



# WORLD RAINFOREST MOVEMENT

Annual Report | 2018



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## Who We Are

The World Rainforest Movement has existed since 1986, when it was founded by activists from around the world. Its main goal is to strengthen the global movement in defence of forests in order to fight deforestation and forest degradation.

WRM believes that this goal can only be achieved by fighting for social and ecological justice, by respecting the collective rights of traditional communities and the right to self-determination of peoples who depend on the forests for their livelihoods.

For this reason, WRM's actions are oriented to support the struggles of indigenous peoples and peasant communities in defence of their territories.



Gabon

## Our Principles

The WRM Secretariat team's commitment is to learn from communities how best to support and strengthen their struggles.

- We work with grassroots organizations that have a deep knowledge of the complex realities in which they operate;
- We base our partnerships on mutual trust and on shared perspectives and political analysis;
- We believe that community struggles are strengthened when there is an exchange of experiences between communities and community activists;
- We seek to understand the structural causes of forest destruction, from a local and community standpoint;
- We believe that exposing exploitation and abuse by forest destroying actors is a key to strengthening resistance and understanding and acting against the causes of forest destruction;
- We consider it essential that the information, research and analysis produced by the WRM be accessible for community activists and village leaders;
- We emphasise the specific relation that women have with forests and the importance



of their role in collective processes of organisation, struggle and resistance against the threats to their territories; in the production and strengthening of knowledge and culture; in family and community life, and in the transformation towards power structures that ensure meaningful involvement by all community members.



Brazil

## Our Main Areas of Work

- Expansion of monoculture tree plantations for the production of timber, cellulose, palm oil, rubber or biomass. This expansion has posed a major threat to communities in tropical forest areas and beyond.
- Impacts of industries that extract timber, minerals, water and fossil fuels from forest territories, and of the infrastructure that supports this exploitation.
- Initiatives that are presented as “solutions” but in fact only exacerbate forest loss and climate change. These include certification of forest management concessions, monoculture tree plantations, carbon and biodiversity offsets, environmental compensation programmes, among others.
- New trends related to corporate tactics and national and international policies that facilitate the appropriation of community forests.
- Local struggles and resistance strategies of movements, organisations and communities in the defence of their territories and forests.
- The differentiated impacts that women face when their lands are encroached and appropriated: sexual violence, harassment, persecution and deprivation of livelihood, among others.





# Foreword

In November 2018, on the occasion of the Annual Conference of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) in Malaysia, Friends of the Earth International and the World Rainforest Movement launched an [international statement](#) with wide sign-on, denouncing this international palm oil certification mechanism.

In the declaration, endorsed by 106 organizations from across the globe, we argue that RSPO has “failed to live up to its claim of “transforming” the industrial palm oil production sector into a so-called “sustainable” one. In reality, the RSPO has been used by the palm oil industry to greenwash corporate destruction and human rights abuses, while it continues to expand business, forest destruction and profits”.

Violence is intrinsic to this model of large-scale monoculture. And violence happens in many different forms: the top-down manner by which the plantation project is imposed on communities; the repression communities face when they resist the corporate take-over of their lands; sexual violence and harassment women suffer once the land is taken; precarious working conditions to which villagers, sometimes even children, are submitted; exposure of workers, and even entire communities, to agrottoxins when rivers, water springs, agricultural land and soils are contaminated; undermining people’s food

sovereignty when communities can no longer produce their own food crops.

All overwhelming reasons to say NO to this production model rather than pursue the attempt of “improving” it. RSPO is about improving this exploitative production model, and has been ever since it was created 14 years ago. Within this time, RSPO has failed to trigger significant structural changes in this destructive monoculture palm oil production model. RSPO is still unable to ensure that corporations carrying its label provide adequate protection of forests and secure community rights.

The declaration, however, does not only criticize RSPO. It also lays out a range of urgent actions which governments must put in place. Actions mentioned include an immediate moratorium on further expansion of industrial oil palm plantations, and measures to drastically reduce the demand for palm oil.

Communities know that governments do not listen to them and often do not care about the needs and demands of communities. Therefore, pressure is needed for community voices to be heard. In such situations, support for community resistance involves organisations like WRM to engage with community struggles and their networks to create space for community opposition against exploitation of their land through monoculture plantations to be heard and be taken seriously. Such



support is particularly needed to communities in tropical forest regions facing the take-over of their land by industrial oil palm plantations. We believe that WRM has a role to play supporting these communities by providing information and analyses; encouraging the creation of networks with other communities and community support groups; facilitating exchanges with other communities opposing industrial plantations, both within and between countries and continents. Our aim: strengthening a global movement of struggle against further deforestation and expansion of monoculture plantations and in defense of the lands and the future of communities and forests.

This annual report highlights WRM's key areas of work in 2018 in support of local struggles, both around industrial oil palm plantations as well as around other problems that threaten the future of forest-dependent communities in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Last but not least, many of those who read the information produced by WRM are also consumers. Consumers of export commodities like palm oil, cellulose, rubber have an important role to play in exposing the continued land grab and exploitation of community land. More engagement is needed from people in those places where the products using these export commodities are sold, to refuse, publicly question and boycott RSPO and other corporate certificates. What is behind consumer's love for labels? Why do they still enjoy such support in consumer markets when it is obvious that such

certification initiatives create a false image that only benefits the corporations who use the label to protect their export markets? To stop expansion of this exploitation of community land by corporate monoculture plantations, consumption of products based on large-scale monoculture production of palm oil, cellulose, rubber, etc., must drop significantly. Time has come for a major shift away from the industrial agriculture model which is not only resulting in massive land grabs, particularly in the global South, but is also a major factor in the manifold crisis, contributing to climate chaos and the destruction of biological diversity, healthy forests, soils and water reservoirs. Support for peasant agriculture instead of industrial agro-industries is an important contribution to community struggles for control over their traditional land.

**Winfridus Overbeek**

International coordinator WRM





## WRM's Policy Plan

WRM's policy plan is based on the following core activities:

- Providing support to forest-dependent peoples' attempts to combat deforestation and secure their territories.
- Analyzing the direct and underlying causes of deforestation.
- Critically assessing "solutions" to the forest and climate crises that are presented in official processes at the international level.
- Sharing the results of our analysis and research so that they become subjects of further discussion and development by a broad array of local organizations, movements and communities.



Argentina

### How Do We Make Our Work Accessible to Our Broad Network of Allies?

The [WRM website](#) and [WRM's electronic bulletin](#) are available in four languages: English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. Additional information including [booklets](#), [briefings](#) and [videos](#), among others, complement the information shared through WRM's bulletin; most of this information is also available in several languages. In addition to English, French, Portuguese and Spanish, some materials are also available in Swahili, Lingala, Bahasa Indonesia and other languages.

Responsibility for implementing the WRM policy plan rests mainly with the WRM international secretariat team. The secretariat team receives input and guidance on implementation of the policy plan on a regular basis from:

- The WRM Advisory Committee;
- Participants in biannual WRM strategy meetings, in which a number of WRM allies from different continents participate;
- Hundreds of community organizations, social movements, NGOs and indigenous peoples' organizations and activists in Africa, Asia and Latin America, who interact regularly with the secretariat team.



# Highlights from 2018: Community Struggles for Forests and Territories

## From Africa

In the region of West and Central Africa, WRM, in collaboration with GRAIN, supports resistance processes against industrial oil palm plantations. This work has led to the creation of an Informal Alliance of community activists and community organizations opposing the expansion of industrial oil palm plantations over communities' land. Together with the groups and activists that are part of the Alliance, the following joint activities were organized in 2018:

- In August, WRM and GRAIN, together with RADD from Cameroon, JVE (Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement) from Côte d'Ivoire and BfA (Bread for All) from Switzerland helped bring together women who are members of the Informal Alliance in Côte d'Ivoire. 27 women from Ghana, Liberia, Cameroon, DR Congo, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Uganda took part in the meeting. It was a unique opportunity for the women to come together and share their experiences and the challenges they face as women and activists.

The meeting's objectives were twofold. One objective was to increase women's involvement in the discussions of the Informal

Alliance around its strategies and planning of activities. Participants emphasized the need for a structural change in the patterns leading to exclusion of women from decision-making. For example, decisions about how to use community land but also on how to organize resistance struggles against plantation expansion. Such a change will take many years and require constant and consistent challenging of social gender relations that still result in women being excluded from decision-making. A second objective of the meeting was to collectively discuss strategies for increasing visibility for a form of violence that often remains invisible: Violence against women, which increases considerably when industrial plantations take over community land. A [declaration](#) from the event was released in English and French.



Côte d'Ivoire

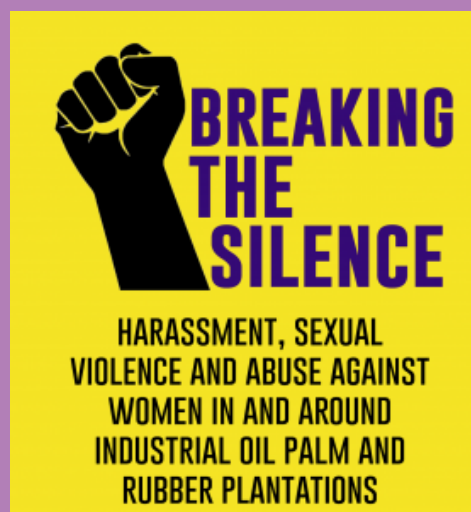




## Breaking the silence: Increase of violence against women resulting from the expansion of industrial oil palm plantations

The expansion of industrial oil palm plantations poses many problems for communities. But especially for women, industrial plantations result in an increase of violence, and in particular sexual violence. In the region of West and Central Africa, women are in an extremely difficult and vulnerable situation which makes it virtually impossible for women to denounce or even talk about sexual violence. First, because the traditional –patriarchal– structures and culture still tend to put blame on women for incidents of rape and sexual harassment they suffer. Second, because at the institutional level, no structures or mechanisms are made available by the State for women to denounce this type of violence. As a result of the absence of such support, women are left without access to legal, financial, security and psychological support they need. WRM and GRAIN, in dialogue with the women who are part of the Informal Alliance in the region, have been assigned the task of advancing [documentation](#) of cases where possible and appropriate, and of helping break

the silence that continues to surround incidents of sexual abuse and violence against women living in and around industrial oil palm plantations.



In March 2018, a special edition of the WRM bulletin focused on how violence and abuse against women living in and around industrial oil palm plantations is invisible and systematically ignored. The bulletin also paid tribute to all the women, who— despite adversity — organize, resist, maintain joy and hope that another world is possible.





- In September, the Gabonese organization Muyissi Environnement, active in the Informal Alliance, organized a workshop with 40 village participants in the town of Mouila, in Southern Gabon. The meeting and field visit organized as part of the meeting aimed at further strengthening community resistance and opposition to the industrial oil palm plantations in the region, promoted by the transnational company OLAM. Meeting participants criticized the impacts of OLAM's oil palm plantations on community livelihoods, in particular on water sources, in a [letter of solidarity sent to OLAM](#). The letter demanded, among others, an urgent solution of the water problem. Prior to this activity, a women-only workshop was organized in the village of Ferra. The workshop provided a space for women to exchange experiences about a wide range of threats women face after the arrival of industrial plantations and learn new ways of using locally available agricultural products as a way of strengthening women's economic independence. Women in Ferra also organized a rally on September 21st, the International Day of Struggle against Monoculture Tree Plantations.

- In Sierra Leone, WRM has helped communities in the Port Loko district get the word out about their struggle against the Indian oil palm company Sierra Leone Agriculture Ltd (SLA), owned by the Indian SIVA group. Communities lost their land to SLA in 2009. The company never fulfilled the promises made, and did not even pay to the communities an agreed fee for using their

land. In 2017, a delegation from the Informal Alliance undertook a visit to the communities in the context of a regional meeting in Port Loko. Participants of the Alliance shared the contract signed with the company – which the community members saw for the first time. The contract was supposedly signed by community members, but the signatures had been forged. They also learnt that the contract had a clause that allowed communities to claim back their land if the company didn't pay the rent for 12 months. After our visit, the communities decided to engage in a legal process that ended with a ruling in favor of the communities. The court ruled that the 9,000 hectares of land should revert back to the communities and ordered the company to pay the total amount of USD 250,000 of unpaid rent. More information about the struggle and the victory of the communities is available in the [article Villagers in Sierra Leone Ponder their Future after Winning their Lands Back from a Palm Oil Company](#).

Besides the activities with the Informal Alliance, the following ones are also to be highlighted:

**In DR Congo, WRM supported the national peasant organization COPACO and national member of La Via Campesina in exposing the impacts of a new industrial oil palm expansion scheme** on communities. The government, supported by UN FIDA (International Fund for Agricultural Development), is implementing a programme called PPAKIN. Among other crops, the programme promotes the planting



of improved oil palm seedlings on peasant land. COPACO and WRM visited the region of Kuito to learn from local peasants how this programme affects their lives and livelihoods. They identified the loss of control over their land as the main threat, resulting in access to less land for growing food crops, which in turn undermines their food sovereignty. Read the WRM bulletin article about the impact of the PAKIN programme on peasant farming [here](#).

In November 2018, nine communities in the DRC affected by the oil palm plantations the Canadian company FERONIA is operating on the communities' customary land, submitted a complaint to the complaints mechanism of the **German, Dutch and French development banks. Despite being aware of communities questioning the validity of the company's concession contracts, and despite having been informed about serious human rights abuses in and around the plantations, these banks have provided loans to the company's Congolese subsidiary, *Plantations et Huileries du Congo* (PHC).** As part of a coalition of international organizations and the DRC-based organization RIAO-RDC, which supports the communities in their struggle against the oil palm company, WRM regularly writes about Feronia's conflicts with communities and the communities' struggle for the right to decide how their ancestral land is used.

To support community struggles in Tanzania, WRM exposed the misleading propaganda of the Norwegian company **Green Resources**

**(GR).** GR has been marketing itself as the **main tree plantation company of Eastern and Southern Africa endeavoring to help improve the lives of rural communities. GR has tree plantations in Mozambique, Uganda and Tanzania.** As part of a joint field visit by WRM and the organizations SUHODE Foundation from Tanzania and Justiça Ambiental from Mozambique, we met with representatives of several communities in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania where Green Resources has set up tree plantations on community land. The Southern Highlands is the largest tree plantation region not only in Tanzania but in Eastern Africa.

The field visit is part of a process of regional networking and coordination to expose the negative impacts Green Resources has on communities and on villagers' livelihoods in both countries. An [article](#) was published in the WRM bulletin.

## From Latin America

With **support from WRM, activists involved in community resistance against industrial oil palm plantations in Colombia and in Honduras took part in a national meeting about industrial oil palm plantations in Ecuador, in October 2018. The objective of the meeting was to create a space for communities affected by oil palm plantations in Ecuador to collectively discuss plans and actions to face the expansion of plantations. Oil palm plantations are a growing problem in Ecuador and major cause of deforestation.**





The participation of five activists involved in the resistance against industrial oil palm plantations in neighboring Colombia and in Honduras, two important palm oil producing countries in Latin America, enabled discussion of the regional context and the similarities and differences of community experiences with industrial oil palm plantations in the region. The meeting was organized by Acción Ecológica, a longstanding partner of WRM. A [declaration and a video](#) capturing key messages from the meeting has been widely distributed, including by WRM.

In Argentina, WRM helped expose the impacts of Arauco's monoculture timber plantations on communities in the region of Misiones. This region, together with Corrientes, is the main expansion area for monoculture tree plantations in the country. The WRM Secretariat took part in a field visit organized by a member of RECOMA, the Latin American Network against Tree Monocultures. The visit allowed WRM to put a spotlight on the struggles and victories of communities affected by Arauco's plantations. Recently, several communities reoccupied their land and started the process of restoring the land for community use. The visit also aimed at alerting communities about the threats of a plan advanced by the Government of Argentina, called "Forestar 2030". This Plan aims at increasing the area of tree plantations in the country by another 800,000 hectares. A detailed article was published in the WRM bulletin, see ["Sowing Struggle, We Harvest Land!" Land Recovery in Misiones"](#).

Two international airlines, Delta and TAP Air Portugal, are buying carbon credits from a REDD<sup>1</sup> project called "Florestal Santa Maria" in the North of the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso. The region has the highest deforestation rate in the whole of the Brazilian Amazon. The REDD project from which these two companies have bought carbon credits is linked to a logging company. A WRM field visits confirmed that the "Florestal Santa Maria" REDD+ project is yet one more compensation initiative that does not fulfil the promises presented in glossy brochures distributed abroad. It also does nothing to improve the living conditions of communities around the project area or reverse the trend of deforestation in the municipality. The findings were published in a [briefing document](#).

## From Asia

In March 2018, together with the Indonesian activist group called School of Democratic Economics, WRM supported and facilitated an exchange of 17 people working locally and actively involved in supporting community struggles against deforestation and land grabbing on different islands in Indonesia. The exchange contributed to jointly learn about each other's activities and to improve coordination and strengthen motivation among activists. The group of participants came from Papua, West-Timor, Molucas, Central Borneo (Kalimantan), Bali and Java (Jakarta, Bogor in West Java, and East Java).

<sup>1</sup> Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation



**WRM facilitated in November an exchange visit of activists from Cambodia and Indonesia to six villages in India, a country with a long history of community struggles for forests.** Villagers in the forest-dependent communities visited in India talked about the different threats they are facing, especially eviction. Evictions happen in at least two contexts. First, when protected areas are created, for example tiger reserves. Eviction around conservation areas is frequently promoted by the Forest Department, the government agency wielding immense power over how forests are used in India, and by big conservation NGOs like The Nature Conservancy and WWF. Communities also face the threat of eviction when destructive projects like coal mining and construction of hydro dams take over community land.

**The exchange strengthened support to local resistance processes in the communities visited in India. For community activists and organisations, such exchanges are often an important gesture of appreciation of their struggles –struggles in which community activists are regularly confronted with intimidation, violence and threats against them as individuals. The Cambodian and Indonesian participants, too, took back home experiences and ideas from the resistance processes in India to strengthen their own resistance.** Their reports and reflections on the joint visit provided insights both for their own organisations and communities as well as for the community activists in India.

## **The WRM Bulletin**

Published since 1997, the bulletin has become a much-used source of information and analysis for community activists and people seeking information about community struggles against deforestation. Bulletin articles provide visibility and call for solidarity with community struggles and resistance against deforestation and related threats that put their livelihoods at risk. The bulletin helps to expose and denounce activities carried out by private and public actors (such as governments, banks, pension funds, United Nations bodies, companies, etc) that lead to forest destruction and which violate local peoples' rights. The bulletin also allows WRM to disseminate information and analysis about activities and new trends promoted at the international level, by UN Bodies like FAO or through UN processes such as the climate and biodiversity summits that can potentially impact on local communities. Such critical information and analysis is often difficult to obtain for community activists, local organisations or social movements involved in forests and forest-related struggles in the global South.

## **What makes the WRM bulletin different from other information tools?**

The bulletin has a series of characteristics that makes it quite unique. The first and most important one is the fact that most of its articles are written by/with activists and organizations from the different countries





that WRM works in. Over the years, WRM has established a broad network of contacts active nationally, regionally and internationally – and especially with activists and community groups engaged in those places where conflicts over land use and deforestation take place. This relationship is based on mutual respect, shared perspectives and political analysis and allows WRM to produce reliable information about what is going on at the community level in order to call for solidarity and support for struggles that otherwise may not find access to an international audience.

Second, a significant portion of bulletin readers are active at the community level, we found out through a survey among WRM bulletin readers. For this reason, we have increased efforts to publish shorter bulletin articles and present the issues discussed in the articles in ways that resonate with this portion of the bulletin readership. The bulletins are translated into English, French, Portuguese and Spanish and occasionally into other languages such as Bahasa, Swahili, Hindi and other national and/or local languages.

During 2018, the WRM Secretariat published **7 issues of the WRM bulletin**. The entire bulletin is currently distributed to more than 2,470 subscribers, an increase of around 13% if compared with 2017. All bulletin articles as well as the entire bulletin are also available through the WRM website. Social networks – Facebook and Twitter - are also important channels for WRM to distribute the materials produced.

Bulletin issues in 2018 covered the following topics:

**Bulletin Issue 235, January 2018:** This bulletin focuses on the region of South and East Africa. It describes some of the threats people face and their resistance struggles in the defense of forests and territories. It contains articles from Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Uganda and Zimbabwe as well as a regional reflection on the topics of energy and timber plantations expansion.



**Bulletin issue 236, March 2018:** **Women, tree plantations and violence: building resistances.** This edition was published on March 8, the International Women's Day, and calls for direct and radical solidarity with those women who suffer, resist, organize and mobilize against the daily violence and abuse that industrial plantations are causing.



**Bulletin issue 237, April 2018: Struggles for land, forests and food sovereignty** is a bulletin with articles written by Synaparcam, the National Association of Peasant and River Populations of Cameroon (Synaparcam, for its acronym in French) and Earthsight from the UK. Likewise, members of the WRM international secretariat share their experiences and lessons learnt during field visits together with local organizations in Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil; in Bali, Indonesia; in Uruguay; in Kwilu, Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Acre, Brazil.

**Bulletin 238, June/July 2018: Good fire or bad fire, who decides?** This bulletin edition is a reflection about the topic fire and forests. It tries to answer the question of who decides what is the good and the bad fire. Forest peoples' knowledge and practices of the use and management of controlled fire in forests have been identified within climate change policies as the cause of forest fires. Nevertheless, fire is critical for ensuring the food and cultural sovereignty of forest peoples.

**Bulletin 239, September 2018:** This September edition is a contribution to the celebration of the International Day of Struggle against tree Monocultures, September 21st, solidarity with communities' struggles against industrial tree plantations.

**Bulletin 240, October 2018: Threatened land: resisting the extractivist assault.** This edition contains different articles coming from or

describing problems and struggles in Lao PDR, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Ecuador, Nigeria and Brazil.



**Bulletin 241, Nov / Dec 2018: Voices from the Ground. Communities in Movement and Resistance Strategies.** This last issue of the year 2018 makes a reflection on the diverse resistance movements and about their huge challenges. The bulletin asks the following question: how can resistance movements and organizations at the grassroots level in the current global context be strengthened in order to stop the destruction of forests and peoples? For answering this question we invited people from different countries to share their reflections. The articles are written by the following organizations and individuals: an indigenous activist in Brazil; an activist in Sierra Leona; organizations Kalpavriksh and Amhi Amchi Arogyasaathi from India; the Women and Territories Program from the Fondo de Acción Urgente para América Latina y el Caribe; an activist from Cameroon; the African Women network Against Destructive Resources Extraction (WoMin Alliance); Justiça Ambiental! from Mozambique and SUHODE Foundation from Tanzania.



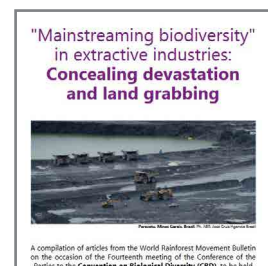


# List of publications 2018

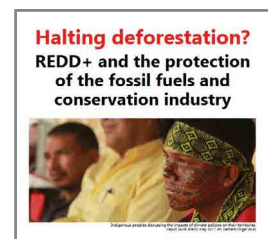
**[Recueil de recettes nutritives, médicinales, artisanales des palmiers à huile traditionnels.](#)** (Collection of recipes nutritive, medicinal, artisan traditional oil palm).



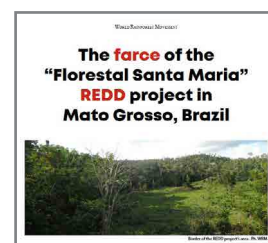
**["Mainstreaming biodiversity in extractive industries: Concealing devastation and land grabbing"](#)**. A compilation of articles from the World Rainforest Movement Bulletin on the occasion of the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).



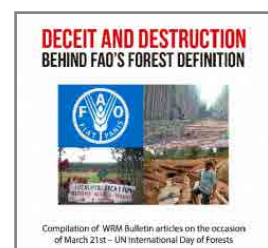
**["Halting deforestation? REDD+ and the protection of the fossil fuel and conservation industry."](#)** A compilation of articles from the World Rainforest Movement Bulletin on the occasion of the Global Climate Action Summit .



**["Aviation and false solutions: The farce of the "Florestal Santa Maria" REDD project in Mato Grosso, Brazil"](#)**. The Florestal Santa Maria-REDD project has sold carbon credits to offset programs of at least two airline companies. Yet behind this is an increase in deforestation in the region, a history of land grabbing, the use of certifications that no longer exist and unfulfilled promises to local communities.



**["Deceit and destruction behind FAO's forest definition."](#)** Compilation of WRM Bulletin articles on the occasion of March 21st – UN International Day of Forests





# WRM Structure and Financial

**Stichting World Rainforest Movement (WRM)** is a Dutch foundation registered in 1999 at the Dutch Chamber of Commerce under number 34118798. The legal address of the Stichting WRM is Vuile Riete 12 in Linde (Dr.), the Netherlands.

The Board members of the Stichting WRM, responsible for governing legal and financial-administrative issues, are:

- Larry Lohmann, Chairman
- Ivonne Yanez, Treasurer
- Silvia Ribeiro, Secretary
- Premrudee Daoroung, Member.

The Uruguayan Education Ministry has granted the WRM Foundation registered in the Netherlands permission to function in Uruguay, where the office of the WRM international secretariat is located. In Uruguay, the Foundation is registered under the name of **“Fundación Movimiento Mundial por los Bosques Tropicales”**, with the fiscal number (RUT) 00215767260016.

In 2016, WRM was granted ANBI in the Netherlands. The acronym stands for "Algemeen Nut Beogende Instellingen" and the status is granted to foundations registered with the Dutch Chamber of Commerce whose mission and activities are deemed by the Tax Service overwhelmingly to serve the common good.

The **WRM International Secretariat** is a team of eight people located in different countries. Its office is in Uruguay and its international coordinator is Winfridus Overbeek. The international secretariat team receives input and guidance for its activities from the WRM Advisory Committee; from biannual WRM strategy meetings with WRM allies from different continents; and from regular interaction between the team and hundreds of community organizations, social movements, NGOs and indigenous peoples' organizations in countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The **WRM Advisory Committee**, meanwhile, consists of:

- Godwin Ojo. Environmental Rights Action/ Friends of the Earth Nigeria (Nigeria)
- Hendro Sangkoyo. School of Democratic Economics (Indonesia)
- Larry Lohmann. The Corner House (United Kingdom)
- Premrudee Daoroung. Project SEVANA South-East Asia (Thailand)
- Shalmali Guttal. Focus on the Global South (Thailand)
- Silvia Ribeiro. ETC Group (Mexico)
- Tom Goldtooth. Indigenous Environmental Network (USA)
- Ivonne Yanez. Acción Ecológica (Ecuador)





## WRM's Remuneration Policy

The members of the Dutch WRM Foundation Board and WRM Advisory Committee, as well as any volunteers WRM might work with, do not receive any form of salary or honorarium for the activities they carry out for WRM. They can request reimbursement for costs incurred for participation in WRM meetings, such as transport and accommodation costs.

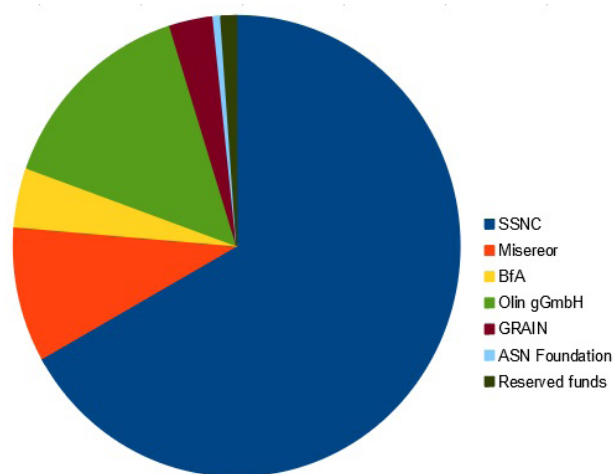
Only WRM international secretariat staff and the international coordinator of the organisation receive a salary based on a legal contract. Individuals hired for short-term, specific activities, such as for carrying out case studies, can receive an honorarium, based on a contract clearly describing the tasks carried out and the remuneration agreed.

## Funding

In 2018, WRM core activities were funded by **SSNC** (Swedish Society for Nature Conservation) from Sweden, **Misereor from Germany** and **Bread for All** from Switzerland. For specific activities, WRM received support from **Olin gmbH** from Germany. WRM partners with GRAIN in a joint project in support of communities West and Central Africa where foreign investors are expanding industrial oil palm plantations.

The total income for the year 2018 was USD 311,515 split among the different funding sources as follows:

Funding source	Amount in USD	Percentage
SSNC	208,272	66,9%
Misereor	29,468	9,5%
BfA	12,968	4,2%
Olin gGmbH	45,718	14,7%
GRAIN	9,818	3,2%
ASN Foundation	1,704	0,5%
Reserved funds	3,567	1,1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>311,515</b>	<b>100,0%</b>



See a summary of the Annual audit at: <https://bit.ly/33iOUvJ>





## Contact Details

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Twitter: [twitter.com/WorldRainforest](https://twitter.com/WorldRainforest)