollution

*The Delhi air pollution during winters had, since 2018, become an accepted norm where all of us who were resigned to the smog asked the annual "what's happening to the world" question. Each year, by March, we forgot this question. I was heartbroken looking at people without homes and air purifiers. I was personally infuriated because my health was not being protected ... That's how I reached out to Greenpeace during my gap year as a student.*

*Since I was already a graduate in 2019 and one of the senior interns, I ended up becoming the coordinator for the batch of Delhi interns who worked on the Air Pollution campaign. It was a magical journey of learning from those around me, as with the experience of helping interns working under me build a relationship with the environmental movement.*

*As Head Intern for the Delhi Air Pollution Campaign, I was part of the 600+ pro bono lung tests conducted across 9 locations in schools, RWAs & health camps that Greenpeace volunteers organised. We worked for three months on this project making what we felt was a real difference to others, while experiencing a real change in ourselves.*

Anusuiya Radhika Dev Sarmah – a student and model residing in Delhi, was motivated to join Greenpeace during her gap year.

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*It was a great experience to mobilise people of various age groups residing in and around Delhi to participate in flash mobs. The focus of the mobs was to address how we could work on our carbon footprints. We managed to share solutions to decrease our carbon footprints by using public transport, for instance.*

Vivek Shrivastava

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*I have known Greenpeace since 2017 when I was in college, but I started actively volunteering with the organisation in 2018. In 2019, the NCAP policy was passed, and we took part in different activities to further strengthen the campaign for clean air. In 2019, I volunteered for the lung testing activities conducted on various citizen groups by doctors. In early 2020, I participated in the flash mob for clean air. I actively participated in online seminars and webinars during the pandemic. I solely organised an RWA clean air activity, in which many people took part.*

Pooja Prasad

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# CLIMATE AND ENERGY: Solarisation of Agriculture

*Let the pure energy  
Of the Sun  
Light up our homes  
Inundate our lands*

## Let's Solarise Agriculture

Farmers in India have relied on diesel for pumps, burning irreplaceable fossil fuels like coal in the process. Diesel is extremely polluting, and is also a huge cost burden to farmers. In fact, even the alternative electric pumps provided by the government are fuel intensive.

*'Demonstrating how solar pumps and lights are helping farmers, we have requested the ministry to come up with a plan to decentralise electricity', says Avinash. 'After months of campaigning, the central ministry announced KUSUM, a project motivating farmers to install solar panels in place of diesel pumps. Eliminating diesel will support our clean energy narrative.'*

## State Policies on Solarisation: A Report

Greenpeace India's 2019 Solarisation of Agriculture report examined five models of solar irrigation pumps in the states of Bihar, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and Odisha, looking at state policies and cost/revenue and benefit sharing associated with each case study.

**Mousumi Dhar, the then Interim Executive Director-Greenpeace India. (Excerpted from her message headlining the October 2019 Witness Report)**

*We are committed to transitioning from conventional pumps to solar-based pumps. It is dependent on the implementation, success and challenges of the central and state policies, and schemes that promote solar irrigation.*

## Victory KUSUM

Greenpeace India, along with its allies, had been campaigning for the speedy implementation of the KUSUM scheme ever since its announcement in the 2018 budget. In addition, a series of 'Rooftop Revolution' reports mapping the rooftop solar potential of various cities across India – Delhi, Patna, Hyderabad and Chennai, had been making the case for further budgetary support to residential rooftop solar for many years. *'Finally, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs stepped in on February 19, 2019 and released Rs. 46,000 crores until 2022, not just for KUSUM, but for rooftop solar as well. With this, India aims to achieve its 100 GW solar target by 2022. This was a huge victory for our Climate and Energy campaign,'* confirms Rohin.

## The Road Ahead

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The campaign for solarisation of agriculture came with a set of concerns put forth by the sustainable agriculture team. *'While the Climate and Energy team said that if you used solar pumps, there would be no cost involved, the Sustainable Agriculture campaigners pointed out that if this natural resource is made available cost free, there will be a tendency among farmers to move towards water guzzling plants. Using more water leads to increased use of fertilisers,'* points out Ishteyaque. *'But, the Climate and Energy team had reports to substantiate their campaign, and we proposed that wherever solar pumps are provided, one must ensure that farmers use water conserving techniques like drip or sprinkler irrigation. While solarisation will help reduce carbon emission, if implemented without paying heed to conserving water, the campaign will adversely impact the environment.'*

## Climate and Energy: The Road Ahead

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*'With 80 percent of the Indian cities adversely affected by air pollution, we have moved to moot sustainable cities by choosing sustainable energy,'* says Avinash. *'We are tackling the negative impact of fossil fuels even as they impact the city and the overall wellbeing of citizens. We are talking about traffic and unequal distribution of city spaces. Going forward, we are thinking about intersection – i.e., how to bring together the different class strata, bridging the social, economic and gender divides. This could be our future narrative.'*



Women at Paddy Field in Kedia Village in Bihar. © Shiv Kumar / Greenpeace

# SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE: Bihar Living Soils

*Untouched by chemicals  
Nurtured by hands that fuel natural nourishment  
Filled with nutrients  
Fresh from the soil  
The food on our plates is born of nature's love, farmer's toil  
Celebrate this soil.*

## Beyond Kedia

Greenpeace India's Bihar Living Soils (BLS) campaign has, over the years, spread outside the boundaries of Kedia where it flourished, and grown to be the mantra for organic farming across the state, and other regions in the country too. *'The core idea was to channelize communication on organic farming to the national level,'* says Ishteyaque. *'For, why should Greenpeace be the spokesperson for organic farming, why not the true stakeholders such as the small landholder farmers and government?'*

Strategizing the transference of this organic narrative to the government so as to spread the impact of the campaign, the day long Jashn-e-Jaivik event was organised. *'This event was conceptualised to communicate that Greenpeace India's work in Kedia village, Bihar was over. It aimed to get all state level bigwigs under one platform to establish that the BLS project is reducing input costs, enhancing soil income and improving groundwater tables.'*

*'Our second strategy was to reach out to the state of Odisha as well,'* adds Ishteyaque. *'So, we organised a consultation on the future of agriculture in Bhubaneswar, putting forth the narrative that it was not about the government being alone, but to have farmer and tribal groups as champions. This event happened in collaboration with grassroots organs like Odisha Shramajeebi Mancha (OSM) – a collective of over 2 lakh tribal and Dalit farmers, and the Mahila Shramajeebi Mancha Odisha (MSMO). This was the first step towards extending our BLS campaign to other states.'*

In 2019, the BLS mantra was going places, directly and indirectly gaining the attention of the State and Central Governments alike. *'In 2019, the central government identified Jamui, our project area, as one of the districts,'* says Ishteyaque. *'In fact, the district magistrate of Jamui was making a presentation to the government, and approached us, and Greenpeace, along with the organisation Jeevit Mathi Kisan Samiti, made the presentation for him. I don't know how this influenced the centre, but, after the presentation was made, a lot of representatives from NITI AAYOG paid about 4 to 5 visits to the project area. They never interacted with us, but the communication channel was alive. Soon after, the Central Government organised a farmer's exhibition, and Kedia had a stall wherein the central agriculture minister praised the good works of the Kedia farmers and posed with them for photographs. In fact, we were soon invited by the Bihar State Government for their pre-budget session.'*



## Towards Sustainable Agriculture: Jashn-e-Jaivik

*'In 2019,' says Rohin, 'Greenpeace India, the Kedia community, and the Bihar Government departments jointly celebrated the success of the BLS model by organising a series of activities which culminated in an event in Kedia called Jashn-e-Jaivik. The event was attended by thousands of farmers and civil society groups from 12 states of India, and was inaugurated by the Minister of Agriculture, Bihar.'*

Jashn-e-Jaivik was also a celebration of Greenpeace India's co-powering efforts involving the government departments and a set of small and marginalised farmers of Bihar. *'This event not only brought a mindset shift among the farmers, but a directional change in the government's priorities and spending,'* explains Ishteyaque.

## Towards Sustainable, Scalable, Co-Powering Solutions

Taking the BLS narrative to diverse stakeholders, Greenpeace India organised a series of events between October 18 and 20, 2019 at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Roorkee, and in Bengaluru on October 19, 2019. *'We also organised an event at the BLS model village Kedia on October 23,'* says Ishteyaque. *'We tried to emphasise that a collaboration between farmers, the government and a civil society group can find sustainable, scalable and co-powering solutions for any kind of problem. And, to acknowledge the power and zeal of small and vulnerable women and men farmers to assert and establish their control over their food system, which provides them freedom from the traps of the agrochemical and seed giants.'*



Bio Gas Plant in Kedia Village in Bihar. © Shiv Kumar / Greenpeace

## IIT Roorkee for BLS

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Intent for spreading word on sustainable living in place, come October 2019, Greenpeace set up a stall at the IIT Roorkee campus in an endeavour to showcase the BLS model approach. *'Over 500 students, faculty members and others visited our stall. It was heartening to see people coming to see and learn about the BLS work, and its impacts from Sumant, a marginal farmer from Kedia,'* beams Ishteyaque. *'The exhibition on food and seed diversity, also the way Sumant was explaining the BLS process, were both engaging and informative to the visitors.'*

*'Also,'* adds Abhishek, *'our volunteers were able to gather around 500 offline signups. Most importantly, IIT Roorkee has shared their email database of 20K+ registered alumni, students and professors!'*

## Bangalore Feasts on an Organic Lunch

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October 19, 2019 saw Kedia farmer Rajkumar Yadav among a panel of key speakers including writer and urban composter/farmer Savita Hiremath and P Srinivas Vasu from The Soil Foundation. *'We hosted an Organic Lunch event for our supporters, and other civil society members in Bengaluru. Indian environmental policy advocate and anti-pollution activist Almitra Patel was present, and it was a huge morale booster for all of us. Apart from free-flowing discussions, an exhibition rich with Seed – Soil – Food Diversity, was a big hit among the audiences,'* reveals Ishteyaque.

## Kedia's Grand Organic Fest

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On October 23, 2019 Greenpeace played host to a grand event in far-off Kedia village. *'Over 1,500 people participated in the event and enjoyed delicious organic food,'* says Ishteyaque with much excitement. *'Agriculture Minister of Bihar and his three state directors joined the celebration with us and Kedia farmers. Several State and Central Government departments and institutions including the Bihar Animal Sciences University, ICAR-KVK, Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Soil Conservation, Rural Development and Animal Husbandry, ATMA and Jeevika agreed to be the co-organisers of the event. Farmers and civil society organisation (CSO) representatives from Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttarakhand also joined in the celebration. People visiting from Odisha and Chhattisgarh were highly charged and motivated – they could go on to become a big support in scaling up the project in the two states.'*

Coinciding with the celebration, Greenpeace constructed two permanent structures in Kedia – Jaivik Chabutra, which displays the recipes of different pest management concoctions and Kisan Chaupal, a structure large enough to accommodate over 100 people. *'The Chaupal is ideal for sessions for farmers, especially those visiting Kedia on exposure cum knowledge co-creation visits,'* smiles Ishteyaque.





Close Up of Worm Compost in Kedia Village in Bihar. © Shiv Kumar / Greenpeace

## Odisha for Soil Health and Sustainability

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Come December 2019, and Greenpeace India created a buzz in Odisha in an endeavour to share knowledge on sustainable agricultural practices. *'I had the opportunity to organise a consultation event on Soil Health and Sustainability of Agriculture in Odisha, that too for the first time,'* says Abhishek. *'The event saw the coming together of Greenpeace India, OSM and MSMO. Given the short deadline to organise the event, we managed to mobilise around 120 farmers and 40 influencers including experts and a think tank of doctors, scientists, researchers and CSO representatives from 18 districts in Odisha.'*

Gracing the event as key speakers during the day long consultation were Padmasree Prof Radhamohan, known seed conservator and eco agriculture practitioner Natabar Sarangi, celebrated environmentalist Prafulla Samantray, former Finance Minister of Odisha Sri Panchanan Kanungo, soil scientist OUAT Prof. R.K. Nayak and Prof. KK Rout, Prof Sisira Parija, sustainable agriculture activist and practitioner Seemant Pradhan, Dr. Ekadasi Nandi from Odisha Organic Certification Agency, eco agriculture activist Sudam Sahu and Odisha Millet Mission representative Ashima Chowdhary. In effect, the event saw a conducive mix of farmers, activists, issue experts and government representatives who collectively voiced the need to protect the soil. They endorsed Greenpeace India's demand for a holistic, comprehensive and well-resourced policy framework to create an enabling environment for farmers to have a smooth shift towards ecological agricultural practices.

*'The speakers examined existing government policies and programmes, and recommended modifications to make them more farmer friendly and effective,'* explains Ishteyaque. *'They observed that the health of the soil is not the priority of the existing policy framework, and emphasised on forming a working group with representatives of farmers, issue experts, elected representatives, civil society groups, environmentalists and concerned government departments, also women groups, tribal and Dalit communities to redraft them accordingly.'*

## Soil Health and Sustainability of Agriculture, Odisha: Key Recommendations

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Participants from diverse sections of society drew key observations to take the narrative of sustainable agriculture forward.

- Similar consultations should be organised in different agro-ecological regions of the state.
- A coalition of concerned civil society groups, academicians, scientists, farmers and their groups and other solution provider groups should be formed for sustained advocacy, monitoring of government programmes and scheme implementation, as with knowledge co-creation.
- The government should work on introducing organic farming departments across all its agriculture institutions.
- Different ecological farming practices used in the state should be properly documented and recommended for further research by government institutions.
- Women, tribal and Dalit farmer representation should be mandatory for all related decision-making processes.



*'Apart from highlighting the issues of soil health and sustainable farming, this event helped Greenpeace India build legitimacy, and a close working relationship with people from different segments of society in a new geography,' says Ishteyaque. 'Yes, it was a herculean task, but a necessary one. The collaboration with OSM and MSMO was a big achievement – it created an opportunity to engage with more than 2 lakh farmer families of the state, given that they are members of these two grassroots organisations.'*

*'Importantly,' adds Rohin, 'the participants welcomed the campaign and assured all possible support for an impactful initiative in the state.'*

## Volunteers for BLS

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*'In lieu of the BLS celebration, we mobilised 22 volunteers and allies from Bihar, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh,' says Abhishek. 'They visited Kedia in October to learn about the organic agriculture model. Post their visit, many changemakers initiated kitchen gardens and organic farming in their region.'*

And other enthusiastic volunteers were involved in organising the Soil Health and Sustainability of Agriculture event in Odisha.

*My visit to Kedia was a great experience – I got to meet various changemakers during this journey. We met the locals of Kedia village, and listened to their point of view. This was the perfect example of how dedicated work can change everything thanks to Jivit Mati Kisaan Samiti and Greenpeace India's changemakers, and their endeavour to make Kedia an organic village. It was interesting to see how they had also considered taking care of storing the cultivated vegetables.*

- Vivek Shrivastava

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*The most interesting experience during my first year at Greenpeace India was flying to Bhubaneswar, Odisha where we co-organised a sustainable agriculture consultation with two state level people's collective organisations. I was responsible for coordinating with all stakeholders, which included 150 plus farmers, officials from various government ministries, NGOs, unions, media houses and environment groups. It was an experience that immediately got me to realise the importance of what we were doing and the responsibility Greenpeace India was entrusting me with since I was the only intern there.*

- Anusuiya Radhika Dev Sarmah

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# ACTIONS: CLIMATE AND ENERGY

## Sustainable Agriculture

### Impact Greenpeace

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Through the year, Greenpeace India activities ranged from climate strikes to responsive work for Covid 19 and floods. It was a year of inducting a large number of volunteers to the Greenpeace family, also forging allies for environmental preservation.

Abhishek, along with Greenpeace India's thriving treasury of volunteers, organised various on-ground activities to support the organisation's core campaigns for the year.

### Youth Climate Actions

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#### August 2019

8 meetings with schools and allies for climate strike were conducted.

#### September 2019

Approximately 1,500 volunteers/lay people participated in the Climate Strikes curated across 5 regions including Delhi, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Lucknow and Varanasi, demanding immediate climate action.

#### November 2019

With the help of Greenpeace India's volunteer leaders, around 200 volunteers were mobilized to participate in climate strikes.

#### February 2020

In lieu of the street classrooms campaign, Greenpeace India organised meetings with FFF groups and allies engaged in climate strike and environmental issues. Joining the meeting were 20 people from Bihar, Odisha, Lucknow, Varanasi, Delhi, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Mumbai, Ranchi and Kerala, making the endeavour fruitful.

### Flood Responsive Work

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#### August 2019

Greenpeace India volunteers joined hands with the NGO Goonj to respond to the devastating effects of floods in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam and Bihar.

## Induction Meetings for New Volunteers

Over 18 online and 12 offline induction sessions we conducted to induct and train volunteer leaders who have started taking independent initiatives on climate change. They have been organising clean-up drives in their localities and conducting zero-waste workshops on a regular basis. This apart, over 30 new interns were inducted in UP, MP, Mumbai, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Odisha, Haryana and Delhi. Greenpeace presently has more than 80 interns and volunteers driving actions across India.

## New Allies on Board

During this period, Greenpeace made 20 new allies across the country. Educational institutions like Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, O P Jindal University and DeshBandhu College signed MOUs with Greenpeace, extending continued collaboration. Regular meetings with allies were conducted and long term relationships developed. During these 11 months, Greenpeace conducted several unbranded activities in collaboration with its allies. The organisation mobilized over 90 CSOs and individuals during Odisha's living soil consultation. The organisation now has a treasury of allies and networks in UP, J&K, Odisha, Mumbai, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Haryana and Delhi, and has gone on to conduct workshops and activities in cooperation with them.



Clean Air Now Action in New Delhi. © Greenpeace

## IN PERSPECTIVE: Greenpeace India 2019-2020

**Mousumi Dhar, the then Interim Executive Director-Greenpeace India. (Excerpted from her message headlining the February 2020 Witness Report)**

*It was a busy quarter, as we scaled up the Living Soils campaign from Bihar to Odisha. We organised a consultation in Bhubaneswar on 'Soil Health and Sustainability of Agriculture in Odisha' for key stakeholders to discuss and map a way forward. Jashn-e-Jaivik was celebrated in Kedia, Bihar to acknowledge the community's efforts to transition agricultural practices from chemical to ecological farming. Amidst cultural and ethnic programmes, the list of dignitaries ranged from our allies to government top-shots including Mr Prem Kumar, Bihar Agriculture Minister. Our staff and volunteers interacted with attendees and alumni at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Roorkee's annual event 'Thomso', about the need to understand and adopt sustainable farming practices. To interact with our supporters and donors on the matter, we hosted an organic lunch in Bengaluru. Under our air pollution campaign, we released an analysis verified by satellite data, which showed no significant reduction in PM2.5 levels in Delhi from 2013 to 2018. It only showed a slight reduction in the later part of 2018, which is not a 25% reduction as the Delhi government claimed. In October, the team amplified the Global Climate Strike together with students and allies. Our volunteers undertook a cleanliness drive at Ganga Kali Ghat in Patna and Sanjay Lake in Delhi. We also conducted a medical camp in Delhi to study the health of children's lungs, and found alarming results. As we move forward, I must say a big thank you for your continued belief in us.*

And a big thank you to the strong support of Greenpeace India's family –campaigners in the forefront and support staff in the backend, all working towards the common goal for a clean environment.

*As an IT and web personnel, my involvement was to work digitally to connect Greenpeace India's efforts to citizens by publishing blogs, articles and documents. There are many reasons that keep me in Greenpeace, but, what I'd like to make specific mention to is that during this pandemic year, we worked for the weaker and poorer sections to overcome the impact of disaster. I am very happy that I've had the opportunity to help the needy, and work for the noble cause.*

- Ajit, Web and IT Specialist

*In present times, there is no concern for the environment. Being in Greenpeace, gives us the opportunity to secure the planet for the future generation.*

- Raghu Kumar



*The feeling of being part of a team contributing to preserving and minimising damage to the environment, is amazing. As a core member of Greenpeace, I spread news on the organisation's work to friends and relatives.*

- Bhanupriya, Senior Accounts Officer

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*What keeps me at Greenpeace is equality, respect and flexibility.*

- Mohammed Saifullah, Programme Coordinator

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*Greenpeace is like a guardian organisation – not just me, but my family too, is taken care of.*

- Narendra Dubey

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*Every day is a learning opportunity, and talking about new things is really like an excursion for me. Everyone has a different mindset, and I love to understand and learn new things about my work.*

- Prabhakar Behera

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*I like the culture, equality and freedom that the organisation brings with it.*

- Abhishek Kumar Chanchal, Engagement Officer

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*The ideals I stand for, match those of Greenpeace. After 8 years in the organisation, I don't feel I have learnt enough. My campaigning is not restricted to my job description.*

- Avinash Kumar Chanchal, Senior Campaigner, Climate and Energy

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*The Bihar Living Soils campaign has been all about learning together with the people. Today, the government calls the Kedia farmers and us at Greenpeace regarding major decisions on farming, and this is very empowering, motivating me to be part of the organisation.*

- Ishteyaque Ahmad, Senior Campaigner, Sustainable Agriculture

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*The organisation has given me free hand to experiment with things, and this has helped me learn and grow as a professional.*

- Rohin Kumar, Communications Officer

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*My journey so far has been a fascinating one, it's been 16 years since I joined the Organisation. The freedom for creativity and the work environment kept me going, the learning opportunities given by the Organisation is incomparable with any. I have cherished the association and it will remain as part of my life.*

- Abilash Subramanian, Legal & Program Support

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# MEDIA BUZZ: Media and Communications

Hyderabad Climate Samvad (3rd May, 2019)

**A talk on climate change**

Hans News Service  
Hans News Service  
22 April 2019 12:05 AM



**HIGHLIGHTS**

Greenpeace India invites you to be part of Climate Samvad, an initiative to address the issue of climate change, and how you can play a crucial role in mitigating it.

Climate change impacts are already worsening. The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) landmark report SR15 warns we have only 12 years to limit climate change catastrophe.

Also Read - South Central Railway welcomes NGOs to distribute water sachets

Own

Home > News > Cities > Hyderabad

**A talk on environment**

Hans News Service  
Hans News Service  
14 April 2019 11:11 PM



**HIGHLIGHTS**

Climate Samvad is a series of talks and public events across the country being hosted by Greenpeace India. Samvad, as the word means, is dialogue or discussion.

Climate Samvad is a series of talks and public events across the country being hosted by Greenpeace India. Samvad, as the word means, is dialogue or discussion. Through Climate Samvad They are engaging with the citizens to discuss key environmental issues India is facing and share possible solutions for it. The impacts of climate change are not just damaging but irreversible.

Also Read - South Central Railway welcomes NGOs to distribute water sachets

**متفرقات** **سیاسی تقویر**

## گرین پیس انڈیا کے زیر اہتمام پروگرام میں ماہرین ماحولیات کا اظہارِ خیال

### تاریخی شہر حیدرآباد میں جو بھی حکومت آئے وہ فضائی آلودگی کو کم کرنے پر کام کرے

حیدرآباد (سی پی)۔ گریٹ گریٹر ہائیڈرا آباد میں شہر کے ماحولیاتی مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لیے حکومت کو اپنا کام کرنا پڑے گا۔ گریٹ گریٹر ہائیڈرا آباد میں شہر کے ماحولیاتی مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لیے حکومت کو اپنا کام کرنا پڑے گا۔ گریٹ گریٹر ہائیڈرا آباد میں شہر کے ماحولیاتی مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لیے حکومت کو اپنا کام کرنا پڑے گا۔



حیدرآباد (سی پی)۔ گریٹ گریٹر ہائیڈرا آباد میں شہر کے ماحولیاتی مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لیے حکومت کو اپنا کام کرنا پڑے گا۔ گریٹ گریٹر ہائیڈرا آباد میں شہر کے ماحولیاتی مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لیے حکومت کو اپنا کام کرنا پڑے گا۔ گریٹ گریٹر ہائیڈرا آباد میں شہر کے ماحولیاتی مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لیے حکومت کو اپنا کام کرنا پڑے گا۔

### हिन्दी मिलाप

## क्लाइमेट संवाद में की गई जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव पर चर्चा

हरियाणा, 8 मई - (एन एन एन) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर की जा रही है। इस दौरान जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव पर चर्चा की जाएगी।



संवाद में शामिल हैं। 11 मई को हरियाणा में आयोजित कार्यक्रमों में जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव पर चर्चा की जाएगी।

हरियाणा और एन डीएसए द्वारा आयोजित कार्यक्रमों में जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव पर चर्चा की जाएगी।

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8 May, 2019 Page No. 15  
Powered by : newspix.com

## For a better and greener India

Greenpeace's event that was hosted at Lamakaan is a part of 11 public events happening across the country. Organisation tends to mobilise constituents and get them to endorse green charter, which would be finally handed over to the newly elected government

By RANJANA YADAV

In an event organised by Greenpeace India, the "Green Charter for a Better India" was launched. The charter is a list of demands calling for a greener, sustainable future for India. It is a call to action for all citizens to work together to create a greener India.

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LIFESTYLE ENVIRONMENT

### On thin ice: Time for climate change policy

DEEPA CHAKRABORTY | ANKESH THAKUR

Published: May 7, 2019, 3:37 am IST Updated: May 7, 2019, 3:38 am IST



Climate change has become a major global issue, but has the IT hub, Bangalore, done enough to minimise its effects?



Members of Greenpeace India believe that not just India, but all developing nations, need knowledge, resources, expertise, technology and funds to support them in dealing with climate change issues.

"It's an excellent idea to have a policy specifically for climate change. And the state action plan on climate change does deal with mapping regional climate vulnerability, examining future projections, arriving at sectoral implications, and framing actionable strategies. But policies and action plans need to be accompanied by urgent implementation. It would be worthwhile to take a leaf out of the school strikes for climate happening worldwide, including in India and declare a climate emergency, as UK has done, to stress the importance of immediate and decisive action," suggests Mr Pujanini Sen, programme specialist, Greenpeace India.

# MEDIA BUZZ: Media and Communications

## Amid Water Scarcity, Solar Water Pumps Come to Rescue in Cyclone-Hit Odisha

The worst cyclone to hit the state in 22 years, Cyclone Fani, blew extensive damage to the power transmission infrastructure with the entire transmission lines lying in shambles in a matter of hours.

By N. G. Srinivasan, 08/05/2019



The remnants were visible again from the road across Chikita, Odisha.



**NET-METERED SOLAR PUMPS**  
Can they save water and power?  
By Greenpeace India, GERM, and WMI-Tata Water Policy Program

### GP Study:

According to a joint study by Greenpeace India, Gujarat Energy Research Management Institute (GERMI), and WMI-Tata Water Policy Program, if net-metered solar pumps are installed across all states for complete agricultural energy consumption, India would surpass its distributed solar goal of 40 GW by a wide margin. The report highlights that net-metered pumps can not only supply power for farmers' own consumption but if sized sufficiently, can result in excess power that can be fed into the grid and farmers can earn extra income from it.



Home | लोकमत न्यूज 2019 | पटना: न उद्योग, न धंधा, फिर भी दुनिया का सातवां सबसे प्रदूषित शहर लेकिन मुद्दा सिरे से गायब

## पटना: न उद्योग, न धंधा, फिर भी दुनिया का सातवां सबसे प्रदूषित शहर लेकिन मुद्दा सिरे से गायब

by कबीर खन्ना | May 10, 2019

SHARE    



ग्रामीण संस्था के केम्पस के तौर पर बिहार में काम कर रहे इतिहासिक का कहना है- 'हमारे लिए बहुत ताज्जुब का विषय है कि चुनाव में आजीविका, स्वास्थ्य, साफ पानी, साफ हवा, जहरमुक्त भोजन जैसे जरूरी मुद्दे क्यों नहीं हैं। पॉलिटिकल मुद्दे हैं विचारधारा के मुद्दे हैं, लेकिन जनता के सरोकार के मुद्दे चुनाव से गायब हैं, इसके बावजूद कि साल 2017 में देश में प्रदूषण की वजह से 12 लाख लोगों की जान चली गई, इसको लेकर क्यों कोई सवाल नहीं है'.





### 1 lakh kids under 5 yrs of age die due to air pollution each year: Study



A view of a sand sculpture by sand artist Sudarsan Pattnaik. (PTI)

3 min read . Updated: 05 Jun 2019, 06:05 PM IST

PTI

- According to a report by Greenpeace, New Delhi is the most polluted capital city in the world
- The think tank said that the government's schemes to fight air pollution have not been successful yet

### जल संकट का समाधान: इस गांव ने पेश की मिसाल, कर रहा है बोरवेल का विरोध

घासीपी ने अपने गांव में बोरवेल बनवाने से इंकार कर सतलज और प्रतापसत जोड़ कर दिया

On Tuesday 11 June 2019



खोजें और >



घासीपी ने अपने गांव में बोरवेल बनवाने से इंकार कर सतलज और प्रतापसत जोड़ कर दिया

#### पृष्ठभूमि

घासीपी के पशु मिल्के के केडिया गांव में इन दिनों उत्सव का माहौल है। धारापड़ कुआँ की खुदाई चल रही है। घासीपी के इस इलाक़े में जैविक घास में 16 कुआँ की खुदाई होनी है। अब तक दो कुएँ पूरी तरह तैयार हो चुके हैं, शेष कुआँ की खुदाई जारी है। गाँव वालों ने ये कुएँ बरकरार हो लड़ कर हासिल किये हैं। साकार इन्हें दो स्टेज खोदिए की सुविधा देना चाहती थी, यहाँ इन्होंने कहा कि हमें कुएँ दो खोदिए। खोदिए के भूमिगत जल का स्तर गिराए, इससे कुआँ सतहों को जो तत्कालिक लाभ हो जलवा, शेष लोग बचिए रह जायेंगे। गाँव वालों की विद के अने बिहार सरकार को झुझका पड़ा और इस गाँव में सोलर कुआँ की खुदाई की सौझिरी देनी पड़ी।

### जैविक खेती में उपलब्धि के बाद अब जल संरक्षण के बाद पहचान बना रहा केडिया

जैविक खेती में अंतरराष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त करने के बाद जिले के बरहट प्रखंड का केडिया गांव सूबे भर के गांवों को पानी की समस्या के समाधान की राह दिखा रहा है। पिछले पांच वर्षों से कृषि उत्पाद की गुणवत्ता को सुधारने के लिए केडिया के किसान प्रीमपीस संस्था के माध्यम से जलसूक्ष्म हूप और जैविक खेती की तकनीक को अपनाया लेकिन तब उन किसानों को नती मान्य था कि उक्त तकनीक से खेती के मिट्टी की उर्वर शक्ति तो बढ़ेगी ही। साथ ही यह हमारे भू गर्भ में पाए जाने वाले जल स्तर को बनाए रखने में भी हमारी मदद करेगा। निहाय केडिया के आलापास के गाँवों सहित जिले भर के गाँवों में जब भूमिगत जल का स्तर घटकर 70 से 80 फीट पार कर गया। वहीं जैविक घास केडिया के भू-गर्भ में अभी भी मात्र 15 फीट पर ही पीने योग्य पानी उपलब्ध है। सूतने में भले ही अविश्वसनीय हो मगर यह सच है। जैविक खेती करने से मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता में सुधार हुआ और यह जल संरक्षण के लायक हुई। प्रीमपीस संस्था के संतोष की मानें तो जैविक खेती से मिट्टी में कार्बन और बायोमस की मात्रा बढ़ती है। इन दोनों तत्वों के बढ़ने से मिट्टी मुलायम हुई और वह वर्षा के जल को सोख पाने में सफल साबित हुई जबकि इसके विपरीत रासायनिक खेती के बढ़ते प्रभाव के कारण मिट्टी में कठोरता आई। निहाय उक्त मिट्टी वर्षा का जल सोख पाने में असमर्थ साबित हुई और वह वर्षा का पानी बहकर पृ ही बर्बाद हो गया।

#### NATION CURRENT AFFAIRS

### Nitrogen pollution is choking Bengaluru city, says study

DECCAN CHRONICLE  
Published Jul 5, 2019, 2:30 am IST Updated Jul 5, 2019, 9:01 am IST



Vehicular emissions, use of diesel motors are the main culprits.



**BENGALURU:** As Indian metro cities continue to battle alarming pollution levels, Greenpeace analysis of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) satellite data re-affirms that transport and industrial clusters are the worst hit. Delhi-NCR, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai are other cities in the list.

In the first sixteen months of Tropospheric Monitoring Instrument (TROPOMI) NO2 satellite data from February 2018 through May 2019, cities such as Delhi-NCR, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Chennai and Hyderabad which have high vehicular population and usage diesel/cell pumps are the most polluting.

THE BEST THINKERS ON ENERGY

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### Can India's 30m grid/diesel irrigation pumps go solar?

July 1, 2019 by Leela Thouthang and Rohan Kumar

The Indian government is looking for effective ways to increase the use of solar powered pumps for small farm irrigation. About 70% of India's rural households still depend primarily on agriculture for their livelihood, and successful farming usually requires irrigation. Currently, 21m pumps are connected to a primarily fossil fuel grid and 6.8m are diesel while solar has risen to just 130,000, mostly added in the last 5 years. Leela Thouthang and Rohan Kumar review progress by visiting three villages existing solar in the Indian state of Bihar and reference the Greenpeace India report "Solarisation of Agriculture", published this month. Financing, local collective management, and the mis-match of sunshine with local irrigation timings are some of the big challenges. But success could be critical to India's transition. According to IITPA, India can achieve 30% of its renewable electricity-generation target just by shifting from conventional pumps to solar.

Valshah, a small district of the Indian state of Bihar is an archaeological site. It has been known across the globe for its relation with Gautam Buddha, who is believed to have preached his last sermon before his death in 483 BCE. Today the same Valshah is showing the way and enlightening the country about smart energy techniques through its solar irrigation models.

The region has a small amount of irrigation through canals and the remaining is through diesel and electricity operated tube wells. Where neither is possible, farmers solely depend

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Increasing energy efficiency in SMEs for a clean energy transition: 7 projects provide guidelines and good practices

AIR POLLUTION

## Delhi government's claim that air pollution levels reduced by 25% is false, says Greenpeace India

The AAP government said it was not concerned about the analysis, and dismissed the report.

Scroll Staff  
Nov 08, 2019 - 09:18 am  
Updated Nov 08, 2019 - 02:26 pm



# FUNDS: Funds for Greenpeace

## **Raising Funds for Greenpeace Society and Greenpeace Trust Campaigns**

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In October 2018, Greenpeace India, faced a government crackdown and the Bangalore office was unlawfully raided by Enforcement Directorate officers. Accusations of Greenpeace India receiving foreign funds, were found to be false and no evidence was unveiled. Yet in spite of complete cooperation and clear financial documents, Greenpeace India's bank accounts were frozen for several months, along with the bank accounts of our authorized fund-raising service provider. Faced with a financial blockage, the fundraising team were forced to let go of the majority of their staff and shut down their regional offices. As a result, Fundraising took a serious hit in the short and long term. Following the Enforcement Directorate crackdown in the fourth quarter, 2019 was slow to begin. It was only in February 2019 that the accounts were unfrozen and the fundraising team was finally able to rebuild the capacity. By June 2019, we were able to rebuild the fundraising teams to a great extent. On the Retention front, we conducted fundraising with existing supporters for Greenpeace India's key campaigns on sustainable agriculture and air pollution. A key part of this was to tell the stories of farmers engaged in organic farming and to present the real dangers of air pollution along with the solutions. We also conducted year-end fundraising email asks with a wrap-up of the entire year's work.

2020 started with face to face in Street and Corporate venues. One of the iconic places where we got permission was in Chennai metro. We initiated lung testing activities as a way of educating people about air pollution. It was a good engagement tool to connect with prospective donors.

<b>Greenpeace Environment Trust</b>	
Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 2020	
<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>2019 - 2020</b>
<b>Income</b>	<b>Rs</b>
Domestic Donations Received	93,536,881
Interest Income	1,499,346
Other Income	470,138
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95,506,365</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	
<b>PROGRAM EXPENSES</b>	
Climate & Energy	1,442,278
Sustainable Agriculture/Food for Life	3,395,292
<b>PROGRAM SUPPORT EXPENSES</b>	
Outreach Event	2,003,996
Media & Communication	2,006,904
Public Engagement	1,855,452
Strategic Program	2,764,666
<b>PUBLIC AWARENESS &amp; FUNDRAISING</b>	
Fundrasing Fees & Expenditure	54,297,346
Depreciation	329,910
Organization Support Expenses	7,454,864
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75,550,708</b>
Excess of Income over Expenditure	19,955,657

<b>Greenpeace India Society</b>	
Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 2020	
<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>2019 - 2020</b>
<b>Income</b>	<b>Rs</b>
Domestic Donations Received	6,15,26,524
Interest Income	31,24,055
Other Income	1,61,875
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,48,12,454</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	
<b>PROGRAM EXPENSES</b>	
Climate & Energy	29,66,194
Sustainable Agriculture/Food for Life	3,33,078
<b>PROGRAM SUPPORT EXPENSES</b>	
Media & Communication	90,729
Public Engagement	20,167
Strategic Program	20,15,469
<b>PUBLIC AWARENESS &amp; FUNDRAISING</b>	
Fundrasing Fees & Expenditure	1,72,17,949
Depreciation	3,45,105
Organization Support Expenses	94,79,905
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,24,68,596</b>
Excess of Income over Expenditure	3,23,43,858







Clean Up Drive on the Banks of the River Yamuna in New Delhi. © Saagnik Paul / Greenpeace





# GREENPEACE

ग्रीनपीस

Greenpeace is a global organisation that uses non-violent direct action to tackle the most crucial threats to our planet's biodiversity and environment. Greenpeace is a non-profit organisation, present in 40 countries across Europe, The Americas, Asia and the Pacific.

It speaks for 2.8 million supporters worldwide, and inspires many millions more to take action every day. To maintain its independence, Greenpeace does not accept donations from governments or corporations but relies on contributions from individual supporters and foundation grants.

Greenpeace has been campaigning against environmental degradation since 1971 when a small boat of volunteers and journalists sailed into Amchitka, an area north of Alaska, where the US Government was conducting underground nuclear tests. This tradition of 'bearing witness' in a non-violent manner continues today, and ships are an important part of all its campaign work.

## **Greenpeace India Society**

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**Phone:** 044 42061559

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