

friends of the earth international

annual report 2013

mobilise, resist, transform



**Friends of
the Earth
International**

Friends of the Earth International is the world's largest grassroots environmental network with 74 member groups and over two million members and supporters around the world.

our vision

Our vision is of a peaceful and sustainable world based on societies living in harmony with nature. We envision a society of interdependent people living in dignity, wholeness and fulfilment in which equity and human and peoples' rights are realised. This will be a society built upon peoples' sovereignty and participation. It will be founded on social, economic, gender and environmental justice and free from all forms of domination and exploitation, such as neoliberalism, corporate globalisation, neo-colonialism and militarism. We believe that our children's future will be better because of what we do.

our mission

- To collectively ensure environmental and social justice, human dignity, and respect for human rights and peoples' rights so as to secure sustainable societies.
- To halt and reverse environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources, nurture the earth's ecological and cultural diversity, and secure sustainable livelihoods.
- To secure the empowerment of indigenous peoples, local communities, women, groups and individuals, and to ensure public participation in decision-making.
- To bring about transformation towards sustainability and equity between and within societies with creative approaches and solutions.
- To engage in vibrant campaigns, raise awareness, mobilise people and build alliances with diverse movements, linking grassroots, national and global struggles.
- To inspire one another and to harness, strengthen and complement each other's capacities, living the change we wish to see and working together in solidarity.

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Friends of the Earth International

letter from

Jagoda Munić



Dear Friends,

On 22 November 2013, just one day before the planned conclusion of the UN climate talks in Warsaw, I was one of hundreds of activists from every continent, representing social movements, trade unions and non-governmental organisations, who walked out of the conference to protest against the lack of progress and the sponsorship and participation of polluting businesses.

Despite the fact that the world was stunned by the lethal effects of super typhoon Haiyan, which killed thousands of people in the Philippines just hours before the climate talks started, we did not see any added sense of urgency at the conference.

Our current energy system—the way we produce, distribute and consume energy—is unsustainable and unjust, and harms communities, workers, the environment and the climate. This is fundamentally an issue of power: the energy system is locked in place because corporate and elite power and interests outweigh the power of ordinary citizens and communities.

At Friends of the Earth International we argue that the world needs to move away from all dirty energies (not just fossil fuels) towards a just, sustainable and climate-safe energy system. Our vision is guided by the principle of energy sovereignty, which is the right of people to have access to energy and to choose sustainable energy sources and consumption patterns that will lead them towards truly sustainable societies.

We believe that sovereignty is a fundamental human right. We work to empower people and communities to reclaim the rights and resources that have been taken from them by corporations and states who act in their name but in fact serve the interests of a few.

This concept of sovereignty applies as much to other resources as it does to energy. That is why we are also advancing the principle of food sovereignty: the right of people to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound methods. Just as energy sovereignty is about empowering people rather than energy corporations, so food sovereignty is about feeding people instead of corporate profit.

The idea of people and communities being in control of their resources presents a major threat to the corporate-dominated *status quo* that exists in many countries. This bold and challenging work often puts our activists in danger, because they are frequently threatened by those that benefit the most from the current system. That is why we have also prioritised supporting communities and environmental rights activists who are facing harassment, threats, imprisonment or even assassination at the hands of states and the private interests they often protect, simply for defending their land, their livelihoods and the health of our planet.

People's sovereignty is the foundation of the global grassroots environmental movement that we are building, and the vision of a peaceful and sustainable society in harmony with nature that we seek to realise.



In solidarity,

Jagoda Munić, Croatia

Friends of the Earth International Chair

2013 highlights

warsaw climate conference: polluters talk, we walk

One day before the scheduled conclusion of the international climate talks in Warsaw, hundreds of climate activists including FOEI walked out in protest at the summit's lack of ambition, and in solidarity with people affected by climate change. © foec/luka tomac



Left: Press conference with the Philippines lead negotiator Yeb Sano.

System change not climate change march, Warsaw, 16 November 2013.

FoEI participated in the UN's COP-19 climate change summit in Warsaw in November, to ensure that a strong narrative about the dangers of dirty energies was heard. Our report, 'Good Energy, Bad Energy: transforming our energy system for people and the planet,' set out the case for an urgent transformation of our energy system.

However, it was already anticipated that corporate capture of the talks was likely to be a significant roadblock, since the Polish government had welcomed destructive corporations with open arms, hosting a coal summit during the talks, and accepting dirty energy companies such as Alstom and Arcelor Mittal as corporate sponsors.

As a result, developed countries that are dominated by corporate interests — in particular Australia, Canada, Japan and the US — once again blocked the safety exit, refusing to cut emissions or provide real finance to tackle climate change. Yeb Sano, lead climate negotiator from the Philippines, broke down in tears as he addressed COP-19, which took place not long after super typhoon Haiyan had left thousands dead in his native land. He deplored the lack of progress over the last 20 years and declared he would undertake a hunger fast for progress in the talks. At an informal press conference with him, Young FoE Europe announced that civil society would also fast in solidarity.

Eventually, the vast majority of civil society organisations decided to make a strong statement against the corporate capture of the talks and leave the moribund negotiations. FoEI played a leading role in helping to coordinate and unite those involved in this unprecedented walk out. The stairs exiting the conference hall

turned into a cascade of white T-shirts bearing the message 'Polluters talk, we walk', which we had proposed.

We also organised and participated in multiple actions around the conference venue and in the streets of Warsaw, and helped to generate enormous media impact, reaching citizens in all continents in over ten languages. groundWork/FoE South Africa organised a parallel People's Climate Camp in Durban, which Young FoE Europe, who sent a 25-strong team to Warsaw, were able to connect with via a live Skype link-up.

We achieved important results in Warsaw, including stopping the establishment of new carbon markets. Our message that the corporate capture of the COP is unacceptable resounded widely in international media reporting on the Warsaw conference. Our co-lobbying of UNFCCC head Christiana Figueres also helped to delegitimise the coal summit, when she finally stated that most coal reserves must be left in the ground to avoid dangerous climate change.



Young Friends of the Earth Europe and Corporate Europe Observatory tell decision makers to kick coal out of the climate talks in Warsaw.



Above: Press conference with the Philippines lead negotiator Yeb Sano.



Top right: Friends of the Earth activists outside the international coal summit, being run alongside the international climate talks.

Right: Hundreds of climate activists walking out of the Warsaw negotiations generates strong media interest.

2013 highlights

environmental justice in palestine



FoEI's Executive Committee visited PENCON. FoEI's member group in Palestine. The team was led by our Chairperson, Jagoda Munić. © foei/david hirsch



Left: Visit to a Palestinian family in Jubbet Adn Dhib village near Bethlehem. The village has been denied access to the electricity grid by the Israeli authorities. In 2010 an internationally sponsored project to install solar-powered street lights was also rejected.

A part of the separation wall.

The Israeli occupation continues to visit egregious environmental injustices and degradation on the people of the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT, which comprises the West Bank and the Gaza strip). Along with the unabated construction of new Israeli settlements, military installations, roads, factories and separation barriers, this illegal occupation involves less visible but just as toxic environmental injustices. These include the expropriation of fertile land and fresh water resources, the dumping of hazardous and nuclear waste, and the transfer of banned hazardous industries from Israel to the OPT.

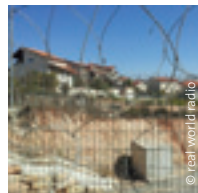
Friends of the Earth International supports the demand of our member, the Palestinian Environmental NGO Network (PENGON), in calling upon the international community and the UN to hold Israel accountable for its illegal acts against Palestinians, and to stop treating Israel as a country above international law. FoEI has exposed environmental injustices and resource grabbing around the world, but the Israeli government's systematic policies of segregation, and land and water grabbing are truly shocking.

In 2013 we published a detailed investigation exposing the environmental injustices being foisted on the people of Palestine, in our report 'Environmental Nabka: Environmental injustice and violations of the Israeli occupation of Palestine.' This report outlines the results of investigations by a FoEI observer mission to the West Bank in 2012. That mission witnessed numerous examples of the expropriation of land and water resources and heard the testimonies of officials, researchers, local people and environmental activists.

In October 2013 a delegation of FoEI's Executive Committee led by our Chairperson, Jagoda Munić, visited Palestine in order to launch the report, learn more about the environmental crisis and help support the work of PENGON, which is an umbrella group of 15 Palestinian environmental organisations. The delegation included a radio and camera team to document the solidarity/fact-finding trip. The mission observed industrial sites with little or no controls on emissions, untreated sewage piped from urban developments onto agricultural land and streams, and waste hills created as a result of decades of uncontrolled dumping.




FoEI's delegation meet with PENGON members.



Our observations, together with other research published in our report, 'Economic Drivers of Water Financialization,' also led us to publish a strongly-worded FoEI statement on water apartheid in Palestine. While all Israeli settlements in the West Bank are connected to piped water supplied by the Israeli state water company Mekorot, and many have swimming pools, an estimated 15% of the Palestinian population is not serviced by water supply and some Palestinian cities, towns and villages may have water only once a week or even once a month.



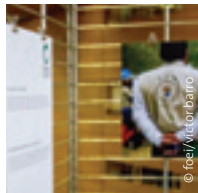
A part of the separation wall.

A large crowd of people, mostly women, are gathered outdoors. Many are clapping their hands. In the foreground, a woman in a light blue shirt is looking towards the camera, and another woman in a pink and white striped shirt is looking down. A woman in a pink shirt is holding a purple phone. The background shows more people, some wearing hats, and a banner with the word "STR" visible.

2013 highlights

protecting and defending environmental activists

Women lead the resistance in San José del Golfo, Guatemala, against the Exmingua mine, owned by Canadian Radius Gold Corporation. ©foei/victor barro



Participants of the World Forum on Human Rights and Sustainability in Nantes, France, where FoEI held the photo exhibition 'Corporate Power in Guatemala. Human Rights and Environmental Defenders.'

The increasing criminalisation and defamation of environmental and community-rights defenders is a growing concern. In addition to the ongoing violence and hostility faced by such defenders, there is an emerging trend to restrict spaces for civil society, allegedly in the name of counter-terrorism.

For example, in work against land grabbing in Liberia, which Friends of the Earth International has been supporting, national groups have been depicted as 'foreign agents' who 'challenge national sovereignty' and undermine development. In Uganda, FoEI's member NAPE is threatened by potential new laws prohibiting the convening of public meetings and criminalising those who criticise public or private sector investments. FoE Uganda has already been harassed for their defense of local communities, and the Ugandan government is working to close down NGOs campaigning against land grabbing.

In 2012 FoEI created an emergency fund designed to respond to urgent cases within the FoEI network, where environmental defenders and their families are at imminent risk. In 2013, FoEI provided emergency funds to support urgent cases in Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, the Philippines, Indonesia and Nigeria. These grants have been used for emergency shelter and relocation as well as for medical attention for defenders who suffered attacks. Funds have enabled the implementation of security measures such as alarms and other improvements to

homes and offices. Urgent response campaigns have also been supported to report on forced disappearances and request information on the whereabouts of defenders who are missing.

In order to bring greater international attention to the plight of these human rights defenders, especially those in Africa and Latin America, FoEI co-organised a side event during the 2nd UN Forum on Business and Human Rights in December. During the forum we also made a series of recommendations from the floor about safeguarding the human rights of land and environmental rights defenders.

During the year we also helped to organise international solidarity actions on-line, in support of individual defenders harassed by their national authorities. Statements of solidarity, on-line petitions, and email actions target decision-makers and let defenders at risk know that they are not alone, the world is watching. For example, Rubén Herrera was arrested in Huehuetenango, Guatemala, on flimsy charges including incitement and kidnapping. These were decisively refuted by Rubén, and thousands of people around the world signed FoEI's on-line petition. At the next court hearing the judge eventually decided to release him.

Berta Cáceres was similarly harassed in Honduras, again for helping communities to defend their lands. Adding to voices of solidarity in Honduras and around the world, FoEI wrote to the Honduran authorities, demanding that the legal proceedings be annulled. Following an eight-hour trial Berta was eventually cleared of all charges.



In May, 2013, Friends of the Earth Guatemala coordinator Natalia Atz and Paula del Cid of the Feminist Alliance of Guatemala traveled to the headquarters of Hidralia SA in Spain to raise awareness in Europe about the involvement of the company in human rights violations.

2013 highlights

exposing the drivers of land grabbing

Vale coal mine-displaced communities in Cateme,
Tete province, Mozambique. © foe mozambique/gregor zielke



Left: Men, women and youth in the Joghban Clan have been involved in the struggle to protect the Clan's land and remained united despite the divide and rule tactics of the company.

Young men from the Joghban Clan work to produce palm oil in the traditional way.

Industrial agriculture has long been a major cause of forest destruction, but the ceaseless expansion of palm oil plantations for food, fuel and cosmetics has unleashed a new wave of deforestation and land grabbing. There is some good news. In 2013, after years of campaigning by Friends of the Earth and other civil society groups, Indonesia — one of the main producers of palm oil — introduced a law limiting the size of plantations. However, the bad news is that palm oil-fueled land grabbing is shifting to Africa.

In 2013, Friends of the Earth International supported our member groups in Liberia and Uganda in fighting land grabs for palm oil. We exposed the finance flowing to palm oil corporations Wilmar and Sime Darby (operating in Uganda and Liberia respectively) and found that the land grabs are being backed by European financiers in particular. Our research pinpointed British, Dutch, French and German banks backing Wilmar, and found that European and American financial institutions have purchased substantial shares in the company. We called on these investors and their governments to put pressure on Wilmar to clean up its operations. Our campaign prompted the Dutch parliament to hold a hearing; and we successfully demonstrated the risks involved in palm oil investments to various investors who contacted Wilmar and Sime Darby about their role in land grabbing.

Friends of the Earth Europe focused on reducing demand for palm oil by urging the EU to cap and then reduce the use of agrofuels to zero. FoEE also published a report ('Hidden Impacts') on Europe's role as a major user of global land resources and driver of land grabbing. FoEI brought the issue of land grabbing and associated human rights violations at the hands of Sime Darby (in Malaysia) and Golden Velorum (in Indonesia) to the attention of political leaders gathered at a UN high-level panel hosted by the Liberian government in Monrovia.

In Uganda, we worked with FoEI member NAPE and local partners to expose the activities and impacts of a palm oil project run by a subsidiary of Wilmar in Buvuma and Kalangala, using photoessays and videos to capture the personal and moving testimonies of affected people. The Ugandan local government launched an official enquiry into the Wilmar-related land grab, which found in favour of FoEI and NAPE, and action to remedy this is ongoing. NAPE also joined with other Ugandan organisations to sue the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for approving the expansion of a flower farm into the Lutembe Wetland, a hidden bird paradise on Lake Victoria. Reclamation of this land is illegal under Uganda's wetland laws.

In Liberia, FoEI partner SDI supported community-based organisations that are working with local communities to inform them about Sime Darby's imminent arrival in their areas and to let them know about the impacts experienced by other communities in Liberia. We also helped provide new evidence about human rights violations by Sime Darby, implicating European investors. In addition, SDI collaborated with village communities in Grand Bassa County to file a complaint to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) relating to the conduct of the UK-based palm oil company Equatorial Palm Oil (EPO). Communities in Liberia are now better equipped to resist the negative impacts of palm oil expansion. Our demands that the Liberian government reassess the process of land concessions, that Sime Darby redraft contracts with the government to better obey human rights and Liberian law, and that EU investors investigate their investments in Sime Darby are all being pursued.

Other FoEI members are also challenging the expansion of industrial plantations, especially in Africa. For example, in Mozambique FoEI partner Justiça Ambiental has been challenging and mobilising against the ProSavanna Master Plan which is paving the way for a massive land grab in northern Mozambique.

In December 2013, in response to years of pressure from civil society, including FoEI and many FoE member groups, Wilmar International announced a 'No deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation Policy.' However, FoEI's campaigns continue to demonstrate that voluntary policies from corporations are merely green washing. FoEI is calling for governments in both home and host countries to regulate the activities of companies currently engaged in land grabbing.

Our programmes in focus

climate justice and energy

FoE Spain's action saw 200 supporters create a people's windmill, calling for a community-controlled renewable energy system. © foE Spain



Left: Friends of the Earth demands climate justice in Warsaw.

The Everest 'climbing for climate justice' expedition aimed to raise awareness of the impacts of climate change and the need for climate justice. It was organised by Save the Himalayas Campaign and Khangri Media in collaboration with Friends of the Earth Nepal/Pro Public.

Rich countries are allowing themselves to be unduly influenced by dirty energy corporations. This is one of the main reasons why, after 20 years of negotiations, we still find ourselves without a binding international agreement to collectively stop climate catastrophe. Governments propped up by corporate interests are clinging to dirty energy and its infrastructure, while trying to hide behind false and unworkable so-called 'solutions' like agrofuels and carbon trading.

In 2013 we focused on energy as the most important way to tackle climate change. We researched and published 'Good Energy, Bad Energy: transforming our energy system for people and the planet,' explaining why a just, sustainable, and climate-safe energy system is more urgent than ever. Our report included a compendium of the various destructive energy sources, and a trenchant analysis of the economic drivers propping up the current energy model.

We also documented some 50 cases of community resistance to dirty energies, which are being supported by FoEI and our members. These include struggles against Australia's Wandoan mega coal mine, the Hidroituango Megadam in Colombia, the response to the Fukushima nuclear disaster in Japan, oil palm plantations in Liberia, oil pollution in the Niger Delta, fracking in the UK, and waste-to-energy incineration in Uruguay.

Tar sands and other unconventional fossil fuels (UFF) such as shale gas were a key priority throughout the year. FoE US has been campaigning vociferously with many others to stop the Keystone XL tar sands oil pipeline, intended to transport Canadian tar sands oil across the US. FoE US's director was one of 47 high profile environmental and progressive leaders arrested for civil disobedience at the gates to the White House. Approval of the pipeline has so far been postponed.

FoEI member groups are supporting community resistance to the extraction of shale gas using hydraulic fracturing processes ('fracking') in many countries around the world, including South Africa, Argentina, Australia, the Netherlands, Ukraine, and the UK. October saw the second annual Global Frackdown, which involved protests in 28 countries; and bans and moratoria on fracking are now in place in numerous countries both in the EU and elsewhere.

FoE Europe researched and published economic analysis showing that the so-called success story of fracking in the US cannot be repeated in the EU, circulating the results to a wide range of EU officials and institutions, and presenting them at a conference they organised in the European Parliament. The Parliament voted for shale gas activities to be subject to Environmental Impact Assessment procedures.

2013 was marked by other notable dirty energy campaign victories. Colombia's first municipality-level public consultation on oil projects rejected them. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development cancelled a loan for a controversial Croatian dam. Guatemalan communities successfully blocked studies concerning the construction of the Xalalá hydroelectric project. And Young FoE Norway received the long awaited news that vulnerable areas in the extreme north of Norway, the Lofoten islands, are to be closed to the oil industry for the next four years.

Collaborative movement-building activities included helping to organise a global day of action to 'End the Age of Coal', and the 'Reclaim Power' month of action in November. FoEI helped facilitate the 'Global Power Shift,' a training programme for 500 young climate activists, in Turkey. FoEI, Justiça Ambiental/FoE Mozambique and others co-hosted the inaugural meeting of the new 'No REDD in Africa' network, in Maputo; and FoEI member groups participated in activities organised within the 'Climate Space' and by the Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice, at the World Social Forum in Tunis.

Throughout the year we engaged in the ongoing UN climate change negotiations, specifically focusing on the need to stop dirty energy and develop non-market mechanisms that deliver transformative solutions.

In 2013 we also paid special attention to dirty energy campaign communications. groundWork/FoE South Africa published a primer on climate change and false solutions in April. Together with Sourced TV, we also published a powerful video about the impacts of climate change and tourism development on mangrove forests and the livelihoods of communities in El Salvador.



Activists including from FoE US are arrested in front of the White House whilst protesting against the Keystone XL pipeline.

Our programmes in focus

forests and biodiversity

FoE Sri Lanka/CEJ organised a Buddhist tree ordination ceremony to raise public awareness about land grabbing in Nigala. As a result the government took action and the land grabbing stopped. © foesri.lanka/CIC



Left: Worker harvesting palm from one of the vast plantations in West Kalimantan.

Community forest rangers in the Lower Lempa Valley, El Salvador. They guard against regular illegal hunting and tree felling, and stop cattle entering the forest.

The acquisition of land for industrial agriculture and the rampant consumption of oil, timber and mining products continue to devastate the world's forests and biodiversity. However, these threats are being aggravated by new policies that seek to commodify and financialise natural processes themselves, transforming the vital functions of forests, biodiversity and ecosystems into new, complex and profitable financial products. Special mechanisms, such as carbon markets and REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation), have been created to facilitate the buying and selling of these products.

This hostile take over of nature is being disguised as a 'solution' to biodiversity loss and climate change, yet it is anything but. In 2013 Friends of the Earth International focused on developing a clear and detailed critique exposing the faulty logic being employed, with a view to achieving a 'No REDD' position. REDD provides an example of how complex, risky and unreliable financial mechanisms can be. For example, it conflates the long-term geological carbon cycle with the short-term above-ground carbon cycle, creating an illusion that we can continue to extract fossil fuels from below ground whilst protecting the climate. This head-in-the-sand deception allows polluters to keep on polluting. REDD also creates perverse incentives that can actually encourage deforestation and the expansion of tree plantations. It is also risky and unreliable; and it does nothing to actually address excessive demand for foods and other commodities whose production leads to deforestation.

During the year FoEI member groups in countries such as Nigeria and Costa Rica helped to expand the global movement against REDD, by working with communities to collect testimonies, oppose national policies and develop alternatives. FoEI's partner in Mozambique, Justiça Ambiental, co-hosted the inaugural meeting of the new 'No REDD in Africa' network (NRAN) in August, together with allies including the World Rainforest Movement and La Via Campesina

FoEI also supported the work of Indonesian partner WALHI and FoE Australia in helping put an end to the first REDD pilot project in Kalimantan. Funded by Australia Aid, the Kalimantan Forests

and Climate Partnership (KFCP) was quietly shelved in 2013, having failed to achieve any of its objectives.

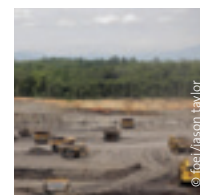
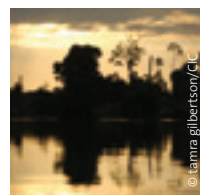
Fortunately community-led forest management provides a viable and effective solution to forest degradation and deforestation. For example, FoEI member CESTA campaigned with coastal communities in El Salvador to protect their livelihoods and the country's mangrove forests and endangered species — all of which are threatened by the Fomilenio II tourism infrastructure development plan. Collectively they developed sustainable crab and clam management processes, and CESTA advocated for the legal recognition of the communities as managers of the mangrove area. The campaign was enhanced with a photo gallery and powerful video testimonies. With FoEI's Indonesian member WALHI we also produced a video on community forest management in West Kalimantan.

We also continued supporting communities resisting the relentless spread of tree plantations and illegal logging in numerous countries, including Cameroon, Indonesia, Malaysia and Uganda.

This practical approach was underpinned by publications such as 'From Policy to Reality,' a detailed analysis of the timber trade in Malaysia, Japan, South Korea and Australia; and videos and factsheets about community forest management in Indonesia.


FoE Australia also hosted an Australian speaking tour for representatives from WALHI to highlight the adverse and irreversible damage that can be expected if Australian corporation BHP Billiton succeeds in establishing a massive coalmine in Central Kalimantan in Indonesia.

In addition, FoEI, FoE member groups in Finland and Sweden, and allies filed a complaint with the UN Human Rights Council against Nordic pulp and paper giant Stora Enso, concerning its disrespect for nature and human rights in China.



Left: The Kampar Peninsula in Indonesia is under threat of being deforested and tree plantations installed for REDD money.

One of the largest coalmines in Kalimantan, Indonesia.



Our programmes in focus

food sovereignty

Concepcion Martinez Viril is the vice president of the Octavio Ortiz community, El Salvador. He is concerned by the climatic changes and flooding which increasingly affects the Lempa River, but he believes that his method of farming, along with his hugely diverse crop system, is helping him to continue to feed his family and earn an income. © foel/jason taylor



© foie costa rica/CIC



© foie costa rica/CIC

La Troja is a solidary trade shop run by FoE Costa Rica in the centre of San Jose. It sells 100% local and fairly traded products.

In 2013, we focused on building a deeper understanding of and support for member groups seeking to implement agro-ecology as a feasible and healthy alternative to industrial food production.

For example, in Honduras, Friends of the Earth International member Madre Tierra promoted agro-ecological vegetable gardens in 16 slum communities, with teaching and capacity-building for women about water saving, irrigation, organic pest control, earthworms and compost. The initiative impressed the President, who allocated funds to improve the communities' housing and tenure. Similarly, Maudesco, FoEI's member group in Mauritius, completed a project empowering 1,500 households to compost their household waste for use in small-scale family farming. It was so successful they found themselves with an incredible waiting list of 10,000 households!

We also continued collaborative campaigning internationally, especially with strategic ally La Via Campesina and other organisations promoting food sovereignty under the umbrella of the Nyéléni Newsletter. A key focus was the 40th session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in Rome, where we succeeded in getting governments to commit to investments supporting the central role of smallholders in agriculture and food security.

In addition we continued to resist and mobilise opposition to the agribusiness model. In El Salvador, FoEI partner CESTA and allies successfully persuaded the Legislative Assembly to ban 53 agrotocics (a ban which now needs to be ratified by Salvadoran President Mauricio Funes). In Uruguay, FoEI member REDES and allies had similar success raising public and official awareness about the dangers of genetically modified (GM) organisms, convincing the municipal legislature of Montevideo to require the labeling of food containing GM ingredients.

Campaigning against industrially produced and genetically engineered food also continued apace in the US and Europe. FoE US initiated a new campaign for GE-free seafood, and FoE Europe and allies launched a new 'Stop the Crop!' campaign as the European Commission moved to reconsider approvals for 25 GM crops. Research commissioned by FoE Europe found the pesticide glyphosate in human urine samples in 18 European countries. FoE Europe also published an innovative report, 'The Meat Atlas', outlining the impact of intensive meat and dairy production on freshwater usage and land across the world.



© foie/jason.taylor

Walter Gomez is an agronomist working for FoE El Salvador. He works with local communities promoting agroecological practices.



© romniehall/CIC

Organic fruit, vegetables and products being produced in a small farm in an urban area. La Gomera.

economic justice – resisting neoliberalism



Protests in Chiapas, Mexico, on the International Day Against Dams, 14 March 2013. © foe mexico/otros mundos chiapas



Left: Civil society representatives challenge the WTO's corporate agenda inside the WTO Ministerial Conference in Bali, Indonesia, 3-6 December 2013.

People challenge the WTO's corporate agenda outside the WTO Ministerial in Bali.

Transforming economic systems so that they deliver real economic and environmental justice remains central to Friends of the Earth International's vision and mission. In 2013, we sought to catalyse radical change by co-hosting an international seminar on 'Beyond Development, Extractivism, Globalization and Capitalism' in Maputo. This fostered fertile discussion amongst a diverse group of people, from communities engaged in grassroots struggles against coal in Mozambique, through to women's movements building principles of feminist economies and academics from South Korea.

Many FoEI member groups, such as CENSAT Agua Viva in Colombia, are mobilising in defence of water, so we also waded into the murky waters of financialisation. The resulting report, 'Economic Drivers of Water Financialization,' provides an incredible diversity of contexts and points of view about water injustice, economic drivers, people's solutions and policy recommendations.

Governments' and corporations' relentless efforts to promote a business-friendly deregulation and liberalising agenda continue to be a major concern in all sectors. For example, although the WTO's struggling negotiations focused on an unclear 'Bali Package' at its 9th Ministerial Meeting in Bali in December, the results still pose a significant threat to food sovereignty, and will lead to more hunger and death. FoEI took part in mobilisations against the WTO, and in the people's tribunal on the WTO and corporate crimes related to the privatisation of nature. We also joined talks about alternatives for economic justice—economies for life—contributing the outcomes of the Maputo seminar.



FoEI member groups in Europe and FoE US are alarmed by the newly initiated Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) negotiations which threaten environmental, consumer and social regulatory standards on both sides of the Atlantic, especially if TTIP allows foreign investors to sue governments. TTIP could, for example, prevent the EU restricting imports of dirty tar sands or genetically modified organisms. FoE Europe published numerous analyses on the subject in 2013, including 'Trading Away our Future?'

FoE Mexico similarly observed that the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) could be even worse than the previously proposed (but failed) negotiations to establish a Free Trade Treaty of the Americas (FTAA). These threats are explained in a short film published by FoE US in 2013, 'Peril in the Pacific: Trans Pacific trade agreement threatens people and the planet.'

In March, groundWork/FoE South Africa co-hosted a civil society forum in Durban, in parallel to the meeting of heads of states from the 'BRICS' countries—Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa—denouncing the corporate-led model of development being implemented by BRICS governments, which is highly energy intensive and focused on the extractive industries.

FoE Europe is making great strides in terms of challenging the ongoing corporate capture of EU institutions and officials. In 2013 they filed or pursued complaints about: the ethics policy of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA); a conflict of interest concerning the European Commission (EC) and the biotechnology industry; unethical lobbying and misleading advertising by the shale gas industry; and the prohibited use of parliamentary premises for lobbying by the Association of Former MEPs. In July, the European Ombudsman ruled in favour of a complaint about maladministration by the EC, in relation to BP's and Shell's lobbying budgets.

Left: FoE Europe and allies organised a protest outside the European Parliament, in which bankers speculating on food were restrained with hazard tape.

FoE US opposing the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the environmental deregulation and social injustice that comes with it.

Our federation

building capacity and increasing engagement

African activists unite to challenge REDD at a seminar in Maputo, Mozambique, co-organised by FoE Mozambique. © foemozambique/no redd in africa network



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FoE Latin America and the Caribbean's Sustainability School met in Colombia in 2013.

Friends of the Earth International recognises that in order to achieve our vision, we must work to build an environmental justice movement with the capacity to fundamentally transform our world. Indeed, FoE's 'theory of change' entails member groups transforming themselves in order to transform the world. Our power lies in the collective strength of our member groups, and we are investing in developing member groups' capacity to collaborate with others and engage in transnational advocacy and campaign work.

Sustainability School

In May, FoE Latin America and the Caribbean organised the region's 'Sustainability School' in Colombia. The school focused on building common political analyses and developing strategies for popular environmental justice education. Representatives from FoE groups in Africa and Europe were also invited in order to integrate international perspectives, promote exchange between regions, and find out how to replicate the school in other FoE regions. As a result, the Sustainability School will be piloted in Tanzania in 2014.

Communicators for Climate and Energy Justice

In June, FoEI organised a workshop in Johannesburg to build the communications capacity of member and partner organisations campaigning on climate justice and energy issues in Africa. Together with FoEI campaign and communications staff, participants developed communications strategies focused on dirty energy development in Africa. Participants drafted a joint letter to the US government co-signed by 75 African environmental organisations, raising concerns about the 'Power Africa' initiative and the 'Electrify Africa Act', and the involvement of US-based fossil fuel companies in large-scale energy infrastructure development in Africa.

Targeted member group support

As a result of FoEI-facilitated meetings in Palestine in October 2013, FoEI has developed strategies with FoEI's Palestinian member group, the Palestinian Environmental NGO Network (PENGON) to strengthen its network coordination capacity, and provide more opportunities for collaborative campaigning by its members. The plan will also serve to make Palestinian environmental justice issues and the work of PENGON more visible internationally, and to make international environmental justice issues more visible within Palestine.

Support for Human Rights Defenders

FoEI also supported member groups dealing with an alarming increase in violence towards community members acting in defence of their rights and livelihoods. Based on the experiences of allied human rights defenders and FoEI groups' legal teams, numerous efforts included trainings for activists in Sri Lanka, Colombia and Belgium, to build awareness of the legal and practical tools available for defending human rights, and to develop context-specific strategies for protecting environmental defenders.

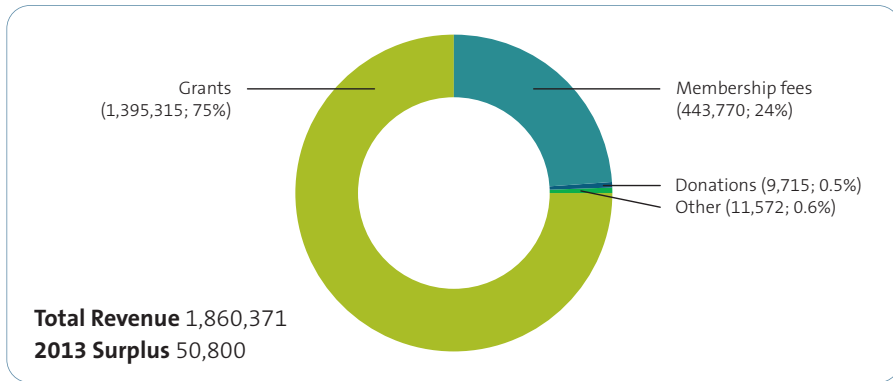
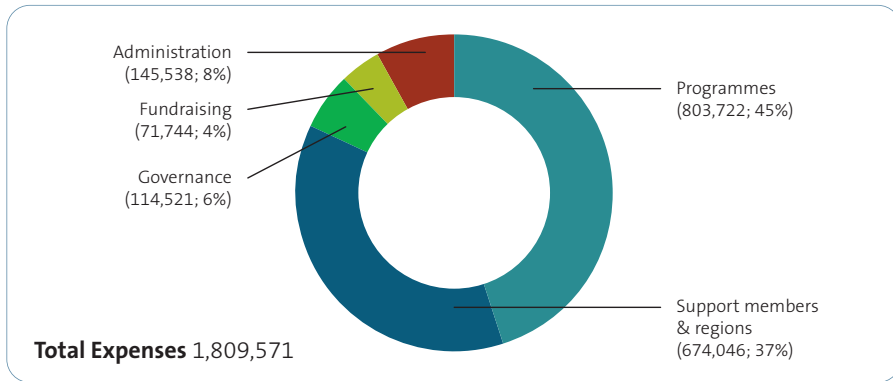


Climate Communicators workshop in Johannesburg, South Africa, May 2013.

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Amounts in Euro



Above: FoEI international programme coordinators.
FoEI international secretariat staff.

FoEI's complete audited financial statement is available at www.foei.org/about-foei/annual-reports/annual-report-2013/

Friends of the Earth International wishes to thank our generous individual supporters and institutional donors:

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EED / Brot für die Welt

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Friends of the Earth Croatia
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
Friends of the Earth Hungary

our 2013

executive committee



Chair: **Jagoda Munić, FoE Croatia**

Vice Chair: **Karin Nansen, FoE Uruguay**

Treasurer: **Hemantha Withanage, FoE Sri Lanka**

Tatiana Roa Avendaño, FoE Colombia

Nnimmo Basse, FoE Nigeria

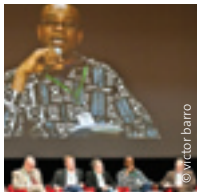
Elaine Gilligan, FoE England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Meena Raman, FoE Malaysia

Daniel Ribeiro, FoE Mozambique



FoE Executive Committee members (from left to right): Tatiana roa avendaño, Meena raman, Elaine Gilligan, Hemantha Withanage, Jagoda Munić, Nnimmo Basse, Daniel ribeiro.



Nnimmo Basse talking at the World Forum on Human rights and Sustainability in Nantes, France.



Meena raman at a UNFCCC press conference.



FoE Chair person Jagoda Munić at a press conference in Ramallah with FoE Palestine/PENJON Chair Dr. Ayman nabi.



Tatiana roa avendaño.

Friends of the Earth groups around the world



Africa

Cameroon
Ghana
Liberia
Mali
Mauritius
Mozambique
Nigeria
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda

Asia - Pacific

Australia
Bangladesh
Indonesia
Japan
Malaysia
Nepal
New Zealand
Palestine
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
South Korea
Sri Lanka
Timor-Leste

Europe

Austria
Belgium (*Wallonia & Brussels*)
Belgium (*Flanders*)
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
England, Wales and Northern Ireland
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Hungary

Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macedonia (*former Yugoslav Republic of*)
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Scotland
Slovakia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Ukraine

Latin America and Caribbean

Argentina
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Curaçao (*Antilles*)
El Salvador
Grenada (*West Indies*)
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Mexico
Paraguay
Uruguay

North America

Canada
United States