

GREENPEACE AFRICA

ANNUAL REPORT **2022**



GREENPEACE

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BOARD'S INTRODUCTION

Message from the Chair of the Board of Greenpeace Africa

Our continent confronts multiple challenges, and these are deeply woven into the fabric of Greenpeace Africa's mission: the escalating repercussions of extreme weather due to humanity's industrial carbon emissions, alarming biodiversity losses, and intertwined national and global social injustices. But our mission is also for the future we envision for Africa, one where communities thrive in harmony with nature and where autonomy is our birthright.

With unwavering purpose and resolve, Greenpeace Africa champions those who struggle for justice and nature. A great example of this dedication is our collaboration with the indigenous communities of the Congo Basin. Their resolute resistance to proposed oil explorations, bolstered by our staunch support, embodies our deep respect for the expertise, radicalism, and democratic ethos of grassroots activists.



Our work alongside the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Mondunga community vividly showcases our commitment to conservation through truly sustainable forestry practices that are led by communities themselves.

Similarly, we have supported small scale fishers to struggle against industrial overfishing in Senegal, and we maintain a vigilant watch on the Camvert palm oil venture in Cameroon, challenging such injustices alongside the communities who will be most harmed by them.

And the landmark legal push against Shell's Wild Coast oil drilling plans stands as a testament to our organization's ability to rally forces against even the most formidable opponents. It serves as a beacon, illuminating the path to holding corporations accountable for their actions - and preventing those attacks on our communities and biodiversity.

In response to the KwaZulu-Natal floods, our VUMA Earth initiative shed light on widespread E.coli contamination, while the remarkable evolution of the Planet One hubs since 2022 testifies to our innovative spirit. Both endeavors resonate with Africa's diversity, resilience and optimism.

Greenpeace Africa, alongside its partners and in collaboration with the communities with whom we organize, continues its unwavering journey towards a future defined by justice, freedom and the beauty of our natural world.

Oury Traoré

Greenpeace Africa: Board of Directors Chairperson



MESSAGE FROM INTERIM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Message from the Greenpeace Africa Executive Director

Having recently assumed my role at Greenpeace Africa, I am thrilled to introduce this annual summary, showcasing the phenomenal work carried out by our dedicated teams. Their commitment to protecting nature, safeguarding livelihoods and fighting neocolonialism is unparalleled and deeply rooted in the heart of our continent.

Many of Greenpeace Africa's successes have been made possible by our organisational innovations.

In 2022, the impact of Greenpeace Africa was undeniable, and so much of that relied on the longstanding relationships that our staff have developed with communities through years of dedicated organizing.

In the Congo Basin, we worked with indigenous communities to expose the looming plans for oil drilling, bolstering them with training and essential information. In Cameroon, we took a stand against the Camvert palm oil venture, highlighting the multifaceted dangers of deforestation, biodiversity loss, and community displacement it poses. In Senegal, our team worked with women fish

processors and fishermen's associations to collectively confront fishmeal factories and industrial overfishing. And in South Africa, our policy and legal expertise contributed to our coalition's significant victory against Shell's Wild Coast oil drilling operations, a big win for environmental and cultural preservation.

Many of Greenpeace Africa's successes have been made possible by our organisational innovations. Following the tragic floods in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, the VUMA Earth platform made it possible to create a hard-hitting petition and quickly spread the word about E.coli contamination. Our Plan-

et One initiative, which has created in-person organising hubs in Johannesburg, Nairobi, and Yaoundé, has been inspiring young Africans and celebrating our continent's vibrant culture. I think you'll agree it exemplifies the potential of the resources and far-reaching connections that make Greenpeace Africa so unique on the continent.

Our "Planet Watchers" initiative harnesses the strength of our extensive supporter network, enabling citizen journalists to unveil and expose environmental injustices. And the indomitable spirit of our volunteer networks, from mobilising high school students to pioneering international environmental petitions, is truly awe-inspiring.

As we navigate through 2023, the challenges posed by global economic circumstances put pressures on the resources of many NGOs. However, the accomplishments of 2022 bear witness to Greenpeace Africa's resilience. With our organisational strength, exceptional talent, deep-rooted community bonds and vast ex-

perience, we remain steadfast, advancing towards an African future that is sustainable and empowered.

Lagi Toribau

Greenpeace Africa Interim Executive Director



Planet Watchers:

Citizen testimony make a difference in Africa

Launched in December 2021, Planet Watchers, Greenpeace Africa's citizen journalism project, continues to make waves across the continent. In two years of operation, several testimonies have been covered in the media and some have made big headlines.

Marie Chantal spent the night of 14 December at the Kribi city police station. She was blamed for having reported the passage of elephants in her aunt's plantation a few days earlier. It was a voice note of distress cries that reached us via WhatsApp on 29 November, 2021, around 9:00 AM, in which one could hear: "My plantations have been totally devastated, hours of work have gone down the drain." As with all other testimonials from Planet Watchers received since the program's launch in 2021, the Greenpeace Africa communications department forwarded this audio and accompanying images to select journalists.

The next day, the topic was the headline on the national station of Cameroon Radio and Television, the leading radio station in Cameroon. Marie Chantal was then invited to a widely listened to program on the same radio station. Similarly, the daily newspaper, Le Messenger, dedicated its entire front page to the topic with a strongly evocative title: "Elephants sow terror in Campo." Le Messenger is one of the main newspapers published in Cameroon. A successful outcome, in terms of

getting our message out, for such a devastating story.

Marie Chantal was threatened by local authorities and held for a day at the Campo police station, not without facing severe threats from the authorities. She was accused of being manipulated by NGOs, especially Greenpeace Africa, to spread false news. It's a somewhat common practice in Cameroon to force those who denounce injustices to later publish retractions at the risk of facing repercussions and with some banknotes as a reward. Marie Chantal did not yield to the pressure and found herself accused of defamation while trying to denounce a harm affecting her community members since the establishment of the agro-industry Camvert. But the lady was the perfect example of what is expected from a citizen journalist: consistency and courage in the face of adversity. She did not give in to any threats, not even the letter she was ordered to sign by the authorities in

She was blamed for having reported the passage of elephants in her aunt's plantation a few days earlier.

which she was supposed to "acknowledge" that she had been commissioned by Greenpeace to concoct this story. She was released a few hours after her arrest.

This is precisely the objective Greenpeace Africa sought to achieve in 2021 when we launched a group of around fifty citizen journalists in Kenya, Cameroon, South Africa and Senegal. So far, like warriors for climate justice, these young people have not hesitated to share with us important accounts of

She was released a few hours after her arrest.

environmental incidents they detect in their surroundings. About twenty testimonials have been received so far and at least six have been picked up by traditional media. It's not yet a huge number, but it promises a bright future for the wonderful adventure of the Planet Watchers in Africa, which should expand to other countries in the coming years.





COP 27

SHARM EL-SHEIKH
7-18 NOVEMBER 2022

COP27: Promoting climate justice in Africa and holding governments accountable

Greenpeace Africa adopted a responsive model during COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, to seize opportunities to place GPAF in the conversation around the global climate conference, promoting our key message that pollution by countries with a higher income does not give African countries a free pass to pollute themselves.

Our COP27 delegation included then-Campaign Manager, Ranence Jovial Ndjeuda, and Head of Communications, Mbong, participated at the event and in a press conference with partners from African civil society. Our messages and event were covered widely across African and international media.

An online petition in support of the Greenpeace Africa demands generated over 5,000 signatures, while we reached new records on all our social media channels:

5,000 SIGNATURES

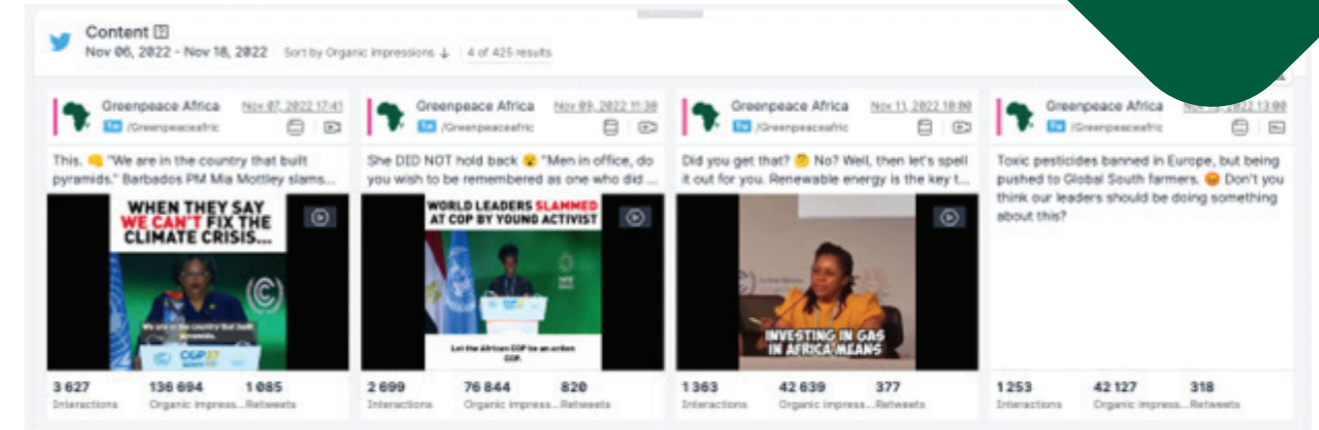
Our messages and event were covered widely across African and international media.

12,423 VIEWS

850,000 IMPRESSIONS

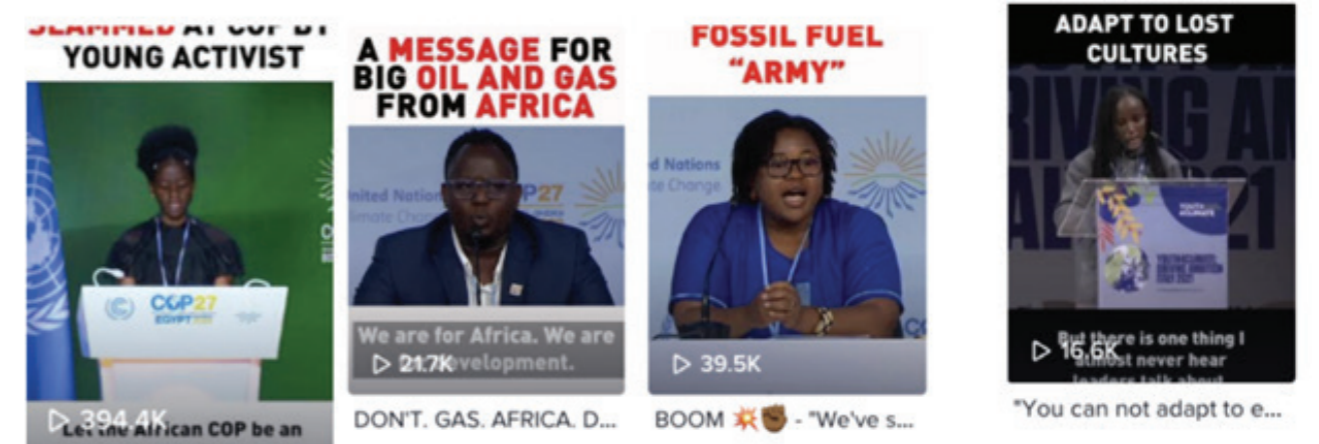
708 NEW FOLLOWERS

November 2022 was the best month so far, perhaps ever on Twitter (now X) for Greenpeace Africa with over 850,000 impressions. 708 new followers during COP, 475% up from the previous two weeks.



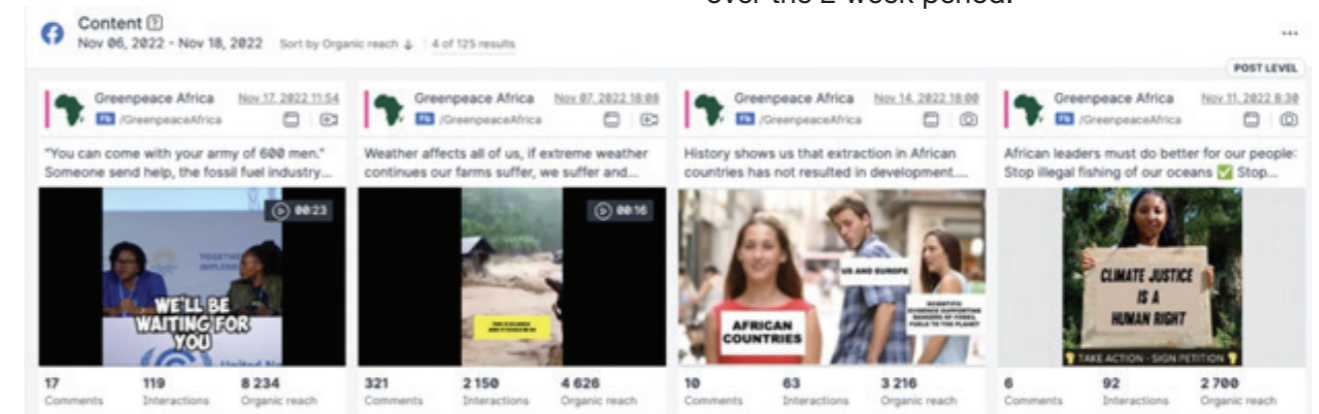
Our TikTok account was launched during COP: in one weekend we jumped from 100 to 10,000 followers. We tested a range of content with

this clipping style performing best. Growth and performance on this platform for a new account is unprecedented really.



Facebook: Our organic page reach was solid with a video of Mbong that did well across platforms being our best performer.

YouTube and LinkedIn: Our reach was over double the average for this year on LinkedIn with YouTube getting some good views, 12423 over the 2 week period.



To Hell with Shell - 2022 update

Chris Vlavianos
Project lead in Greenpeace Africa

2022 saw a momentous and far-reaching victory in Greenpeace Africa's work to defend the Wild Coast against the destruction planned by Shell and Impact Africa.

After the High Court granted an interdict against Shell in late 2021, ordering them to halt all seismic blasting off the Coast of the Wild Coast pending a full hearing, Greenpeace Africa and our partners were set to appear in court in May 2022 to lay out our arguments. Greenpeace Africa filed papers with Natural Justice to formally join our case with that of the case that had been brought forward by the Wild Coast communities, and our arguments against Shell's presence were heard before a full bench of the High Court in Gqeberha.

In its ruling on 1 September, the High Court found that the exploration licence that had been granted to Shell was unlawful and was to be set aside. The court agreed with our arguments and our partners' that the planned seismic blasting posed an irrevocable harm to the livelihoods of local small-scale fishers, to the spiritual and cultural rights of local communities, and to the existence of local biodiversity. The courts also notably acknowledged the threats that such activities posed to the growing climate crisis.

In every strand of work relating to climate change and energy production from fossil fuels, the fossil fuel industry prizes job creation and extractivist-led development over

wellbeing. Shell is a giant multinational company well-versed in spinning the story that the only way to develop communities and provide jobs is through fossil fuels exploration.

But together with our partners, we created an immense narrative shift that was brought to life

in the written judgement of the High Court: they acknowledged that Shell's claims of development and employment were completely unfounded, were not based on any evidence, and therefore did not outweigh the inevitable damage of the planned activities. This narrative pervaded the coverage of the event, and the hearing garnered significant coverage in South African and international media.

But the best part is still to come: the courts agreed that the case is far-reaching enough that the arguments should be heard before a higher court (namely, the Supreme Court of Appeal). However, they acknowledged in their written judgments that, even if they grant Shell and Impact Africa the opportunity to appeal the decision to set aside their exploration licence, it is very unlikely that they will succeed in their appeal.

...it is very unlikely that they will succeed in their appeal.

From the horse's mouth: the fossil fuel industry's days are numbered. The appeal hearing is set to take place in late 2023.



Empowering young South Africans with activism skills

Jeanette Meyer

Project lead in Greenpeace Africa

The jaw-dropping Non-Violent Direct Actions (NVDAs) that grab people’s attention and inspire them to act with us are part of our DNA. When they unfold, we supplement them with smaller offline activities - our go-to favourites being photo opportunities or protests.



Something as simple as a few yellow rubber ducks can lead to change.

Enter the Centre for Artistic Activism (C4AA) that completely changed the way we think about these smaller offline engagement moments. We don’t need to follow the same recipe; the impossible can always become possible, and if we’re not having fun designing the activity, our audiences won’t have fun participating.

The Artistic Activism workshop and follow-up mentoring were aimed at:

- Increasing the young activists’ confidence, skills, tools and networks around creative activism and climate.
- Generating ideas for and prototyping cultural interventions that are strategically aligned with campaign objectives.
- Helping Greenpeace Africa staff learn how to train and involve audiences in creative activism aligned with campaigns.
- Leaving the participants, including Greenpeace Africa staff, with tools and resources that can be used in future artistic activism campaign work.
- Deepen the relationship between the activists and Greenpeace Africa and its mission.

In practice, the workshop equipped us with innovative ways to navigate and mitigate the dangers activists often face due to restrictive socio-political landscapes. The workshop reminded us not to overthink things and to keep it simple. If you know and understand your context well enough, protests don’t have to be elaborate to be effective. Something as simple as a few yellow rubber ducks can lead to change.

Keeping all the principles we were taught during this 5-day workshop in mind, our activists were tasked with conceptualising and executing an activity in 24 hours. Through a fashion show and games, we were able to engage and educate more than 200 kids on the current climate crisis with a budget of less than R10 000 (\$600).

We’ve already started applying what we’ve learned to our actions, and we’re excited to keep on doing so. I would also like to thank the Greenpeace Operations Capacity Development team, who introduced us to C4AA and helped facilitate the process.



OUR PROGRAMMES

Movement building **NVDA training** for partner organisations and grassroots activists in Limpopo

Jeanette Meyer

Project lead in Greenpeace Africa

As part of our movement building, the Greenpeace Africa training team travelled to Limpopo to support our partner organisation, Earthlife Africa, with Non-Violent Direct Action (NVDA) and security training for the Musina-Makhado community and 20 local activists, from 6-10 December 2022. The overarching objective was to provide tools to a community deeply impacted by coal fired power stations and the proposed Musina-Makhado Special Economic Development Zone (MMSEZ) in the area that will have a power station.

The NVDA training was developed as a tool to explore together with grassroots organisations the role of actions in our campaigns.

The participants benefited most from getting an understanding of the strategic role actions play within a campaign strategy and got an overview of the various tactics, tools, and approaches through the lens of non-violence.

Going through the purpose and intent of each tactic clarified the roles and responsibilities the participants will take on when participating in future actions. Understanding the concept of non-violence, its origin,

Over the years we have managed to acquire a team of skilled and experienced trainers

how it has been used in the past, and how it is being used today to achieve change is a key component of every NVDA training. This NVDA training aimed to equip individuals and organisations with the knowledge and skills needed to effectively engage in civil disobedience, protests, and other forms of non-violent resistance.

Over the years we have managed to acquire a team of skilled and experienced trainers who were able to assess the needs of the participants and then diligently work to provide tailored NVDA training to the grassroots activists. For this specific training, the trainers focused on the aspect of strategic planning,

Non-Violent Direct Action (NVDA)





With civil disobedience, activists must understand the legal implications of activism

taking the activists through how to identify key issues, set clear goals, and devise effective action plans. The trainees explored ways to evaluate their strengths and weaknesses, how to assess their target audiences, and develop creative campaigns that maximise their impact.

Action principles were presented through the philosophy of non-violence, its ethical foundation, and its historical successes as well as how to maintain non-violence in the face of provocation, ensuring their actions adhere to these principles.

The NVDA training equipped grassroots activists with the skills to effectively and creatively communicate their message through various channels on social and traditional media which is vital for any campaign's success. With civil disobedience, activists must understand the legal implications of activism, therefore the trainers informed the participants about their rights, responsibilities, and potential consequences of their actions through their own experiences and the experiences of others.

It is essential to acknowledge the invaluable contribution of this NVDA training to grassroots activists

The trainees were taken through the importance of security and the well-being of activists and provided them with guidance on physical and emotional well being during protests and direct actions.

By empowering members with the knowledge and skills to engage in peaceful activism, we hope to see increased visibility, where we start seeing well-planned and well-executed actions that capture people's attention, ensuring that their message reaches a broader audience.

When these grassroots organisations are planning and participating in peaceful creative protests to achieve their goals more effectively and engaging in advocacy, leading to larger and more impactful gatherings with strategic planning and a commitment to non-violence at the forefront, we will start to

see the long term impact of this NVDA training and hopefully incorporate elements of their lived experiences, activism, and culture into their actions making them even more compelling and relatable.

It is essential to acknowledge the invaluable contribution of this NVDA training to grassroots activists, by equipping them with the tools and strategies they need to advocate for their rights peacefully. It is our vision that this NVDA training is part of a long term strategy to equip and enable grassroots organisations to make a significant impact and continue to build our movement in the fight for justice.



OUR PROGRAMMES

Global plastic treaty - a step towards ending the age of plastic

Hellen Kahaso Dena

Project Lead - Pan-African Plastics Project

In early March 2022, global leaders and delegates from over 175 nations made history in Nairobi, Kenya when United Nations member states and other stakeholders adopted a resolution officially opening negotiations for a Global Plastics Treaty.

The first in a series of 5 Intergovernmental Negotiation Committee (INC) meetings was held in November in Uruguay. These negotiations were the first steps with the goal of completing the process by the end of 2024 and deliver to the world a legally binding treaty to end the plastic pollution crisis. It was now a reality that we were well on our way to finally turn off the plastic tap and end the age of throwaway plastic.

This resolution was the beginning of discussion for a global, legally binding agreement to address the full life cycle of plastic, from the moment the oil or gas used to make it is extracted from the ground, to its disposal. This decision was an ambitious step towards creating a solution to the global plastic pollution crisis.

Governments, corporations, big brands and other stakeholders needed to join hands and continue to lobby the INC to deliver a legally binding Global Plastics Treaty. This negotiation process was a great step in ensuring that Africa and the world at large is dealing with the plastic crisis.

Unfortunately governments dragged their feet during the first Global Plastics Treaty negotiations at INC 1. We urged governments to step up for people and climate and stop delaying meaningful negotiations of the Global Plastics Treaty. The Global Plastics Treaty is a major opportunity to finally end the age of plastic, and governments should not let this go to waste.

We called upon companies such as Coca-Cola, Nestle and PepsiCo to switch to refill and reuse.

Greenpeace Africa and our supporters called for an end to the plastic pollution crisis by urging companies to become a part of the solution and fundamentally rethink how they packaged their products. We called upon companies such as Coca-Cola, Nestle and PepsiCo to switch to refill and reuse. We need these brands to end the throw-away culture for the sake of our communities and our planet.

We urged member states to negotiate for an agreement that ensures a holistic approach to end the plastic pollution crisis and not one that is laced with loopholes which allows the top plastic polluters like Coca-Cola to continue flooding the world with even more plastic.

Greenpeace Africa called for a strong global plastic that will:

- ensure compliance from governments and industry;
- Keep oil and gas in the ground, and protect our climate;
- Make big brands switch to refill and reuse systems and reduce single use plastic pollution;
- hold countries accountable for managing their own waste and end waste colonialism.
- governments work to ensure a just transition for workers and the health of the most affected communities.



Hellen Kahaso Dena
Project Lead - Pan-African Plastics Project

Farmers fight back punitive seed laws that protect big corporations over Kenya's smallholder farmers

In what could be seen as a case of David versus Goliath, in July 2022, 15 smallholder farmers with the support of Greenpeace Africa filed a case in court over a 2012 punitive seed law that criminalise farmers for selling, sharing and exchanging seeds that are unregistered and uncertified. This legislation, punishes offenders with a prison sentence of upto a maximum of 2 years or a fine of up to KES 1,000,000. The public interest litigation which was filed at the Machakos law courts represented many other smallholder farmers across the country and is calling for an amendment of these punitive seed laws.

Greenpeace Africa as an interested party in the litigation supported farmers in their effort to send a clear message to the government that smallholder farmers were not going to relent until the government amended these neo-colonial laws that gave leeway for big multinationals and profit-driven entities to pirate local resources and exercise control over smallholder farmers.

The law has remained obscure with only very few Kenyans being aware of the full extent

of its punitive nature. Farming communities in different counties were astounded that no public participation was carried out prior to the making of this law. They expressed their shock during several workshops organised by Greenpeace Africa earlier in the year.

Many smallholder farmers rely on informal farmer managed seed systems where farmers exchange indigenous seeds with each

other to enable food production. Locking farmers out of agriculture by punitive seed laws will reduce agricultural productivity which in turn lowers income and food supply.

Farmer managed seed system thrives largely on seed saving, sharing and exchange which also form part of cultural practices from different ethnic groups in Kenya. Limiting the rights of farmers to share, exchange and sell seeds in the informal seed sector will reduce diverse seed access thus further aggravating food and nutritional insecurity in the country as witnessed in the recent past.

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 recognises the existence of both indigenous seeds and indigenous knowledge about these seeds. International legal instruments ratified by Kenya which import farmer's rights to save, use, exchange and sell their farms' saved seeds also recognise the realities that are there in terms of the need to protect these farmers' rights. The Constitution and several international instruments place an obligation on Kenya to protect such rights. It is rather absurd that the same government went against its own laws and enact such an act.

A win for this public litigation will set a precedent

Through a petition, Greenpeace Africa urged Kenya's government to be on the side of the people and amend these punitive seed laws to allow farmers to freely share and sell their seeds.

The case was mentioned in mid-November, it is our hope that the court will soon be able to hear the smallholder farmers' plea and grant them the right to sell, share and exchange indigenous seeds. A win for this public litigation will set a precedent for not only Kenya but other governments in Africa that you can not enact punitive laws that infringe on the citizens rights.



Legal work with Taxawu Cayar

Dr. Aliou Ba

In October 2022, a community in Cayar, Senegal, sued a fishmeal factory (Barna Senegal) for polluting their land, air and water and destroying their livelihoods. They filed a lawsuit against the current owners of the polluting fishmeal factory, Touba Protéine Marine (TPM), formerly known as Barna Senegal.

For many years, local fisher communities and women fish processors in West Africa have been mobilising to combat threats against their food security and livelihoods. In addition to overfishing, overcapacity and illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing (IUU) the proliferation of fishmeal and fish oil (FMFO) factories has become a new form of fish resource extraction in the region. Indeed, these factories have been monopolising small fish species from the pelagic zone and using them as the main source of their raw material, depriving women fish processors and the populations of West Africa of their primary source of income and protein.

Small pelagic fish such as sardinella, horse mackerel, bonga and others are processed into fishmeal and fish oil by factories, and exported to feed livestock, pets and farmed fish across Europe, South America and Asia. This situation contributes to the scarcity of fish for local consumption and accentuates the population's food insecurity, making this a food justice issue.

In addition, by dumping their waste in the areas where they operate, these FMFO factories are polluting the local environment, poisoning the population's source of drinking water and damaging their health.



In the first step of their historic trial, the Taxawu Cayar Collective revealed video documentation showing a local fishmeal factory's truck illegally dumping waste into the nearby Lake Mbawane and published an independent analysis carried out by the Laboratory of Hydrology and Toxicology at the University of Dakar's Faculty of Medicine. This scientific analysis revealed illegal levels of chromium and selenium in the lake and in Cayar's tap water. Although the Cayar Collective did not win the case, they were still able to establish that they have the right to challenge the factory's owners in court, which was a major step forward.

After several advocacy and lobby efforts at the local, regional and national levels, the community obtained their first victory in this battle, as the factory was banned from discarding water waste into Lake Mbawane and its surroundings by the municipality. It was the first step toward their main objective, which is to get the factory shut down for good.

The Taxawu Cayar Collective welcomed the decision as a step forward that will protect the community and environment, and use

this campaign breakthrough to launch a new phase in its litigation against the factory, announcing they will be filing another legal complaint to ensure the permanent protection of their rights. They stated that this is just one battle won, and the final victory will be to permanently close down the factory. Greenpeace Africa will continue to support them in this push.



Dr. Aliou Ba

IWD with impacted communities

As the world commemorates International Women's Day themed Gender Equality Today for a Sustainable Future, the main focus for Greenpeace Africa and the women fish processors of the Network of Women of Artisanal Fishing in Senegal (REFEPAS) was to co-create an activity to demand better fisheries management and legal status for their work.

“Our Legal Status Decides Our Future”



As these women held a banner that read “Our Legal Status Decides Our Future,” they strongly expressed the need for legal recognition of their work. Such recognition would enable these women fish processors to enjoy their right of representation in strategic consultative bodies and have access to funding for their activities.

On this day Greenpeace Africa supported the women fish processors’ demand and their advocacy campaign regarding the draft decree aimed at recognizing their professional status in the fisheries sector. It was also an opportunity to highlight the increasing scarcity of fishery resources, which is threatening female fish processors’ jobs and food security.



Local communities' voices against potential oil prospecting on their lands in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Irene Wabiwa Betoko

In July 2022, the DRC auctioned the exploration rights for 30 oil and gas blocks in an area of about 277,000sq km (106,950sq miles) – larger than the size of Ghana or the United Kingdom.

stores about 30 gigatons of carbon



Very few of the communities visited were at all aware of Kinshasa's plans for their ancestral lands.

Some of the blocks overlap with protected areas, including Virunga National Park, a World Heritage Site that is threatened by armed conflicts and now by the prospects of drilling. It is home to the Batwa and other local communities facing violence and discrimination, as well as 3,000 species of animals, including the critically endangered eastern gorilla. Other blocks are in the peatlands of the Cuvette Centrale, which serve as a sink that stores about 30 gigatons of carbon, equivalent to three years of global emissions from fossil fuels.

Simon Lewis, a professor at Leeds University and head of a British-Congolese research group called CongoPeat, has called the DRC blocks “the worst place in the world to drill for oil”. Lewis has warned there may not be

substantial oil deposits beneath the Congo forests, and if there are, getting them from extremely remote areas to global markets may not be economically viable. Yet even if exploration reveals no commercial-scale oil fields, it will seriously damage the rainforest's biodiversity.

The Congo Basin campaign against the DRC oil and gas auction included visits to potentially affected communities in the zones designated for oil exploration. Three field trips have been carried out to date: in Equateur, Tshuapa and Haut-Lomami provinces in July 2022, in Tanganyika and Mai-Ndombe provinces in November 2022; and in Kongo-Central province in April 2023. The goal was to determine whether local populations had been informed of the tender and to raise awareness about the risks it poses. Very few of the communities visited were at all aware of Kinshasa's plans for their ancestral lands. When informed, almost all of them were either highly skeptical or vehemently opposed.



Local economies are entirely dependent on the peatland ecosystem

The Equateur and Tshuapa mission visited three blocks (4, 4b, 22 North), including two in the Cuvette Centrale peatlands, which represent a carbon bomb that the DRC government has been using as a bargaining chip with donors since the zone was scientifically first mapped out in 2017. The impact of oil drilling on peatlands would be catastrophic: an oil spill could affect areas as far downstream as Kinshasa. Moreover, local economies are entirely dependent on the peatland ecosystem. Rivers, streams and poorly-maintained springs are the sole sources of drinking water. Despite the extreme poverty of the communities visited, the oil auction was seen as a thinly veiled attempt at land grabbing. People we spoke

to feared displacement, pollution, and the exacerbation of land conflicts.

Following community opposition and the global campaign by Greenpeace Africa and other NGOs, the deadlines for expressions of interest in the Equateur and Tshuapa blocks have been repeatedly rescheduled. They are now set for early 2024.

In Haut-Lomami province, we met with fishing communities who are wholly dependent on Lake Upemba and who feared they would be devastated by oil on its shores. At present, local fish markets attract traders from up to 600 km away.



The deadline for expressions of interest in the Upemba block is March 2024.

In Tanganyika province, we visited two blocks, for which expressions of interest were due in September and October 2023. None of the local NGOs in the countryside were even aware of the auction, but some members of the fishing cooperatives in the town of Kalemie had gotten wind of it. They feared that any benefits would go to local and national elites.

Our visit to Kongo-Central took place just before the Oil Ministry announced that expressions of interest from the notorious Anglo-French firm Perenco had been received for two blocks there. The zone is rich in mangroves and a major biodiversity hotspot. Perenco, the DRC's only operating oil company, has been operating there for decades. Opposition to any further oil activity in the zone was unanimous. No one we spoke to had heard of the auction. Local groups detailed Perenco's record of pollution; the installation of wells and flares near homes and fields, oil spills, waste incineration, the dumping of sludge and toxic waste in rivers and soil erosion.

Perenco is currently being sued in France by two French NGOs. It is also being investigated by France's National Financial Prosecutor's Office for "corruption of foreign public officials" in Africa. Greenpeace's work in Kongo-Central was complemented by a similar mission by the newly-formed Congolese NGO, Pétrole Non Merci, affiliated with Extinction Rebellion and the pro-democracy movement LUCHA.



The fight to maintain the moratorium on new logging titles in Congo forests

Under pressure from civil society, including donors, especially the World Bank, the DRC put in place a moratorium on the allocation of new forest concessions in 2002. Its objective was to enable the country, after many years of civil war, to develop a sustainable forestry industry, particularly capable of creating jobs and generating tax benefits for the country. However, despite 20 years of so-called forest sector reforms and tens of millions of dollars in financial aid, industrial log-

ging is still not under control in the DRC. On the contrary, it fuels corruption, the capture of resources by the elites and hampers the development of the country.

Moreover, the repeated breaches of this moratorium only a few months after its adoption are particularly alarming indicators of the state of forest governance in the DRC. In 2022, our concerns were based on the listed elements below which we have exposed/ denounced:

- The fact that the DRC's government and its donors do not respect one of their commitments signed within the framework of a mega deal renewing the agreement that was signed in 2016 with the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI), a group of donor countries led by Norway. This \$500 million agreement reached in November 2021 at the Glasgow Climate Summit (COP26) is intended to protect the Congo Basin rainforest – the second largest forest in the world where



the DRC holds nearly 60% of its area. While the very first “political milestone” of this agreement required the publication of an audit of forest concessions “before the end of 2021”, carried out by the General Inspectorate of Finance (IGF) at the request of the former Prime Minister in 2020 - the DRC did not publish it, under the complicit gaze of its donors.

- Two years earlier, in December 2020, the then Minister of the Environment, Claude Nyamugabo, had signed more than a dozen contracts transferring millions of hectares of forest concessions in the DRC into conservation concessions of NorSudTimber (a Portuguese company) of its subsidiaries, Sodefor and Forabola, to Kongo Forest Based Solutions (KFBS), another subsidiary of NorSudTimber created and which was now considering European investments in carbon credit programs which it intends to operate from its former sites of logging operations. All this took place without public control, in defiance of Congolese laws or consultation of the people who will be affected.
- After multiple pressures from our campaign, the DRC's government finally gave in by publishing the audit report of the General Inspectorate of Finance (IGF), which had been commissioned in 2020

and also castigated the “guilt of moral laxity” of the Ministry of the Environment and the “chaos that suits” its leaders. In that report, the inspectors had identified no less than 18 concessions granted in violation of the 2002 moratorium. These illegal titles included all of those resold by the forester and army general, Gabriel Amisi, under American and European sanction, to Chinese partners. The IGF had claimed that, of these titles alone, \$3.1 million of what is called “surface royalty” was missing. The inspectors had requested their recovery “by any means of law” in addition to having exposed “the collection of the surface royalty by means of landfills at the provincial level”. In addition to the Ministry, the inspectors had also pointed the finger at the “total failure” of the General Directorate of Administrative, Judicial, State and Participation Revenue (DGRAD), whose director had not wanted to respond to their preliminary observations. A total of four operators out of the 45 listed have paid the area fee. We asked President Félix Tshisekedi to order a judicial inquiry into those responsible for the plundering of the Congolese forest and, if necessary, the lifting of their parliamentary immunity,





...calling for a plan for the permanent protection of the Congolese forests, which is vital for millions of people

including to shed light on the refusal by Minister Eve Bazaiba to obey her orders and the confusion she had about this audit report from the General Inspectorate of Finance.

Finally, the involvement of Eve Bazaiba, then Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, was confirmed in a land grabbing case in the Tshopo province. Our campaign team had come across a mission order they had signed in July 2022 where they had commissioned a team to “snatch” the consent of local communities for the allocation of their ancestral lands to an American company (Wildlife

Works) specialized in carbon projects. A year earlier, on the eve of COP26, Mrs. Bazaiba had been forced by President Felix Tshisekedi, after denunciation by Greenpeace, to suspend an operation in the same area, which had been carried out completely illegally by the company Tradelink, which she had also supported. The Tradelink case concerned a brokerage company which in September 2020 was able to illegally allocate six so-called “conservation concessions” located on a forest as large as half the size of Belgium. Two of them were in the province of Tshopo where Ms. Bazaiba is from. Thus, in July 2022, the communities of the Ba-

soko territory received an unexpected visit from a new mission of carbon entrepreneurs under the escort of the Ministry of the Environment, who have come to promise them wonders. One of the two concessions visited by ERA-Congo, a subsidiary of Wildlife Works, is indeed the former Tradelink concession. Without it being definitively cancelled, Ms. Bazaiba seemed to have taken the initiative to simply hand it over to another company (ERA-Congo, a subsidiary of Wildlife Works). By supporting this new forest scam with all the irregularities it entails, the Minister had once again demonstrated her contempt for Congolese law, civil

society, as well as for the local communities who live in and are from this forest. We had once again asked President Félix Tshisekedi to order an urgent investigation to establish the responsibilities of all those, including Minister Eve Bazaiba, involved in this affair and to ensure that the sanctions are applied according to the rigour of the law.

It is in view of this worrying picture of the Congolese forestry sector that we are campaigning for the reinforcement of the moratorium, and are calling for a plan for the permanent protection of the Congolese forests, which is vital for millions of people.

The implementation of the simple management plan, a crucial step for the communities of Mondunga to fight against deforestation

Seven years ago, Greenpeace Africa and the DRC communities of Mondunga in Lisala launched the community forestry project with the financial support of the Turing Foundation. Our main objectives are the following:

- i To contribute to the development of the community by securing their customary lands by obtaining their own forest concession and managing it themselves.
- ii To showcase that sustainable forest management based on the knowledge of the community should be considered as an alternative to logging, which is known for its negative social and environmental impacts.
- iii And to contribute to the reduction of poverty and the improvement of the means of subsistence of the community from the economic income that will be generated by the exploitation of their forest concession.

One of the major results of the implementation of this project was the obtention of the forest concession by the community of Mondunga – in December 2019 – which covers an area of nearly 11,000 hectares. In early 2022, with Greenpeace’s support, the community developed and got official approval of the simple management plan for their forest concession. This plan contains all the biodiversity surveys – fauna and flora – of their forest concession,

all the planning activities that they intend to carry out and the income they hope to get for the next 5 years, according to the law.

This explains the rich and exceptional biodiversity within this forest, which the community wishes to protect. Members of the community expressed their joy and full satisfaction for having been able to carry out this survey. One of them said this: “We knew our forest without having such precise figures. Today, through our community forestry project, we know exactly the treasure hidden in our

Summary of resources in Mondunga forests:

Number	What has been identified/ discovered
1.595	Number of trees inventoried, including 1,387 individuals for development and 208 for production.
137	Species, including 97 scientifically identified and 40 unknown. 108 species for development and 29 for operation.
35	Families
51	Non-timber forest product species
54	Land animal species
18	Aquatic animal species
48	Fish species
61	Bird species

we know exactly the treasure hidden in our forest and how we must do everything to protect it

forest and how we must do everything to protect it in the long term, for ourselves and for our children.”

Before the end of 2022, a joint field trip that included representatives from the forest administration (National Department of Community Forestry of the Ministry of the Environment) and Greenpeace visited this concession. There, the delegate from the department wanted to speak with the community and make sure the entire process of implementing our project was done well. The intention behind this is to include the concession obtained by the Mondunga community in the database managed by the Ministry of Environment. This database includes all the forest concessions granted so far to the communities across the country – 159 in total – which cover a total area of over nearly 4 million hectares.

Since then, we have continued our political work and lobbying to push the administration to integrate this concession in their database. This will open the way for the effective start of the implementation phase of the simple management plan of this concession by the Lisala community.



OUR PROGRAMMES

Camvert & agribusiness: a persistent nightmare for local communities

Camvert is a palm oil company planning to clear more than 60,000 hectares of tropical forest to plant palm trees and process palm oil. The company started its activities in 2019 by clearing around 2 000 hectares of forest. Greenpeace began campaigning against the company in 2020, by carrying out investigations and collecting data on the field. That work led to the release of a scandal report in 2021 which highlighted the issue of the clearing and its impact on communities and the environment.



The company started its activities in 2019 by clearing around 2 000 hectares of forest.

In 2022, there have been new developments related to the Camvert project that are worrying at some points, but which can also be considered as opportunities.

Indeed, in March 2022, the President of the Republic of Cameroon allocated a provisional decree to Camvert despite all evidence highlighting the negative impacts of the project and the complaints by communities. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Forest signed decrees giving logging companies the right to clear more than 5 000 hectares of forest. Those clearings have increased the negative impacts on communities and there is also a particular issue regarding human-wildlife conflicts.

The impacts of Camvert have been negative and problematic for community life and their livelihoods. There have been complaints from communities and specifically women, about their farms that were destroyed by wildlife (elephants, monkeys, etc.). Communities have been highlighting their increased poverty since they can no longer go to their farms, collect non-timber forest products and have access to their cultural sites, as for fear of encountering dangerous elephants. These impacts were also an opportunity for communities to express their opposition to the project. Some of these women have chosen to denounce the issue in national media and have unfortunately, as a result, faced threats from the local authorities.

Greenpeace has been actively following updates on the project and carrying out actions opposing its development. Greenpeace denounced tax exemptions signed by the Cameroon Government to the benefit of the palm oil company and also denounced the ongoing deforestation taking place on the ground. Key influencers were also contacted and got involved to raise the voice of communities and denounce the issue of the deforestation led by Camvert. Support was also provided to communities who were threatened by the local authorities following the complaints they made about the ongoing human-wildlife conflicts, specifically the destruction of their farms by elephants. Additionally, Greenpeace Africa carried a timber tracking activity to follow the direction of the timber that is being cut in the area. Results will be shared throughout 2023 and lead to further investigations as part of Greenpeace's Finance campaign.



As the project and destruction of the forest is still ongoing, Greenpeace continues to follow up and plans to investigate financial institutions providing financial support to the Camvert project, with the aim of attacking and denouncing such support. The idea is to have an impact on the latest stakeholders, which will be more impactful and lead to the suspension and/or termination of the Camvert project.

Unfulfilled Promises Endanger Hundreds of Lives with E.coli, and the **#CutTheCrap Campaign**

Petition and Campaign started by
Desiree Laverne

During the devastating Kwa-Zulu Natal (KZN) floods in April 2022, in which over 460 people lost their lives, sewage works were also severely impacted. Most sewage plants all but collapsed, spilling raw sewage into our main river systems. Our crucial river systems had already been experiencing high E.coli levels over the past few years and we had previously petitioned the eThekweni council to take action. Our initial petition, created by Delwyn Pillay, was ignored.

Greenpeace Africa had a meeting with the then provincial Member of the Executive Council (MEC) for the Environment, Nomusa Dube Ncube. After the meeting, the MEC acknowledged their failure and made a personal commitment to Greenpeace Africa and journalists that this issue would be remedied and put on the eThekweni mayor's priority list.

However, the floods proved that instead of the sewage works having been repaired, the problem had been allowed to continue. This had resulted in the thousands of dead aquatic and marine species washing up on river banks and beaches. Water testing conducted by independent testers indicated that E.coli levels were

critically high. I was furious after seeing hundreds of lifeless fish in a 10m stretch. I decided to take action as not only was this an environmental catastrophe, but it had also become a humanitarian one. Several people had been affected and there was already one death. I rushed home and started my **VUMA.EARTH petition**.

The best way for success of any kind is to involve everyone, letting each volunteer know that they were also part of this campaign. I invited them to be co-creators and that we'd share our **VUMA.EARTH petition** on all our social media platforms, including Greenpeace Africa platforms. Greenpeace Africa amplified our petition on its social

#CutTheCrap Campaign

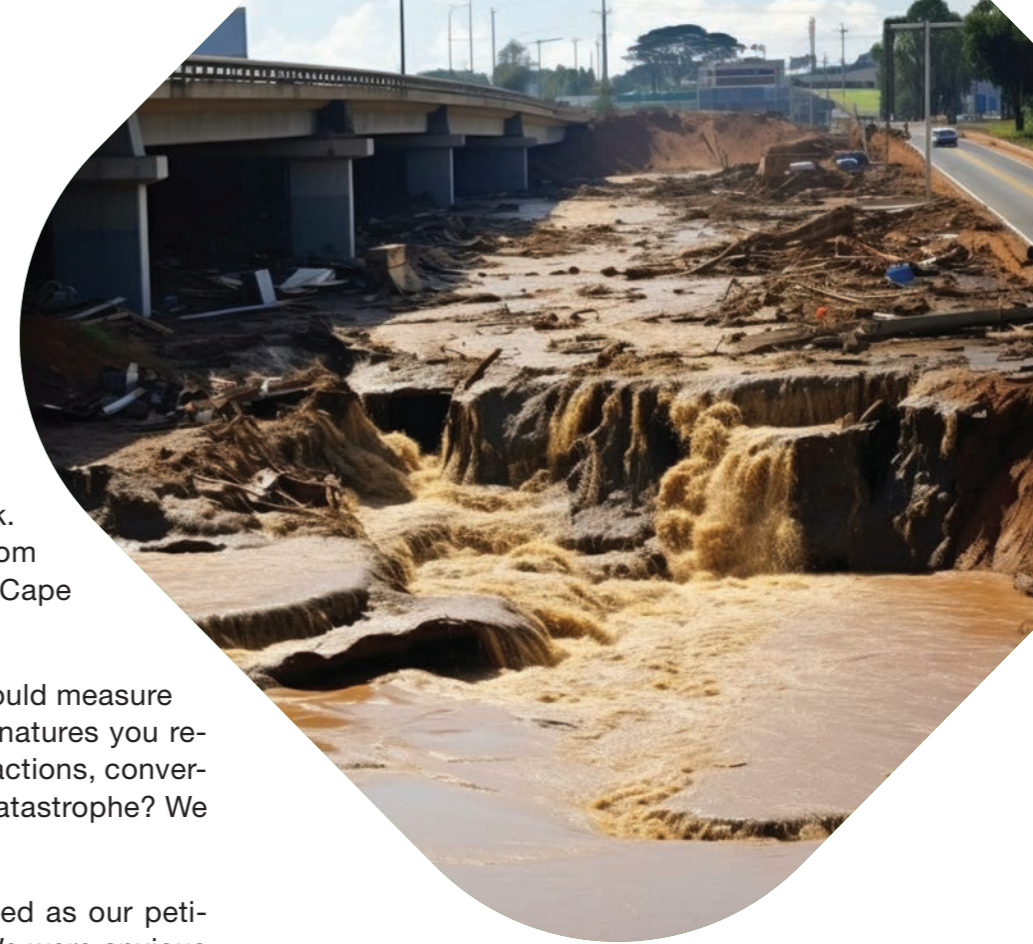
media platforms and we then decided to host a twitterstorm with the petition link. We also invited volunteers from Kenya, Johannesburg and Cape Town to join us.

We had to decide how we should measure success. Would it be the signatures you receive or the responses? Interactions, conversations or awareness of the catastrophe? We used them all.

Within a few hours we watched as our petition signatures rose to 100. We were anxious as to how many we would get and what impact it would have. The following morning, we had a few hundred and we were watching as numbers continued to rise. The more they climbed, the more we pushed. We had a deadline after all.

We had 6 weeks to create and launch the petition, create a Twitter storm and arrange an appointment with the Mayor's office to receive the petition on behalf of the KZN Premier, as arranged with the Premier's office (she was not available). The handover needed to be done before the Council and Premier's office break for Christmas, as they would only get back mid January 2023. By 10 October, we had 2 000 signatures and by 20 October we had 5 000. When the petition closed we had 7985.

**20 October
5 000
Signatures**



MOBILISATION VOLUNTEERS' CORNER



Sometimes activism feels pointless. It feels pointless when I think of how small the projects I pour my heart into are, in the face of the huge challenges they attempt to address. This makes me question whether pouring your heart into activism - a term which implies reform - changes anything or helps anyone at all. Soon after those feelings of pessimism and doubt surface, it is extinguished when I am reminded that there are people all over the world who pour their

heart into fighting those challenges every day. By connecting and uniting people from around the world, Greenpeace, among countless other love-driven organisations and people, reminds me that I am just a very small part of the broader effort to build a strong culture of care and love. In early 2022, a group of activists and I poured our hearts into a project called Service Learning Day, which aimed to foster that culture. The project brought together high school students to volunteer at a host of community organisations, that are driven by a passion to inspire students to join the growing network of youth activists. Uniting with these networks and people allowed us to see that activism is not pointless, and that there are people everywhere, every day, pouring their heart out into building their communities and protecting their environment.

Milan Burnett - South Africa



Life is made up of ups and downs. As such, we need to live and cherish things that make us happy. It is from this perspective that I decided to become a volunteer with Greenpeace Africa in my country of Cameroon. Being a volunteer entails a lot of sacrifices. But above all, it is a means through which we learn and develop our personal skills. Being a volunteer with Greenpeace helped me to

develop my leadership skills, as I became the sub-branch Greenpeace volunteer coordinator in my community in Soa. This responsibility enabled me to manage the environmental and climate activities and campaigns of the volunteers and to create the link between the volunteers and the top management of Greenpeace Africa. 2022 has been a great year for me because I got the opportunity to be one of the staff members of the Mboa Hub, which is an initiative of Planet One championed by Greenpeace and Fryshuset. Its aim is to create a global movement of youth engaged in environmental and climate issues. Volunteering is a collective and great experience. So, I would like to thank Greenpeace Africa and the staff in Cameroon and across Africa for giving me the opportunity to express myself as a youth. Equally, I thank all volunteers with whom I worked throughout this year.

Mache Dolores - Cameroon



The year 2022 was another opportunity to equip volunteers to objectively carry out the various Greenpeace campaigns. Despite the COVID-19 health crisis, strategies adapted to the current situation have made it possible to achieve Greenpeace's fundamental objectives, which are:

Raise awareness and encourage behavior change
Personal responsibility and non-violence
Promote sustainable solutions
The restrictive measures imposed by the health crisis have allowed volunteers, including myself, to go digital. To do this, I decided to: take part in training to learn how to use the most used social networks/platforms; strengthen my knowledge of how to configure a workstation for greater visibility; strengthen my skills on configuring a publication that respects Greenpeace's values and campaign objectives; create a documentary on the environmental impact of CAMVERT's activities.

The last of these projects required me to investigate unpublicized destruction of the environment and to advocate internationally for populations who do not have the means or the strength to make themselves heard through a petition.

The missions in which I tested my know-how were mainly those of: signing petitions for the protection of forests in the Congo Basin, with the target of 120 000 signatures; managing the social media page through sharing, liking and commenting on the photos and videos of volunteers with campaign messages. Planning, teamwork, monitoring activities and evaluating the results obtained - these are the values that I acquired thanks to Greenpeace Africa. 2022 was a year full of activities and online learning with a superb team despite the health crisis.

Carine Koya - Cameroon



2022 was a pivotal year between cold and hot. After 2 years of break observed following the pandemic crisis of Covid-19, I could no longer wait to take action and meet the challenges for which I had prepared since I joined Greenpeace Africa as a volunteer. Ultimately, it wasn't a break for me because it was my 2nd year as a facilitator of the French-speaking WhatsApp group "GPAF Digital Champions". This was a forum created by

Greenpeace Africa, in September 2020, with the aim of maintaining this privileged relationship with its many supporters. Today I am proud when I see all these young people making a difference within their respective communities, after having benefited from our mentoring.

Jersey Mpanzu, Volunteers Coordinator

A SPECIAL THANK YOU

We can't thank you enough for your support. As the pressures on our planet keep on growing, your support makes all of the progress in this report possible. We would like to acknowledge the following individuals and organisations for their generous contributions in 2022:

- ALANNA WOLFF
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- VUYO KAHLA

Planet One Hubs

Launched during 2022, Greenpeace Africa's Planet One project aims to **empower African youth to address the pressing climate and environmental crisis**. We provide spaces for diverse youth to come together, share ideas and find solutions locally and globally. Our goal is to empower young minds to take action and overcome barriers.

Desired impacts for Planet One

Planet One aims to achieve significant impacts through its project objectives. These impacts guide our activities and outcomes throughout the project.



IMPACT 1: Diversify the climate movement by including more youths

A strong and influential movement requires a **broad representation of people and communities**. We support the growth of the climate movement by including youths from diverse backgrounds and contexts.



FUNDRAISING



IMPACT 2: Increase youth engagement in climate justice and environmental issues

To generate ideas for change that resonate with the public and decision-makers, more people need to engage in climate justice and environmental issues. Our project provides **entry-level and advanced opportunities for youth to deepen their engagement.**



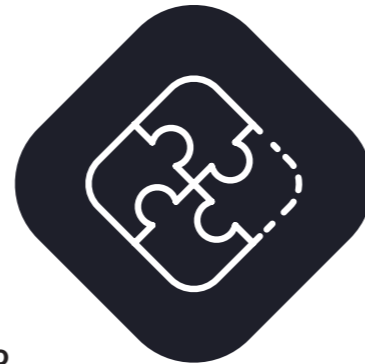
IMPACT 3: Empower participants to believe in their capacity to shape the future

Sustaining engagement and ambition requires empowering individuals within the movement. Through practical tools, knowledge and opportunities, we empower participants to believe in their ability to create a sustainable future.



IMPACT 4: Influence decision-makers on climate justice and environmental issues

Meaningful change requires decision-makers to prioritise social justice and environmental concerns. **Our project facilitates dialogue between youths and decision-makers at local and global levels.**



IMPACT 5: Enable youth participants to contribute to systemic change

To achieve a sustainable transformation, more people worldwide must engage in advocacy and adopt sustainable practices. **Our project empowers youth to contribute their ideas and solutions to systemic change locally and globally.**

By focusing on these impacts, we aim to create meaningful and lasting change in the climate justice and environmental movement.

As part of Planet One's commitment to communal spaces and hands-on learning, we have created three Climate Change hubs in the following cities:

- Johannesburg, South Africa
- Nairobi, Kenya
- Yaoundé, Cameroon

These spaces serve as hubs for young activists and environmentally-minded youth to carry out their projects, create informative materials, and organise meetings and events. The hubs are designed to be flexible and cater specifically to the needs of youth and young adults.

Target youth demographics

All the hubs cater to the vibrant **youth aged 15-25**. We also welcome those aged **26-35**, who often lead community-based organisations (CBOs). Youth aged **15-17** actively participate during school breaks in April, August and December, while others visit the hubs as needed. To broaden our impact, esteemed youth leaders conduct outreach programs and encourage the formation of new groups within the hubs.

Nairobi, Kenya | UBUNIFU HUB |

The Planet One Ubunifu Hub in Nairobi, known by the captivating Swahili term "Ubunifu" meaning "innovation", is a dynamic space that empowers young minds to tackle climate (in)justice, environmental concerns and sustainability. This hub serves as a catalyst for nurturing the potential of youths, fostering their growth as activists, innovators and future decision-makers. The Ubunifu Hub is strategically located in the captivating **Cedar Court Garden Estate in Nairobi North, Kenya.**

The Ubunifu Hub creates a vibrant community where young individuals can actively engage with the pressing challenge of Climate Change. It offers **eight unique rooms** with dedicated purposes, including training, art, culinary, relaxation, accommodation, administration, storage and high-level discussions. The training area, spanning **196.47 sq m**, comfortably accommodates up to **forty attendees** while following **Covid-19 protocols.**

Johannesburg, South Africa | UBUNTU HUB |

The Ubuntu Hub, located at **163 Smit Street in Braamfontein, Johannesburg**, is a symbol of hope and collaboration. Witnessing the incredible involvement of young people in environmental issues, we have seen a surge of collective creativity. The youth have been empowered to lead their own initiatives and engage with decision-makers, shaping the landscape of climate justice. Through various creative expressions such as up-cycling, vegetable cultivation and music, they passionately raise awareness about urgent environmental concerns.

Ubuntu is a space for youth activists to collaborate, share ideas and implement them with the mentoring of three staff members. The hub has a boardroom, a chill room and a podcast studio with an open plan area to host events which can accommodate up to **100 people** and be used for brainstorming. It also has a kitchen, toilets and a warehouse to store materials. The facility is **262 sq m.**

Yaoundé, Cameroon | MBOA HUB |

Our hub in Yaoundé, called "Mboa Hub", translates to "HOME" in the local Douala language. The name honours the rich musical heritage of the Cameroonian Bantu community. This meaningful name, selected by Cameroonian youths, demonstrates our strong ties to our local culture while engaging in a global movement. Our goal is to create a sense of belonging for every young Cameroonian by providing a nurturing environment at Mboa Hub, where they can become passionate Climate Activists.

Mboa Hub is located on the lower floor of a two-story building in **Yaoundé**, the capital city of Cameroon.

Mboa Hub offers a welcoming space with **four distinct rooms** for various activities. These include a conference/ training/ IT corner room with capacity for up to 50 people, a mini meeting/ study/ office room that can accommodate **15 people**, a staff room and a storage room. The facility also provides a kitchen, three toilets and an outdoor space, fostering an advantageous environment for collaboration and growth.



...empowering African youth ...

FUNDRAISING

The Planet One Offer

Our project offers a range of exciting activities for young people in five different areas.

- An Open Hub ‘drop-in’
- Event Programs
- Bookable Spaces
- Youth-Led Initiatives
- International network

Let’s explore each domain and discover the remarkable highlights and noteworthy endeavours happening in our hubs!

An Open Hub “Drop-in”

1 Our inviting spaces welcome youth to drop in and enjoy a delightful experience, available one to three days a week, outside of school and work hours. We prioritise inclusivity, extending an invitation to all.

Inside each hub, there’s a learning corner where you can engage in hands-on activities, fostering camaraderie through social events. We provide valuable guidance, nurturing the ideas and projects of aspiring changemakers. Our focus areas revolve around climate, environment and innovation.

Event Programs at the Hubs

2 We offer a wide range of carefully planned experiences to our participants. These experiences include captivating talks, enlightening seminars and immersive workshops. They are all designed to align with our project’s key themes: climate justice, advocacy, innovation, youth empowerment and engagement. Our activities are organised by both our organisation and external partners, ensuring a diverse range of knowledge and engagement opportunities for various target groups.



Our project offers a range of exciting activities for young people in five different areas...

The Hubs as Bookable Spaces

3 We extend the privilege of a bookable space to organised youth groups and individuals with a vested interest in climate and environmental matters. Whenever feasible, this space shall be made available for booking at no cost.



International Network

5 We not only have a local hub but also a global community network. This network brings together youth from different countries to share ideas and experiences, and to work on international projects. Through this network, we organise training, workshops and events on global issues, while also connecting with local initiatives.

Youth-led Initiatives

4 We offer a platform for young people to develop and implement their own projects, and that is at the heart of our mission. These projects can be big and long-term, such as creating a community garden, or smaller one-time events, as long as they focus on climate and the environment and also meet our project criteria.

At each Hub, we provide on-site support through our dedicated youth team and local coordinator, and we also offer expert guidance. Additionally, young individuals and groups can apply for funding from our project fund to support their initiatives



Yet another Clean Audit for 2022

For another consecutive year, Greenpeace Africa is pleased to announce that we received a clean audit report for Financial Year 2022. The Senior Leadership Team has been meticulous in funds management to drive efficiency and effectiveness while ensuring great impact in our campaigns at the most optimal cost.

We endeavour to always inspire confidence, transparency and accountability as stewards of our donors' financial resources.

The successful implementation of the Global Spend Management Tool in South Africa and Kenya.

Organizational Development Goal 8 of the Greenpeace Africa 2022-25 Strategy seeks to use technology innovatively to accelerate its programme impacts and future-proofs the organization. In 2022, Proactis - The Global Spend Management Tool was successfully implemented in South Africa and Kenya.

Continuous training sessions were held with staff to enhance adoption.

The cloud based solution provides an audit trail and visibility in the Procure-to-Pay process; and integrates with the SUN system with ease.

The digital transition to a paperless office, reaffirms our commitment to environmental protection and conservation

We are hopeful to roll out the tool in the other Business Units in the coming year.



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

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

Greenpeace Africa office has been working in Africa to end environmental destruction and fighting for the right of Africans to a healthy environment since 2008.

Our campaigns focus on climate change, halting the destruction of tropical forests, ecological agriculture and preventing the degradation of marine ecosystems.