



DELIBERATE,  
ORGANISED,  
SYSTEMATIC.

THE **GREENPEACE** INDIA 2005-2006 ANNUAL REPORT

“Revolution means action. It means a change brought about deliberately by an organised and systematic work, as opposed to sudden and unorganised or spontaneous change or breakdown.”

- Bhagat Singh



Deliberate. Organised. Systematic. Over the past one year, Greenpeace's work in India has seen fistfuls of all the ingredients of a revolution.

Our lobbying work has brought about high-level policy change. Our grassroots-level work has increased the awareness and appreciation for environmental issues. And our alliance-building work has benefited our allies, as much as it has benefited us.

Public-interest petitions filed before two separate State Electricity Regulatory Commissions have brought about rulings insisting that a substantial quota of energy be sourced from renewable energy resources. The result? Nearly 5% of Kerala's electricity and nearly 2.5% of Orissa's electricity – that's a whopping 700 Million Kwh – will come from clean and green sources this year.

On a related front, our Solar Generation (a community of young people committed to the positive energy revolution) increased its ranks by one new member every day of the year. Some of these even participated in the UN Convention on Climate Change in Montreal.

Closer to sea level, the Defend our Oceans campaign saw the documentation, active monitoring, and protection of Olive Ridley Turtles. Greenpeace activists deployed marker buoys along the perimeter of the Gahirmatha marine sanctuary – one of the planet's last mating and breeding spots for this endangered species – to prevent fishing vessels from plying in the 'no-go' zones.

Further ashore, Greenpeace issued the Kisaan Suraksha Kawach, a legal manual that arms farmers with information on how to take the manufacturers of Genetically Manipulated cotton to court. Next, we exposed the Andhra government's forgery of reports on GM cotton. And then, under a covert sting operation – combined with the Right to Information Act – our activists compiled and released the first and only GM hotspots map of India.

While we were fighting the poisoning of our food supply, we also fought the poisoning of our air, water and soil by rapacious corporations and collusive government departments. Greenpeace action against the Andhra government stopped a ship-breaking yard from being built in Kakinada on the East Coast. And Greenpeace action against the Clemenceau forced the French and Indian governments from further devastating our West Coast.

Even Wipro, our home-grown IT giant, has committed to phasing out hazardous chemicals from its products and joining other world-class electronics players in adopting environmentally-responsible production processes.

All this has been made possible by the active and invaluable help of over 27,000 people just like you. This growing community of supporters – people who believe that what we do is urgent, necessary and desirable – gives Greenpeace the legitimacy and credibility to carry on its work.

What you hold before you is an account of the challenges we faced this year, what we achieved against these odds, and the opportunities that lie before us now.

This is also an account of how we use the resources that you trust us with – your financial support – to make this a more safe, just and equitable planet for future generations.

Soderstrom once said “what our parents teach us may be nothing more than an accumulation of their own personal biases.”

Let these biases – the ones that you and Greenpeace share towards the environment – be the ones that in turn accumulate in our children.

G. Ananthapadmanabhan

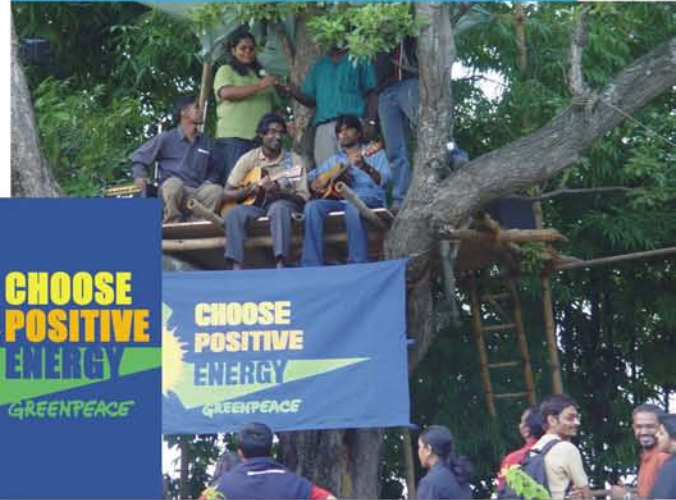
Greenpeace has been campaigning in India and elsewhere across the globe for a paradigm shift in energy utilisation. Greenpeace is actively promoting the use of rich and renewable resource to save our fragile earth from the impacts of pollution, climate change and global warming; caused by the burning of fossil fuels. We are persuading the state governments to look at the use of renewable energy resources as the clean solution to the energy problem in the country and as the only way to achieve energy independence in the country.

### Challenges

- ▶ Lack of awareness and understanding on the needs and methods of using renewable energy as an alternative source of energy
- ▶ Larger issues of climate change and global warming are still not recognised as critical problems, which need urgent action.
- ▶ Lack of insight on the potential advantages of using renewable energy resources in political and bureaucratic circles.
- ▶ High capital costs involved in renewable energy solutions.

The use of solar energy has not yet been opened up because the oil industry does not own the sun.

~Ralph Nader



## POSITIVE ENERGY



### Achievements

- ▶ Public interest petition filed before select State Electricity Regulatory Commissions to set legal frameworks assuring that a minimum quota of energy is sourced from renewable energy resources.
- ▶ As a result of the petition, nearly 5% of electricity produced in Kerala is to be sourced from renewable energy for the years 2006-2008. This virtually means that the entire additional electricity requirement of the state is to be met from renewable energy resources.
- ▶ In Orissa, roughly 2.5% of the total installed electricity generation (200 Million units of electricity) is to be sourced from renewable energy resources. Thanks to our petition, Kerala and Orissa together will produce a whopping 700 Million Kwh of clean and green energy this year.
- ▶ Greenpeace intervention brought international focus to a 25-year-old struggle of people fighting against the setting up of a coal-fired power plant in pristine environs of the Western Ghats, Karnataka India.
- ▶ Brought together a whole host of NGOs and people's movements groups to jointly address issues of climate change and global warming.



### Opportunities

- ▶ Campaigns in other states to set up legal frameworks for uptake of power from renewable energy sources.
- ▶ Push towards a national Renewable Energy Act to ensure implementation of the existing renewable energy policies and frameworks.
- ▶ Promote and push for implementation of energy efficiency measures nationally.
- ▶ Work together with NGOs and other stakeholders of the environment, including industrialists and agriculturists, who recognize climate change and global warming as a major threat.
- ▶ Divert international investments towards green energy projects, away from dirty fossil and nuclear energy projects.



Rebellious, funny, spontaneous, and hard to shake off - the young people of the Solar Generation call for re-think and turnaround in today's policies and decisions to ensure a safer and cleaner planet for the future. They believe in clean renewable energy and scoff at the use of dirty fossil energy and hazardous nuclear energy. They are unwilling to suffer the impacts of global warming and climate changes caused by the decision and actions of their previous generation. About a hundred enthusiastic, young, avant-garde college students in Bangalore initiated the Solar Generation Campaign, (taking a leaf from the pioneer movement started earlier on by the German youth counterparts) on February 16th, 2005 when India finally welcomed the Kyoto Protocol.

### Challenges

- ▶ The biggest challenge was to devise way and methods to involve the youth in Solar Generation project.
- ▶ Clear definition of objectives, direction and model of work needed to give a focused approach for the fairly new Solar Generation project.



We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors; we borrow it from our children.

~Native American Proverb

# THE SOLAR GENERATION



### Achievements

- ▶ Conceived and implemented the public engagement 'pin hole' project where an in-house pin-hole camera was made using recycled materials to screen footage detailing the global changes in climate since the 1890's.
- ▶ Informative film "Can the Climate Change its Spots?" made based on exhaustive documentation of the impacts of climatic change and global warming in terms of the sea level and temperature rise in Coastal Orissa.
- ▶ Regular film-screenings for youth in Bangalore to spread awareness on global warming.
- ▶ Effectively presented the film at national level energy conferences and climate souvenir presented to Mr. A Raja (Minister, MOEF) to highlight the cause.
- ▶ Student representatives participated at the UNFCCC (United Nations Convention on Climate change) at Montreal Canada.
- ▶ Enrolled over 350 students (through memberships) The structure is now- a core team of 15 and around 25 active members and volunteers.



### Opportunities:

- ▶ Presently initiating a Green Campus project in Bangalore- by way of a competition among 200 colleges across Karnataka. The best three colleges who initiate the Green Campus project will receive further funding from Greenpeace towards the project.
- ▶ Setting base and networking in Hyderabad where we already have modest student support for Solar Generation.
- ▶ Proposed solar musical concert to be organised by the solar musical band "WIRE" – an in-house talent initiative of the Solar Generation
- ▶ The 'Earth Station – a renewable energy model multi utility house' to be build in some of the colleges around Bangalore.



Our oceans and marine life are among the richest in the world. Greenpeace is committed to save the bio-diversity and sustainability of the diverse life in our ocean. As an important step in this direction, we set up the turtle witness camp in coastal Orissa to protect the endangered Olive Ridley turtle during the mass-nesting season of the Ridleys. Orissa hosts one of the world's largest and last mass nesting grounds of the Olive Ridley Turtles and nearly 1,10,000 Olive Ridley Turtle have died here in the last decade alone. Serious threats like illegal trawling, proposed commercial port construction and prospecting for oil and natural gas are driving this endangered species to extinction. This year of 2006 has been hallmarked as the year in life of the oceans and our activities at Greenpeace are to have a concentrated focus towards saving the oceans this year.

#### CHALLENGES

- ▶ The biggest challenge that our oceans campaign in India faces is the notion of development propagated by the government and corporations; a notion that equates economic growth with development and quashes all other views as anti development. The price we pay for this heedless growth is conveniently ignored.
- ▶ The oceans campaign in India is relatively new and striking a balance between people's expectations and what the campaign is ready to do continues to be a huge challenge.
- ▶ The challenge of striking the balance between livelihoods of fishing communities and environmental conservation.



#### ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ After extensive study and consultation with the all-major stakeholders concerned with the protection of our seas, the Great Indian Marine Ecosystem report was published. The report extensively identifies coastal and marine hotspots along the eastern coast of India and studies the extent of marine crisis in India.
- ▶ At Gahirmatha, one of the world's largest turtle rookeries in the world, Greenpeace activists set up flotation buoys along the boundaries of the sanctuary to prevent fishermen from fishing in no-fishing zones of the sea.
- ▶ Documentation and active monitoring in progress at the turtle witness camp. Active public engagement and awareness programs are in progress to bring national focus on the plight of the Olive Ridley Turtles.

#### OPPORTUNITIES

- ▶ Accelerate the pressure on the government and involved corporations on the basis of the research information gathered from our monitoring work at the turtle witness camp.
- ▶ Bring world focus on other marine hotspots in the country that are in dire need of immediate action to preserve and protect marine life.

"Man did not weave the web of life; he is merely a strand in it. Whatever he does to the web, he does to himself."

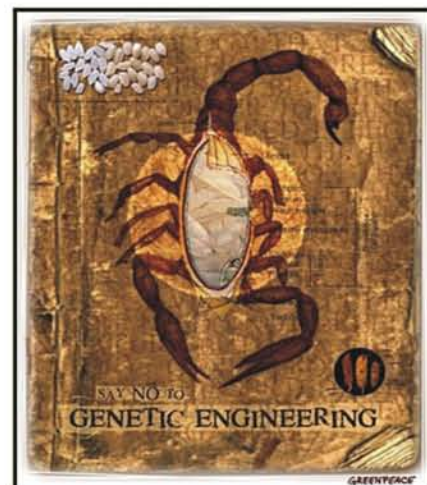
- Chief Seattle



Greenpeace is against the irreversible, uncontrolled, and potentially dangerous release of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) into the environment. In the last one year, Greenpeace has exposed the extent to which GM food crops are being tested, released and marketed without adequate regulation and research in India. Greenpeace believes that the burden of proof that GMOs are environmentally safe before they are released into the markets, rests with the large corporations and governments that plan to introduce them.

#### CHALLENGES

- ▶ As of early 2005, no comprehensive data was available on the extent of research and trial testing of genetically modified crops. No information was available also on the extent of release of GM food crops in the open markets. Even repeated requests to the Department of Bio-technology evinced no response.
- ▶ Using aggressive marketing strategies, Monsanto and its subsidiaries promoted false success stories to increase sales of the genetically modified Bt- Cotton in a bid to expand the acceptance of Bt Cotton as a larger acceptance of the use of Genetic Engineering (GE) technology.



# SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE -SAY NO TO GE

"If we are what we eat, with all the genetically modified and imitation foods we now eat, what the heck are we?"

- Anonymous



#### HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Using the Right to Information act, Greenpeace garnered information from various public research institutions involved in GE field trial experiments and from the Department of Bio-technology. This information along with long covert and overt operations finally led to the creation of the first and only GE hotspots map of India to track GE field trials and research.
- ▶ In a move to protect the farmers, Greenpeace released the Kisaan Suraksha Kawatch – a legal manual that arms the farmer with adequate information to take the manufacturers of Bt Cotton to court and hold them responsible for their false claims.
- ▶ Greenpeace and Centre for Sustainable Agriculture together co-ordinated extensive Bt-cotton performance evaluations project involving 20 grass-root organisations across six states. The Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (MEC) formed by these 20 organisations scientifically reported false marketing strategies by corporations and irregularities in field trials to confront the government and involved corporations.
- ▶ Greenpeace exposed Andhra government's tampering of the 2004 monitoring and performance evaluation report of Bt Cotton. This has resulted in a ban of the use of three varieties of Monsanto Mahyco's Bt Cotton in Andhra Pradesh that were formerly approved by the GEAC in 2002.



#### OPPORTUNITIES

- ▶ Research and assess the bio-safety of the trial-tested food crops based on the information garnered from public research institutions using the Right to Information act.
- ▶ Take the support of state governments who were not informed of the GE field trials in their state to work towards a decentralised, effective regulation of testing, release and use of GE.
- ▶ Stop release and commercialisation of all future GE crops citing evidence of gross regulatory failures documented during the release of the untested GE crop Bollgard II.



Greenpeace India campaigns against the use of toxic and hazardous chemicals that cause serious threats to our rivers, lakes, forest, oceans and eventually us. The Greenpeace toxics campaign has seen promising victories in the last one-year. While we have turned back the Clemenceau and forced the electronics giant HP to commit to a phase out plan for a range of hazardous chemicals in its products, the war against toxic pollution is far from over. There are many more such battles in the future to fight and win.

### Challenges

- ▶ Communicate the chemical crisis that we face in India today and bring public pressure to get the Government to address this unfolding disaster.
- ▶ Force the government to implement existing environmental laws and also strengthen legislation to ensure a clean and healthy future for our citizens and for the environment.
- ▶ Force industries to implement clean production technologies and to take complete responsibility for their products when they reach the end of their useful life as well.

# ELIMINATE TOXIC CHEMICALS

"There's so much pollution in the air now that if it weren't for our lungs there'd be no place to put it all."

~ Robert Orben

### Highlights

- ▶ Greenpeace action outside the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly forced the authorities to desist from constructing a ship-breaking yard in Kakinada. The toxic pollution from the ship-breaking yard would have threatened the delicate balance of the Coringa mangrove forests and the livelihoods of thousands of local fishermen in the area.
- ▶ Catalysed national and international debate on the issue of toxic trade and clean ship-breaking by forcing the French government to recall the decommissioned warship Clemenceau for proper decontamination before it heads to any ship-breaking yard in the world. In India, the Clemenceau campaign has resulted in an expert committee being constituted at the orders of the Supreme Court to improve safety and infrastructure in the ship-breaking yards. On the global front, the European Union has initiated discussions to set up decontamination facilities for end-of-life vessels prior to their final dismantling.
- ▶ Subsequent to our actions highlighting the deplorable state of the lakes in Patancheru as a result of dumping of hazardous wastes from the industrial estate, the Pollution Control Board was forced to shut down two polluting industries till they cleaned up their act and ensure that they fastened the process of lake remediation.
- ▶ Our vigil outside the gates of the former Union Carbide factory site in Bhopal, with the survivor groups, to highlight the dangers of the farcical and dangerous containment operation undertaken by state government, has resulted in the Madhya Pradesh High Court inviting Greenpeace India and the survivor groups to be 'amicus curie' (friends of the court) and assist them in deciding on issues related to the remediation of the former Carbide factory site.
- ▶ Subsequent to our scientific analysis on the extent of the e-waste problem in India, electronic giant HP has given a clear road-map to phase out hazardous chemicals from their products and join other environmentally responsible electronic giants like Sony, Nokia, Samsung, LG and Sony Ericsson.

### Opportunities

- ▶ Work together with the ship-breaking industry to ensure that India remains a destination of choice for ship-breaking without the unfair exploitation of environmental, safety and labour standards.
- ▶ Force WIPRO and other iconic electronic giants to show leadership and commitment to the environment and phase out toxics from their products and responsibly honour the commitments they made on paper.





BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31-12-2005							
LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
Particulars	Figs. for 2004	Amount	Figs. for 2005	Particulars	Figs. for 2004	Amount	Figs. for 2005
Net Op. Balance of Surplus		1,363,525		<u>Fixed Assets</u>			
Add : Excess of Income(+) or Expenditure(-) from I&C A/c	1,363,525	12,600,749	13,964,274	as per Schedule-A	232,000		242,424
<u>Accounts Payable</u> as per Schedule-F	615,715		5,836,421	<u>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</u> as per Schedule-B	294,757		3,022,742
				<u>Money on Deposit</u> as per Schedule-C	846,200		10,328,400
				<u>Receivables</u> as per Schedule-D			5,150,969
				<u>Prepayments</u> as per Schedule-E	2,700		5,500
				<u>Advances</u> as per Schedule-F	603,583		1,050,660
<b>Total</b>	1,979,240		19,800,695	<b>Total</b>	1,979,240		19,800,695

For GREENPEACE INDIA SOCIETY

For R.K.KUMAR & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

G. Ananthapadmanabhan  
(Executive Director)

C. R. SUNDARARAJAN  
(Partner)

GREENPEACE INDIA SOCIETY, New No.47 (Old No.22), II Cross Street, Ellaiyamma Colony, Gopala Puram, Chennai-600 086

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 2005

EXPENDITURE	Figs. for 2004	Figs. for 2005	INCOME	Figs. for 2004	Figs. for 2005
<u>Fund Raising Expenses</u>			<u>Fund Raising Income</u>		
Staff Cost as per Schedule-3	605,254	9,237,932	as per Schedule-1	14,244,262	54,664,159
Operating Cost as per Schedule-3	829,880	9,169,941	<u>Interest received</u>		
<u>Organisational Support Expenses</u>			as per Schedule-2	86,428	133,364
Staff Cost as per Schedule-4	980,411	2,252,860	<u>Excess of Expenses over Income to the B/S</u>	737,041	0
Operating Cost as per Schedule-4	585,734	2,499,046			
Depreciation as per Fixed Assets Schedule	674,384	537,867			
<u>Campaign Expenses</u>					
Staff Cost as per Schedule-5	2,485,483	3,477,950			
Operating Cost as per Schedule-5	3,200,067	4,953,517			
<u>Global Campaign Expenses</u>					
Staff Cost as per Schedule-6	753,811	749,668			
Operating Cost as per Schedule-6	2,114,228	3,494,713			
<u>Campaign Support Expenses</u>					
Staff Cost as per Schedule-7	1,619,248	2,909,096			
Operating Cost as per Schedule-7	1,219,231	2,914,184			
<u>Excess of Income over Expenses to the B/S</u>	0	12,600,749			
<b>Total</b>	15,067,731	54,797,523	<b>Total</b>	15,067,731	54,797,523

For GREENPEACE INDIA SOCIETY

For R.K.KUMAR & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

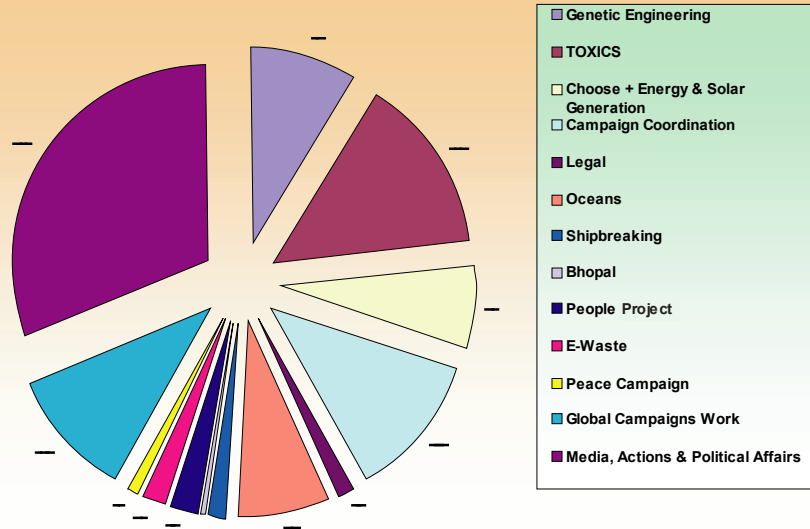
G. Ananthapadmanabhan  
(Executive Director)

C. R. SUNDARARAJAN  
(Partner)



# how is your donation used?

Greenpeace India Society Campaignwise Expenses for 2005



[www.greenpeaceindia.org](http://www.greenpeaceindia.org)

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