

friends of the earth international

annual report 2015

mobilise, resist, transform



**Friends of
the Earth
International**

Friends of the Earth International is the world's largest grassroots environmental network with 75 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 be 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,

We will remember 2015 as the year of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement—a success for international diplomacy perhaps, but an unparalleled failure for people and for nature. It was a cloud with a silver lining though. We knew Paris would not deliver solutions to the climate crisis, but it was at least a good moment to focus media attention on the issue. It was also an important opportunity to collaborate with movements and activists from across Europe and around the world to build people power—which is urgently needed in the absence of any real action by governments.

Friends of the Earth International also fielded a strong team tracking the negotiations, speaking truth to power and helped provide developing countries with information and arguments to use in the negotiations. Our contribution to ‘fair shares’ analysis and the People’s Climate Test injected a strong narrative on equity and historic responsibility, principles agreed by governments in 1992, but currently threatened. The burden and costs of the global transition towards post-fossil fuel societies must be carried by the responsible rich, not people in poor and vulnerable communities. This is why the Paris deal cannot deliver a solution to climate change.

With our delegation of some 100 people arriving in the city, and plans to mobilise 5,000 more on the streets of Paris for

actions on 11-12 December, we also had to revise our action plans at very short notice, because of the state of emergency implemented following the 13 November terrorist attack.

Friends of the Earth Europe—in just three short weeks—responded by organising a dynamic People Power Action assembly on 11 December, with 2,000 activists, mostly from within our federation, fostering movement building amongst our own grassroots groups and with allies. We also wrote our message—‘Climate Justice Peace’—right across the city, quite literally, with an innovative action involving thousands of people across Paris linking to an app with their mobile phones. The resulting message could be viewed on an online map.

Another important set of activities in 2015 was our work exposing the problems of free trade agreements, which are set to have stark negative impacts on environmental protection, and workers’ and human rights. They include a direct attack on peoples’ sovereignty, especially because of plans to allow investors to challenge governments directly in ‘corporate courts’.

Collaborative campaigning for an international treaty to stop corporate impunity has been an important complementary step. We need binding rules for corporations that violate human rights, not just voluntary guidelines.

Sadly there are still numerous examples of companies violating human and indigenous rights, and our work to support environmental human rights activists has increased in recent years. In 2015, we started to work on the issue more systematically, by mapping ‘resistance targets’—companies that our member groups and their allies are campaigning against that may be linked to reported human rights violations. By developing bilateral links between pairs of member groups we are able to set up ‘quick response’ systems, helping to protect impacted people and communities and to amplify their voices, while exposing human rights violations and double standards.

Last but not least, we shared our new system change guidance with our member groups, and have started to incorporate it into the planning and monitoring processes at all levels of our federation. One of the things that sets our federation apart from others is our clear vision of the just and sustainable society that we aspire to. Our internal discussion about what does and does not count as systemic change is an excellent foundation for political formation and education within our federation, and has great potential for the wider environmental and social justice movement.



In solidarity,
Jagoda Munić, Croatia

Friends of the Earth International Chair

2015 programme highlights

monde répond:
résistance!

Les services,
c'est notre
affaire!
Stop TISA!

Le monde entier
soumis à la loi
des multinationales.
Sapristi,
ça suffit!

pas il
aux
multinac

putting economic justice on the map

Economic Justice & Resisting Neoliberalism programme

FoEI campaigners protest against TISA outside first meeting of IGWG 2015. © victor barro/foei/real world radio

FoEI campaigners protest outside first meeting of IGWG in 2015.

Alberto Villarreal takes the floor during IGWG1 in 2015.



After decades of struggle and resistance—by Friends of the Earth International, our allies and impacted communities around the world—the idea of corporations being held legally responsible for their crimes, no matter where they occur, is finally becoming a reality. The prospect of a new human rights treaty regulating transnational corporations (TNCs) and other businesses is now supported by more than 800 organisations, the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC), the Vatican, and diverse governments including South Africa, Indonesia, China, India and Ecuador.

Key to the success of this global mobilisation has been the empowerment of local movements and organisations around the world, with people from North and South working together, creating an unstoppable global momentum. Together with our allies in the Treaty Alliance and the Campaign to Dismantle Corporate Power we are a movement of over one thousand organisations, representing tens of millions of individuals globally. This has helped to overcome fierce opposition to the idea of regulating TNCs, especially from the US and EU. But the campaign is not over yet—it's still an uphill battle.

In July the new governmental negotiating group (known as the 'Open-ended intergovernmental working group' or IGWG) met for the first time in Geneva. The EU and a number of other rich countries were largely absent from the talks (allegedly claiming that the talks would undermine the existing 'UN Guiding Principles', which are a weak and ineffective set of voluntary guidelines for businesses). However those governments that did participate made great progress, and there are now high hopes for a process that will result in a treaty providing justice and protection for millions.

In the months leading up to this important event, we coordinated the involvement of our member groups in key international civil society and social movement meetings, such as the World Social Forum in Tunisia, in March.

In July we gathered with others for a week of mobilisation in Geneva during the first critical meeting of IGWG. We were able to engage in the official process, and speak in depth with expert panellists. We made proposals about the legal scope and content of the Treaty, and emphasised the links between TNCs' liabilities, and struggles against TNCs on the ground. We also published clear and accessible information about UN Treaty issues to open them up to all interested parties, including FoEI member groups, social movements and the general public.

We organised a side event on 'Environmental Crimes and Systemic Human Rights violations by TNCs' and several public events throughout the week. Our member groups presented cases of corporate human rights violations by companies including Total in Nigeria, Wilmar in Nigeria and Indonesia, Pacific Rim in El Salvador, Philip Morris in Uruguay, Anglo America in Colombia, and Mekorot in Palestine.

We remained at the forefront of the UNHRC Treaty process throughout the year, and helped to build the Treaty Alliance's international strategies, ensuring the presence of southern groups and their positions. We also collaborated in several shared activities—on the Treaty process and on climate, trade and TNCs—during the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change COP 21 summit in December in Paris.



Supporting Treaty negotiations in Geneva, 2015.

Real change means system change

Economic Justice & Resisting Neoliberalism programme

Real and far-reaching transformation means challenging the economic processes and vested corporate interests that lie behind many of today's economic, social and environmental injustices. Fixing the symptoms won't do—we need to cure the underlying illness to ensure the planet's lasting well-being.

For this reason Friends of the Earth International prioritises campaigns that resist neoliberalism, an economic approach focused on corporate interests that has been supported by governments over the last twenty years—in spite of the fact that it has driven an increasingly large wedge between the world's haves and have-nots. This approach is also fuelling wasteful production and consumption processes in the name of unfettered economic growth.

This is why real change means 'system change'. We need to run our economies in fair and sustainable ways, taking into account the needs of future generations and the environment. Having a system change approach means being strategically focused on mechanisms to dismantle corporate power, block destructive free trade and investment agreements and challenge financial power, as well as promoting progressive and feasible alternatives.

With respect to trade agreements, for example, in 2015 Friends of the Earth Europe continued its high profile campaign against the proposed EU-US Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). They published a wide range of briefings and factsheets, and helped a record 150,000 EU citizens to say 'No' to the corporate courts proposed as part of that treaty. Together with allies they forced the European Commission (EC) to acknowledge public opposition. The EC put forward an alternative proposal, but Friends of the Earth Europe demonstrated that this would still give investors the right to sue European governments, a stance that was backed by European judges' associations.

Another significant moment came in September, when Uruguay withdrew from the Trade in Services Agreement (TISA) negotiations, because of threats to public services. The Uruguayan government's precedent-setting decision followed a year-long



© Rommie Hall/FoE/Flitick

campaign by Friends of the Earth Uruguay/REDES, together with the Uruguayan national trade union movement PIT-CNT. A new publication from FoE Uruguay looks at investment treaties in more depth, showing how they threaten state enterprises in key sectors, undermine states' capacity to define and control their own public policies, and unravel people's hard won rights.

We published an important information booklet, "Don't Trade Away Our Climate", articulating how trade deals undermine action on climate change. Trade agreements threaten to undermine efforts to stop the climate crisis, locking in polluting fossil fuels and business as usual. They also limit governments' ability to support local renewable energy.

We also published a background briefing explaining how another proposed trade agreement, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), will have negative impacts on the world's newly agreed global Sustainable Development Goals.

In addition, we began a process of mapping our member groups' cross-regional collaboration and corporate campaign targets. One very practical reason for doing this is that it enables us to identify the country of origin/headquarters of a company very quickly, and—if activists defending the environment or human rights are threatened or attacked—take rapid action in the company's home country, alerting the media, regulators and consumers to unfolding events.



© Victor Barro/FoE/Real World Radio

TTISA-TAFTA-CETA protest, 2015.

A new, fresh and fair approach: transforming our economies

Economic Justice & Resisting Neoliberalism programme

A process to develop well-conceived alternatives to the current economic system underpins all of Friends of the Earth International's efforts to build a comprehensive programme of action focused on real transformation and system change.

Happily there are many feasible economic alternatives available, and we have been collaborating with friends and allies—including during the World Social Forum in Tunisia, and a climate and trade assembly in Paris during COP 21—to craft common principles for alternative economic systems. This has included extensive discussions about concepts including commons and rights, development paradigms, *buen vivir*, anti-capitalist struggles, feminist economies, the role of the state, and social change.

For example, in 2015 campaigning by Friends of the Earth and allies in Wales resulted in the passing of the 'Well-being of Future Generations Bill'. This is ground-breaking legislation, making sustainable development an important priority for all public bodies in Wales, who are now obliged to put the long-term well-being of people and planet at the heart of all their decisions. We hope this new law will be an inspiration to other countries!

In 2015 our Economic Justice-Resisting Neoliberalism Programme and Friends of the Earth Asia Pacific began to develop a new activity 'Transforming Asia: scaling up the solutions', highlighting some of the innovative and far-reaching solutions already underway in the bid to build a more sustainable Asia. These include community forest management in Indonesia, building solar cooperatives in South Korea, and winning the legal right to food in Nepal.



Powering ourselves with community solar panels. South Korea.

In Europe, another example was Friends of the Earth groups' work towards creating a new regional food system, which included the publication of two new reports showing the way forward: 'Transitioning towards agroecology: using the CAP to build local food systems'¹ and 'Eating from the Farm.'² These showcase successful examples of transitioning towards local community food solutions, such as organic 'bazaars', farmers' markets, self-harvest gardens, and community supported agriculture. They also indicate the priorities governments should adopt to encourage a better food system.

We are also integrating the system change approach into our overall Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation framework, to ensure that it becomes an integral part of all Friends of the Earth International's programmes between 2016 and 2020.



Young climate change protestor. London. November 2015.

footnotes

- 1 <https://www.foeeurope.org/transitioning-towards-agroecology>
- 2 https://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/agriculture/2015/eating_from_the_farm.pdf

2015 programme highlights

pushing the energy switch

Climate Justice & Energy Programme

Kegbara dere, reflection in oil polluted
river, November 2015 | © foei/luke tomac

Through these local campaigns and successes we are able to tell the 'bigger picture' story about dirty energy, showing how it wrecks our climate and communities.

Actively resisting damaging dirty energy projects is critical for local communities. It's also essential in terms of a global switch to using clean, sustainable and community-controlled energy sources. In 2015, several of Friends of the Earth International's member groups and allies celebrated important dirty energy campaign victories.

These included President Obama's rejection of the Keystone XL oil pipeline, which was intended to transport oil from Canada's tar sands region in Alberta to states in the US. Anti-fracking campaigns also saw key successes in Europe, with Scotland and the Netherlands introducing moratoria on fracking, and local councils in the UK refusing to grant a number of planning applications. Plans to drill for oil in the Adriatic sea came to a standstill, and opencast coal-mining was banned by the Welsh Assembly.

Through these local campaigns and successes we are able to tell the 'bigger picture' story about dirty energy, showing how it wrecks our climate and communities. In 2015 we published a collection of stories and testimonies showcasing staunch resistance to dirty energy projects—including fracking, coal mining and power, and oil and gas extraction— in the Dominican Republic, England, Germany, Mozambique, Norway and Wales. Case studies about member groups' coal campaign experiences were also included in our new 'Coal Atlas', published jointly with the Heinrich Böll Foundation. Friends of the Earth Africa member groups participated in a solidarity mission, visiting local communities grappling with the challenges associated with Uganda's developing oil industry.

We worked to strengthen alliances around energy justice. This included collaborating with others to gather and share critical information, and helping to build civil society's capacity. People want a new, clean and fair energy model.



People. Power. Action.
D12 protests
in Paris. 2015.

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We drove home the message about dirty energy in many influential gatherings and statements during the year, including the 'Peoples Test on Climate 2015', which was used by many in civil society to judge the outcomes of governments' negotiations on climate change in Paris. Our advocacy also had an important impact on the Pope's powerful 'Papal Encyclical', which explicitly talks to the world's 1.2 billion Catholics about climate injustices, and the fact that those with access to power and resources must take action on climate change.

In Paris we co-hosted a new 'Frontline Fightback' event for communities living on the frontline of dirty energy projects. This provided a novel and exciting space for local communities and campaigners to meet each other, swapping stories about successful on-the-ground strategies. So many people poured into the event that a new and bigger room had to be found on the spur of the moment.

Friends of the Earth Europe, Friends of the Earth France and allies wrapped the year up by co-hosting a special climate change edition of the annual awards, shaming the nastiest corporations in the world. 'The Pinocchio Climate Awards 2015' went to BNP-Paribas for financing coal around the world, EDF for branding nuclear power as a 'clean' energy source, and Chevron for aggressively pushing fracking in Argentina.



Fossil fuel protest. Spain.

© AdT/imagens/flickr

Re-imagining energy use

Climate Justice & Energy Programme

100% renewables:
People power.
Climate solutions.
Brussels, 2015.

Turning away
from drought. Wind
turbines on the shores
of the almost dried
out Lake George.
New South Wales.
Australia.



We have a vision of a just, sustainable and climate-safe energy system based on the principle of energy sovereignty—providing energy access for all as a basic human right. This energy model involves locally appropriate small-scale and low-impact technologies, using climate-safe and sustainable energy sources, which are under direct democratic control. We are striving to turn this vision into a reality.

For example, in 2015 we built on work in previous years developing the Global Renewable Energy and Energy Access Transformation (GREEAT) proposal for a just renewable energy finance model, together with the What Next Forum in Sweden and the Centre for Science and Environment in India. Key demands support practical mechanisms for community energy and energy access with community participation, including a role for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and policy tools such as feed-in tariffs.

Friends of the Earth US and Friends of the Earth Malaysia have been particularly involved in work around the GCF, heading up global resistance to the use of GCF funds for dirty energy projects. We are also demanding a ban on GCF funds being channelled through giant private banks like HSBC. These institutions finance fossil fuels and have poor records in relation to human rights abuses and financial scandals.

During the year our Climate Justice and Energy programme also supported member groups in Latin America, Asia-Pacific, Africa, North America and Europe to develop knowledge and capacity to push governments to allocate new finance for community energy initiatives.

In November we published a briefing, 'An Energy Revolution is Possible'. This shows that finance for an energy revolution already exists, but the political will to drive such a transformation is absent. It is therefore important to mobilise public support to push for this energy switch.

Working alongside Friends of the Earth Europe, we gathered case studies on community energy in the form of testimonies which were published on the joint Friends of the Earth International/Friends of the Earth Europe mobilisation website, 'We are the energy revolution'. We held a Community Energy workshop in Paris in December, which focused on collaborative learning about finance for community energy. The search for stories on both community energy and dirty energies also meant that our mobilisation plans around COP 21 in Paris were grounded in our member groups' experiences.

In Europe the citizens' energy movement continued to gain momentum in 2015. Some of our member groups have been working with communities on the ground to realise renewables schemes, through our 'Community Power' project. For example, Edinburgh Solar Cooperative successfully raised the finance needed to become the biggest urban community scheme in the UK. In Spain more than 150 families took part in Friends of the Earth's 'solar gardens' by investing in solar arrays, helping to save over 20 tonnes of carbon dioxide each year.

At a policy level, the EU's new 'Energy Union' strategy stressed, for the first time, the importance of citizen ownership of energy – proof that, whilst far too many barriers remain, community control has become an undisputed part of the energy solution.



Solar energy panels in the village of Weepatando, Sumba Island, Indonesia. Asian Development Bank.

People. Power. Action.
D12 protests
in Paris, 2015.

Building a global movement for climate and energy justice

Climate Justice & Energy Programme

Write History
action image
on phone.



© Babawale Obayinju/foEE/flickr

The United Nations' COP 21 climate change summit, held in Paris in December, was a key focus during 2015. As anticipated it resulted in a deal in which justice and ambition were inexcusably missing. But it also served as a pivotal moment for the climate justice movement, which is promoting people's solutions based on equality, solidarity and peace. Civil society and social movements emerged stronger and increasingly united, ready to mobilise to make 'people power' a reality in 2016 and beyond.

Throughout the year we were engaged in a range of strategic planning spaces, mobilising moments and capacity-building events, including at the World Social Forum in Tunisia in March, and numerous events led by the French civil society coalition Climat 21. We worked hard to ensure that civil society's overall demands remained strong and ambitious, and the voices of climate change-affected communities were heard in official negotiations.

We were part of a global alliance of social movements, trades unions and other civil society organisations with deep roots in communities around the world, which developed 'The People's Test on Climate Change'. This shared yardstick for judging the results of COP 21, included demands for a real commitment to keeping temperature increases below 1.5°C, a 'carbon budget' to be divided between countries on a fair shares basis, and the payment of industrialised countries' 'climate debt'.

Friends of the Earth International also played a pivotal role in developing the 'Civil Society Equity Review of INDCs', an analysis of governments' voluntary emissions reduction offers. This was adopted by a large number and broad cross-section of civil society organisations. It makes the case for a fair shares approach to international action on climate change, and was influential in helping bring the 'fair shares' approach into mainstream discussion.

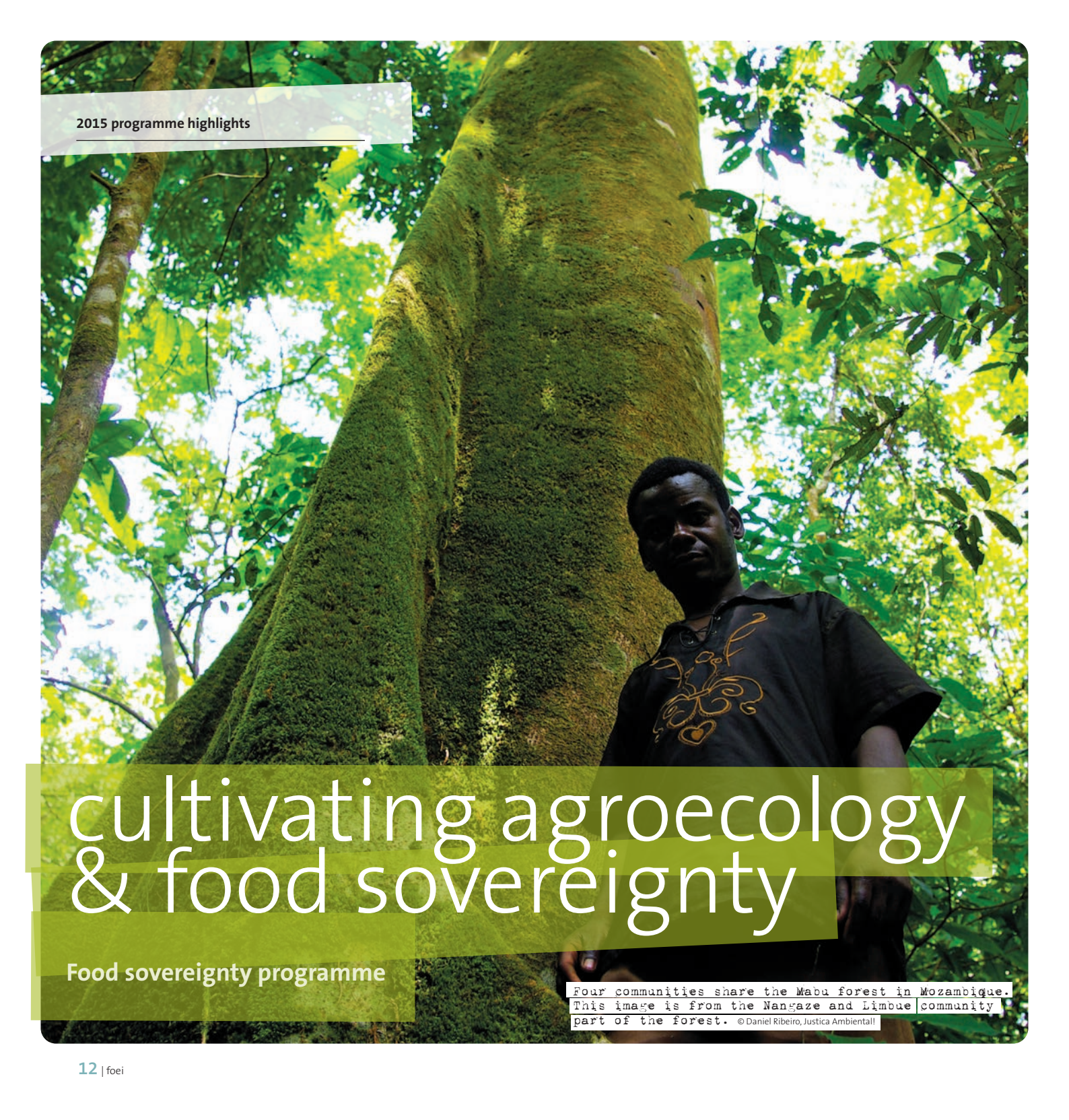
Nevertheless, Paris failed on all counts. But Friends of the Earth International and our allies were able to build a strong alternative narrative and to avoid a post-Copenhagen style crash. The climate justice movement is still strong and vibrant despite the challenges.

Our member groups were actively engaged in mobilising around the world, including at a 'Seeding Climate Justice' conference held in Mozambique in April. Mobilisation activities included the development of Friends of the Earth International's Energy Revolution mobilisation website, and the publication of a comprehensive range of materials, 'The People's Guide to Paris', explaining the climate change negotiations. On the eve of COP 21, we helped to mobilise hundreds of thousands of people around the world, calling for system change and climate justice.

Plans for the Paris summit was severely tested by the state of emergency imposed by the French government following the terrorist attacks on 13 November. But responses were resolute and creative, as well as respectful. Indoor events went ahead and outdoor events were changed to accommodate the new circumstances. For example, our 'Frontline Fightback' still brought together some 120 people from frontline communities around the world.

We were very effective in holding governments to account in Paris, by monitoring the negotiations, and advocating for climate justice. We hosted side events and vociferous and eye-catching civil society actions, to ensure negotiators heard the voices of people from across the world.

Despite the short timescale, together with Friends of the Earth Europe and Friends of the Earth France, we succeeded in revising our plans for the many thousands of protesters heading for Paris, putting in place imaginative and spectacular alternatives. On 11 December, we jointly held our largest ever international assembly, 'People Power Action', at a huge indoor venue in eastern Paris. The following day, working with our regional and national hosts, we inscribed the words 'Climate Justice Peace' in a giant message across Paris, which could be read online, with more than 3,000 activists registering their locations simultaneously using a smart phone app. We also contributed to the Eiffel Tower demonstration where some 20,000 people had the 'last word' in Paris. World leaders might not be up to the challenge of climate change, but we are!

A photograph of a man standing next to a large, moss-covered tree trunk in a lush forest. The man is wearing a dark t-shirt with a gold-colored graphic. The background is filled with green foliage and sunlight filtering through the trees.

2015 programme highlights

cultivating agroecology & food sovereignty

Food sovereignty programme

Four communities share the Mabu forest in Mozambique. This image is from the Nangaze and Limbue community part of the forest. © Daniel Ribeiro, Justica Ambiental!

As a result there is growing awareness among key stakeholders about the impacts of landgrabbing on communities, with corporations in several countries coming under fire.

In 2015 we continued to support community resistance to land grabbing in countries such as Indonesia, Liberia, Nigeria and Uganda, building on previous successful campaigns that have forced governments and companies to stop landgrabs and re-examine the projects that are driving them.

For example, in December Indonesia's president ordered a review of the licenses of all companies that have converted peatlands. The announcement was made during a presidential visit to Riau province, in response to an invitation from Friends of the Earth Indonesia/WALHI, who have been campaigning for this initiative. Indonesia's recurring air pollution crisis is caused by the near-constant burning of carbon-rich peatlands as these fragile ecosystems are converted into oil palm plantations.

We also challenged land grabbing by palm oil company Wilmar International, in Indonesia, Nigeria and Uganda, exposing Wilmar's role in failing to prevent Indonesia's devastating forest fires—which conflicts with the company's previously stated commitment to “zero deforestation, no peat, no exploitation”—and its destruction of High Conservation Value areas in Cross River State, Nigeria. Communities in Uganda are taking their landgrabbing challenge against the company to court, with our backing.

Friends of the Earth Europe successfully challenged financial sector investments in land for palm oil production. As a result there is growing awareness among key stakeholders about the impacts of landgrabbing on communities, with corporations in several countries coming under fire.

Experiences and lessons learned from our work on specific landgrabbing cases have also strengthened our contribution to international processes concerning land grabbing, community rights and food sovereignty. For example we continued to contribute to the working groups on Agroecology and on Land and Agrarian Reform in the International Planning Committee (IPC) for Food Sovereignty. We also participated in the Civil Society Mechanism's group on water in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), in October.



Farmers protesting Wilmar's destruction of their lands. Cross River State, Nigeria. May 2015.

Our detailed knowledge about Wilmar's involvement in land grabbing meant we were able to present the case to the first meeting of the UNHRC negotiating body developing a treaty on binding regulations for corporations with respect to human rights (see above). The stark difference between Wilmar's words and actions clearly illustrates the fact that voluntary codes of conduct don't work.

During the year we also collaborated with allies challenging land grabbing, including at the World Social Forum in Tunis in March, and on the occasion of the summit between the EU and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (EU-CELAC) in Brussels in June. We brought our experience of resisting agribusiness and land grabbing and promoting food sovereignty as solutions to these divisive trends.

The biotech industry's peddling of unwanted genetically modified crops, especially in Africa, continues to be an issue that concerns us. Together with the African Biosafety Network we published a report assessing the various ways in which genetically modified (GM) crops are being forced on African countries.

There was good news from Europe though. Firstly, it was a landmark year in the fight to keep Europe GM-free. We have campaigned hard for rules giving governments the right to ban genetically modified crops, and outright rejection of GM crops and the companies that make them is now snowballing in Europe. A total of 19 countries have taken political steps to ensure they can be GM-free.

It also became clear that the EU's biofuels bubble is really beginning to burst. In April the European Parliament agreed new EU laws to at least limit the use of crop-based biofuels for energy, signalling an end to expanding the use of food crops for fuel. This milestone came after years of campaigning to reverse the EU's harmful biofuels policy.

Sowing the seeds of change, agroecology increasingly accepted by governments and the UN

Food sovereignty programme



Our campaigns to promote food sovereignty and agroecology, together with allies such as La Via Campesina, have been very successful. By the beginning of 2015 agroecology was firmly on the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s political agenda, and agribusiness interests were moving onto the offensive, trying to redefine and claim the agroecological approach as part of the 'business-as-usual' industrial agricultural model.

As a movement we responded by creating new spaces for international dialogue and capacity building, including the international Nyéléni Forum on Agroecology, in Mali, which was a landmark moment for the global agroecology movement.³

Organisations of diverse small-scale food producers, consumers and others that promote food sovereignty came together to articulate a vision of what agroecology means for social movements. In August/September we participated in the civil society International Planning Committee's General Assembly in Gujarat. This was another key moment during the year in terms of mobilising globally to promote agroecology. We continued to serve on the editorial board of the Nyéléni Newsletter,⁴ which translates various aspects of ongoing policy processes, and political and movement-related issues in the area of food sovereignty into popular language to inform social movements.

We prioritised capacity building, both within our own network and supporting others. We convened a meeting of our international food sovereignty programme in September in Indonesia, where we focused on strengthening member groups' capacity so that they can participate effectively in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and FAO processes. We also helped them to develop their communication tools and strategies.

Beyond our network we supported key social movement leaders to prepare for and participate in various official fora, including leaders from small farmer and fisher constituencies (such as La Via Campesina and the World Forum of Fisher Peoples) and rural NGOs. This helped to create a domino effect as these leaders, in turn, reached out to many others in their respective regions.

This concerted effort over the course of the year meant that diverse CSOs were informed and supported, and able to work closely with FAO to discuss the agenda, expected outcomes and participants for FAO's planned regional seminars on agroecology. These were held in Brazil in June, and in Senegal and Thailand in November. In addition, together with others in the International Planning Committee, we developed a lobby strategy and attended a lobby meeting with FAO in Rome, in April.

In Africa, the CSO Advisory Group also oversaw the contribution by different civil society constituencies to the 'Green Paper' drafted by FAO prior to the African seminar, which included case studies of the diverse types of agroecology practiced by grassroots producers.

These points of intervention improved our collective ability to ensure that agroecology and food sovereignty models replace the industrial agricultural model rather than being subsumed by it. Initial results have been very encouraging, with official texts now echoing the demands of Friends of the Earth International and others in civil society.

This process, from Mali through to the regional seminars, has strengthened the food sovereignty movement at both the regional and international levels.

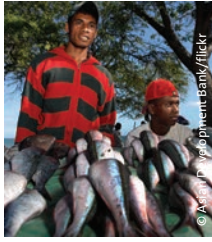


Members of Rural Women's Farmers Association of Ghana (RUWFAAG) preparing a field for sowing - Near Lawra, Ghana.

footnotes

- International Forum for Agroecology, 24-27 February 2015, <http://www.foodsovereignty.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/NYELENI-2015-ENGLISH-FINAL-WEB.pdf>
- <http://www.nyeleni.org/spip.php?article351>

Street vendors selling fish
in Dili, Timor Leste.



Building food sovereignty from the ground up

Food sovereignty programme

Agroecology puts the control of seeds, biodiversity, land and territories, waters, knowledge, culture and the commons back in the hands of the people who feed the world. In 2015 many of Friends of the Earth International's member groups were working to promote agroecology and food sovereignty, including by making them a reality on the ground.⁵

We can already see that agroecology offers small-scale food producers and communities a very real alternative, even in countries where governments are strongly in favour of industrial export-oriented agriculture. For example, in the US, thriving local and regional food systems are being built, even though big agribusiness still dominates US politics.

In El Salvador, Friends of the Earth El Salvador/CESTA's work provides an example of how popular agroecology can be. During 2015 they continued to strengthen biodiversity and improve food sovereignty and agroecology in the communities of Ajuluco, Rosario Tablón, Animas and Jiquilisco. Key activities included developing native seed banks and model agroecological plots, and carrying out community exchanges.

As a result of FoE El Salvador's efforts, farmers have started to change their ideas about native seeds. Previously these were commonly viewed as being low yield compared to the hybrid seeds sold by large companies such as Monsanto and promoted by the government of El Salvador. The initiative proved so popular that the municipalities of Tenancingo and Santa Cruz Michapa continued to support it, even though new municipal governments were voted in after local elections took place in March.

Women make up the majority of the world's small-scale food producers and play a vital role in traditional agriculture, yet they are consistently denied access to land, and technical and financial assistance. So our member groups—in countries such as El

Salvador, Ghana, Malaysia and Togo—are supporting subsistence women farmers. Projects include dedicated agroecology training courses (on topics such as composting, agroforestry, seed banks and sustainable fishing), improving women's access to food processing facilities, recording women's traditional knowledge about the uses and benefits of medicinal plants, and encouraging women's participation in decision-making.

Agroecology focuses in part on protecting and reviving traditional knowledge about seeds and foods. Prioritising this, Friends of the Earth Uruguay/REDES continued to collaborate with others through the Native Seeds Network in Uruguay, organising the National Meeting of Producers and Seed Production, and the National Native Seed Festival. Similarly, Friends of the Earth Uganda has been engaged in helping communities to document, recover and protect indigenous seed varieties, including by establishing seed banks and reviving indigenous practices.

Member groups in Europe are similarly focused on promoting agroecology and building a new food system. In 2015 they pushed for governments to transition to a better food system, and helped communities across Europe promote the benefits of sustainable local food through support for projects, such as a food cooperative in Spain and food markets in Prague. They also published two key reports showcasing successful examples of local community food solutions.⁶

Initiatives such as the vibrant farmers' market in Sofia, attended by thousands of local people, demonstrate the health and financial benefits of local sustainable food for farmers, citizens and local economies, while also building momentum for discussions at the national level. Cooking classes have given people hands-on experience of the benefits of sustainable food.

All these practical projects show policymakers that citizens—consumers and small-scale food producers—can work together to promote agroecology, providing real, alternative solutions to the broken food and farming system. For example, Friends of the Earth Malaysia/SAM has been supporting farmers adopting low-cost chemical-free sustainable farming methods. These include composting, vegetable and herb gardening, and nurseries to reintroduce native tree species and seed banks. Communities are growing native tree species along customary territories, which has also helped to mark village boundaries.

footnotes

⁵ <http://www.foei.org/agroecology-map>

⁶ <https://www.foeeurope.org/transitioning-towards-agroecology> and https://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/agriculture/2015/eating_from_the_farm.pdf



fending off financialisation: real forests for real people

Forests and biodiversity programme

'No REDD' action at COP 21,
Paris, 2015. © FoEI/flickr

Forest-dependent indigenous peoples and local communities are losing their access to traditional territories and resources, which is being handed over to large corporations and international financiers.

Friends of the Earth International is working with local communities and indigenous peoples to conserve the world's forests, especially by strengthening local communities' rights and promoting Community Forest Management. We are continuing to challenge the global scourge of large-scale tree plantations and destructive logging. But the world's forests and forest communities are facing new and additional threats, as governments force through 'false solutions' to environmental problems—even when there is evidence that those 'solutions' are making the situations they are supposed to address worse rather than better.

These new approaches include 'REDD+' and the 'Financialisation of Nature' (FoN). Both are deliberately designed to turn elements of nature into tradable, profit-generating commodities or financial derivatives. They are particularly popular with governments who want to create lucrative investment opportunities to attract industry and investors. The idea is that governments will then pay less for environmental protection and meet less resistance from industry.

The problem is that because these approaches are profit-driven by their very nature, they can result in severe social and even environmental damage, which is often overlooked. Forest-dependent indigenous peoples and local communities are losing their access to traditional territories and resources, which is being handed over to large corporations and international financiers.

'We are nature' banner
being painted at FOEI
'People. Power.
Action' Assembly,
Paris, 2015.



© Victor Barro / foEI / flickr

Result Creek Forest.
East Gippsland,
Australia.

Empowering communities to resist REDD

Forests and biodiversity programme



© Judith Deland/CIC

Take REDD+ for example. REDD+ is a concept that has been developed within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change over the last few years. The acronym stands for 'Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation' and the plus symbol refers to the conservation, sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks—the symbol was tacked on following complaints from the industrial forestry sector that REDD might interfere with business as usual, especially with respect to tree plantations.

REDD+ is based on the superficially attractive idea that the owners of tropical forests should be paid compensation for maintaining their forests rather than cutting them down. This is because forests absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, and deforestation is a major contributor to climate change. But REDD+ works on the basis that natural forests can still be destroyed if they are replaced with tree plantations, as long as emissions are reduced. This in turn means that biodiversity and local communities' needs are effectively expendable. One particular problem is that by increasing the value of standing forests, REDD is exacerbating already-existing tensions around who owns or has access to land and resources.

REDD is highly complex and technical as well. It requires estimations of the carbon contained in vast tracts of forests, tricky financial negotiations and transactions, and legal expertise. This makes it difficult for forest communities to engage in an equitable manner. And even when they do, REDD brings with it new perspectives on forests and money that can cause cultural upheaval and tensions within communities.

In addition to this if the compensation that is paid to those 'reducing emissions' comes from carbon offset projects, REDD becomes even more unjustifiable. Rather than being used to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions, it is simply being used to balance out or 'offset' continued emissions by polluters who want to buy their way out of cleaning up their act.

Brown Mountain
rescued! Australia.



In 2015 we continued to support and empower communities to resist REDD projects, especially in Brazil, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Togo and the US. We worked to build awareness amongst both communities and civil society that REDD—which is often promoted as being beneficial for communities—is actually a potential driver of landgrabbing. To help explain REDD’s risks we began preparing a new ‘Guide to declaring REDD-free territories’ which is a simple and accessible guide explaining what REDD is, the potential obstacles and successes that communities can expect, and lessons that can be learned from other similar experiences (such as those of communities resisting mining projects).

Together with our groups in Brazil, Mexico and the US we continued to support national and regional activities to oppose the California-Chiapas-Acre REDD scheme, and related actions at COP 21 in Paris. The whole issue was suddenly revived at the end of 2015, just before the COP, when Brazil announced that it would not permit REDD+ results-based payments to be used as carbon credits, or to generate rights or credits of any nature. FoEI and social movements in Brazil considered this an important victory, not only with respect to this specific tri-national project, but also because it is precedent setting in terms of keeping REDD+ out of carbon markets.



REDD protestor.

Raising awareness about the financialisation of nature

Forests and biodiversity programme

The ‘financialisation of nature’ (FoN) is a new and developing trend that encompasses REDD but is arguably even less well understood. It involves dividing nature’s elements—including water, air, biodiversity, landscapes and even their cultural and spiritual values—into separate quantifiable elements, or ‘ecosystem services’, that can be bought and sold. This trend conflicts directly with collective rights to territories, and the collaborative and community management approaches often used locally.

Our first priority has been to develop a better understanding of what is happening, and to reach out to others in civil society to share what we know with them and develop a strong and effective response. In 2015 we focused on engaging more Friends of the Earth International members in our new campaign to replace the ‘financialisation of nature’ with a much more forest- and community-friendly concept and practice, Community Forest Management (CFM).

We continued to develop alliances around the financialisation of nature at the national and international levels. For example, Friends of the Earth Costa Rica, located in a country that has led the way in terms of backing and implementing the financialisation approach, focused on providing Costa Ricans with information about what is happening in their country, explaining how this new logic of privatising nature is likely to affect them. Internationally we have been developing important strategic alliances with, for example, the CBD Alliance, Global Forest Coalition, ETC Group, World Rainforest Movement, Carta do Belem, and the anti-FoN network.

To increase the availability of simple public information on this rather obscure but very important topic, we published “Financialization of Nature: Creating a new definition of nature” in November. This accessible publication makes it easier to explain the issue in different places and contexts. So, for example, we used it in a public workshop in Paris, during COP 21, to help people understand why the struggle against the financialisation of nature is important in terms of climate change.

Four communities share the Mabu forest in Mozambique. This image is from the Nanzaze and Limbae community part of the forest.



We can now confidently count ourselves as an important source of information on this topic. Our critique of the financialisation of nature is increasingly being heard in key civil society and intergovernmental spaces.



Shanghai Bund Bull.

Rooting community-based forest management in science & traditional practice

Forests and biodiversity programme

Our work with communities—especially on REDD+ cases, landgrabbing and the financialisation of nature—has highlighted how important it is to document and support the truly sustainable and just approaches to forest management that already exist.

Communities have a vast wealth of knowledge about their local forests and forest resources, and Community Forest Management (CFM) offers a real solution to protecting the world's forests. It is a win-win alternative because it also benefits communities, providing them with the resources they need for their lives and livelihoods.

Our first priority has been to demonstrate that CFM really works. In 2015 we researched, drafted and published a series of communications materials outlining the scientific arguments underpinning our analysis of the importance of CFM, referencing peer-reviewed research, showing examples of CFM in practice, and setting out our political demands. Our research was especially grounded in the experiences of communities in Costa Rica, Indonesia and Mozambique. The final package of materials included an internal research report, a public background report, and a lobby briefing to share with governments.

We then started to work more intensively with our member groups and allies in the CBD Alliance and elsewhere, to raise awareness about CFM and its potentially pivotal role as a means of conserving the world's forests and biodiversity and dealing with climate change.

Because Community Forest Management offers a win-win solution for communities and their environment, it should be high on governments' lists of priorities for biodiversity and climate change negotiations. Governments should also be opposing any policies and measures (including false solutions) that undermine CFM, such as the 'false solutions' described above. In 2015 we began discussions on this issue with a number of governments participating in negotiations of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Indonesia, Sweden and Uganda. Our information about CFM was also widely distributed during the UNFCCC's COP 21 in Paris in December.

Our federation

Strengthening & celebrating the FoEI federation



Strengthening our regions

We are working to build and balance our network, including by strengthening regional coordination and building member groups' capacity. Ensuring that the groups in each region have an opportunity to meet and inspire each other on a regular basis is an important part of this process.

In 2015 the annual assembly of Friends of the Earth Latin America and the Caribbean (ATALC) was held in Paraguay. It emphasised the groups' strong commitment to environmental and social justice, and transformation towards 'buen vivir' for the peoples of the region. It honed in on the need for a special focus on strategic alliances within the region, especially with respect to campaigns to prevent the destruction and degradation of territories by large corporations.

Friends of the Earth International member groups in the Asia Pacific met in Malaysia, in part to start planning for the region's first regional sustainability school, which will take place in 2016. They also developed plans for a coal campaign targeting the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and launched a new stream of work on alternatives, with a view to transforming Asia. They also sought to strengthen Friends of the Earth International in the region by identifying potential new member groups, and focused on additional practical proposals for making the region even more vibrant.

The consultative board of the Friends of the Earth Africa region met in Cameroon. Their discussions also included plans for a second African Sustainability School, building on the immense success of the first. This will take place in Cameroon in the second half of 2016, and will have a special focus on communication. The board also started to develop plans for a stronger regional structure in Africa.

Reflecting, learning and growing

Our sustainability schools have proved to be enormously popular as shared learning spaces, and are going from strength to strength. They are now being held on a regular basis in Latin America, and two have been held in Africa. Europe's first sustainability school was held in 2015, and the first APac sustainability school is in the planning stages, to be held in the latter half of 2016.

Friends of the Earth International's sustainability schools are places of political formation and collective meaning-making. They are open to allied organisations and impacted communities and are designed so that participants are able to contribute to the strengthening and engaging of their national group in local, regional and international campaigns and processes more effectively.

The schools contribute to building shared regional and international political analyses, and to Friends of the Earth

‘Climate. Justice. Peace’: Writing history across Paris

When we were told protests and big gatherings would be banned in Paris following the attacks in November, we had to scrap our previous plans and come up with something completely unique that allowed people in small groups using technology to act in unity, with just three weeks notice.

International’s work on system change, as well as deepening understanding of our political positions, and vision, mission and values. They also address conceptual themes, such as the financialisation of nature.

The European School of Sustainability project was launched in April. Inspired by the Latin American Sustainability School, and driven by popular education techniques, the project aims to strengthen the regional network of Friends of the Earth Europe, and create common political analyses of system change from a social justice, environmental justice and human rights perspective. It will run for three years and will engage individuals and communities in practical workshops, learning by doing, residential events and new and creative forms of working.

The project has included solidarity and integration work with refugees and migrants in Croatia, Sweden and Malta; cooking classes and food workshops in Hungary and Bulgaria; gardening and well-being workshops in Denmark; film festivals and debates; practical solar energy workshops, and youth camps across Europe—all with the aim of linking system change and global issues to concerns close to home. The project will be a network-wide driving force in Europe, galvanising groups and engaging new audiences.

Young Friends of the Earth Europe gathered in France for its annual summer camp, tackling issues such as intersectionality, social justice and the international climate talks. The newest member of the network, Young Friends of the Earth Russia, held a camp in the Arctic Circle on alternative lifestyles, and participants crossed the border to support over 250 activists from Young Friends of the Earth Norway challenging the archaic practice of dumping mining waste in pristine fjords.

Friends of the Earth International is also expanding its involvement with youth networks and building youth leadership as part of a permanent process of self-development. In Europe, for example, Young Friends of the Earth went from strength to strength, with seven new groups joining the grassroots youth network. New groups in Belgium, France, Denmark, Sweden,

Perhaps at our best under pressure, we came up with a completely unique action. More than 3,000 activists went to over 1,200 points around the city. Using a simple smart phone app they sent their locations simultaneously to spell out a giant message across Paris, that could be viewed online: ‘Climate. Justice. Peace’

Russia, Northern Ireland and Scotland added their weight to an unstoppable movement ensuring the voices of young people are heard in Europe and beyond.

Inspiration and innovation in Paris

We finished our year in style with our largest ever international assembly in Paris, at the end of the COP 21 climate change negotiations. Despite the context of increased security in Paris, the clampdown on civil liberties and cancelled mobilisations, Friends of the Earth International was determined to stand by its commitment to bring people to Paris and to ensure that it was the people, not politicians and corporations, that had the final say in Paris.

Our creative alternative was probably the better option anyway! Our ‘People Power Action’ Assembly was an unprecedented event that brought some 2,000 Friends of the Earth International activists and allies together, for a day of workshops, strategising, networking and celebration. Packed and energetic workshops led by on-the-ground activists and experts focused on climate change-related topics such as oil in Nigeria, coal in Indonesia, fracking in the UK, climate impacts in El Salvador, and good energy in Palestine. We heard from inspirational movement leaders on stage, and joined forces to light up the words ‘Climate Justice’, and ‘People Power Now’. Young Friends of the Earth held its own large assembly during the day.

Overall it was an event brimming with energy and inspiration, and filled with music and dancing, discussion and a range of activities, where we jointly contributed to building the movement for climate justice, as well as kicking off a weekend of creative mobilisation.

We are working to build and balance our network, including by strengthening regional coordination and building member groups’ capacity.

Our federation

promise our future

cgt

1.5°C

RICH COUNTRIES
DO YOUR
FAIR SHARE

KEEP THE



REPARATIONS
FOR CLIMATE DEBT
DUE TO ALL AFFECTED PEOPLES

JUSTICE
HUMAN
RIGHTS

#VIVAOSCATADORES

Shielding Human Rights Defenders

Protesting for justice. COP 21.
Paris, 2015. © Luka Tomac/FoEE flickr

Most of the HRD cases we are involved in relate to communities resisting mega-dams, mining and gas projects, agribusiness, and general work in defence of land rights and Indigenous People's rights.

The threat to environmental and human rights defenders presents an ongoing risk to the ability of Friends of the Earth International member groups to implement their work. In 2015, we developed a new strategy in our bid to protect Human Rights Defenders, broadening our approach to include prevention as well as urgent response actions.

The Secretariat took forward a federation-wide mapping of current member group campaign targets, consisting of primarily multinational companies headquartered in the 'global North' and operating abroad. For the first time, we have a comprehensive and up-to-date list of the companies we are collectively challenging and resisting, numbering over 250. The majority of campaign targets are headquartered in North America, Europe, Australia, Brazil, China, India, Malaysia, Korea and South Africa.

A horrific example of the extent to which this threat is genuine was the murder of Indra Pelani, a member of the Tebo Farmers' Union, in February 2015. Indra was traveling with Nick Karim, of the Jambi branch of Friends of the Earth Indonesia/WALHI, when he was attacked, brutally beaten and killed (Nick managed to flee). Indra was part of a network of people monitoring illegal activities in the forestry and agriculture sector. Friends of the Earth Indonesia has been working with locals for over a year to resolve land disputes in this area arising from Asia Pulp and Paper's activities.

Similarly in September 2015 environmental activist Rigoberto Lima Choc was murdered in Northern Guatemala. This happened just after a court upheld charges he filed denouncing massive pollution caused by a palm oil company called Reforestadora de Palma de Petén (REPSA). Rigoberto was a 28-year old schoolteacher and indigenous activist. He was shot outside a courthouse just one day after a court ordered the palm oil company to suspend operations due to a huge spill of palm oil waste. He had been among the first to report a massive fish die-off from the polluted water.

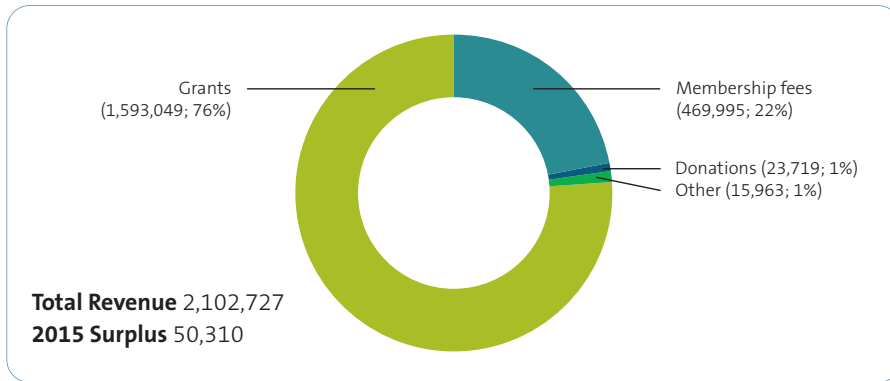
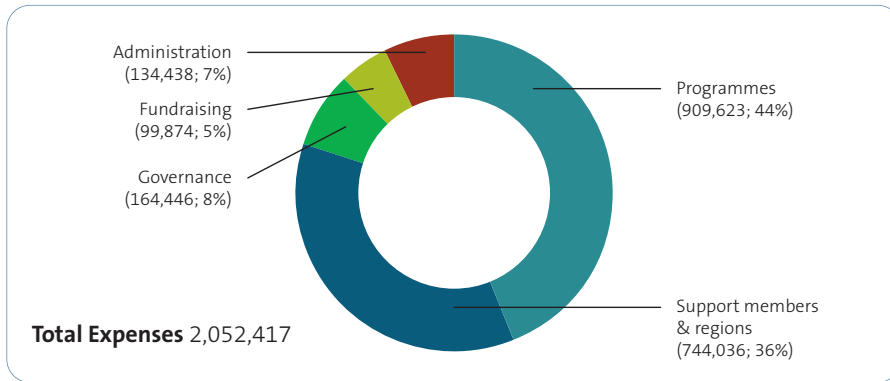
Most of the HRD cases we are involved in relate to communities resisting mega-dams, mining and gas projects, agribusiness, and general work in defence of land rights and Indigenous People's rights. Our support can include sourcing funds to address emergency needs (such as shelter and medical assistance) and support legal cases; organising capacity-building activities; exposing abuses and exerting pressure on governments and companies across the globe; and sending international solidarity missions to countries where violence against activists is rife.

During 2015 we continued to show our solidarity with our member groups who work closely with environmental human rights defenders at risk. For example, we were able to use our new Solidarity Fund to help activists in Honduras, who were victims of violations for defending land rights and fighting land grabbing. We also demonstrated solidarity with threatened activists, such as Russian eco-activist Evgeny Vitishko, who was imprisoned for three years for "damaging" an illegally installed fence belonging to the governor of Krasnodar province.

In both the ATALC and Friends of the Earth Europe regions, groups have collectively elaborated regional-level strategies to improve groups' ability to provide urgent responses and give protection to our activists, while demonstrating solidarity with one another in the face of such threats.



Amounts in Euro



(Above) Fracking campaigners protest in London during Peoples Climate March, 2015.

Community Forest Management in Costa Rica.

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

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The European Union

The Gould Family Foundation
World Resources Institute
V Kann Rasmussen Foundation
The UN-FAO (food & agriculture organisation)
Friends of the Earth United States

our 2015

executive committee



The current Executive Committee, elected in 2014 has five new members. It consists of

Chair: **Jagoda Munić, FoE Croatia**

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

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

Kwami Dodzi Kpondzo, FoE Togo

Godwin Uyi Ojo, FoE Nigeria

Abetnego Tarigan, APac/FoE Indonesia

Choony Kim, APac/FoE South Korea

Silvia Quiroa, ATALC/FoE El Salvador

Asad Rehman, FoE England, Wales and Northern Ireland

The international programme coordinators for the Food Sovereignty Programme have been Martín Drago, Uruguay and Kirtana Chandrasekaran, England, Wales & Northern Ireland, without change. For Climate Justice and Energy, Dipti Bhatnagar, from Mozambique has shared the coordination firstly with Sarah-Jayne Clifton, from England, Wales & Northern Ireland, and then with Sara Shaw and Lucy Cadena, job-sharing, also from England, Wales & Northern Ireland. Lucia Ortiz, from Brazil, coordinated the Economic Justice/Resisting Neoliberalism programme alone at the beginning of the reporting period, but was joined by Sam Cossar-Gilbert from Friends of the Earth Australia in 2015. The Forests and Biodiversity Programme continues to be coordinated by Isaac Rojas, from Costa Rica, with a new co-coordinator just about to be hired.

The new Membership Development Team, voted on at the 2014 BGM in Sri Lanka, comprises David Heller, Friends of the Earth Europe; Theiva Amarthalingam, Malaysia; Danilo Urrea, Colombia; and Frank Muramuzi, Uganda.



(Above) International Programme Coordinators from left to right: Kirtana Chandrasekaran (FoE EWNI - Food Sovereignty), Lucia Schild Ortiz (FoE Brazil - Economic Justice, resisting Neoliberalism), Isaac Rojas (FoE Costa Rica - Forests & Biodiversity), Martín Drago (FoE Uruguay - Food Sovereignty), Sam Cossar-Gilbert (FoE Australia - Economic Justice, resisting Neoliberalism), Dipti Bhatnagar (FoE Mozambique - Climate Justice & Energy), Lucy Cadena (FoE EWNI - Climate Justice & Energy).

Excom meeting, March 2015. From left to right: Choony Kim (FoE Korea), Kwami Dodzi Kpondzo (FoE Togo), Hemantha Withanage (FoE Sri Lanka), Karin Nansen (FoE Uruguay), Godwin Uyi Ojo (FoE Nigeria), Jagoda Munić (FoE Croatia), Asad Rehman (FoE England, Wales and Northern Ireland), Silvia Quiroa (FoE El Salvador), Abetnego Tarigan (FoE Indonesia).

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
East Timor
Indonesia
Japan
Malaysia
Nepal
New Zealand
Palestine
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
South Korea
Sri Lanka

Europe

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

Hungary
Ireland
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 of America

Russia

Russia

cover image: Palm oil protest, COP 21, Paris, 2015. © Luka Tomac/FoEI/flickr

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