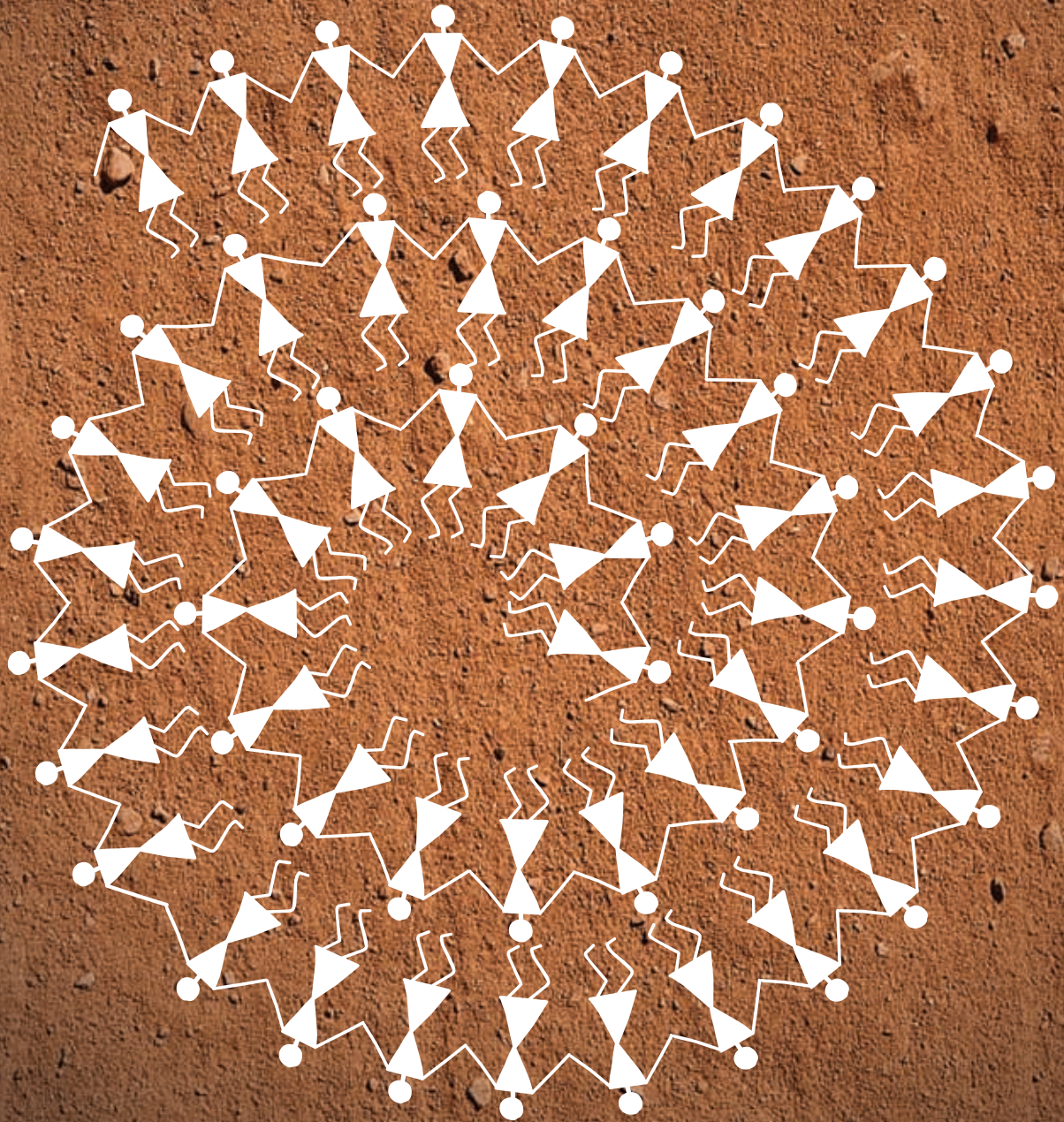
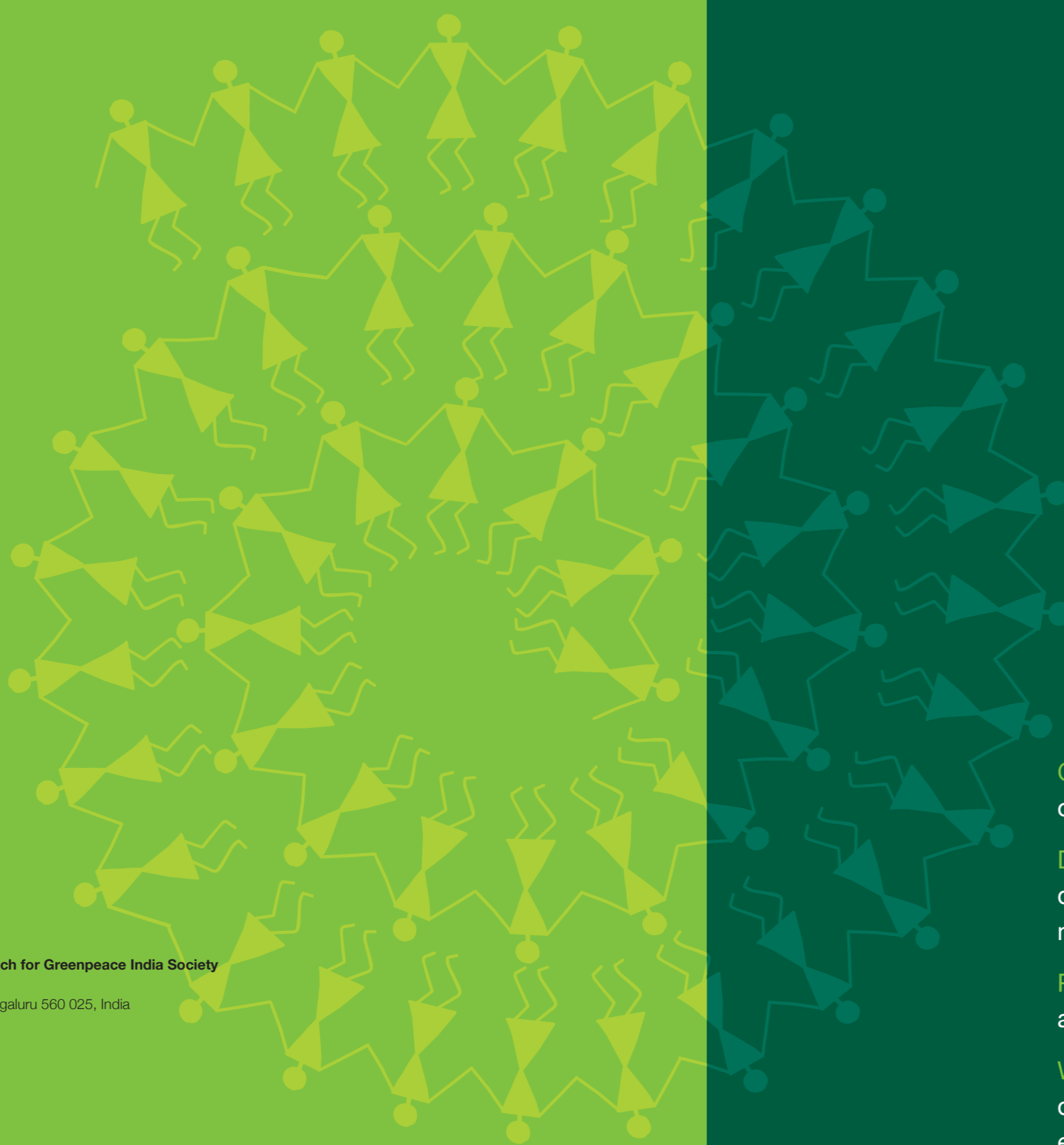


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ONE WORLD, ONE PEOPLE

The theme of this Annual Report is 'people'. It is up to us, the people of this Earth, to protect and nurture it for future generations. And we can achieve that, if we join hands and work together as one. The graphic on the cover captures that message perfectly – the spiral form symbolises an outward movement that will only grow bigger with each new set of hands that joins the chain; the circle is a visual expression of our world, the Earth and the Sun. It is an inspiration from Warli painting, an ancient Indian art form practised by a Maharashtrian tribe of the same name. The Warli tribe is believed to date back to the Neolithic period, around 3,000-2,500 BC.

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Greenpeace is a global campaigning organisation that acts to change attitudes and behaviour, to protect and conserve the environment and to promote peace by:

Catalysing an energy revolution to address the number one threat facing our planet: climate change.

Defending our oceans by challenging wasteful and destructive fishing, and creating a global network of marine reserves.

Protecting the world's remaining ancient forests and the animals, plants and people that depend on them.

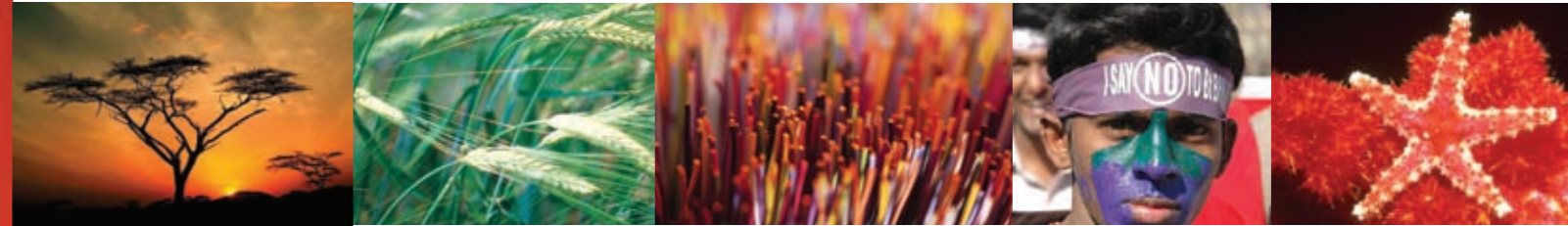
Working for disarmament and peace by reducing dependence on finite resources and calling for the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

Creating a toxic-free future with safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals in today's products and manufacturing.

Supporting sustainable agriculture by encouraging socially and ecologically responsible farming practices.



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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

OUR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS



Dear Colleagues,

You have in your hands the first Greenpeace India annual report. It has been compiled following a request for such a report from members, at the last Annual General Meeting.

As you will see from the Executive Director's message and the various sections of this report, Greenpeace India reached a number of milestones in 2009, both in its external campaigning and in its internal strengthening. Of particular note in the former is the submission of the draft e-waste rules; the building of substantial public support for renewable energy; and participation in a nationwide campaign against Bt brinjal. On the internal front, the Board noted with satisfaction the resolution of a number of organisational issues that had cropped up in the past, or that had been pointed out during an external audit by Deloitte. The fundraising and supporter base continued to grow – a sign of continued health. Greenpeace India team members also continued to play a key role in Greenpeace International.

On a request from members, there has been a greater degree of communication about Greenpeace India's activities and key outputs. This was neglected in the past and I am happy to say that we have taken corrective measures. Undoubtedly, though, there is room for more frequent and more comprehensive reporting to members.

Along with the several achievements of the past year, there were also some shortcomings, such as the delay in commissioning the much-awaited music video on climate change. I am confident that the Executive Director and Senior Management Team are analysing the reasons for this delay and learning from it. This will help avoid such problems in similar future projects.

On behalf of the Board, I would also like to compliment the Executive Director for settling into his role quickly, and steering the group in an extremely democratic, transparent, and forward-looking manner. We also commend his efforts to go beyond the Greenpeace universe to learn from grassroots organisations. In this regard we are pleased that Greenpeace India is becoming better and better at collaborating with other bodies, including providing back-end support, as happened with the Bt Brinjal campaign.

As a Board, we have tried to increase our interaction with the entire Greenpeace team. For instance, we conduct informal evening discussions on various topics almost every time we have a Board meeting in Bengaluru. This has been stimulating for us, and hopefully, for the Greenpeace team! We are also strengthening the Board through the proposed inclusion of two new members, both women, with experience that is different from that of our existing members. On the flip side, however, we have not been as communicative to you as we could have been, for which I take responsibility. I hope we will do better in the coming year on this count.

As always, your feedback is crucial and welcome. Please do let the Executive Director and the Board know of any comments you have on the content of this report, or any other aspect of Greenpeace India's functioning and work.

Ashish Kothari
President, Executive Committee
Greenpeace India Society

June 2010

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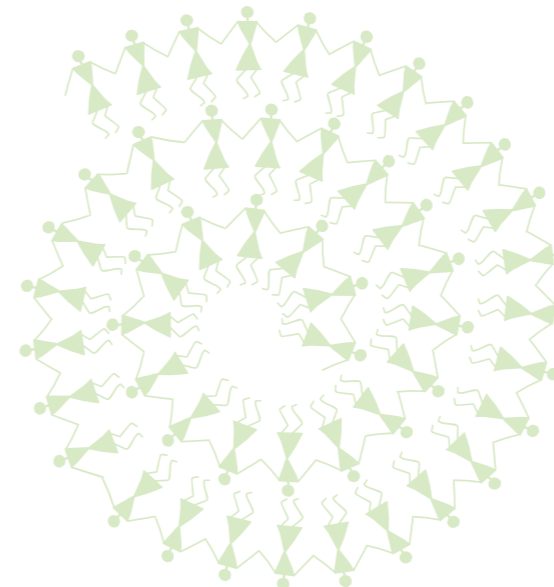
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MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



In many ways, 2009 was an exciting year for Greenpeace India. It marked the beginning of our first Three-Year Organisation Development Plan (2009-2011), and I'm happy to say that we are very much on the right path.

During the year, we launched a number of far-reaching initiatives. The Climate & Energy campaign used every public and political opportunity to demand a Fair, Ambitious and Binding (FAB) global deal at the Copenhagen summit. We succeeded in pressuring Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to attend the climate summit. This was, of course, possible because of our close work with allies like the GCCA, CANSA, WWF, Oxfam and many others in the months before Copenhagen. While the deal was certainly not FAB, there was one very positive outcome: the emergence of the power of people to push for action on climate change.

During the year, we took up the cause of over a thousand villagers in Alibag, Maharashtra, who were protesting plans to set up coal-fired power plants in the region. We also championed a Renewable Energy law, and enrolled the support of 325,000 people, 350,000 schoolchildren, key politicians and many prominent public figures for such a law.

Our Tox Tech campaign, which has been running for two years now, finally bore fruit with the recent submission of draft e-waste rules to the government of India. In 2009, the campaign also successfully pushed 16 major electronic brands to set-up voluntary takeback and recycling services in the absence of any legal obligation.

The Sustainable Agriculture campaign allied with a number of other organisations to bring the debate on Genetically Modified food to the national stage. The groundwork of 2009 paid off this year, with the government imposing an indefinite moratorium on the commercial cultivation of Bt Brinjal.

The Oceans campaign was part of an alliance (including traditional fishing communities) that forced the government to drop the Coastal Zone Management Notification. The alliance also got the Ministry of Environment and Forests to pass

an order restricting the development of ports within 10 km of all CRZ 1 areas. Our crusade against the building of the Tata/L&T port at Dhamra continued in 2009. The worst is not over yet, and we will continue to confront them in 2010.

The year also saw Greenpeace India take the first steps to set up a long-term Communications and Programme Support Department. The creation of the Public Engagement division and the strengthening of our New Media unit were steps in that direction. The Public Engagement team interacted with and mobilised thousands of people to support our campaigns in 2009. The New Media team got over 100,000 new people to support our campaigns, registering a 104% increase in our base.

On the Organisation Development front, the India office has begun implementing the recommendations that came out of Deloitte's 2008 audit. In the first phase, many financial, administrative, legal and IT systems were streamlined. Overall, these steps will help make the organisation more sustainable in the future.

Our Fundraising division continued to record healthy growth, both in terms of gross and net income, thanks to the generosity of our contributors. The Direct Dialogue system, spread across 16 offices in 14 cities, enrolled over 17,000 new financial supporters in 2009. The Supporter Services function was revamped and scaled up; we also set up an in-house telecalling team to enhance our supporter-engagement processes.

In the pages that follow, you will find detailed reports on the work each of our divisions did over 2009. It was a good year overall, but our work is far from done. It continues even as you read this. Happy reading!

Samit Aich
Executive Director
Greenpeace India Society

OUR NATIONAL PROGRAMME



All pict. © Greenpeace

The year 2009 saw a recession cripple much of the globe. India, whose economy is linked to the global economy, didn't escape the impact and suffered a slowdown. The only silver lining around this sharp decline in economic activity was the resultant reduction in global carbon emissions.

Much as that is heartening, Greenpeace doesn't want a world where the planet benefits only when countries suffer. We would like world economies to leap forward and their people to prosper. But we would like that development to come about in a manner that enriches rather than destroys the Earth's resources, its atmosphere and its people. Simply put, we would like sustainable development.

Our 2009 national programme comprised the following:

CLIMATE

Tackling climate change is our global priority. We are pushing the world to abandon dirty, fossil fuel-based energy in favour of clean and efficient systems that foster equitable and sustainable growth. We lobbied hard for a fair, ambitious and binding global deal that comprehensively addresses the challenges posed by climate change. In India, we focused on bringing about an energy revolution that will put the country at the forefront of future technologies.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

We campaigned to change the paradigm of agriculture from an agrochemical-intensive, corporate-controlled model to an

ecological one that conserves natural resources and protects the livelihood of the farmer. We are currently running a vocal and visible campaign against GM crops. Simultaneously, we continue to push for a radical shift in government policies, so that subsidisation of chemical fertilisers can be abandoned in favour of ecological fertilisation methods.

OCEANS

We continued our work in Orissa to develop a marine conservation model that can be replicated all along India's coastline. Under this, traditional communities will co-exist with marine reserves and fisheries-management regimes. At the national level, we lobbied the government to formulate a sustainable approach to coastal development. We cited the many failings of the Dhamra port to highlight the need for in-depth assessment of infrastructure projects planned on the coastline. We are also actively engaged parliamentarians and political leaders to build support for our campaign objectives.

TOXICS

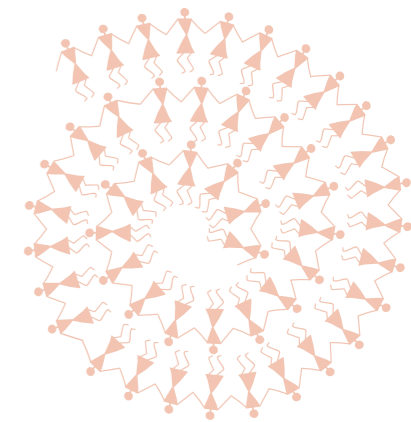
E-waste poses a grave danger to the environment and the people of India. Our campaign focused on getting companies to shift to toxics-free industrial production. Greenpeace's ongoing Tox-Tech campaign is pushing the electronics industry to phase out hazardous chemicals from their products. We convinced many companies to accept producer responsibility and adopt a voluntary take-back and recycling policy. We also lobbied the Indian government to draw up a new set of rules to govern the treatment and disposal of e-waste.



CLIMATE

A DECISIVE SHIFT

For many in India, climate change is something abstract, with little relevance to everyday life. The reality, however, is grimly different. Climate change is happening, and it's happening now. The melting Himalayan glaciers, sinking Sunderbans and failing monsoons all bear witness to this fact. These disasters cannot be undone. But if the country's leaders act decisively, India could ensure that the worst climate impacts are prevented. Our leaders need to act now, because ours is the last generation that can halt climate change.



Shortly before the December 2009 climate summit in Copenhagen, the government announced that India would reduce its carbon intensity by 20–25% by 2020. This was a significant shift from the country's historic position.

Scientists have clearly defined what needs to be done to halt climate change. World greenhouse gas emissions must be cut sharply to ensure the global temperature increase remains as far below 2 degrees Celsius as possible. For this to happen, nations need to work together to finalise a fair, ambitious and binding global deal. They need to ensure that global emissions peak by 2015 and decline rapidly after that. But, thus far, politicians have failed to make these commitments. Today, around the world, hundreds of thousands of people are dying every year because of climate change.

Greenpeace is addressing the threat of climate change by campaigning for solutions that would enhance the sustainability of the planet. The solutions we endorse will ensure that the developmental needs of society are met in an equitable and just manner.

We are campaigning for:

- An energy revolution that will see the world abandon dirty, fossil fuel-based energy in favour of clean and efficient energy systems
- A fair, ambitious and binding global deal that comprehensively addresses the challenges posed by climate change
- Zero deforestation, to ensure that what is left of the world's lungs is preserved.

DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL LOBBY WORK

At the beginning of 2009, the Indian government's stand on climate change was essentially aimed at maintaining the status quo. The government contended that since India's per-capita emissions were very low, and economic growth was an imperative, the country didn't need to address climate change until developed countries, the biggest polluters, took the lead. Greenpeace challenged this position by pointing at the huge opportunity India has to leapfrog other countries and develop energy solutions for the future. We also highlighted the fact that the country's per-capita emissions are low simply because the government was "hiding behind our poor". We demanded that India urgently draw up an ambitious national plan to combat climate change.

Shortly before the December 2009 climate summit in Copenhagen, Environment Minister Jairam Ramesh announced that India would reduce its carbon intensity by 20-25% by 2020. This was a significant shift from the country's historic negotiating position. Suddenly, India was showing signs that it was willing to shoulder some responsibility in containing climate change.

In 2009, Greenpeace actively used every opportunity to demand that the government — especially Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, Environment Minister Jairam Ramesh and India's climate negotiators — display leadership in addressing this issue. Using a variety of media, we reminded the public and our leaders about the impact global warming has already had on India, and about what would happen if we failed to act.

- During US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's visit to India in July 2009, Greenpeace activists displayed portraits of climate refugees from the Sunderbans, which had borne the brunt of Cyclone Aila. They were victims, bearing testimony to the unpredictability and dangers of global warming.

- On the occasion marking '100 Days to Copenhagen', we set up an ice sculpture in New Delhi with the message: '1

chance'. The message reminded world leaders that ours is the last generation that can act on climate change. Greenpeace also organised a press conference with other international civil society groups to urge the leaders to act on climate change in a determined fashion.

- Greenpeace teamed up with the makers of the animated docu-drama *Age of Stupid* and the 'tckctck' campaign to deliver the world's biggest film premiere on climate change. *Age of Stupid* stars Oscar-nominee Pete Postlethwaite, who plays a man living alone in 2055, in a world devastated by climate change. He looks back at archive footage from 2007 and wonders why the world didn't unite to halt climate change when it had the chance. Between September 21 and 22, *Age of Stupid* was premiered at more than 600 locations in dozens of countries around the world. In India, filmmaker Shekhar Kapur went to the Himalayas to highlight the glacial retreat in the mountainous region and spoke live to millions watching the global premiere during the UN meeting on climate change.

COPENHAGEN SUMMIT

During the COP15 Copenhagen climate talks in December 2009, Greenpeace organised a number of activities to force the world's leaders to act. We mobilised thousands, formed a coalition of more than 15 NGOs to launch a Climate Satyagraha, sent 2,000 sky lanterns into the night sky, had religious leaders join hands with us in the fight against climate change, and demanded that the Copenhagen summit result in a fair, ambitious and binding global deal.

We collected testimonies from people who had been impacted by sparse monsoons and published them on the global 'tckctck' campaign's website. The communication and public mobilisation efforts were directed at getting the Indian Prime Minister to be a climate leader and at encouraging India to pass a renewable energy law. We mobilised people to join this effort through our work online and through schools and colleges. We also met with Members of Parliament and asked them to

champion a renewable energy law, highlighting the adverse effect climate change was having on the monsoon.

ENERGY [R]EVOLUTION

The Greenpeace Energy [R]evolution initiative is an energy roadmap that will result in huge savings for the country on every front. It outlines how economic development can continue uninterrupted without fuelling catastrophic climate change. We launched E[R] 2009 with a seminar in Delhi. Attendees included industry leaders, such as the CEO of Tata BP Solar, the Chairman and MD of the Indian Wind Energy Association and the Chairman and MD of IREDA. The seminar endorsed the E[R] and called on the government to frame a policy that encourages use of green energy solutions. This was followed by a seminar with Wipro and other IT sector leaders to discuss the responsibility of industry on this front and the role it can play to mitigate climate change. The meet highlighted the need to unleash an energy revolution and shift to a low-carbon energy paradigm.

POSITIVE ENERGY

Energy inequity is one of the most serious problems India confronts today. Many villages have no power supply at all. Those that do have it face frequent outages. Meanwhile, cities continue to draw a major chunk of the power that is produced. India's power sector is also not sustainable. The country's current energy paradigm, which is heavily dependent on coal and now venturing into large-scale nuclear power, will not only be unable to provide quality power for all, it will also wreak environmental damage.

Greenpeace wants India to have sustainable power generation and equity in power distribution. We actively campaigned on both these issues throughout 2009.

- **Jalka**

In order to showcase decentralised renewable energy, we installed two solar panels in Jalka village, Maharashtra. The panels were mounted in the Zila Parishad School and in an NGO-run secondary school, which power 10 fans and a computer on solar energy. This small symbolic gesture has instilled confidence in the villagers to adopt renewable energy solutions.

The villagers and the local panchayat signed a petition inviting Congress leader Rahul Gandhi to visit Jalka and ensure it is powered by solar energy. We also received supportive responses from the BJP and CPM parties in Delhi. The Sarpanch of the village and a panchayat member, along with Greenpeace staff, met with leaders Kapil Sibal, Sandeep Dikshit, Arun Shourie and D Raja to demand implementation of decentralised energy systems in Jalka and other villages across India.

- **Still Waiting**

'Still Waiting,' a report revealing how the rural poor continue to be deprived of electricity despite an increase in electricity generation – and carbon emissions – was released during the Winter Session of Parliament in December. The report challenges the government's energy model and recommends a decentralised energy mix as a solution to overcome social injustice and mitigate climate change. This was used to lobby

policymakers, including Rural Development Minister CP Joshi, who has agreed to support us in our campaign to provide energy security to the rural population through decentralised renewable energy.

- **Energy Stakeholders**

We held four stakeholder meetings around the release of the energy injustice report, creating the platform for a campaign to push for decentralised, sustainable energy production. These stakeholder meetings included representatives of think tanks, policy institutes, solution providers, microfinance groups, civil society, consumer groups and development NGOs. Through these meetings, we built an alliance of development groups, microfinance groups and MDG players to take the demand for decentralised energy forward through grassroots campaigns.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Greenpeace has been campaigning for the phasing out of incandescent bulbs for over two years now. The efforts finally bore fruit in February 2009, when the Indian government announced the Bachat Lamp Yojana in its National Action Plan on Climate Change. The programme, which is being implemented by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), aims to replace 400 million incandescent bulbs with CFLs by 2012. If executed well, it will save 10,000 MW of electricity and prevent about 55 million tonnes of CO2 emissions each year.

Greenpeace, at the invitation of the BEE, conducted four public consultations for the government on the *yojana* in Bengaluru, Delhi, Guwahati and Pune.

GREEN IDOL

In June 2009, we launched a 'Green Idol' challenge (<http://greenidol.in/>). The campaign encouraged the public to petition the Prime Minister to act on climate change and table a renewable energy legislation. We linked this public engagement campaign to the erratic Indian monsoon. In all, we reached out to 325,000 people via radio, 350,000 schoolchildren, key politicians and many prominent public voices, including celebrities who endorsed the campaign.

MONSOON FAILURE

Greenpeace fears that the monsoon failure of 2009 was a result of climate change, and a sign of things to come. More than half of India's population is engaged in agriculture, which is the biggest contributor to the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Almost all of them rely entirely on the monsoon to farm their crops. A failed monsoon therefore impacts the lives and livelihoods of millions of Indians, not to mention the country's economy.

We launched a two-month-long monsoon and climate campaign in Mumbai, drawing attention to the failed rains and building public and political support for the climate agenda. The project also garnered support from the people of Mumbai, politicians and opinion makers for a renewable energy law in India.

We released a report, 'Monsoon Wager', detailing the impact of a 'disturbed monsoon' on Indian society. It is a compilation of existing climate research around the Indian monsoon.

ANTI-COAL NETWORK

Greenpeace and other organisations have been campaigning for a change in the national energy policy. We believe that if there is to be an energy revolution in the country, it will also need local communities to fight for development that is sustainable and that does not exacerbate social injustice. In 2009, we were able to bring together groups campaigning for clean energy solutions and against the expansion of polluting coal-fired thermal power plants because of their deleterious local impact, such as threats to livelihood, displacement, pollution, and ecological destruction.

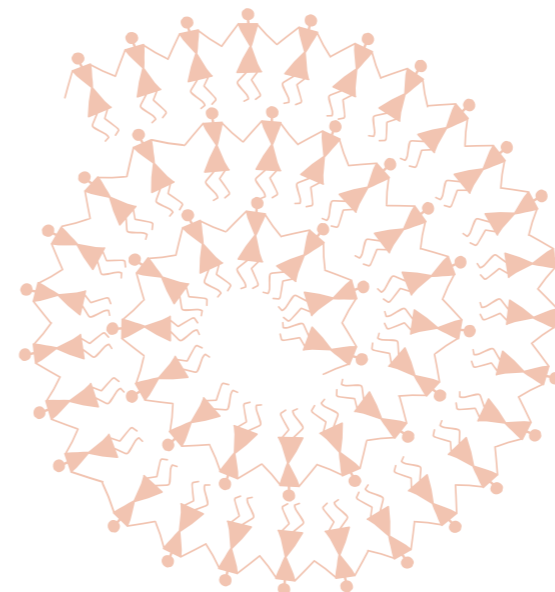
- Our work with anti-coal communities across the country has been growing. In Maharashtra, over 1,000 residents from villages in the Alibag block formed a giant human art symbol in the shape of a wind turbine to demonstrate against coal-fired power plants planned in the region. They demanded the government shift from a fossil fuel-based energy structure to greener, sustainable energy options.

- On 18th November, through our work with this network, more than 100 farmers and young people representing the 11 districts of Maharashtra's Vidarbha region held a protest on the doorstep of the Ministry of Social Justice. They called attention to unequal energy distribution in their region and the country. After the protest, Rural Development Minister CP Joshi acknowledged the injustice and assured the protesters that if the MNRE (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) proposes to develop renewable energy projects in rural India, his ministry would support their implementation.

ANTI-NUCLEAR CAMPAIGN

Greenpeace is against nuclear power on the grounds that it is extremely expensive, unsafe and unsustainable. We believe it is not the right solution to meet India's energy needs or to combat climate change. And so, in 2009, we started work to ensure that no nuclear expansion takes place without people understanding the implications of choosing nuclear energy compared to safe, sustainable, renewable energy.

We achieved a lot on many fronts over the course of 2009. But the battle to halt climate change has just begun. It will be a long battle, and it will be a long time before it is won. But win it we will, as more and more people join us in the fight to save the planet and make it a better place.



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The Greenpeace Energy [R]evolution initiative is an energy roadmap that will result in huge savings for the country. It outlines how economic development can continue equitably, without fuelling climate change.



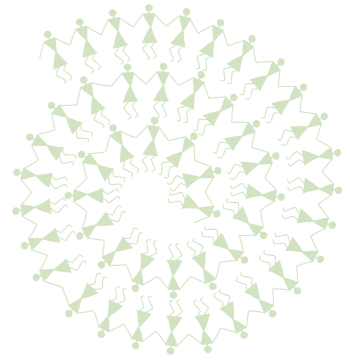
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SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

GIVING LIFE TO OUR SOIL

India faces a food crisis today. Both the quality and the quantity of the country's agricultural output are diminishing. Prices of essential food items have touched unheard-of levels and many a belly doesn't get its three squares a day. This is the result of systematic destruction of farmlands over the last five decades through uncontrolled use of chemical fertilisers, chemical pesticides and intensive agricultural practices.



The thrust of Greenpeace's efforts has been to end the use of chemical fertilisers and oppose the introduction of genetically modified (GM) foods. Both are pressing issues confronting the country today.

This mindless assault has reached its inevitable culmination today; a good part of India's once-fertile agricultural land has turned sterile and left farmers — the largest section of our population — with a bleak future.

This crisis is also responsible for much of what is going wrong with Indian agriculture today. Instead of addressing the core issue — conserving soil, water and biodiversity to enable sustained food production — the government has been seriously considering foolhardy solutions like genetically engineered (GE) crops. These lab-made crops are being promoted as silver bullets that will thrive in adverse conditions and result in bountiful harvests. Given the opportunity, the corporations that sell these seeds would do everything in their power to convince our farmers to abandon traditional farming methods and use these shortcuts. That's exactly what they did with Bt Cotton — cultivation of this crop is spreading rapidly across the country, with the government's blessing. It is a ticking time bomb.

Given how short-sighted policies have brought Indian agriculture to its knees, Greenpeace's larger aim is to bring about a paradigm shift in the government's agricultural policy. We are working to bring about change in the way politicians, industry, media and the public view agriculture, the biggest contributor to India's GDP. We are working to ensure that it does not become a corporate-dominated industry, driven solely by the motive of profit maximisation, with no regard to the country's food security and livelihood of farmers.

The thrust of Greenpeace's efforts on the Sustainable Agriculture front has been to end the use of chemical fertilisers and oppose the introduction of genetically modified (GM) foods. Both are pressing issues confronting the country today.

UNMITIGATED DISASTER

It is frightening to contemplate the sheer quantity of chemical fertilisers sinking into our fields today. In 2008-09 alone, over 23 million metric tonnes of chemical fertilisers were used. This mindless dependence on the synthetic forms of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium has taken a huge toll; it has degraded the soil, destroying its fertility. It has seeped into groundwater, posing a huge threat to human health and biodiversity. And it has greatly increased the size of India's carbon footprint — nitrogen-based fertiliser production and usage alone contributes to 6% of the country's total greenhouse gas emissions.

Apart from the ecological destruction, chemical fertilisers are a huge drain on the public exchequer. The annual fertiliser subsidy for fiscal year 2011 stands at an astonishing Rs 50,000 crore.

The script remains the same as far as pest control is concerned. By pushing all kinds of chemical-laden pesticides, the government has unwittingly ensured that pests have become immune to them. This forces the farmer to use more pesticides in an effort to control the pests, increasing his cost and making his harvest potentially harmful for human consumption.

Worse, the same companies that used to sell the chemical pesticides are now touting what they call a solution: genetically modified (GM) food. Bt Brinjal is a GM food. These foods are derived from genetically modified organisms whose basic DNA has been altered using genetic engineering techniques. Genes from unrelated species are injected into the crop to give it a supposedly desired character.

Just as it allowed Bt Cotton into India a decade ago, the Indian

government has been laying the ground to launch Bt Brinjal in the Indian market. Being a food crop, millions would consume it if it ever hit the market. The government was willing to let it reach Indian tables despite there being enough evidence to prove that GM food crops pose a threat to human health and the environment. Many prominent Indian and foreign scientists have warned against their use.

Moreover, the farmer would have no right on the seeds and would have to buy them each year from multinational corporations like Monsanto. Those who control the seeds, control the agriculture and food systems of a country. The gameplan of the agrochemical-seed corporations is simple: to never allow the Indian farmer to get off the treadmill. These lab foods thus pose a clear and present danger to the socio-economic and political fabric of the country.

Given these risks, India needs to ban cultivation of GM crops. Policymakers, though, didn't take any of these concerns seriously. They just wanted a quick fix and were willing to allow commercial cultivation of a GM food crop in India for the first time. They didn't bother to consider the fact that allowing Bt Brinjal into India would have turned millions of Indians into lab rats testing an untried food.

CHAMPIONING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Greenpeace is not opposed to science. And it's certainly not opposed to finding more efficient farming methods. What we will not stand for, though, is the wilful destruction of the soil, water and biodiversity for short-term gains. Nor will we let human beings be treated as guinea pigs to test new crops.

We are pushing the government to end the Indian farmer's dependence on chemical fertilisers by encouraging ecological fertilisation practices like crop rotation and use of organic fertilisers. We want to put an end to monoculture, GE crops and synthetic agrochemical inputs. Instead, we are championing a better alternative, one that enriches the land. It's called



ecological agriculture. This form of agriculture enhances agro-diversity, ensures biodiversity, meets the demand for food and safeguards livelihoods. In short, it ensures that the environment thrives, that the farm is productive, that the farmer makes a profit and that society has plenty of food to consume.

Farmers in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra, among other states, have shown that organic or sustainable farming is the right way forward. Sustainable agriculture allows for multiple crops to be planted simultaneously (poly-cropping). For instance, corn and bean can be planted together. Plants like citrus, which is a natural insect repellent, can also be grown alongside. The different nutrients from each type of plant nourish the soil, increasing its fertility. This requires less effort from the farmer since the ecosystem is sustaining itself. Since these crops are planted together and harvested at different times, the plot is never bare. At the same time, the farmer is assured of a steady source of income all through the year.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2009

Our greatest achievement over the year was to bring GM food and its dangers into the national consciousness. Our efforts, through protests, public discussions, direct actions and debates ensured that the issue got saturation coverage in the media. We got citizens to think about the adverse effect Bt Brinjal could have on their health, on what it would do to the environment and on what it would do to the farmer.

We got consumer federations involved in the action. For the first time in India, there is a consumer campaign against GM foods, and food brands like ITC, Nestle, PepsiCo, Hindustan Unilever, MTR, Safal and Britannia have started to take notice of this consumer opinion.

We engaged with political parties and got them to seriously look at the GM food issue. The effort paid off, with many parties including it in their election manifestos. We put pressure on the central government to re-examine its decision to introduce GM food in India. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture took up the issue for discussion.

We also got many state governments to say no to Bt Brinjal.

All of this bore fruit in February 2010, when the government impose a moratorium on the commercial cultivation of Bt Brinjal.

During the year, we also released a report on the harmful effects of chemical fertilisers on India's agriculture, entitled 'Subsidising The Food Crisis'. The report led to a public debate on fertilisers and was the launching pad for our campaign to end the use of chemical fertilisers. We organised public hearings on fertiliser subsidies in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Sikkim and Rajasthan. Speakers at these sessions felt that the current government policy of supporting chemical fertilisers is akin to subsidising the food crisis. The consensus was that subsidies for chemical fertilisers should be shifted to organic fertilisation processes and other ecological farming practices. There is also a need to refocus agricultural research towards methods that support ecological farming, and ensure future food security in a changing climate. We have begun a dialogue on this front with scientists from leading institutions across the country.

Ultimately, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture decided to examine this issue, as well. Our efforts have also opened government doors; the Planning Commission and departments of fertilisers and agriculture have sought our inputs on chemical fertilisers.

THE ROAD AHEAD

While we achieved a lot in 2009, there is still much to be done. Our biggest priority in 2010 will be to ensure that the proposed Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India enhances the bio-safety of the country. We will not allow it to become a single-window approval system for GE crops, which is what the seed industry wants it to be.

We will leverage consumer resistance to GM foods and expand this constituency through widespread dissemination of information.

We will renew our efforts to end any flirtation with GM rice. Bayer is currently conducting field trials of GM rice in the country and we intend to show the public how multinationals use Indian fields to unscrupulously test their GE crops. We will work to focus public opinion on such behind-the-scenes efforts to speed up approval of GM rice.

We will attempt to directly influence the policymaking process by asking the Planning Commission to make Sustainable Agriculture a big part of the 12th Five-Year plan.

We will celebrate 2010 as the year of 'living soil'. We intend to bring public and policymaker focus onto the need to sustain soil fertility, thereby protecting the environment, the livelihood of our farmers, and the food security of our country.

Most of all, Greenpeace will highlight solutions to the myriad problems that are besetting Indian agriculture. These solutions have been neglected by the government and have been intentionally forgotten by our agricultural research community. But they have been proven, and they exist all around us. It's time we started using them.

We have been pushing the government to encourage farmers to use organic fertilisers and adopt ecologically sustainable practices like crop rotation.

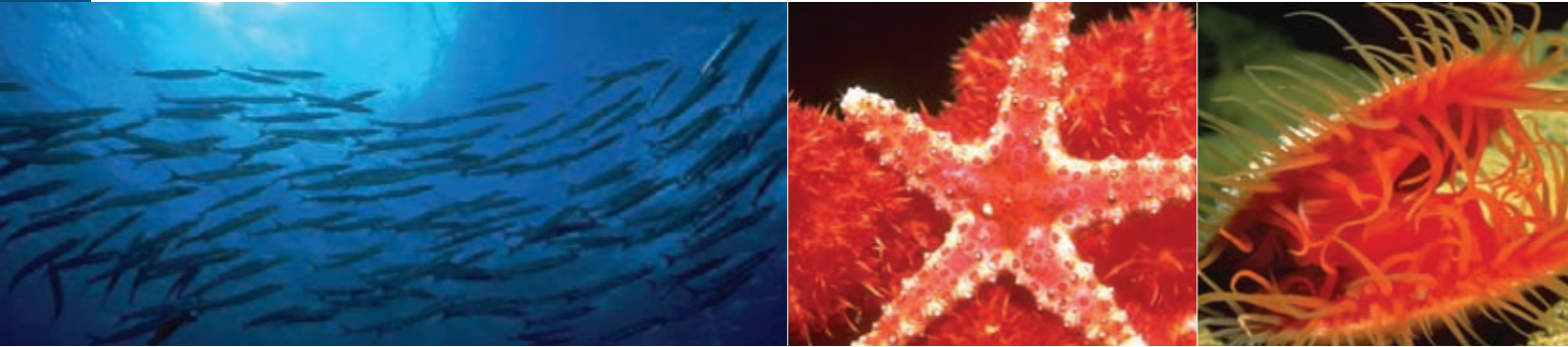
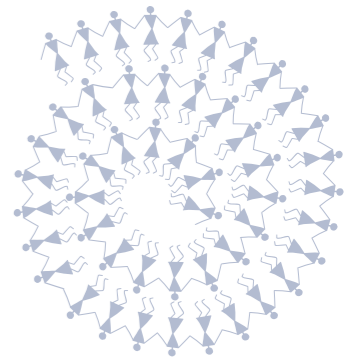




OCEANS

DEFENDING OUR OCEANS

The Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal are home to a staggering diversity of aquatic life and ecosystems. From the dense mangroves in the Sunderbans and the nesting sea turtles in Orissa to the majestic whale sharks in the Gulf of Kutch and the breathtaking coral reefs in Lakshadweep, India's 8,000-km-long coastline is a treasure trove of marine life.



Despite its biological wealth, India's marine environment has been neglected. The primary cause for this neglect is the large-scale and poorly planned 'development' that is taking place all along the coastline.

These waters are also the spawning and breeding grounds of many a variety of fish. The country's fisheries industry has thrived for centuries because of the richness of India's marine life, which sustains the livelihoods of millions of Indians. Many more are supported indirectly, through the marketing and trade of fisheries.

But despite this biological wealth, India's marine environment has been neglected. The governmental and political focus on coastal and marine issues has been ad hoc, at best. Within the political system, understanding on this issue is either limited or poor. Even with the limited information available, however, it is clear that the country's delicate coastal and marine environment is under threat.

One of the primary causes for this neglect is the large-scale and poorly planned 'development' taking place all along the coastline. The execution of massive projects such as ports with inadequate assessments of their impact on the local environment and the livelihoods they sustain is a serious matter. One need look no further than the Government's 11th Five Year Plan to realise how far gone the situation is.

The Plan has identified 331 ports for development on the mainland. That's the equivalent of having a port every 20 km or so along India's 6,000-km-long mainland coast. The absence of any assessment of the cumulative impact of so many ports in close proximity on the environment worsens the situation. Besides, considering that over half of India's major ports are currently under-utilised, it is unlikely that the new ones will result in any great economic advantage.

Apart from endangering marine habitats, this also poses a significant threat to the livelihoods of coastal communities. As it is, fisheries resources in several parts of the country are under severe stress.

By offering a variety of subsidies and incentives, governments at the centre and state level have allowed too many mechanised boats to operate, resulting in too many boats chasing too few fish. That makes it extremely difficult for traditional fishermen to make ends meet. The emphasis has always been — and remains — on short-term benefits rather than long-term sustainability.

IT'S NOT TOO LATE

The adoption of a forward-looking, sustainable approach is vital to ensure that the health of India's seas is maintained. The current model of destructive development needs to be replaced by one that is more holistic, people-centric, equitable and ecologically sustainable.

Thus far, fishing communities — the most important players in marine conservation efforts — have largely been left out of the equation. They have a huge role to play in the conservation, restoration and protection of coastal and marine biodiversity. These traditional communities need to be formally and institutionally empowered to co-manage marine resources, through formal mechanisms such as marine fisheries regulations, as well as through the creation of marine reserves.

Today, marine reserves are widely recognised by scientists as an effective means of achieving both conservation and fisheries-management objectives. These underwater national parks will give depleted fish stocks and damaged ecosystems a chance to recover and regenerate. By preserving marine biodiversity and maintaining the ecosystem, they will help build resilience against climatic impacts. When established in consultation with fishing communities, they can also be excellent fisheries replenishment habitats.

We're tackling these problems in the following ways:

DISMANTLING THE CULTURE OF CONFLICT

The conservation-livelihood conflict and resulting impasse is plain to see in Orissa. The state is home to one of the world's largest and last mass-congregations of nesting sea turtles. As things stand, there is a conflict involving fishing communities, government departments and conservationists over the protection of the sea turtles.

On one hand, is the ongoing, large-scale mortality of Olive Ridley Turtles, pointing at poor implementation of conservation and management strategies and laws. On the other, fishermen have been arguing against regulations. Compounding matters is the fact that, thus far, any approach to resolve this perceived conflict has been one-dimensional. It has either been restricted to the conservation of the turtles, or, alternatively, to looking solely at the issue of fishermen's livelihoods. No serious thought has been given to the larger ecosystem on which both the turtles and the fishermen depend.

This atmosphere of conflict is mirrored, as far as marine conservation efforts are concerned, along other parts of India's coast as well.

Our work in Orissa is geared towards building a model that could act as a national reference for marine-conservation efforts. That model rests on having traditional fishing communities co-existing comfortably with protected areas. Our efforts in 2009 have led to some demonstrable action by the Orissa government, which has acquired and deployed marine patrolling vessels near the Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary, as well as near the mass-nesting sites in Devi and Rushikulya. Similarly, the Government has put in place some institutional mechanisms in response to our campaign. Orissa now has a budgetary head exclusively for sea turtles. The Government has also made a commitment to include independent observers in the monitoring of turtle-mortality programmes.



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Implementation is the next step, and we continue to act as a watchdog over the government. On its part, the Government of India, through the Ministry of Environment and Forests, has made a commitment to provide some much-needed financial support to protect sea turtles in Orissa. We will continue to follow up on these in 2010, while looking to win greater support from the mechanised fishing sector. A cap on the number of fishing vessels, coupled with voluntary adherence to the Fisheries Regulation Act, as well as enforcement of laws applicable to the Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary, will go a long way in ensuring that Orissa's marine fisheries are well managed, while benefiting the turtles too.

ENDING DESTRUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT

The term sounds like a contradiction, but 'destructive development' is very real, and Orissa's Dhamra port project epitomises it. The construction of this port has been a matter of debate and controversy for over a decade now. Reason: it is located in close proximity to the Bhitarkanika and Gahirmatha protected areas, and it poses a threat to endangered species such as the Olive Ridley Turtle and saltwater crocodile.

Greenpeace has been campaigning to ensure that large infrastructural projects do not come up anywhere near ecologically significant and fragile areas. The high-profile campaign to halt the Dhamra project has been running for over three years now. Our crusade continues even as you read this report. We have been supported by a phalanx of alliances in our efforts, including traditional fishing communities, conservationists, academics, scientists, and importantly, over 150,000 Indians such as you.

We have been pushing the port's promoters — Tata Steel and Larsen & Toubro — to conduct an impartial assessment of its environmental impact. In 2009, following sustained pressure from Greenpeace and other groups, the promoters agreed to conduct a study of its impact on the marine ecosystem. However, they were not willing to suspend construction activities, including dredging, which would have compromised any such study. As a result, the dialogue broke down.

But it's not all bad news. Greenpeace, along with other groups such as traditional fishing communities, has been actively lobbying for a progressive and strengthened Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, which would include stricter guidelines for ports. This lobbying has delivered some results — a recent Ministry of Environment and Forests order has restricted the development of ports within 10 km of all CRZ 1 areas. If such an order had existed five years ago, the Dhamra port would never have been built!

So, while the port is nearing completion despite widespread opposition, the challenge before us is to ensure that the lessons from this ecological tragedy are learnt by the government and corporations alike — so that there are no more Dhamras.

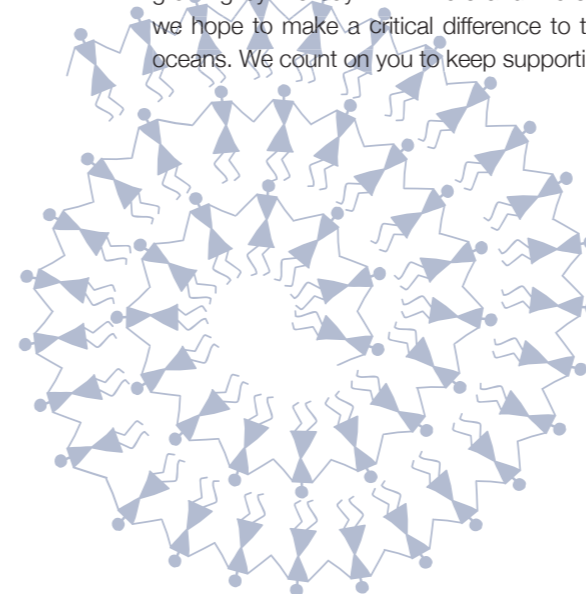
BUILDING THE URGENCY

To build greater appreciation and more effective governance of coastal and marine environments, Greenpeace has been actively engaging with Parliamentarians, Ministries and other Government officials. Against this background, the Ministry of Agriculture recently introduced a Marine Fisheries Draft Bill to regulate marine fisheries in India's Exclusive Economic Zone

or EEZ (between 12 and 200 nautical miles from the shore). This is an important step, as it creates a legislative framework to address the regulation and management of fishing and fisheries resources in the Indian EEZ, in keeping with India's international obligations.

Greenpeace's involvement, as part of a larger coalition, also forced the government to drop the controversial Coastal Zone Management Notification, which would have severely compromised the interests of the environment and of fishing communities. We are continuing our efforts, through this coalition, to ensure that the government truly strengthens the existing CRZ Notification in favour of the environment and traditional fishing communities.

Our work in 2010 will continue to reflect this urgency. Over the last two years, more than 150,000 Indians from across the country have joined the Greenpeace oceans campaign. That number is growing by the day. With more and more people backing us, we hope to make a critical difference to the protection of our oceans. We count on you to keep supporting us.



Greenpeace has been campaigning to ensure that large infrastructural projects do not come up anywhere near ecologically significant and fragile areas.



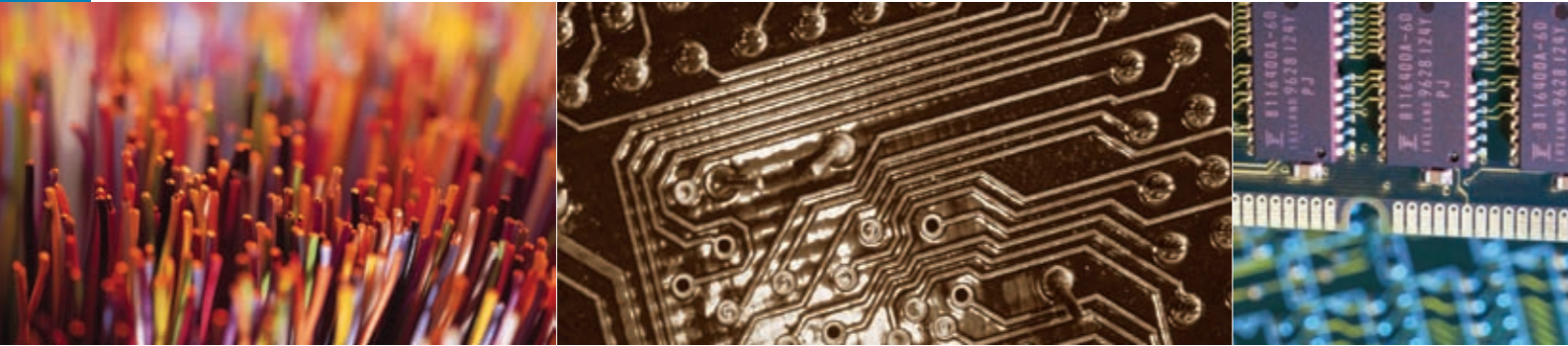
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TOXICS

TAMING THE MOUNTAIN

It's a big mountain, and it's getting bigger by the minute. Each day, thousands of used computers, mobile phones, refrigerators, televisions, music systems, washing machines, calculators and other electronic items are heaped on India's growing pile of e-waste (electronic waste). This invisible threat poses a clear and present danger to the people of India.



Numbers don't lie. According to the Central Pollution Control Board, India generated 147,000 tonnes of e-waste in 2005. That number, Environment Minister Jairam Ramesh told Parliament on April 19, 2010, will increase to 800,000 tonnes annually by 2012.

But it's not all bad news. Minister Ramesh also told Parliament that the government will announce a new set of rules for disposal of e-waste on May 15. Those new rules have come about as a result of tireless efforts by Greenpeace and other agencies, which have been pushing for a formal legislation to regulate disposal of e-waste.

The government action is late but definitely a step in the right direction. E-waste is a silent killer. It seeps into the soil, enters our water and pollutes our air, destroying our environment slowly but surely. Consequently, its effect on people is devastating, because of the harmful carcinogens and contaminants it contains.

SILENT KILLER

Much of India's e-waste finds its way to informal recyclers, better known as *kabaadiwallahs*. That isn't a bad thing in itself. But the manner in which the informal sector processes and recycles the e-waste does more harm than good. Most of the components in computers and computer accessories, mobile phones, TVs and similar electronic items can be recycled to extract iron, non-ferrous metals, plastic and aluminium, among others.

E-waste is a silent killer. It seeps into the soil, enters our water and pollutes our air. Consequently, its effect on people is devastating, because of the harmful carcinogens and contaminants it contains.



Sadly, the *kabaadiwallahs* do not have the means to extract these scientifically. They resort to crude methods like burning the material or pouring acid on it to extract the metals — methods that are harmful to them, their communities and the environment. The residue is often discarded without thought. Worse, the *kabaadiwallahs* do not know how harmful some of these components are, leading to tragedies like the one in Mayapuri in 2010, in India's capital, where exposure to radioactive cobalt-60 has led to the needless death of workers.

Given this, the government's decision to formulate rules to regulate the disposal of e-waste is a timely move. The genesis of these new rules can be traced back to April 2008, when Greenpeace organised a meeting of major electronics manufacturers in Bengaluru. The objective of the dialogue was to set the ball rolling for a formal law governing e-waste. After two years of hectic consultations and stakeholder feedback, a set of 'Draft e-waste (Management & Handling) Rules' were framed and submitted to the Government of India on June 15, 2009. The draft was jointly prepared by Greenpeace, MAIT (Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology), GTZ (a German sustainable development agency) and Toxicslink. It was fully supported by major electronics brands, both global and Indian, operating in this country.

An expert committee constituted by the government reviewed the draft and endorsed it. By the end of 2009, we saw the government, which had hitherto been reluctant to take any action on e-waste, announce that it would formulate new rules for disposal of e-waste. Soon, we will have those rules.

This is an accomplishment all of us can take pride in. However, it was not an easy one. It took a lot of hard work by Greenpeace, including direct actions on brands, hard negotiation and tireless lobbying to remove the numerous hurdles in its way.

The electronics industry, which churns out the products that have created the mountain of e-waste, has a moral responsibility

to clean it. Soon, it will also have a legal responsibility to clean it, thanks to our efforts.

CORPORATE CAMPAIGNS

Apart from getting the government to act, Greenpeace has also been actively engaging with the private sector. All through 2009, we launched numerous campaigns to get companies to act on e-waste rather than wait for a government diktat to fall in line.

During the year, we won over one of our biggest opponents, the multinational giant, Philips. Greenpeace launched a sustained campaign to embarrass the company into taking action. It was also bombarded with 47,000 messages from concerned citizens like you, expressing their discontent over its conscienceless approach to the problem of e-waste. The relentless efforts bore fruit when Philips finally agreed to take back its obsolete products and recycle them at its own cost. By getting Philips to initiate a voluntary take-back system, in a country where it currently does not have a legal obligation to do so, Greenpeace India has achieved what no other country has.

By the year-end, Greenpeace had pushed 16 major electronics brands, including HP, Dell, Philips, Sony Ericsson and LG to set up voluntary take-back and recycling services. Nokia, Wipro and HP went a step further, investing in public-awareness campaigns on e-waste management, and urging consumers to use their respective collection channels to dispose of their used products.

Given the kind of innovative technologies at their disposal, the IT and electronics sectors can easily formulate ways to process and recycle e-waste in a safe and efficient manner. In fact, they can actually make profits while protecting the environment.

THE ICT CHALLENGE

Greenpeace has also been interacting with the ICT (Information and Communication Technology) sector and has got it to actively consider ways to reduce its role in runaway climate



change. In 2009, we released the Cool IT Challenge assessment report. It ranked 12 global ICT brands on issues of climate leadership and business solutions to control climate change. Troubleshooting and agility are the hallmarks of this industry and its brains should easily be able to come up with effective mitigation solutions. Greenpeace has thrown down the gauntlet and looks forward to a revolution within the ICT sector.

We have also been working to make companies across sectors understand the importance of producer responsibility. In August 2009, we organised a national symposium on 'Gains and Challenges in Greening the Business', in New Delhi. ICT equipment manufacturing bodies like MAIT, TEMA (telecom), CEMA (conveyor equipment), ELCINA (electronics), as well as other industry associations like CII (Confederation of Indian Industry), were represented at the symposium. The heads of

over 17 top corporations from across the consumer electronics, IT and telecom sectors were also in attendance.

Greenpeace publicly challenged the ICT sector, demanding that it demonstrate leadership in combating climate change. We impressed upon them the need for a comprehensive solution — one that ensures companies build non-toxic and less carbon-intensive products without adding to climate change. Our team also made the attendees aware of about the harmful effects of e-waste, and explained why it was important for companies in the sector to practice safe and effective disposal of their e-waste.

Overall, our team achieved a lot on many fronts in 2009. Our success is spurring us to work harder for a toxic-free planet and that work continues in earnest.

We have been pushing for a formal law to regulate disposal of e-waste. After much reluctance, the government finally announced that it would formulate new rules for disposal in 2010.

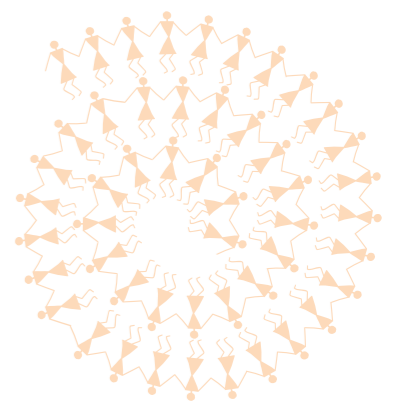




PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

RECRUITING HEROES

It's not easy running and managing so many campaign activities — often simultaneously — across the length and breadth of the country. The effort involves the commitment of huge resources, the most important of which is human resources. The driving force behind each and every one of our campaigns is the humble volunteer. The efforts of this unsung hero, working diligently behind the scenes, were the primary reason for many of our successes in 2009.



Without our volunteers, we would not have been able to organise the Global Day of Action in December 2009, when a multitude of more than 5,000 turned out in New Delhi to raise their voices against climate change. We would not have been able to organise the huge rallies across the country that forced the government to cancel its plans to launch Bt Brinjal in the Indian market. These men and women earn nothing for the long hours and tireless efforts they put in. But, day and night, they soldier on with a smile. Because, for them, the reward is a better world — a world where the earth is green, the air is pure and the water is clean. A better planet — that's all they want in payment.

These are the true heroes of Greenpeace.

Our volunteers are drawn from the many Indians who care deeply about the planet but are uncertain about how to contribute. Greenpeace gives these individuals a chance to work for the cause. During the first few years of our existence, this was largely an informal effort with everybody chipping in to rope in volunteers. However, the rapid pace at which the organisation is growing has meant that our members have had to spend more time on their core activities and had less time to go out and canvass support. And so, in May 2009, we decided to set up a dedicated team — the Public Engagement Team — to handle the job of enrolling volunteers.

Our motto is 'Inspire, Engage, and Mobilise'. The team engages with members of the public through meetings at schools, colleges, community centres, offices, streetsides, etc. During these sessions, the audience is made aware of the many threats confronting the environment and encouraged to help Greenpeace fight these threats by enrolling as volunteers.

Our volunteers are drawn from the vast number of Indians who care deeply about the planet but are uncertain about how to contribute. Greenpeace gives these individuals a chance to work for the cause.

Simply put, the Public Engagement teams act as a catalyst in spreading Greenpeace's message to the masses. We educate them about the issues that affect our world. We inspire them to make changes in their own world. And, ultimately, we give them the motivation to demand changes in the way governments, corporations and communities treat the environment. In doing so, we are slowly building an army of footsoldiers who will win the battle to safeguard our planet and its environment.

MODEST BEGINNING

During the second half of 2009, our team visited 60 schools and colleges and met with more than 30 local communities. In all, we interacted with over 15,000 people and built a strong network at the grassroots level.

Given that we have just started out, the size of the Public Engagement team is currently quite small — five people. Our primary areas of focus in 2009 were Mumbai, Delhi and Bengaluru. Each of these cities has a full time Public Engagement campaigner. We also reached out to people in Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Ranchi and Pune.

Our main efforts in 2009 were aimed at getting folks to volunteer for two of our major campaigns: Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture. One of our notable achievements during the year was reaching out to 6,000 people and dedicated volunteers in

Meerut, Ranchi, Bhopal, Surat, Baroda and Hyderabad during the Copenhagen Climate Summit in December 2009.

Given the resource crunch, the team has done an admirable job. In just seven months, we have managed to register 470 volunteers. Of these, about a 100 have participated in at least one activity over the last few months.

Over the second half of the year, these volunteers helped us reach out to more than 15,000 people. Six of our volunteers graduated to become activists in April. They will now be trained in special skills such as climbing, boat training, Basic Actions Training etc. which will enable them to engage in Non-Violent Direct Action at a different level all together.

Our aim, going forward, is to expand our volunteer base on a war footing. Towards this end, we will begin by registering the huge numbers of volunteers who regularly walk in and join Greenpeace's various campaigns. We will also be expanding the size of the Public Engagement team to interact with more people and work in more cities.

If you or any of your friends wishes to volunteer with Greenpeace, kindly email volunteer.in@greenpeace.org

Join us today. We need you. The Earth needs you. Let's inspire, engage and mobilise.



All pics © Greenpeace

LITTLE DROPS THAT FUEL US



Over the course of 2009, Greenpeace India organised a number of seminars, public interactions and symposia. We commissioned and published studies. We reached out to the public through posters, leaflets and banners. We held protest rallies across the country to fight climate change, stop environmental pollution and ban GM food, among other things. All of this took a substantial amount of funding. But, thanks to the generosity of our supporters, we were able to finance each of these activities.

The fact that we saw a 28% jump in our 2009 income says a lot about the kind of people who fund us. Despite the global recession and the economic slowdown in India, we were able to inspire people to support our work for the environment. Here, we must also appreciate the efforts of our fundraising team, which managed to reach its targets despite the difficult economic climate. They did this through some efficient planning and forecasting, and, of course, lots of legwork across the cities and towns of India.

During the year, we were joined by 17,512 new supporters — the second highest addition across Greenpeace International.

That took our overall support base to 30,590.

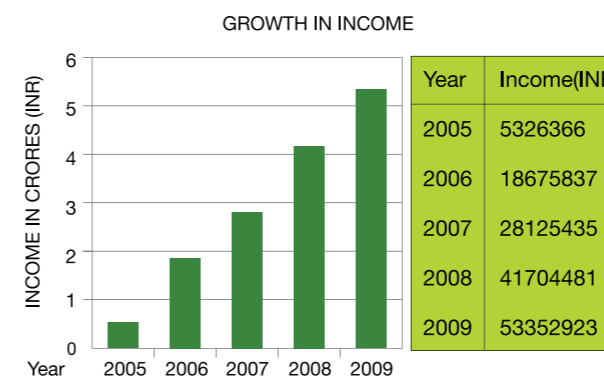
INCOME TRENDS

In fiscal year 2009, our income rose 28% over the previous year to Rs 5.3 crore. That figure pales in comparison to the daily revenues of a large corporation; but it is a commendable achievement, considering that we do not sell anything. And its significance is magnified all the more when you take into account the fact that we do not accept donations from governments or corporations. Our campaigns push these entities to be ethical in their policies and in their practices. So, it is incumbent upon us to do likewise and follow a strict ethical code in everything we do.

After recording consistent income growth over the last few years, Greenpeace India has today become one of the fastest growing organisations under the Greenpeace umbrella. With more contributors joining us by the day, this is projected to continue in fiscal year 2011 and long after.

The following table shows the increase in our income over the last five years:

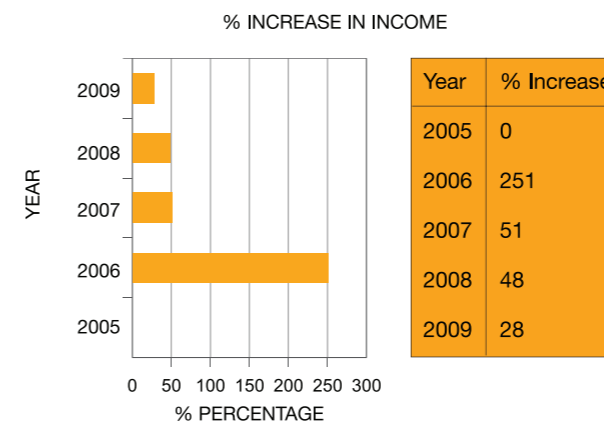
After recording consistent income growth over the last few years, Greenpeace India has today become one of the fastest growing organisations under the Greenpeace umbrella. With more contributors joining us by the day, this is projected to continue in fiscal year 2011 and long after.



The challenge before us will be to maintain this growth rate once our revenue base increases significantly.

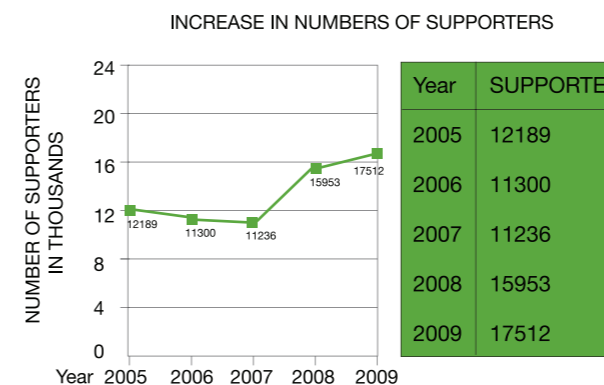
OUR FINANCIAL STATEMENT

We take our responsibility towards transparency and accountability very seriously. Detailed accounts of our income and expenditure for the year are available at the end of this report. As you will see, 72% of our operating budget (excluding fundraising expenditure) is devoted to campaigning work. In particular, tackling climate change is our biggest priority — this was done mainly through our Climate & Energy Campaign, on which our expenditure rose to 48% in 2009.

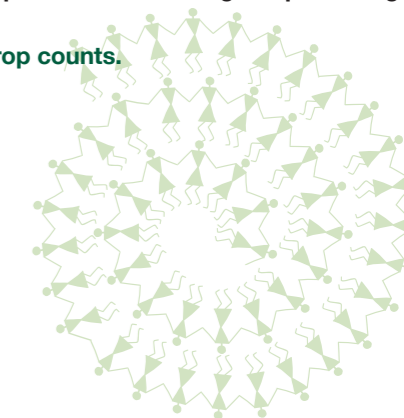


As in previous years, we managed to do things within budget in 2009. But, the fact is, we could do far more if we had more funds. And, our work will only increase in the years ahead. We have to push the government to come up with a clear policy on lowering India's carbon emissions; we have to ensure that GM rice does not make its way into Indian homes; we have to make the government follow through on its promise of regulating e-waste; we have to push for the adoption of sustainable agriculture practices; we have to protect our marine wealth; we have to... do a lot. And we'll need all the help we can get.

If you or any of your friends wishes to contribute to Greenpeace, kindly email us at: supporter.services.in@greenpeace.org



Remember, every drop counts.



KEEPING IT ALL TOGETHER



Each function within the department plays a role in ensuring that Greenpeace India follows sustainable practices and steadily reduces its carbon footprint.

It's not easy managing an organisation as large and all-encompassing as Greenpeace India. But, that's what the Organisation Support Department does. Quietly and efficiently.

There are many functions that fall under the umbrella of our department. These include Finance, Legal, Human Resources (HR), Administration and Information Technology (IT). Each of these has its individual roles to play, but all of us have to work together to keep the giant wheels of Greenpeace India turning steadily.

The Finance department ensures the organisation complies with all its legal obligations. It also ensures expenses are booked and reported to the management to take timely and informed decisions.

Our legal team advises each department and the management on the legal implications of various activities, such as protest marches and direct actions. It also assists activists arrested in the course of any activity.

HR supports and motivates our employees to take Greenpeace towards its goals. Among other things, its duties include recruitment, induction, grievance management, payroll preparation and training.

The Administration team takes care of the little things, ensuring that things run smoothly across the organisation. Its

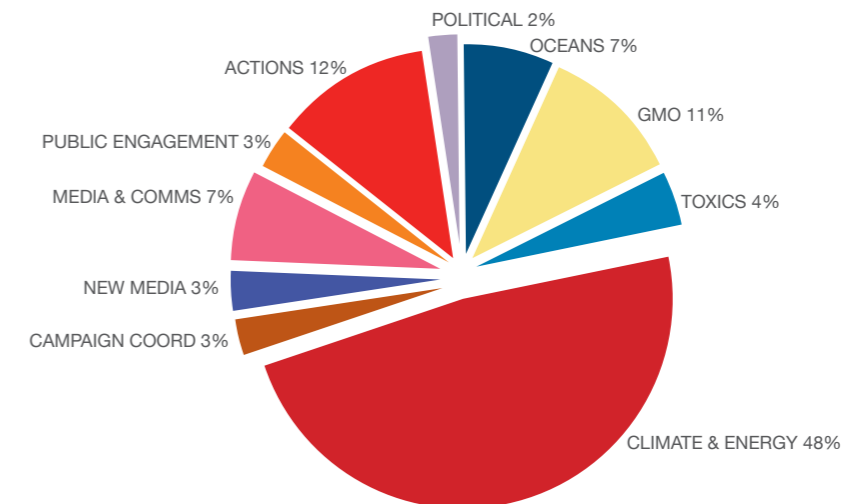
responsibilities include managing travel, maintaining facilities and sourcing vendors.

Last, but certainly not the least, is the IT department. It ensures that all our offices are linked up all the time, that our employees have 24/7 access to the Internet, that our communications reach nearly 100,000 members every week, that our teams can operate from remote areas, and most of all, that our systems function day and night, all through the year.

The Organisation Support department co-ordinates all these functions through section heads in each office. These section heads are assisted by office co-ordinators who work under the fundraising department. The nerve centre of our operations, of course, is the Greenpeace India headquarters in Bengaluru, from where countrywide operations are planned and directed.

Being a champion of the environment, Greenpeace has to lead by example. We have to showcase our green credentials before we can ask others to do likewise. The responsibility of ensuring the organisation lives up to this pledge rests with the Organisation Support department. Each function within the department plays a role in ensuring that Greenpeace India steadily reduces its carbon footprint. We do this by using 100% recycled paper, eliminating power wastage, keeping carbon-intensive travel to a minimum, limiting the use of paper and purchasing non-toxic products, among other things. **For us, it's not a job, it's a responsibility.**

FINANCIAL REPORT



GREENPEACE INDIA SOCIETY, NEW NO. 47(OLD NO. 22) II CROSS STREET, ELLAIYAMMAN COLONY, GOPALA PURAM, CHENNAI - 600 086
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 2009

EXPENDITURE	FIGURES FOR 2008	FIGURES FOR 2009	INCOME	FIGURES FOR 2008	FIGURES FOR 2009
FUND RAISING EXPENSES			FUND RAISING INCOME	63,168,355	116,811,567
Staff Cost	19,067,021	23,222,393			
Operating Cost	15,576,257	18,433,928	INTEREST RECEIVED	4,059,493	3,497,036
ORGANISATIONAL SUPPORT EXPENSES					
Staff Cost	4,842,604	7,219,650	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME CARRIED TO THE BALANCE SHEET	20,496,932	5,741,486
Operating Cost	6,197,601	8,124,186			
Depreciation	1,590,042	5,285,465			
CAMPAIGN EXPENSES					
Staff Cost	4,890,101	4,840,094			
Operating Cost	8,554,148	14,687,593			
GLOBAL CAMPAIGN EXPENSES					
Staff Cost	6,040,449	8,782,460			
Operating Cost	11,721,412	25,173,999			
CAMPAIGN SUPPORT EXPENSES					
Staff Cost	6,870,486	6,905,995			
Operating Cost	2,374,659	3,374,326			
TOTAL	87,724,780	126,050,089	TOTAL	87,724,780	126,050,089

GREENPEACE INDIA SOCIETY, BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31-12-2009

LIABILITIES PARTICULARS	FIGURES FOR 2008	FIGURES FOR 2009	ASSETS PARTICULARS	FIGURES FOR 2008	FIGURES FOR 2009
NET OPENING BALANCE OF SURPLUS	67,088,710	46,591,777	FIXED ASSETS	1,255,757	1,973,859
CORPUS FUNDS RECEIVED	0	0	CASH AND BANK BALANCE	4,863,028	7,035,888
Add: Excess of Expenditure over Income	-20,496,933	-5,741,487	MONEY ON DEPOSIT	40,063,038	34,709,940
	46,591,777	40,850,291	PREPAYMENTS	0	511,451
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	4,319,928	7,978,755	RECEIVABLES	3,933,897	3,098,257
			ADVANCES	795,985	1,499,651
TOTAL	50,911,705	48,829,046	TOTAL	50,911,705	48,829,046

FOR GREENPEACE INDIA SOCIETY

SD/-
SAMIT AICH
(Executive Director)
Date: 15th March 2010

FOR GREENPEACE INDIA SOCIETY

SD/-
ASHISH KOTHARI
(President)

FOR R.K. KUMAR & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
SD/-
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Greenpeace is a global organisation that uses non-violent direct action to tackle the most crucial threats to our planet's biodiversity and environment. Greenpeace is a non-profit organisation, present in 40 countries across Europe, The Americas, Asia and the Pacific.

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

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

GREENPEACE
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