



Sounding the Alarm

Annual Report 2019

GREENPEACE



"We will continue guiding our young people, who, like Greta, are growing more and more indignant and increasingly finding out that they are not powerless."

Page 03 - Message from the Executive Director



"Yes, our oceans need saving, but so do the thousands of Southeast Asian fishing migrants who depend on the marine environment for their livelihood."

Page 22 - Oceans



"Such a declaration was the first of its kind by a national human rights institution and was a vindication for the communities leading the movement to demand Climate Justice..."

Page 06 - Climate and Energy



"Youth councillors were engaged to develop diet-for-climate ordinances and health policies."

Page 26 - Food for Life



"Indonesia's forests saw their worst fires since the crisis of 2015..."

Page 12 - Forests Protection



"Our work in Greenpeace is only possible thanks to the millions of people who fund our activities across the globe."

Page 32 - Financials



"Southeast Asia refuses to be the world's dumpsite."

Page 16 - Plastic Pollution

Hope in a New Generation

At the UN Climate Action Summit in New York, I watched Greta Thunberg deliver her impassioned speech. “How dare you!,” she thundered at world leaders as she berated them for not doing enough to address the climate emergency.

At that moment, I was transported to six years ago at the UN Summit in Warsaw, where I talked about the staggering devastation Typhoon Haiyan wreaked in my country, the Philippines. Back then, I had dared climate change deniers to see firsthand the effects of climate-driven calamities throughout the world, including the Philippines. In New York, Greta brought renewed hope that change would be possible.

Greta also stood at Battery Park, rallying hundreds of thousands of people to demand action from world leaders gathered in New York. I stood and witnessed how this amazing young woman made people believe in hope for our future. Building on the global momentum inspired by Greta’s courage and conviction, in 2019, Greenpeace Southeast Asia provided opportunities for young people to dare make their voices heard. Right across the region, we saw young people stepping up and taking part in protests like never before.

But we need your support more than ever in warding off more serious threats to our forests, oceans, food security and our rights to a safe and peaceful ecology. We hope you’ll continue journeying with us, especially as we go full blast on our 3-year strategic plan, focusing on campaigns that will allow us to reach new levels of strategic partnership and value in the organisation.

We will continue guiding our young people, who, like Greta, are growing more and more indignant and are increasingly finding out that they are not powerless. The youth are tomorrow’s leaders but also today’s game changers, challenging everyone, including themselves, to do more for their communities and for the environment. Greenpeace Southeast Asia gathers inspiration from these young people, whose passionate vigilance has the potential and the power to change the world.



Yeb Saño
Executive Director
Greenpeace Southeast Asia



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With One Voice

Almost two decades after the birth of Greenpeace Southeast Asia, we discover that we have a lot to be grateful for. Standing out, though, is the astounding growth of people power across the region.



Thanks to our supporters, staff and donors, we were able to forward our advocacies and take a unified stand against abusive systems. When the illegal importations of plastic scrap and e-waste was bypassed at the 34th ASEAN Summit held in Thailand, we released a regional petition to call on our leaders to create policies that address the waste importation crisis.

While the Bangkok Declaration and the ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris sought to deal with plastic pollution in the region, we pointed out the framework's shortcomings, which include focusing on marine-debris management instead of reducing the production of single-use plastics. In one voice, we emphasised the need for upstream work, since plastics are not a litter problem but a pollution one.

Our regional activism extended to our oceans work too, where we uncovered

a wave of alleged human rights abuses in distant-water fishing fleets. Through collaborations with like-minded organisations, investigations, policy reforms and public campaigns, we hope to finally put an end to the exploitative practices in the commercial fishing industry.

Because there is strength in numbers, we tap into the potential power of our youth, whose sheer numbers, affinity to technology, and ability to raise awareness are proving to be positive and promising traits for the environmental movement.

In our twenty-year journey, Greenpeace Southeast Asia has come a long way, but there is still much work to be done. We are still facing the challenges of the worsening climate emergency, ongoing forest destruction and the widespread use and development of fossil fuels across this region. A priority is to close

the huge gaps between our current condition and the goals to reduce emissions in Southeast Asia based on the Paris Agreement.

Time and time again, we've proven how our united front can spark meaningful change. Southeast Asia may be diverse in cultures and ethnicity, but our greatest strength lies in our interconnectedness. To save our region and the rest of the world, we count on your continued support. We speak as one, working towards our common goals of protecting people and the planet. ●

Hundreds of people, from around 16 cities in Indonesia, participate in a mass-rally in the capital Jakarta during a global day of Climate strikes.



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1. Alexandra Laforie-Yates

Alexandra brings to the Board extensive experience in auditing, finance, project management, crisis management, strategic development and the governance of large-scale international organisations, including Greenpeace International. She completed the International Organisations MBA program at the University of Geneva.

2. Melizel Asuncion

A lawyer by profession, Melizel is the senior director for operations at Verité Southeast Asia (VSEA). Concurrently, she remains part of the VSEA Research and Stakeholder Engagement Programs, leading the Policy Advocacy Unit. Melizel's background in human rights, including working with labour and migrant workers, indigenous peoples and women, brings a wealth of experience to the board.

3. Jerald Joseph

Jerald has been a defender and trainer at local and international levels on human rights issues, especially on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and the elimination of racial discrimination. He has served as a member of various organisations including the Commonwealth Foundation Advisory Body, the Asian South Pacific Bureau for Adult Education (ASPBAE) and the International Steering Committee of the UN World Conference against Racism (WCAR). He is currently the commissioner of the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM) and advisor of Pusat KOMAS, a human rights popular communications centre.

4. Yong Kai Ping

An environmental activist, Kai Ping focuses on harnessing new media and digital technology to enhance the influence of "wide engagement activism". He also has an extensive background in building grassroots movements.

5. Angela Chen

Joining the Board in 2019, Angela brings with her years of experience in strategic planning, fundraising, programme management and business development for non-profit and for-profit organisations in Asia and Africa. With her strong belief in the power of education, Angela has taken leading roles in education reform-related programmes for organisations including the World Bank, and was the Asia Regional Director for the Educational Development Center (EDC) for ten years. Angela is a graduate of International Affairs, Economic Policy Management at Columbia University and has been living in Thailand for almost two decades.

6. Dr. Sasie Smittipatana

Dr Sasie is an environmentalist, psychologist and leader in marketing and research in Southeast Asia. She has extensive experience in business management and is an active entrepreneur.

7. Wahyu Dhyatmika

Wahyu is the editor-in-chief of Tempo Magazine, the flagship publication of Tempo Media Group, an independent news organisation in Indonesia well known for its investigative reporting. He is also a board member of the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) and the secretary-general of the Association of Indonesian Cyber Media (AMSI), where he works to help strengthen Indonesia's press freedom. In 2015, he completed his Nieman Fellowship at Harvard University.

8. Suzy Hutomo

Suzy is an environmentalist, green activist, an advocate of gender equality, a pioneer of eco-friendly business, a marine conservationist and a corporate sustainability leader. She is also an accredited presenter of Al Gore's Climate Reality Project.

A First for Climate Justice

A historic moment for the Climate Justice movement in Southeast Asia came in December 2019. The Commission of Human Rights (CHR) of the Philippines concluded its climate change and human rights inquiry at the end of the year and on the sidelines of the UN climate change talks (COP25) in Madrid gave us a glimpse of its conclusions.

The initial pronouncements of the CHR give hope for a people's victory. The findings show that Carbon Majors—i.e. the 47 investor-owned fossil fuel and cement corporations named in the inquiry, including ExxonMobil, Shell, BP, Total, and Chevron—played a clear role in anthropogenic climate change and its impacts. The CHR said that Carbon Majors have an obligation to respect human rights, and that they may be held legally and morally liable in instances where they have been clearly proven to have engaged in acts of obstruction and wilful obfuscation. These findings provide a basis for the Philippine government to issue policies declaring a climate emergency and/or laws that look at climate change from a human rights lens. Other governments can be inspired by this declaration and follow suit. It could also encourage more climate survivors to file cases while putting pressure on the world's richest companies to prioritise people over profit.

Such a declaration was the first of its kind by a national human rights institution and was a vindication for the communities leading the movement to demand Climate Justice across Southeast Asia.

On the ground, Greenpeace Philippines activists and supporters bravely engaged with Shell, one of the Carbon Majors



named in the CHR investigation. For four days young people participated in peaceful solo protests held at Shell's Headquarters in one of Manila's bustling financial districts. They were joined by people from all walks of life, including anti-coal advocates, a fisherman, and other survivors of Super Typhoon Haiyan, to remind Shell, and other Carbon Majors, to "face the people."

At the same time, Greenpeace activists blockaded the Shell refinery in Batangas Province and scaled one of its silos to

Eight (8) activists climb on top of a crude oil silo and unfurl a banner with the words "Shell, stop burning our future" at the Shell Batangas refinery, south of Manila.

unfurl a banner that said, "Shell, stop burning our future!" With a giant siren in tow, activists demanded accountability from Carbon Majors like Shell that continue to profit from fossil fuel-driven climate catastrophes.



Representatives from communities, together with Greenpeace activists, blockade the entrance to the Shell Batangas refinery, south of Manila.

Declaring a Climate Emergency

In the Philippines, Greenpeace volunteers marched to the presidential palace to call on the government to declare a climate emergency.



Workers repair damaged buildings in the aftermath of Typhoon Kammuri in Legazpi City, in the province of Albay, Philippines.

This came after Typhoon Kammuri forced about 500 thousand residents in the Bicol region to flee from their homes, and non-stop rains inundated communities in the Northern Philippines over a week-long period. Kammuri, the 20th typhoon to hit the country in 2019, not only brought strong rains that knocked out power, but also catastrophes such as flash floods and landslides.

Greenpeace played an active role in the subsequent disaster response in the worst affected areas by installing a solar generator set at the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office of Polangui, Albay Province, to power

essential lighting and telecommunication equipment—an important display of how renewable energy is more reliable than electricity or gasoline during such a crisis.

With the Philippines ranked as the second most affected by climate change in 2018, and the fourth among long-term climate-impacted countries, Greenpeace Philippines urged the President to declare a climate emergency. This call included demands for the immediate drafting of climate-centred policies that hold carbon-producing companies accountable for climate change impacts, and demands that industrialised nations radically reduce their emissions by phasing out fossil fuels like coal.

With climate-related disasters regularly bringing devastation to the country, Greenpeace Philippines partnered with FeedPh and the Good Food Community in sourcing food from local farmers and distributing it at evacuation camps. This was in response to the usual practice of giving unhealthy processed food in single-use packaging to evacuees.

Strikes for Climate

Throughout 2019, Bangkok, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, and Manila saw a series of youth-led climate strikes that made headlines for their creativity and boldness, including a so-called “die-in” conducted in several cities.

In September, Greenpeace staff and volunteers joined students and youth groups from across the region in street protests and creative online activism to press governments and polluting industries to show urgency and leadership in enacting solutions to the climate emergency, and prevent global temperatures from rising further. ●



Hundreds of young people hold banners during a protest in front of Thailand's Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in Bangkok as part of the Global Strike 4 Climate movement.



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#RighttoCleanAir

In Southeast Asia, air pollution continued to be a major threat to public health. According to the 2018 World Air Quality Report, prepared in collaboration with Greenpeace Southeast Asia, the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, was found to be the region's most polluted city. In response to a citizen lawsuit, built on Greenpeace Indonesia's long-term campaign linking the country's poor air quality to coal power plants, the Jakarta Governor issued an air quality monitoring instruction for clean air aimed at improving air quality standards and monitoring.

In Thailand, its most polluted cities were identified with the help of Greenpeace-assisted reports. For four years, Greenpeace Thailand has been pressuring the government to improve air quality standards, and in 2019 the real state of Thailand's particulate

matter (PM2.5) pollution was finally factored into the country's Air Quality Index calculation. PM2.5 monitoring stations also increased to more than 60 across the country and, after a series of senate meetings, a committee on air pollution was organised. To put further pressure on the government to address the PM 2.5 problem, Greenpeace, together with Change.org, handed over a petition with 20,660 signatures to the Pollution Control Department.

Solar Rooftops

Greenpeace Thailand gathered public support in urging the Energy Regulatory Commission to require a net-metering measure that encourages residents to build solar rooftops. Community engagement was further strengthened through the Thailand Solar Fund, which Greenpeace initiated with 14 other organisations. Through a crowdfunding campaign, volunteers were able to install 30-kilowatt solar panels in 7

provincial hospitals, cutting down not only their carbon emissions but also their electricity bills.

Prioritising Clean Energy

During his 2019 State of the Nation Address, Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte acknowledged the climate crisis when he mandated the Department of Energy to tap into the country's renewable energy potential. But instead of rolling out policies for the energy shift, the government greenlighted 28 new coal projects.

Greenpeace Philippines released a report exposing expansion plans by the country's biggest energy companies. Aside from showing how these plans would more than double the country's coal consumption, the report also debunked the energy industry-propagated myths of coal being cheaper, when renewable energy has been proven, time and time again, to be the sustainable, safer, and more affordable choice.

Meanwhile, Greenpeace Indonesia continued its legal action against the expansion of the Celukan Bawang Coal Power Plant in Bali, working closely with coal-impacted communities. Research, co-produced with Udayana University, resulted in the Bali Solar Rooftop Roadmap being distributed among stakeholders, prompting the Bali governor to issue a clean energy regulation for the province to gradually phase out coal.

In Jakarta, plans to install solar panels in 90 schools were boosted by the creation

Greenpeace activists hold a theatrical action at the Forestry and Environment Ministry office in response to worsening air pollution in Jakarta.

Supporters hold a banner as Langsuan hospital in Chumphon province becomes Thailand's second solar hospital thanks to crowdfunded donations from the Thailand Solar Fund.





Supplementing Greenpeace Indonesia's clean energy campaign was the documentary, *Sexy Killers*, which reached 31 million views on YouTube.



of the Greenpeace Indonesia Solar Generation team. It is actively involved in building technical knowledge and capacity for high schools as part of a longer term goal for young people to lead and implement Indonesia's future energy transition to renewables.

Greenpeace staff and volunteers held two activities in October to mark the re-election of Indonesian President Joko Widodo, climbing two iconic Jakarta

landmarks and unfurling banners with messages relating to the demand to use clean and renewable energy and other environmental issues.

Supplementing Greenpeace Indonesia's clean energy campaign was the documentary, *Sexy Killers*, which reached 31 million views on YouTube, sparking widespread public discussion around the ties between the country's coal industry and its political elite. ●

VOLUNTEER VOICES



MANOCH "NOOM" SIRIWATANAKUL

Noom, whose daughters are also Greenpeace volunteers, was part of the Rainbow Warrior team that sailed from Thailand to Singapore in 2018. His volunteer work includes being part of the teams that set up solar panels on hospital rooftops.

"I like and agree with Greenpeace campaigns because there is a clear work plan and they know what they want to campaign about. I'm impressed with everything because it gives a fair voice to our world and I want to be a part of it."

*Residents watch the *Sexy Killers* movie during its screening in Roban Timur, Sengon Village, Subah sub-district, Batang, Central Java, Indonesia.*

Greenpeace Indonesia activists climb the iconic Welcome statue in Jakarta and unfurl a banner reading "Good Man Chooses Good Energy."

Saving Our Forests

In 2019 climate change fuelled devastating wildfires across the globe. Indonesia's forests saw their worst fires since the crisis of 2015, prompting Greenpeace volunteer firefighters, with the help of community members, firefighters, and local authorities, to battle the dangerous peat blazes. They spent 3 months on the frontline in one of the longest ground operations in the history of Greenpeace.

Once again in 2019, a toxic haze blanketed parts of Indonesia. In rural areas near the fires, people were left scrambling for masks especially for their children as hospitals failed to cope with a deluge of respiratory patients.

Greenpeace Indonesia distributed masks, medical kits and air purifiers among communities and documented the plight of those forced to take respite in so-called hospital "oxygen houses" that provided oxygen therapy for haze victims. From one of these oxygen houses, we shared the story of baby Rafa, a 50-day-old child, who needed immediate medical attention after his lungs filled with smoke.

The haze, which extended to Malaysia, destroyed vital ecosystems and affected more than 33 million people, disrupting flights and school operations, and creating about a million respiratory infection cases. Air quality levels dropped to "unhealthy" in Singapore, "very unhealthy" in Southern Peninsular Malaysia, and "hazardous" in Malaysian Borneo.

Analysis from Greenpeace International revealed consumer-goods giants, such



A silhouette of a house amongst forest fires burning close to Palangkaraya city, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia.

as Unilever, Mondelēz, Nestlé, and Procter & Gamble (P&G), as well as top palm oil traders, are fuelling the climate emergency by purchasing from producers linked to Indonesia's peatland fires. That shattered the veneer of the corporations' sustainable and pro-environment operations while exposing their dealings with traders and suppliers groups extensively linked to ongoing deforestation, peatland drainage and fires in Indonesia.



Rafa, a 50 days old baby, is held by his mother while he receives oxygen treatment at Doris Sylvanus public hospital in Palangkaraya city, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia after forest fires pollute the air with a thick and unhealthy haze.

Baby Rafa was only one of the thousands of young children who suffered from the effects of forest fires in 2019, in which more than 1.6 million hectares of Indonesian forest burned to the ground.





VOLUNTEER VOICES



TAUFIK SAPUTRA

Taufik is a volunteer leader based in West Sumatra, Indonesia.

"I joined Greenpeace because I found my soul here. In 2019 I led an activity for International Forest Day by planting trees and socialising in the forest with the community near the river as part of gaining awareness."



Children are given protective masks by the Greenpeace Indonesia Forest Fire Prevention (FFP) team and a local NGO in Palangkaraya city, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia.

A Greenpeace banner reading "Fight the Forest Destroyer" is left hanging on the Dirgantara statue in Jakarta, Indonesia.

In August 2019, Greenpeace stepped back from its engagement with Wilmar, Unilever and Mondelēz to develop a transparent, independent and multi-stakeholder monitoring platform for the palm oil sector after these companies repeatedly broke their 2018 promise to clean supply chains and put a stop to deforestation. Upon further investigation, a subsidiary of the Genting Group, a Malaysian-owned palm oil company, was found to be among the top 10 companies having the largest burned areas on their land concessions.

As it has done in the past, Greenpeace Indonesia continues to fight for the country's forests through investigations, company research, and community engagement, compelling industries to fulfil their pledge to end deforestation by the end of 2020.

Following the re-election of Indonesian President Joko Widodo, Greenpeace activists hung banners with messages relating to forest protection and other environmental issues from two of Jakarta's most famous landmarks. ●



A student wearing a protective mask holds a sign during a protest in front of an air quality control board that shows unhealthy levels of pollution due to forest fires in Palangkaraya city, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia.

No Space for Waste

In June, Greenpeace called on Southeast Asian leaders attending the 34th ASEAN Summit in Bangkok to include the issue of foreign waste imports on their agenda.



Activists hold banners during a protest, including Greenpeace activists and community representatives, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand during the 2019 ASEAN Summit in Bangkok.

In a policy brief, titled *Southeast Asia's Struggle Against the Plastic Waste Trade*, Greenpeace recommended the immediate ban of plastic waste imports, outlined a regional roadmap to massively reduce single-use plastic production, and called for ASEAN nations to adopt economies grounded on zero-waste approaches.

As delegates from the 10 member-states arrived in Bangkok, a mountain of plastic and electronic wastes greeted them outside the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Greenpeace Thailand and other advocacy groups held a protest with “No Space for Waste” banners, including one hung by activists overnight on a massive

advertising billboard, driving home the message that Southeast Asia refuses to be the world's dumpsite.

In the Philippines, Greenpeace and partner groups bade goodbye to thousands of tonnes of waste shipment from Canada sent to the Philippines from 2013 to 2014, ending a six-year saga of calling out the government for its inaction. Following an exposé of another waste shipment from South Korea, Greenpeace also partnered with other environmental groups, in both the Philippines and South Korea, to pressure both governments into an agreement to ensure the waste is returned. Greenpeace joined local groups in reiterating the call

for the Philippine government to ratify the Basel Convention Ban Amendment, which prohibits the transboundary movement of all hazardous waste, for any reason, including recycling.

The influx of imported plastic waste from fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) companies also propelled Greenpeace Malaysia to picket in front of the Nestlé office in Petaling Jaya. Protesters handed a letter to Nestlé, demanding that it remove single-use plastics from its supply chains.

In Indonesia, Greenpeace collected more than 6,000 plastic waste samples from its coastal cleanups across 8 cities. The gathered data was submitted to the Break Free from Plastic (BFFP) global movement and released as part of the Brand Audit 2019 Report. Greenpeace Indonesia also published a report summarising its brand audits results since 2016.

Greenpeace activists hold a banner saying "STOP SINGLE-USE PLASTIC" next to a barge carrying waste through Manila Bay in the Philippines.





VOLUNTEER VOICES



ABDUL HALIM AND MUHAIDATUL ISMAH

Since 2017, this husband-and-wife team from Malaysia has planned, organised and led programmes for Greenpeace volunteers. By partnering with the NGO, Good Deeds, Abdul and Muhaidatul spearhead programmes on moringa tree planting, permaculture planting and vermicomposting.

“Our volunteering experience with Greenpeace in 2019 was awesome because of the opportunity we had to lead activities. We were given chances to propose, plan, coordinate and execute activities for volunteers with support from Greenpeace staff. Among the activities led by volunteers were beach cleaning, moringa tree planting and guerrilla composting.”



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To raise awareness of the global waste trade, Greenpeace Indonesia released a photo of the Burangkeng Landfill, in Bekasi City, West Java showing garbage shipped from the United States, Australia and Canada. In response, the Environmental Ministry published a regulation on the Roadmap of Waste Reduction in December.

In Jakarta, Greenpeace partnered with a Muslim clerical body to promote Green Ramadan, a project which wove environmental protection into religious values by urging the public to avoid littering and single-use plastic during festivities.



A Greenpeace banner saying "Politicians talk, leaders stop haze and plastic pollution" hangs on a giant billboard during the first day of the 35th ASEAN Summit in Bangkok.

Greenpeace Indonesia's Urban People Power (UPP) campaigner, Muharram Atha Rasyadi, holds a piece of imported plastic waste during a visit to the Burangkeng landfill site in Bekasi, West Java, Indonesia.



A Greenpeace underwater photo of a crab trapped in a plastic cup, taken in the waters of the Verde Island Passage, went viral and showed how plastic pollution is impacting some of the world's most important and precious marine ecosystems.



Defeating the Plastic Monster

In March, the Rainbow Warrior visited the Philippines to target fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) corporations that are major contributors to the global plastic crisis. It was the first in a series of global spotlights to highlight how single-use plastics produced by big brands have become a menace to Southeast Asia.

A Greenpeace underwater photo of a crab trapped in a plastic cup, taken in the waters of the Verde Island Passage, went viral and showed how plastic pollution is

impacting some of the world's most important and precious marine ecosystems.

Aside from Manila, the Rainbow Warrior visited Cebu City, where over two thousand volunteers collected 25 tonnes of garbage from along the Lahug River. Brand audits were conducted to help identify the top single-use plastic producers.

After two weeks of open-boat activities, that raised public awareness of the plastic crisis, the spotlight was turned on Europe. At the headquarters

A crab trapped inside a discarded Zagu milk tea cup is found during a Greenpeace investigation in the Verde Island Passage in the Philippines. The area is considered the epicentre of global marine biodiversity.

VOLUNTEER VOICES



NADINE LUSTRE

Actress, singer and director, Nadine Lustre supported Greenpeace Philippines' 'Ship It Back: Plastic Ship Tour' and used her social media accounts to promote her advocacy of protecting the ocean with her millions of followers online.

"We are part of everything and everything we do to harm the Earth will come back to us, maybe not now, but in the future... We are lucky to have a home that has everything we need. Let's be grateful and start taking care of it... I think this is the right campaign for me. My biggest contribution will be awareness."



Accompanied by a serpent-like plastic monster, Greenpeace and other environmental activists display placards during a march to Nestle's Philippine headquarters in Manila.

Hundreds of people march through Jakarta's business district during a mass anti-plastic rally in the Indonesian capital.

of two of the world's biggest fast moving consumer goods companies—Unilever, headquartered in the Netherlands and Nestle, headquartered in Switzerland—Filipino representatives told their stories of the impacts of plastic pollution.

In talks with the heads of the two companies, Greenpeace and its partners reaffirmed its stand that plastic pollution is a global environmental crisis that must be addressed at source by cleaning up supply chains and production methods to phase out single-use plastic.



VOLUNTEER VOICES



CATALINO "TITING" ROSALES

An active #BreakFreeFromPlastic advocate, Titing helps mobilise communities and local governments in Cebu, Philippines to kick the plastic habit. To drum up the arrival of the Rainbow Warrior, he helped organise a photo-shoot that showed the possible future of Valentine's Day. The photo, which showed a romantic date in a landfill, went viral. Together with his kids, Jasmine and Joshua, he volunteered on board the Rainbow Warrior as a tour guide and community organiser when it visited Cebu.

"I felt proud. As a father, and as an eco-warrior, volunteering with my kids for Greenpeace alongside my 5 Pcs Daily Habit and Basura Run family was among my proudest, most fulfilling moments."



Sustainable Lifestyles

Addressing plastic pollution in a creative way was "Make SMTHNG Week" launched in Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok. Participants engaged in activities promoting a sustainable lifestyle, such as upcycling clothes, home gardening, and a fashion swap. Greenpeace youth partners in the Philippines supported the Reuse Revolution push by engaging communities, businesses and local governments which have implemented programmes for the reuse, reduction and elimination of single-use packaging in their operations. ●

A speaker from SuperBee, an enterprise supporting plastic-free living through sustainable, ethically-made goods, explains how to make reusable beeswax wrap at a Greenpeace event.

A participant plants a tree at a workshop during Make SMTHNG Week 2019 in Jakarta.

Protecting Lives on the High Seas

Yes, our oceans need saving, but so do the thousands of Southeast Asian fishing migrants who depend on the marine environment for their livelihood.

In 2019, Greenpeace Southeast Asia launched *Seabound: The Journey to Modern Slavery on the High Seas*, an investigative report laying bare the inhumane living and working conditions of Indonesians and Filipinos in foreign-owned distant water fleets.

According to the Taiwan Fisheries Agency, as of June 2019, some 21,994 migrant fishers from Indonesia and 7,730 from the Philippines were reportedly working on Taiwanese distant water fishing vessels. Combined, they represent the majority of migrant fishers on Taiwan's distant water fleets—a two billion US dollar industry and one of the top five distant water fishing fleets on the high seas.

Central to this report are allegations relating to 13 foreign fishing vessels where 34 Indonesian migrant fishers reported conditions which suggested signs of forced labour. Four main complaints have been identified: deception involving 11 foreign

A fisherman unloads the catch at Tegal port, Central Java, Indonesia. Fishing is the primary source of work for many people living in the northern coast area of Java.



Some 21,994 migrant fishers from Indonesia and 7,730 from the Philippines are reportedly working on Taiwanese distant water fishing vessels.



Labour activists from the Indonesian Migrant Worker Union (SBMI), Women Solidarity, Migrant Worker Network, Human Rights Working Group and Legal Aid Institute Jakarta (LBH) hold a protest in front of the Ministry of Manpower office in Jakarta to commemorate Migrant Day 2019.



VOLUNTEER VOICES



SYAHPUTRIE RAMADHANIE

Syahputrie is a volunteer leader who coordinated the 2019 Ocean Defender's expedition to South Sulawesi, Indonesia for the Save Spermonde campaign.

"Greenpeace has taught me how to advocate issues and influence the government, both directly and through online media. Bearing witness to the damage and planning a campaign strategy have made me "fall in love" with Greenpeace campaigns, which I always support."

fishing vessels; withholding of wages involving 9 foreign fishing vessels; excessive overtime involving 8 foreign fishing vessels; alleged physical and sexual abuse involving 7 foreign fishing vessels.

Prior to the report's launch, Greenpeace Indonesia held a press conference with representatives from the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Labour, and the Ministry of Transportation to discuss policy gaps that allow human rights abuses to go unpunished in the fishery industry. With the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (SBMI) and the Indonesian Seafarers Movement (PPI), Greenpeace Indonesia reviewed the national act on the protection of migrant workers and formulated steps to eliminate unethical recruitment practices.

As the Seabound report gained international attention, prompting further investigations from other agencies, Greenpeace Indonesia launched a joint investigation paper with SBMI that helped to expose 6 local manning agencies connected to the alleged abuse outlined in the report.

Meanwhile, Greenpeace Philippines, a member of the Department of Justice's Inter-Agency Committee Against Trafficking, conducted a series of round-table discussions with key stakeholders, including the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). While the Philippines has not yet ratified the Work in Fishing Convention, C-188 adopted by the International Labour Organization to ensure the safety and health of fishers, DOLE has issued a department order, which has elements of C-188 but applies only to Filipino fishers working onboard Philippine-flagged fishing vessels.

To empower small-scale local fishers and improve their practices, Greenpeace Thailand helped analyse the Fisheries Act. Due to major fisheries reforms in Thailand, the European Commission finally lifted the country's yellow card status, easing the seafood trade between Thailand and the European Union. In order to ensure the reforms are fully implemented, Greenpeace Southeast Asia continues its ocean fisheries works through the Beyond Seafood campaign in 2020-2021. ●



A fisherman unloads the catch at Tegal port, Central Java, Indonesia. Fishing is the primary source of work for many people living in the northern coast area of Java.

*A former construction worker
applies for work as a migrant
fisherman in Tegal, Central
Java, Indonesia.*



Sowing the Seeds of Sustainability

Through its programmes in 2019, Greenpeace Southeast Asia promoted a healthier and more sustainable diet for people and the planet.

Greenpeace Thailand turned to celebrity chefs, scientists, doctors and schools to help highlight the worrying link between industrial meat production and antimicrobial resistance (AMR), calling for the government to introduce a clear food labelling system for meat products.

During World Meat-Free Week, Greenpeace collaborated with Krua.co, a media outfit which focuses on food and culture, to organise a vegetable cooking workshop for parents in Bangkok. Talks revolved around the connection between livestock production and climate change, and the benefits of a plant-based diet.

In the Philippines, Greenpeace challenged young people to eat less meat and more vegetables. Through a series of camps for the youth group #IAmHampasLupa, 50 new young food activists helped raise awareness of the risks of meat consumption for our health and the planet.



Children gamely wear vegetable masks at a workshop held in Pasig City in the Philippines to connect children's health and nutrition to environmental health.



Here's something to chew on: did you know that animal products are responsible for approximately 60% of food-related climate emissions?

A child holds a vegetable
sushi roll during World
Meat-Free Week in Bangkok.



FOOD FOR LIFE

Right: A healthy vegetarian meal prepared during a workshop held in Pasig City in the Philippines to help families and communities understand the links between children's health and nutrition and environmental health.

Below: Chef Nancy Dizon-Edralin of Green Leaf Culinaire shares some easy to prepare plant based recipes for schoolchildren in the Philippines.



#IAmHampasLupa also held talks with local governments to promote eco-agriculture and the transition towards more sustainable plant-based diets. Youth councillors were engaged to develop diet-for-climate ordinances and health policies. To help grow the movement, Greenpeace Philippines held sessions on video production and communication techniques which

helped members to self-produce and screen video shorts about indigenous food in their communities.

Greenpeace collaborated with the Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism to help generate awareness about the environmental impacts of industrial farming, such as forest degradation and the pollution of the

country's largest lake, Laguna de Bay. The joint-authored fact-finding report was presented at the 11th Global Conference on Investigative Journalism in Hamburg, Germany, and the 1st National Conference on Investigative Journalism in the Philippines. Through forums with local policymakers, the report became the basis for proposed local ordinances. ●

A young girl wears a cut out carrot costume at a workshop held in Pasig City in the Philippines to connect children's health and nutrition to environmental health.

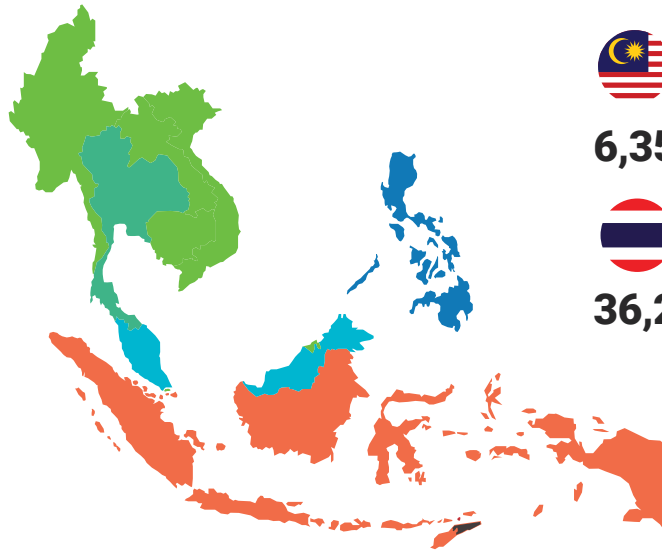


OUR DONORS

2019 ACTIVE DONORS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA



**Greenpeace
Southeast Asia**
52,299



6,355



2,277



36,254



7,413



MALAYSIA
Shivani
Sothirachagan

“Working with the Greenpeace Malaysia online Plastic Campaign has been a huge learning experience, in that it has taught me how to reduce plastic usage in small and big ways in our everyday lives—like using reusable containers and cloth shopping bags. It has also provided me with the knowledge that just because plastic may be recyclable, it doesn’t guarantee that it will be. I have also learned about microplastics and the detrimental effects these have on the planet. This knowledge has allowed me to educate the public through my social media platform and hopefully influence others to be more environmentally friendly.”



PHILIPPINES
Edlyn Ortega

“I was discussing with my son Enzo how he wants oceans to be protected so that there will always be corals. If there are corals, sea animals will have a place to live in. They will also have food. And most importantly, different species will survive...As a mom, I really want our family to support Greenpeace so that Enzo and all children will still have a future with a healthy environment, rich and beautiful nature (since nature was originally like that until people messed it up). People should give reverence to all creation.”



THAILAND
Preuk
Sutherland

“Since we’re part of the environment, our quality of life is directly affected by the health of the physical environment. We should, therefore, care about environmental issues for ourselves and future generations. I support Greenpeace because it is a credible international campaigning organisation. Its personnel, equipment as well as management systems are efficient and at standards widely accepted. All these make me feel that supporting Greenpeace will genuinely lead to public benefits.”



INDONESIA
Vuri Kristanto

“I joined Greenpeace in 2018 when the Rainbow Warrior came to Jakarta. I hope that we can start treating the environment and wildlife we have much better because this planet is the only home we have. I would love to see that future generations are still able to visit our rainforests or see endangered species with their own eyes, not from pictures or stories.”

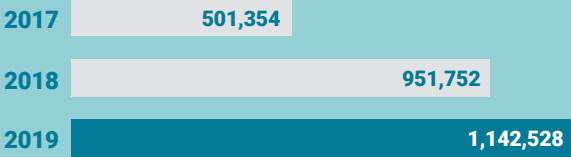
Greenpeace Southeast Asia in Numbers

Twitter followers



Increased 9.03% from 2018

Email subscribers



Increased 20.04% from 2018

Youtube subscribers



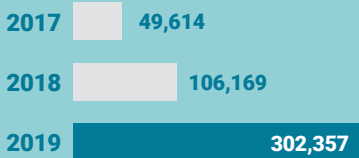
Increased 109.08% from 2018

Facebook fans



Increased 5.07% from 2018

Instagram followers



Increased 184.79% from 2018

2019 Active Volunteers in Southeast Asia



478



32



184



54



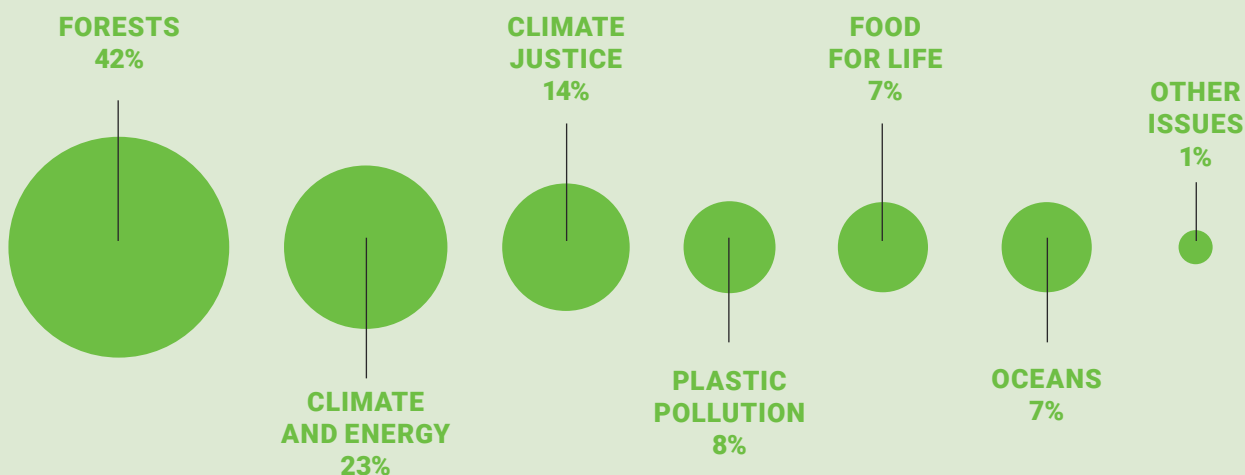
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Financial Report

Our work in Greenpeace is only possible thanks to the millions of people who fund our activities across the globe. In 2019 Greenpeace Southeast Asia had 52,299 financial donors from all walks of life who supported our work. Because of them, we can campaign for a greener future by investigating, documenting and lobbying for the protection of our forests, climate, oceans and food. Greenpeace is the only global environmental charity organisation that does not accept funds from corporations or governments. Our financial independence enables us to do our job credibly by exposing environmental crimes and demanding accountability and restitution. During this year, to enable strong and sustainable growth in the future, we raised THB 133,344,000 across the region.

	2019	2018
REVENUE	Thai Baht	Thai Baht
Contribution from Stichting Greenpeace Council	238,138,000	261,194,000
Fundraising	133,344,000	131,593,000
Total Revenue	371,482,000	392,787,000
COSTS INCURRED		
Programme		
Forests	109,007,524	133,424,784
Climate and Energy	59,552,142	63,763,857
Climate Justice	36,353,405	33,794,242
Plastic Pollution	19,940,319	17,325,464
Food for Life	18,017,198	16,303,405
Oceans	17,433,754	19,927,596
Other Issues	2,042,054	392,233
Total Programme	262,316,395	284,931,581
Support		
Fundraising	61,788,485	60,691,351
Management and General	49,707,120	45,107,068
Total Support	111,495,605	105,798,419
Total Programme and Support	373,812,000	390,730,000
Net Assets, beginning of year	55,950,536	53,893,536
Net Asset, end of year	53,620,536	55,950,536
Change in Net Assets	(2,330,000)	2,057,000

Programme Spending in 2019



Financial Statement Explanatory Notes:

1. Greenpeace Southeast Asia's Financial Statements are prepared based upon International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-Sized Entities (IFRS-SME). Financial Statements under this standard use the accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues and costs are recognised when incurred in respect of the transaction that can be measured reliably.
2. A substantial majority of Greenpeace Southeast Asia's revenue comes in the form of grants from the Stichting Greenpeace Council, as a part of its commitment to support Greenpeace Southeast Asia as a priority office—on the front line in the world's most serious environmental battles.

3. As part of Greenpeace Southeast Asia's 2017-2019 Three Year Plan for achieving growth, Greenpeace Southeast Asia is investing in its fundraising operations to grow future revenues and increase capacity. The returns from this investment will be realised in future years, bringing the overall costs of fundraising down.
4. Greenpeace Southeast Asia's expenditures comply with established internal policies, regulations and procedures (regionally and globally) and are part of the yearly budget that is reviewed and approved by Greenpeace Southeast Asia's Regional Board of Directors.
5. Our expenditure in 2019 reflects our campaign priorities. The majority of our budget, 42%, was made available for Forests work,

with a further 23% allocated to our Climate and Energy programme. Another 14% went towards the Climate Justice campaign; 8% for Plastic Pollution projects; 7% for Food for Life; 7% for Oceans; and 1% of spending was made available for other issues.

Moving forward with our growing supporter base and dedicated activists, with you and others like you in Southeast Asia, small gains and huge victories are possible.

For more information, please get in touch with our supporter care team at supporterservices.id@greenpeace.org

PHOTO CREDITS



Cover
Afriadi Hikmal



p03 Noel Guevara

p04 Afriadi Hikmal

p06 Geric Cruz

p07 Greenpeace

p08 Basilio H. Sepe

p09 Tadchakorn Kitchaiphon

p10 Jurnasyanto Sukarno
Arnaud Vittet

p11 Aji Styawan
Afriadi Hikmal

p12 Jurnasyanto Sukarno

p13 Jurnasyanto Sukarno

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Dhemas Reviyanto

p15 Jurnasyanto Sukarno

p16 Wason Wanichakorn

p17 Jilson Tiu

p18 Baramée Temboonkiat
Jurnasyanto Sukarno

p19 Noel Guavara

p20 Basilio H. Sepe
Jurnasyanto Sukarno

p21 Wason Wanichakorn
Jurnasyanto Sukarno

p22 Jurnasyanto Sukarno

p23 Edsah Setiawan

p24 Jurnasyanto Sukarno

p25 Jurnasyanto Sukarno

*A member of Greenpeace
Indonesia's Forest Fire
Prevention (FFP) team sprays
water during a training session
in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.*

p26 Grace Duran-Cabus

p27 Baramée Temboonkiat

p28 Grace Duran-Cabus

p29 Grace Duran-Cabus

p34 Jurnasyanto Sukarno

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