



Forests for a Just Future

Green Livelihoods Alliance

Annual plan 2023

Alliance members

Gaia Amazonas



Technical partners



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Cover photo

Youth in the first regional youth meeting to strengthen their participation in the governance and management of their territory, TCO of Lomerío, Bolivia. 04/2022 - Photo by: Miguel Manchego - IBIF

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Section I

Annual Plan narrative

Photo credit: Imugan, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines. October 2022. Photo by Jon Robin Bustamante.
The waterfall in Imugan village is preserved by the community as a source of water and livelihood.



1. Introduction

Photo credit: The Teduray indigenous community in Maguindanao, Philippines formulates a community policy on the use of farming implements for their communal sulagad agroecological farm. October 2022. Photo by Jayson Ulubalang/Timuay Justice and Governance (TJG)

This report presents the annual plan for 2023 of the **Forests for a Just Future (FfJF) programme** of the **Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA)** that began in January 2021 and ends in December 2025. The year 2022 successfully concludes the first full year of programme implementation, building on the work carried out in 2021 that included a start-up period and an elaborate baseline study. 2023 is another important year. In addition to implementation, the Alliance will conduct a mid-term review (MTR) that will inform the second half of the programme and provide guidance to further deepen and fine-tune our strategies and collaborations.

Despite international and national agreements, promises and good intentions, the world’s forests and the people depending on them are still under severe threat. Multiple global forces at play are huge and sustainable change requires time and perseverance. Unpredicted contextual developments, such as the war in Ukraine, draw attention away from the daunting climate and environmental crises and force us to step up our work even more. We believe, ultimately, change will come bottom-up, with indigenous peoples and local communities standing up for their rights, while being supported and amplified by broad international movements. We are at a pivotal moment in time as tensions are rising and we have little time left to turn the ship around. There is momentum. Even though the fight for nature, climate, and human rights often feels like an uphill battle, we are making progress in building a powerful counterforce and will continue to do so in 2023.

The programme and alliance

The Forest for a Just Future (FfJF) programme has the long-term goal to ensure tropical forests and forest landscapes are sustainably and inclusively governed to mitigate and adapt to climate change, fulfil human rights and safeguard local livelihoods. It aims to (i) increase the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs)¹ in policy and decision making regarding their (land) rights and forest governance; and (ii) strengthen lobby and advocacy to hold governments and agro-commodity, extractives, energy

¹ The current international consensus is to not place indigenous people and local communities in the same acronym, but make a clear distinction between the two groups, which is more in line with reality. In our activities and strategies we clearly make this distinction, but for clarity/continuity reasons we will continue using the term ‘IPLC’, at least for now.

and infrastructure industries accountable for deforestation and human rights violations. It works with more than 70 civil society organisations (CSOs) and with IPLCs and social movements in 11 countries in South America, Africa and South East Asia (see Annex B), as well as internationally. Recognising the risks faced by these collectives, the programme pays particular attention to ensuring the operational space and security of IPLC leaders, CSO activists, and (women) environmental human rights defenders ((W)EHRDs).

The programme is implemented by the Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA), formed by the Alliance partners Milieudefensie (Alliance lead), Gaia Amazonas, IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL), Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP Asia), Sustainable Development Institute (SDI), Tropenbos International (TBI) - and two technical partners - Fern and Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF), the latter working in partnership with the Global Forest Coalition (GFC). The programme is funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directoraat Generaal Internationale Samenwerking (DGIS) through the Directie Sociale Ontwikkeling (DSO) Power of Voices policy framework, with support from the Inclusive Green Growth (IGG) department. The programme responds to the Dutch commitment to the Paris Agreement and contributes to the SDGs, particularly SDG 5, 12, 13 and 15.

Countries, regional work, policy dossiers and thematic programmes

The FfJF programme is implemented in 11 countries: Bolivia, Cameroon, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Uganda and Viet Nam. In addition, we connect local struggles to global policy arenas, and vice versa, through regional work, specific policy dossiers and thematic programmes as well as by influencing relevant Dutch policies. Regionally we work at the EU level and strengthen partnerships between African, South East Asian and South American partners to collaborate in their respective regions. This includes working on issues of regional importance with partners in some countries that are not GLA countries.

Our Local-To-Global-To-Local (LGL) policy work is organised around four (interconnected) policy dossiers:

- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the nationally determined contributions (NDCs)
- EU deforestation legislation
- The UN Binding Treaty on Transnational Corporations and Human Rights and EU mandatory human rights and due diligence (MHRDD) legislation.

And two thematic programmes of MD/SDI (FoEI):

- Just Energy Transition (JET);
- Community rights and deforestation drivers (CRDD).

Aim and scope of this report

This overall programme annual plan (AP) 2023 brings together key elements taken from the more detailed annual plans of the GLA countries, LGL thematic programmes and policy dossiers developed by the Alliance members and technical partners. It follows the three pathways of the [Theory of Change \(ToC\)](#) and addresses specific programme elements included in the programme document submitted in 2020.

A summary of the annual plans per country, thematic programmes and policy dossiers can be found in annexes [C](#), [D](#) and [E](#). A brief overview of the plans of the global working groups is also available in annex [E](#). It goes beyond the scope of this AP to include each and every activity that is foreseen for 2023, but additional information is available upon request. Further details and analysis of the progress made in 2022 will be reported in the 2022 annual report due in June 2023 and is therefore out of scope of this AP.

Inclusivity

Gender equality and inclusion are important aspects of the GLA programme. We aim to use inclusive language in our interventions and reports, recognising that communities and other groups are not homogeneous but consist of people of all genders, ages, varying abilities and different socio-economic status and power relations. However, for reasons of readability and to limit the length of this report, it is not always possible to use inclusive language throughout the text. We remind the reader that where we refer to communities, groups or villages, we understand and recognise their diversity.



2. Contextual developments

Photo credit: This picture was taken at the International Day of Struggle Against Monoculture Tree Plantations campaign. The objective of the women-led mobilizations is to create a safe space for women to speak out and build collective solidarity against all systemic violations and oppression associated with the industrial plantation expansion model of agro-commodity companies' operations in Africa. Photo by SDI

In 2022 we have encountered important changes and developments in the international and national contexts that influence our work. Some of these contextual changes are opportunities we can capitalise on, whereas others threaten our progress. Below we present an overview of the most important developments that will impact our work in 2023.

Deforestation and climate change boost collective action

Although global deforestation rates are declining ([FOA 2022](#)) we still witness large-scale deforestation in many tropical rainforests including those where the GLA is active. As tropical forests disappear to make space for agro-industrial or extractive projects, and forest quality is negatively impacted by climate change, indigenous peoples and local communities depend on increasingly less forest and water sources for their livelihoods. This trend was accelerated and justified during COVID-19 because of apparent necessary economic development. We also witness a huge increase in the demand for [transition minerals](#) like nickel, copper and bauxite, causing further deforestation. Monitoring and collecting evidence of illegal deforestation activities has proven to be an effective strategy for addressing deforestation. During the height of the COVID-19 pandemic many of the GLA forest monitoring activities came to a standstill as a result of travel restrictions. In 2022 as the number of infections went down and restrictions were lifted, our partners started their monitoring again and we will continue to focus on this in 2023. In addition, our work on addressing the (international) drivers of deforestation and sustainable and inclusive forest governance remains relevant.

Globally, the urgency of the climate crisis is becoming ever more visible as record temperatures, heatwaves and extreme weather affect more people every year. These changes are closely linked to deforestation. The need for climate and environmental action as well as the rapid reduction and eventual end of fossil fuels is urgent. Some examples of climate change impacts in GLA countries are: **Uganda** experienced a drought in 2022, followed by heavy rainfall, leading to famine and many people dying. In West Africa, sea level rise is leading to communities being forcibly displaced. In **Bolivia**, our partners fear the La Niña phenomenon will extend into 2023, worsening the effects of climate change in terms of greater drought for the region and forest fires. **Ghana** and **DRC** report unpredictable weather patterns for the planting season, which is likely to drastically reduce crop yield and turn local communities' livelihood dependence on the forests close to them. Intensified tropical storms and typhoons are increasingly affecting countries like the **Philippines**.

As a result of the worsening climate and environmental crises and the lack of serious action, we see a sharp increase in climate action groups and movements pushing for system change, including groups that explore new, often seen as more radical, action methods. This shows the frustration and hopelessness people are feeling about the huge gap between climate science, natural destruction and political action. We also see growing repression towards activists, showing that the powers and interests at stake are very high. Global climate movements are increasingly speaking about the historical responsibility of industrialised countries towards countries and people in the global south as well as the need to listen to affected communities to achieve climate justice. Global alliances such as the GLA play an important role in linking activists in different countries and strengthening the influence of people at the frontline of climate change and environmental collapse in international decision-making structures.

Promising policies and agreements, but action lags behind

The urgency to act on climate change and the alarming rate of deforestation is receiving more and more attention at all policy levels and we see some promising policy developments. For example, the new EU deforestation legislation is an important milestone to reduce the risk of agro commodities that contribute to deforestation and forest degradation being placed on the European market (see LGL policy dossier, Pathway B). In July 2022, the UN General Assembly passed [a resolution](#) that declares a healthy environment as a human right.

Yet, the implementation and enforcement of policies and commitments is often slow, half-hearted or filled with exemptions. A number of proposed solutions to climate change and deforestation (such as carbon capture and storage (CCS), carbon markets, net zero, bioenergy with carbon capture and storages (BECCS), etc.) has emerged, that do not address the root causes of climate change but have the potential to worsen the crisis. For example, climate policies for net zero approaches have promoted a massive voluntary offset market, including in monoculture tree planting and fortress forest conservation projects. Various reputable carbon offsetting standards have been developed by corporations and are broadly applied, but they vary widely in effectiveness. In addition, some potentially promising solutions, such as nature-based solutions (NbS) and certification schemes, are being increasingly co-opted and misused by businesses in ways that do not effectively address the problems we are facing and prolong current power structures instead of bringing about the system change that is needed. It is important for the GLA partners to debunk solutions which are ineffective and/or violate human rights and particularly the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs). This is an important area of attention in lobby and advocacy in 2023.

Glasgow COP26 outcomes

Two important outcomes of COP26 in Glasgow (2021) related to forests and fossil finance are followed closely by the GLA partners and could potentially have a major positive impact on our work if implemented fully. In the [Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use](#), 145 countries committed to working collectively to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 while delivering sustainable development and promoting an inclusive rural transformation. However, this declaration was not followed by any joint meetings until COP27 and it is largely unclear what concrete and sustainable actions have been taken so far. At COP27, 26 countries and the European Union – which together account for over 33% of the world's forests – launched the [Forest and Climate Leaders' Partnership \(FCLP\)](#) to turn the declaration into action. [Most signatories, including some of the countries with the highest forest cover, did not sign up to the FCLP.](#) In addition, there is a strong concern that most speakers at the launch of the FCLP placed strong emphasis on tree planting and carbon markets, even though planting new trees simply cannot replace the carbon stock in primary forests in relevant timeframes. The COP 27, recently finished, shows little progress on forest protection and limiting the greenhouse gas emissions to the 1,5 degree threshold. Nevertheless, some progress was made on the subject of Damage and Loss, facilitating a fund to compensate the countries most heavily affected by climate change.

The second important agreement is the [Glasgow Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition](#), through which 39 signatories (including 34 countries) committed to phase out public fossil support abroad by the end of 2022. So far, we have seen some countries putting policies in place to implement this commitment, however, overall the Glasgow signatories have been slow in developing concrete policies to implement their commitment. This is, among others, related to the Ukraine war and energy shortages as well as the EU taxonomy labelling gas as a transition fuel. It increases the risk of the implementation of the Glasgow Statement ending up with major loopholes, e.g. by countries pushing for liquefied natural gas (LNG) and other gas related projects becoming exempted from the fossil phase out. This risk is not far-fetched as shown by [the Netherlands](#) who announced a transition period of another year, ending public fossil support by the end of 2023, and exemptions for some oil and gas projects, just days before COP27. In 2023, we will therefore continue to push for a robust implementation of the Glasgow commitment at domestic and international level through the JET thematic programme, increasing advocacy pressure on laggards, documenting fossil (loophole) cases and bringing these to public and policy attention, as well as advocating for increased investment in renewable energy.

Gender and biodiversity momentum

If parties reach an agreement at the CBD COP15 in December 2022 on (1) the adoption of the global biodiversity framework, (2) the proposed standalone gender target, and (3) the gender action plan, this will create a new political momentum for more gender-just, rights-based and coherent biodiversity policies, including in the field of finance. At this point in time however, there are doubts on whether the agreement will be reached this year. If no agreement is made, the GLA partners engaged with the CBD will continue their lobby and advocacy for a strong framework and gender targets in 2023. If a sufficient agreement is indeed reached, their focus will turn to implementation and policy alignment with other relevant policies.

New presidents in forest hotspots: Brazil, Colombia and the Philippines

The outcomes of the elections in Brazil and Colombia bring hope for the protection of the Amazon. The newly elected president of **Brazil**, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, pledged to reduce deforestation in the Amazon rainforest to zero, defend indigenous rights, and take a leading role in responding to the climate crisis in [his first public statement](#) after winning the elections. Unfortunately, this change of vision is preceded by [booming deforestation rates](#), during the final months of Bolsonaro's presidency. Also in **Colombia**, the new president Gustavo Petro, has pledged to protect the rainforest by limiting agribusiness expansion into the forest. He also promised to create reserves where indigenous communities and others are allowed to harvest rubber, acai and other non-timber forest products. Our partners in South America will work with CSOs, IPLCs and government officials to hold the new presidents to these promises. Very concerning, on the other hand, is the outcome of the **Philippine** election that was won by Ferdinand Marcos Junior, whose father, President Marcos Senior, was responsible for massive deforestation. However, in response to recent landslides in Mindanao, the new president [stressed the need for reforestation](#). Yet, while planting trees would help in restoring forest landscapes, he needs to do more to stop the main drivers of deforestation in the Philippines: large-scale mining, plantations and other destructive projects. The Marcos administration has declared the mining industry as holding the greatest potential to be a key driver in the country's economic recovery from the pandemic and long-term growth, which contradicts the need for reforestation. The GLA partners will pressure the new regime to focus on reforestation and the protection of existing forests, as well as the passage of the Alternative Minerals Management and ICCA bills.

War in Ukraine

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has had a huge effect on international political dynamics, the global economy, food security, as well as national energy debates. There is a real risk that sustainability concerns are undermined by prioritising energy security. In Europe, the need to fill the energy gap that Russia is causing, is resulting in an even more economic approach towards fossil fuels instead of a human rights based approach or other real solutions. In addition, European countries are actively pushing for the exploitation of [new gas fields](#), including fields [in Africa](#), to replace Russian gas. At the same time, some African leaders claim that Africa needs and has the right to fossil development instead of focusing on renewables. Yet, increasing our reliance on fossil fuels cannot be the solution to today's climate and energy crises anywhere and will [accelerate climate breakdown](#). It contradicts the latest scientific insights as well as IEA's findings ([Net Zero by 2050](#)) that stress that if the world is to avoid irreversible catastrophic climate change, no new oil and gas fields should be developed. At this point in history, it is more crucial than ever for activists from around the world to work together to debunk this fossil framing and push for just and rights-based alternatives. For our programme, this means we will have to work even harder to get this message across, propose alternatives and stop new fossil fuel projects.

Upcoming elections in Malaysia, DRC and Liberia

There will be elections in **DRC** and **Liberia** in 2023. In DRC, the GLA partners fear communities are being manipulated by politicians, which could potentially destroy the efforts made during previous sensitisations on the consolidation of principles for nature conservation. In Liberia, the elections might interfere with programme delivery and the implementation of activities. There are signs of high-level tension in political rallies and campaigns, and in some instances even violence, which can affect programme delivery. Therefore, partners have planned to conduct activities on issues that are not politically sensitive and plan project activities in ways that do not conflict with the political timeline.

The Malaysia elections held in November resulted in neither candidate gaining enough votes to form a government. As no unity government can be formed, the King will select the new Prime Minister. Partners in Colombia and the Philippines have shared their pre-election strategies with partners in Malaysia, DRC and Liberia for joint learning and exchange.

COVID-19

Even though many of the COVID-19 lockdowns and other restrictions have eased, this does not mean that the pandemic is behind us, particularly for people who are at higher risk of getting seriously ill (e.g. disabled people, elders, communities with little access to healthcare). Travelling has remained more difficult, expensive and barriers continue to exist. For example, it is harder for colleagues who are not vaccinated to travel. In addition, if infection rates go up again, there is a chance for restrictions to re-enter. In such a case, where possible, we will return to working remotely and take other safety measures. Also, the effects of the pandemic on the economy, politics, the health system, security and civic space, and deforestation are still visible and continuing.

Polarisation and disinformation

Around the world, we have seen growing polarisation as well as an almost unlimited amount of disinformation being distributed through social media and by influencers and politicians. Both tendencies bring a real risk to effective climate action and GLA partners need to be smart and creative to counter disinformation campaigns as well as polarisation strategies that hinder climate action. For example, in the **Philippines**, social media has accelerated the spread of fake information. Some of the narratives say that mining is essential for pandemic recovery, that we need more coal power plants to meet the energy requirements and that the only

solution to the water requirements of Metro Manila is the construction of the Kaliwa Dam. This dam would destroy the upstream Sierra Madre forest and displace indigenous communities. The Philippine GLA partners will conduct environmental literacy for IPLCs, including women and youth, to counter this disinformation.

Security and Civic Space

The [repression](#) of critical citizens, civil society organisations, political opponents and (women and environmental) human rights defenders and journalists is increasing worldwide. The number of autocratic states and their influence on the international human rights discourse is growing, but the space for critical citizens has also diminished in many formally democratic countries. The multilateral human rights system is being eroded from within with targeted tactics by authoritarian countries such as Russia and China and there is an increasingly common anti-rights discourse. We see the results of this in all partner countries, yet the severity of security and civic space issues varies. In all GLA countries there is a need to be vigilant. Because security and civic space is an essential prerequisite for advocacy, it is incorporated into our Theory of Change (ToC) under Pathway C. Some noteworthy developments in 2022 that will affect our work in 2023 are outlined below.

Over the past years, we have seen a significant decrease in civic space in **Uganda**, not only by an increased administrative burden on CSOs but also by arbitrary arrests and detentions of (W)EHRDs. In 2022, nine countries recommended that Uganda improve its civic space at the 2022 universal periodic review (UPR) process. Another hopeful development is the continued pressure of EU diplomats towards the Ugandan government to save Bugoma forest, which resulted in a multi-stakeholder conference in October 2022. Whether these developments will have any effect remains to be seen, but so far the Ugandan government seems unimpressed. In August and September 2022, the parliament passed multiple bills that include provisions that criminalise (W)EHRDs' work or make their work harder.

In **Cameroon**, communities are increasingly resisting government decisions to allocate their land to external parties. However, existing tensions within the country make it possible for conflicts to arise and escalate very quickly around any community mobilisation. The country programme will therefore focus on ways of working that have a low risk of sparking violent conflict, such as media work and legal work, to halt destructive investments and advance land and forestry law reforms at the national level.

In **Colombia**, the final report of the Truth Commission was published in 2022, which is a compendium of documents that compiles the historical memory of the war in Colombia and contributes to collective reparation. This report is an opportunity to enrich our ways of working in 2023 by incorporating the Truth Commission's lessons and recommendations, in an effort to move towards the end of the armed conflict and create new and healthier forms of social cohesion. In addition, the new government has taken positions that, if ratified in programmes and public policies, would be of great support for the fulfilment of the programme between 2023 and 2025. Even though these are important developments it will take a lot of time to really improve the situation in Colombia, which is currently the deadliest country in the world for (W)EHRDs.

In **DRC**, the situation in the Virunga landscape has recently been turbulent due to clashes between armed groups and the loyalist army (FARDC). Part of the Virunga landscape is currently under the control of M23 rebels. Civil society actors, fearing possible threats, talk less and less about the environmental protection of this area.

In the **Philippines**, our CSO partners see a further shrinking of operational space and worsening red-tagging of CSO leaders and indigenous peoples since the new Marcos administration was installed, despite the existence of enabling legal and policy frameworks on environmental protection. Partners foresee that armed conflicts between state and non-state actors will intensify.

Collaboration with Dutch embassies to address civic space restrictions and repressing through diplomacy has proven to help to protect CSOs and individual activists. GLA partners will reach out to the embassy when deemed helpful.

Visa challenges affecting grassroots and NGO participation in international meetings

GLA members in the Netherlands indicate that they face huge problems in getting visas for colleagues from West and Central Africa and Asia to attend international activities. This impacts on one of the key strategies in our international campaigns, which is bringing perspectives from IPLCs, activists and (W)EHRDs to international decision-making platforms and movements. Several meetings and events have been changed, cancelled or postponed because of this. The international visa facilitation services (VFS) system is not functioning and GLA members often need the Royal Netherlands embassies (RNEs) to intervene to get a visa appointment. This issue could be overcome if the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs would look into alternatives for visa applications going through VFS.



3. Annual plan 2023 per pathway of the Theory of Change

Photo credit: Philippines. February 2020. Photo by Erwin Mascarinas, NTFP-EP/ IUCN NL.

Introduction

Our Theory of Change (ToC) is built on three central pathways of change:

- Pathway A. Strengthening IPLC governance over increased areas of forest.
- Pathway B. Halting deforestation and addressing people's concerns on forests and human rights by holding governments and agro-commodity, extractives, energy and infrastructure industries accountable.
- Pathway C. Citizens enjoy human and women's rights and safely participate in social movements, including safely speaking up for their rights, livelihoods and landscapes.

Underlying all three pathways, and at the heart of our Theory of Change, is a strong civil society that effectively mobilises and coordinates a growing number of people and groups to push and advocate for the necessary changes. Below, we describe the overall work plan for 2023, including examples of planned activities in countries and internationally.

Pathway A: IPLC governance

Indigenous peoples and local communities sustainably govern increased areas of forest.

Under this pathway the GLA aims for IPLCs to sustainably and inclusively govern increased areas of forest. To achieve this, GLA partners in all GLA countries invested in supporting IPLCs in a variety of ways to strengthen their capacity to govern their lands and claim their (land) rights effectively. This includes supporting community based forest livelihoods, promoting smallholders rights and creating access of community forest enterprises to markets.

In 2023, the GLA will continue to invest in supporting IPLCs in a variety of ways to strengthen their capacity to govern their lands and claim their (land) rights effectively. Mapping indigenous lands and monitoring deforestation and rights violations is an important part of this. At the same time, GLA members, CSO partners and IPLCs advocate governmental actors to legally recognise, ensure and protect the rights of IPLCs, including their right to participate meaningfully in policy processes.

Strengthening IPLCs to govern their lands

In 2023, in all the countries where we work we will step up our efforts to strengthen the capacity of IPLCs to sustainably and inclusively govern their lands. IPLCs are supported to organise themselves, identify and address (potential) violations of their rights and sustainably manage more and more forested areas.

Capacity strengthening has different focus areas in each country, depending on existing capacity as well as contextual differences. Activities include, among others: rights education, self-organisation, leadership strengthening, joint strategy development, land mapping skills and sustainable forest management.

For example, in **Bolivia**, GLA partners will take the next steps in the organisational and legal strengthening of the management committees of protected areas and their association. There will be regular advisory and/or informative meetings and training, including the development of technical documents and other information materials. In **DRC**, partners will invest in strengthening the capacity of leaders of existing governance structures, including women and youth, in lobby and advocacy and sustainable forest management. Because DRC is torn by conflict, a study will be conducted on traditional conflict management mechanisms in the areas of intervention, which can be used to explore sustainable resolutions. Part of this will be the organisation of a multi-stakeholder roundtable with traditional authorities, women, youth, IPs and other stakeholders on existing land and forest conflicts, their consequences and their resolutions, and the revitalisation and installation of the advisory committee for the settlement of customary conflicts in the provinces of Bas Uele, Mongala and Tshopo.

In 2023, IPLCs and CSOs will also be supported in the inclusive and sustainable management of forests, enhancing sustainable livelihoods and preserving traditional knowledge, in ways that are customised to the local situation and policy environment. For example, in **Uganda** research will be done on forest based enterprises (FBEs) and three IPLC groups, including women and youth, will be supported to participate in the most viable FBEs. In **Indonesia**, the Indonesian Forum for Living Environment (WALHI) will facilitate the establishment of agroforestry field schools at three landscapes in Ketapang-Kayong Utara, Mudiak Baduo and Lariang. WALHI and Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia (WARSI) will share models, lessons and updates in social forestry as part of lobbying the local governments to set up structures to assist IPLCs in social forestry. In addition, Tropenbos Indonesia and Sawit Watch will advocate to include social forestry in district programmes. In 2023, all partners seek to involve more women and youth in social forestry and natural resource management and support them to voice their rights and interests.



Photo credit: Weaving craft women group from Gema Village, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.
Photo by: Irpan Lamago - Tropenbos Indonesia

Strengthening inclusivity in land and forest management is another important aspect of Pathway A, which is addressed through specific activities related to gender equality, meaningful women and youth participation and the development of governance structures grounded in democratic principles. Women and youth typically have much weaker land tenure rights, resulting in reduced ability to resist land-grabbing or extractive projects, or to make decisions about their land. Therefore, paying significant attention to inclusivity is crucial.

In **Liberia**, special educational sessions for women, youth and vulnerable groups are organised to enable them to fully understand the customary land formalisation process and their roles as enshrined in the Land Rights Law of 2018. This is a key step for establishing key inclusive community land development and management committees (CLDMCs). In **Bolivia** and **DRC** the programme focuses on strengthening leadership capacities of women, youth and underprivileged groups to participate fully and meaningfully in the land governance structures. In the **South East Asian region**, CSO partners will organise a regional youth leadership and innovation camp that will increase the capacity of youth to engage in different platforms and take leadership in pushing innovative gender-just climate solutions. In addition, NTFP-EP Asia continues to provide small grants to women's groups and women-led initiatives through the Pastor Rice small grants facility (PRSGF). Access to these small grants enables women to independently develop and implement their own initiatives which is an important empowering experience.

Strengthening IPLCs to claim their rights

Once IPLCs are organised to strategise together and speak with a common voice, they can more effectively advocate for policy development and implementation, claim their rights and stand up against corporate and elite power. Strategies include monitoring rights violations, engaging with and within CSOs and social movements, exert pressure through media and lobby and advocacy. Again, activities are tailored to the specific local and national contexts leading to a wide diversity in priorities and focus areas.

In **Viet Nam**, NTFP-EP and local partners support IPLCs to develop and submit a sustainable forest management plan and community forest map to the Kon Ray local authority with the aim to receive certification recognising their community forest land. In **Indonesia**, Tropenbos Indonesia and NTFP-EP support IPLCs to map and register their ICCAs (indigenous and community-based conserved areas). Regionally, the **Asian partners** will lobby and advocate together for the adoption and operationalisation of the ASEAN guidelines on customary tenure, approved at Ministerial level as of November 2022.

In **Cameroon**, the Center for Development and the Environment (CED) strengthens IPLCs knowledge on the law that governs access to land-based resources and associated traditional knowledge as well as the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use. This law is the foundation for lobby and advocacy to recognise the village as a legal entity and strengthen the protection of all the knowledge traditionally held by communities. In **Liberia**, Community Rights Support Facility (CRSF) takes advantage of the country's progressive land legislation to support six clans in two districts in the Northwest of Liberia Bomi county to formalise their customary land rights. This work includes advocacy towards the Liberian Land Authority to perform the regulatory requirements for the community land formalisation process as well as support for communities to understand the land rights act and guide them through the land formalisation process. Special attention is given to the participation and leadership of youth and women groups in this process.

In **Colombia**, IPLCs and CSOs have identified risks of certain false solutions to climate change that are imposed upon them through international programmes and initiatives in a training course conducted by Censat on green economy and financialisation of nature. Other partners, e.g. FCDS, Gaia, will invest in further enquiring and understanding the international programmes that will influence the Amazon region and disseminate the results among local communities and indigenous peoples. The overall aim is to develop a collaborative work agenda with IPLCs in which they design and implement their own sustainable initiatives.

In all countries, CSOs and IPLCs engage in monitoring illegal activities and rights violations in their territories and forested landscapes. The verified evidence from local forest monitoring is used in advocacy and to build international campaigns and grievances, some of which have been successful in the past (link to B). For example, in **Ghana**, A Rocha Ghana, Friends of the Earth (FoE) Ghana and Tropenbos Ghana continuously

invest in building the capacity of community forest monitors. Forest monitoring has proven to be crucial in enforcing mining and logging laws and forest biodiversity protection regulations. Capacity building includes the analysis of alerts, reporting to inform stakeholders and advocacy when alerts are not attended to by the Forestry Commission. Partners in **DRC** will organise a roundtable with judicial bodies in 2023 to ensure that procedures around the protection of human, land, forest and environmental rights allow monitoring information from IPLCs and CSOs.

Milieudefensie and SDI support FoE and non-FoE organisations in nine countries to implement local forest monitoring through the FoE community rights and deforestation drivers (CRDD) thematic programme, which links Pathway A and B in the ToC. This is described under Pathway B. Monitoring is mostly done using mobile telephones, but in 2023 FoE will also research and promote other forms of local forest monitoring where digital tools are not available.

Tropenbos International will organise a learning project on conflict resolution in the context of community rights. The aim is twofold. On the one hand, to get a better common understanding of conflict and how it affects the landscapes and our work. On the other, to strengthen the capacities of GLA partners on conflict resolution. Effectively managing conflicts was identified as a crucial skill during a regional exchange meeting in Colombia in 2022.

Local-to-global-to-local (LGL): Pathway A Policy dossiers

At the international level, GLA members will facilitate and promote the meaningful participation of IPLCs, and women and organisations working with a gender justice perspective in particular, in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) policy processes in 2023. Joint advocacy aims to ensure that the decisions and policy proposals under these conventions respect the rights and role of IPLCs and women.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Gaia Amazonas, IUCN NL, Milieudefensie through Friends of the Earth International (FoEI), NTFP-EP Asia, SDI and Women Engage for a Common Future/Global Forest Coalition (WECF/GFC) are working on the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). GFC advocates at the CBD COPs in close collaboration with two constituencies: Women Caucus and CBD-Alliance, linking the three pathways of the ToC. The CBD has conducted negotiations for over three years in order to establish the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF) which aims to guide ambitious worldwide actions with milestones for 2030 to halt biodiversity loss and protect nature and its essential benefits to people, in order to “live in harmony with nature” by 2050. The GLA partners identified an opportunity in the post-2020 GBF to recognise and promote the importance of indigenous territories for the protection of biodiversity (Pathway A). In addition, the GBF affects the drivers of deforestation (Pathway B). The negotiations are expected to close during the CBD COP15, taking place in December 2022 in Montreal, Canada. However, the GLA members working on this policy dossier consider it possible, even likely, that the negotiations will not be fully finalised during COP15 and have therefore planned their work around two scenarios: (1) entering implementation of the new GBF in 2023 or (2) continuing negotiations to finalise the GBF.

Under scenario one, at the local and regional level, Gaia Amazonas, NTFP-EP Asia, and SDI/Milieudefensie/FoEI will focus on informing and engaging IPLCs and other relevant groups on the GBF implementation process and work with local and regional decision makers to operationalise the global framework to the local context. Ensuring clear commitments and targets, including on gender and IPLC rights, is an important part of this. At the international level, partners will undertake a wide range of activities aiming to inform decision makers, including within the corporate sector and financial institutions, on the GBF and advocate for its implementation and policy alignment. At the same time, partners will address potential weaknesses in the new GBF and continue their advocacy to mitigate the impact of these weaknesses.

Under scenario two, GLA partners will continue their advocacy for a strong post-2020 GBF under the CBD, each concentrating on their own focus points. For example, the North Amazon Alliance (ANA) and Gaia

Amazonas will continue to highlight key ecosystems that provide environmental benefits for people and environmental services, and advocate on specific targets that are relevant and consistent for these regions. GFC/WECF advocates for rights-based, gender-just and socially equitable biodiversity policy targets. The focus of IUCN NL is the CBD process in the Netherlands and the topics of ICCAs and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), role of IPLCs, nature-based solutions (NbS) and resource mobilisation. NTFP-EP focuses on strengthening human rights in the framework, ICCA recognition and protection; strengthening effective traditional/customary governance criteria in OECMs and direct financing access to IPLCs.

UNFCCC and the nationally determined contributions (NDCs)

Gaia Amazonas, IUCN NL, NTFP-EP Asia, SDI, TBI and WECF/GFC all work on the UNFCCC policy dossier and the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that are part of this. The overall aim is to strengthen the recognition and position of IPLCs and women and youth in the discussions, design and implementation of climate action, in particular in relation to the NDCs and NAPs (national adaptation plans) which are the main instruments guiding climate action in the countries where we work (Pathway A). This is important because a major concern of the NDCs is that they lack concrete implementation strategies and that IPs are still often invisible and hardly participate in national level climate policies. We seek to influence UN bodies, international advisory bodies (e.g. NDC partnerships) and international financial bodies (e.g. regional development banks) that support NDC development, as well as national governments responsible for the design and implementation of the NDCs and NAPs. We build on the work of country partners in strengthening capacities of IPLCs, women and youth groups to participate in national and international discussions on climate action. In addition, our advocacy contributes to outcomes related to Pathway B and Pathway C.

GLA partners will participate in UNFCCC COP28 in November 2023 to lobby and advocate for IPLC rights and concerns, gender-responsive climate action and funding, and the inclusion of community forestry in NDCs. Related to this, case studies will be collected in four GLA countries in South East Asia (NTFP-EP, TBI), linking ICCAs and community forestry to the NDCs. TBI will analyse how NDCs influence enabling conditions for community forestry. WECF focuses on ensuring that grassroots women’s voices from the Global South are present and visible at COP28, for example by organising the annual Gender Just Climate Solutions awards ceremony. This event showcases gender-just, grassroots and scalable climate actions, and awards three winners with financial and capacity-strengthening support.

To address drivers of deforestation (Pathway B), TBI will initiate an inventory of how wildfires are considered within the NDCs and whether and how much climate finance is assigned to the prevention of wildfires. This includes exploring how much of this finance is in support of preventing wildfires on indigenous lands and how IPLCs have been involved in designing and implementing the financed activities and strategies.

Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation

Governments and agro-commodity, extractives, energy and infrastructure sectors no longer drive deforestation and address citizens’ concerns to protect forests and human rights.

The aim of this pathway is to stop governments and agro-commodity, extractives, energy and infrastructure sectors driving deforestation. We target local and national governments and intergovernmental bodies as well as private sector initiatives and actors to halt deforestation. We aim to strengthen the influence of governments over the private sector through regulations and enforcement of environmental and human rights policies. The drivers of deforestation are addressed at different levels and through different constituencies of Alliance members and CSO partners that collaborate in specific short-term interventions or longer term collaboration. Pathway B is strongly interconnected with Pathways A and C.

Addressing drivers at country level: holding governments and private actors accountable

At the country level, the drivers of deforestation will be addressed through monitoring and raising awareness on deforestation cases and rights violations, improving collaboration and information sharing at all levels, taking legal measures, public awareness raising and advocacy to hold governments and (multinational) companies to account. Activities in 2023 are contextualised to the local situation and policy environment. Examples of contextualised activities are outlined below.

In 2022, the Centro de Documentación e Información (CEDIB) successfully put pressure on gold mining cooperatives and the government to publicly acknowledge the problem of mercury use in **Bolivia** and to develop a national plan of action to reduce the impact of mercury. In 2023, CEDIB will continue to collect data and information on mercury use and its impact, and advocate towards authorities and other relevant national and international actors to end mercury use for alluvial gold mining.

In **Cameroon**, CED will continue to put pressure on the government to stop granting new land allocations, which includes providing legal and judicial support to communities whose lands might be allocated to third parties. At the same time, CED invests in monitoring the enforcement of zero deforestation policies by multinationals and other companies active in Cameroon.

In **Colombia** a new government was installed in 2022. This new government opens up space for Colombian civil society, political actors and local communities to work together to understand the drivers and the profound consequences of deforestation, as well as to build and implement mitigation plans. In 2023, Gaia Amazonas and other local partners, CSOs and IPLCs will use this opportunity to deliver results and proposals from the regions most affected by deforestation to government entities so they can be considered in the national development plan. In 2022, the **DRC** government sold [23 oil and seven natural gas blocks](#), some of which are overlapping with protected areas such as Virunga, Salonga and Upemba Park. In 2023, GLA partners plan to document the possible impacts of fossil exploitation on the conservation of peatland areas and the sustainable management of water resources, and organise joint advocacy activities with environmental CSOs to hold the Congolese state accountable to its international climate and biodiversity commitments. Part of this will be monitoring potential IP's rights violations and illegal oil exploration or exploitation activities in protected areas.

In May 2022, parts of the urban Achimota Forest Reserve in **Ghana** were de-gazetted through the issuance of Executive Instrument 144 (EI 144) by the president and the minister for Land and Natural Resources. The process lacked transparency and accountability, and the government has not been clear about why almost half the forest has been de-gazetted. Besides the loss of a large part of this critical urban forest, there is also deep concern over the precedent this sets as EI 144 seems to be in breach with the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act (2016). A Rocha Ghana, FoE Ghana and Tropenbos Ghana will therefore advocate with youth groups to demand the reversal of the EI 144 de-gazetted parts of the forest. Advocacy activities include a citizen petition, letters to the president from children, demonstrations, social media and media outreach.

In **Indonesia**, GLA partners focus on the enforcement of existing laws and regulations. In 2023, WARSI will support the local government in Mudiak Baduo to review and evaluate the permit of an oil palm plantation. WALHI will review mining licenses in Ketapang-Kayong Utara, Mudiak Baduo and Lariang in relation to the mineral and coal law and encourage the local government to recommend the formal evaluation and revocation of permits that are not in line with the law. Tropenbos Indonesia will advocate the provincial government of Ketapang-Kayong Utara landscape to monitor the implementation and enforcement of the high conservation value (HCV) regulation inside concession areas. Sawit Watch will profile cases against financiers and corporations that cause environmental destruction and human/women's rights violations through oil palm plantations and the extractive industry. This includes supporting community complaints against companies that are a member of the RSPO (Roundtable of Responsible Palm Oil).

In **Liberia**, the GLA programme strengthens the capacity of IPLCs to hold agribusinesses, logging companies and the government to account for illegal deforestation. For 2023, this includes the documentation of HCV and high carbon stock (HCS) areas in and near at least two agro-industrial concessions. Also, contributing

to national and international media campaigns is an important strategy to expose environmental violations and human rights abuses. In Liberia, GLA partners work with the non-profit, environmental news website The DayLight. It reports evidence-based, independent and quality news content about happenings across the agro-commodity and the extractive sector in Liberia, and does investigative journalism on environmental, social and economic issues.

In **Malaysia**, partners will invest in capacity strengthening of the Gerenai community rights action committee (GCRAC) in Upper Baram in which Penan and Iban indigenous people are represented. Following this, the GCRAC will conduct at least three training sessions for community members in the Gerenai area on logging schemes and how to engage in the various grievance mechanisms when needed. The overall aim is for the Penan and the Iban people to be able to stop any extractive, destructive, intrusive projects and programmes or activities in their community through strategic engagement and lobbying.

In the **Philippines**, the GLA partners, led by Forest Foundation Philippines, will lobby the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to adopt gender-sensitive forest landscape restoration environmental and social safeguard protocols developed by a multisectoral group composed of CSOs, academia and government officials. As part of the campaign against mining companies, plantations and Kaliwa Dam, ATM, ELAC, IDEAS and NTFP will amplify the impacts of destructive and extractive activities and the policies and actions that are needed to address deforestation in mainstream and social media. We will also assist IPLCs in Sierra Madre and Palawan in filing and pursuing cases against the Kaliwa Dam proponent Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) and mining companies and violation of FPIC. This will include research and documentation such as scientific studies, evidence gathering and case studies on the gendered impact of extractives.

In **Uganda**, GLA partners also strengthen the capacity of CSOs to put pressure on the private sector, financiers and the government to comply with environmental and human rights standards and practices. IPLCs, GLA partners and other CSOs will pressure oil and gas companies to publicly disclose environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) reports and advocate upon the government to cancel agreements with non-compliant oil and gas companies. Partners in Uganda are at the forefront of the stop EACOP campaign against the planned oil pipeline connecting the oil fields in the national parks of Western Uganda with the coast in Tanzania. In addition, IPLCs and GLA partner CSOs will engage diplomats to create pressure for cancellation of Hoima Sugar Ltd's ESIA certificate that allowed the company to grow sugarcane in Bugoma forest.



Photo credit: Protest in the Hague at Total headquarters against EACOP with Milieu Defensie, IUCN NL and others. Photo: Milieu Defensie

In **Viet Nam**, PanNature will provide technical support to Daklak Rubber Company (DAKRUCO) on ecological restoration, biodiversity and community consultation during the development and issuance of FSC certification for 1000 ha of rubber forest. In this process PanNature aims to ensure monitoring roles for PanNature and communities in the FSC certification process and sign an agreement with DAKRUCO formalising these monitoring roles.

In **the Netherlands**, IUCN NL will continue to address the ecological footprint of the energy transition and push for transparent value chains with solid legislation and regulations at different policy levels to ensure the growing demand for raw materials such as nickel, copper and bauxite does not lead to large-scale destruction of forests and to human rights violations. This includes working with the Dutch Association of Investors for Sustainable Development VBDO on influencing Dutch investors in the mining sector to create a fair energy transition and commit to strict circularity requirements. We refer to annex C.10 for more information about activities in the Netherlands.

In the **South East Asian region**, GLA partners will organise joint learning sessions on business and human rights (BHR) and work together in lobbying national governments to produce national action plans on BHR.

Local-to-global-to-local (LGL): Pathway B Policy dossiers and Thematic programmes

Other international work on drivers is included in the LGL policy dossier on EU deforestation legislation and the community rights and deforestation drivers (CRDD) and Just Energy Transition (JET) thematic programmes led by Milieudefensie and SDI. The policy and thematic programmes link local and national struggles to regional and international developments and strengthen international partnerships and collaborations. The continuous information flow between GLA members and CSO partners working at different levels of policy making and policy implementation is essential to exert pressure on governments and companies and is one of the key strengths and added values of the GLA.

Policy dossier: EU deforestation legislation

Fern, TBI, IUCN NL, Milieudefensie and WECF/GFC all work on EU deforestation legislation to minimise the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products such as soy, beef, palm oil, cacao and timber placed on the European market. Other EU policy trajectories that are of relevance for this topic group are the renewed EU sustainable finance strategy; EU sustainable corporate governance directive; and the trade and aid partnerships with producing countries.

2022 has been a crucial year as the European Parliament (EP) voted in favour of the proposal for the [EU deforestation regulation](#) in September. This represented a big victory for NGOs and IP groups around the world campaigning for ambitious European deforestation legislation, as the EP report reflects the majority of their demands such as the inclusion of human rights, smallholders, finance, other ecosystems, gender, missing commodities such as rubber and maize and the improvement of enforcement. GLA partners have been engaging actively to make this happen through intense strategic advocacy work as part of the #Together4Forests coalition and the smallholders' coalition.

At the moment the dialogues - negotiations between the European Commission, European Parliament and the European Council - are ongoing. GLA partners continue their advocacy to ensure the ambitions of the regulation are upheld, particularly in relation to the inclusion of human rights (Fern), smallholders (TBI, Fern) gender and other marginalised perspectives (GFC) and finance (Milieudefensie) and follow up on the effective and rights-oriented implementation of the regulation. This work is done in close collaboration with GLA partners and smallholders in producing countries. For example, in collaboration with the smallholders' coalition, TBI and Fern will pressure the EC to conduct a smallholders' impact assessment. TBI, IUCN NL, Milieudefensie and Fern support CSO partners and IPLCs to understand the regulation, including the role of CSOs, and provide guidance on monitoring its implementation in producer countries. At the same time, TBI, Milieudefensie, Fern and IUCN NL will advocate for complementary supply side measures and effective partnerships.

In addition, related to this policy dossier, IUCN NL promotes sustainable plant based food chains, by promoting our [guidance](#) (published in 2022) and advising plant protein platforms and companies on the matter. TBI continues to engage in the Dutch initiative on sustainable cocoa (DISCO).

FoE thematic programme: Community rights and deforestation drivers (CRDD)

Milieudefensie and SDI take joint leadership in the CRDD international campaign work. It is a space for FoE groups to connect IPLC rights violations resulting from corporate driven deforestation to national, regional and international fora and social movements. The programme provides for strategic capacity building, exchanges and lobby and advocacy interventions to build and execute international grassroots and rights-based forest campaigns. The work is mainly focused in Africa and South East Asia. Milieudefensie and SDI partner with European and US based groups to target perpetrators of deforestation and rights violations.

In order to support IPLCs in exposing rights violations, FoE groups will continue to be supported in community-based forest monitoring, using TIMBY (this is my backyard) technology and other digital and non-digital tools (Pathway A). The verified evidence from local forest monitoring is used to build international campaigns and support partners and IPLCs to access grievance mechanisms (Pathway B). The overarching aim is for communities to be at the centre of forest restoration. Examples of campaigns and grievances of focus in 2023 are outlined below.

FoE Africa and SDI will advocate that the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) should undertake a mission to Liberia and seek justice for victims of deforestation and rights violations from monoculture plantations. In collaboration with the informal Alliance against monoculture plantations and EU based groups, they will strive to halt and reverse the certification of SOCFIN companies (oil palm and rubber plantations) and showcase the failure of the certification process to address social and environmental harms. In addition, pending research on the freedom of information (Fol) documents, we will try to hold a Dutch financial company accountable for financing guards that engage in violence against communities affected by palm oil in DRC. Also, the complaint against deforestation by a Liberian palm oil company will be completed.

FoE thematic programme: Just Energy Transition (JET)

The JET thematic programme is led by Milieudefensie in cooperation with FoE Europe, FoE International, FoE Mozambique/JA!, African JET network partners (Ghana, Togo, Uganda, Liberia) and partners in Latin America (Argentina, Colombia). In 2023 this network will continue to connect local to global struggles, to address climate change and support a Just Energy Transition by halting deforestation and related human rights violations in relation to fossil fuels as well as renewable energy-related (RE) mineral extraction. Priorities in 2023 are outlined below.

The climate justice and energy (CJE) programme of FoEI will advocate against false solutions (such as carbon markets, net zero, nature-based solutions and geo-engineering) and demand fair shares; taking historical responsibility; climate finance; repayment of the climate debt; system change and a gender-just transition at national and regional level as well as at UNFCCC COP28, and other key policy moments.

A number of export credit agencies (ECAs), including the Dutch Atradius DSB (ADSB), provide billions of dollars of financial support to major liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique with [significant negative impact on the climate, environment, human rights and the conflict situation in the area](#). In 2023 FoE Europe, Milieudefensie and FoE Mozambique/JA! continue to support affected communities to demand their rights and build leverage to halt the financial support provided by ECAs in France, United Kingdom (UK), the Netherlands and Italy. This includes challenging the 1 billion EUR ECA support provided by ADSB to the Mozambique LNG project in 2021. In 2023, we will continue the freedom of information (Fol) process that was started with SOMO and Both ENDS in 2020, to obtain and review all relevant information linked to the LNG project and use this in 2023 advocacy, media and legal strategies.

Related to this, Milieudefensie, Oil Change International and Both ENDS, African JET partners and other international allies (e.g. ECAWATCH members) will work closely together to ensure the Dutch government

and other signatories to the Glasgow Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition adhere to their promise to stop financial support to fossil fuel projects abroad.

In 2023, the JET Africa network members will work to support country-based as well as joint regional/international interventions to prevent and stop fossil fuel projects, highlight fossil-related environmental and human rights violations and target the financiers (e.g. ECAs) that enable fossil projects. Partners will also work together to debunk false narratives promoting the fossil fuel development of Africa.

To ensure a transformative gender perspective is integrated into the JET work, Milieudefensie and FoE Argentina will explore the organisation of a feminist Just Energy Transition conference in Argentina in 2023.

Pathway C: Civic space

Citizens enjoy human and women's rights and safely participate in social movements.

Under this pathway, Alliance members, partners and other CSOs and human rights defenders work together to monitor, secure and expand civic space, which is an important precondition for achieving results under Pathways A and B. Our main approaches are analysing, monitoring and documenting abuses and human rights violations, setting up effective safety and security strategies, advocating for improved women and human rights protection and ensuring access to justice for impacted communities and (W)EHRDs. The documentation of rights violations is also partly captured under Pathway A (IPLCs).

Addressing shrinking civic space and security issues

Shrinking civic space and security for (women) environmental human rights defenders ((W)EHRDs) continues to be a major issue of concern in all GLA countries, worsened by armed conflicts in some countries (**Cameroon, Colombia, DRC**). In all countries, strengthening CSO collaboration to act together when civic space is under threat and developing/implementing concrete security strategies for CSOs and IPLCs are part of Pathway C. Capacity strengthening, documentation and advocacy are important elements of these strategies. Alliance members and technical partners continue to support at-risk CSO partners and (W)EHRDs through capacity building, support in accessing protection mechanisms, a quick response fund (NTFP-EP Asia and IUCN NL) and through the internationalist solidarity system (ISS) of FoE. IUCN NL also works with Protection International to strengthen the capacity of partner CSOs and communities in **Ghana, Uganda, the Philippines** and **Indonesia** to address and deal with safety and security issues (including red tagging, threats and intimidations) in their landscapes.

In **Colombia**, the newly installed government holds a promise to expand civic space by shifting from a militaristic approach in nature conservation to one based on dialogue and the establishment of guarantees for the well-being of people living in or near protected areas and areas of high ecological value. However, (W)EHRDs are still under severe threat. In 2021, [138 human rights defenders were killed in Colombia](#), the majority of whom were environmental activists. This is the highest number of (W)EHRD murders in the world. The armed conflict has strengthened and created new criminal structures in the period 2021-2022. The GLA partners continue to support communities and social leaders to develop self-protection plans, and work with civil servants to inform them on public policies and security needs of communities.

In **DRC** a consultation and mobilisation workshop for judicial actors on the situation of rural land rights defenders will be conducted before and after the general elections. GLA partners will also carry out two monitoring missions in the territory of Rutshuru and Beni for the documentation of human rights violations and abuses related to the exploitation of natural resources in the Virunga landscape.

In **Ghana**, the GLA reflection meeting revealed there is the need to closely follow the development of the NGO bill as it will likely have a negative impact on the smooth operations of CSOs. The bill includes unsustainable requirements on the operations of community based organisations (CBOs). A Rocha Ghana, FoE

Ghana and Tropenbos Ghana engage with the secretariat in charge of the bill to push for changes in areas that would negatively affect the operations of CSOs.

In **Indonesia** and **Malaysia**, WALHI and SAVE Rivers engage with the development of an [anti-SLAPP policy](#). Anti-SLAPP policies can protect NGO and (W)EHRDs from intimidation lawsuits aimed at silencing free speech. In Malaysia, this is a direct result of the defamation suit that was brought upon SAVE Rivers by logging company Samling Plywood last year. In addition, at the South East Asia regional level GLA partners will collaborate on the protection and security of women EHRDs. The partners recognised that women are faced with multiple burdens which are affecting their safety and security. The different threats they are dealing with are individual harassment, judicial harassment, red tagging, militarisation killings and exhaustion of their resources. To address this, various Asian partners will work on the development of a regional level support mechanism.

In **Uganda**, partners plan to push for the implementation of the UPR recommendations on civic space. In addition, AFIEGO focuses specifically on strengthening women to operate in Uganda's restricted civic space, as women are most affected by these restrictions. Their ability to participate in campaigning against oil and gas projects is compromised, while they also suffer the most impacts of oil and gas exploitation as well as more psychosocial impacts from intimidation and harassment.

Civic space survey

We are in the process of carrying out a civic space survey to get a good understanding of how partner CSOs experience civic space in their respective countries and if/how this varies over time. The report on the results of the survey is expected in January 2023 and will be used to improve programme implementation and internal learning, including to:

- strengthen lobby, advocacy and capacity development at country level with relevant stakeholders, such as embassies
- assist country partners in developing/revising their security protocols and protection plans
- provide input for internal dialogue and debate, for example, through the GLA exchange and learning space (ELS).

The report findings will be presented and discussed in a targeted session with interested departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassies in early 2023.



Photo credit: Indudur Village, Koto XI Sungai Lasi Sub District, Solok District, West Sumatra Province. 30 July 2021. Photo by: Nanda Rahman / KKI Warsi

Local to global policy dossier

UN Binding Treaty on Transnational Corporations and Human Rights and EU mandatory human rights due diligence (MHRDD) legislation

In 2023, IUCN NL and Milieudéfense continue their work on the policy dossier concerning mandatory legislation on business and human rights at EU and UN level and in the Netherlands. This work relates to outcomes that fall under Pathway B and Pathway C.

IUCN NL and Milieudéfense lobby policymakers at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dutch members of parliament and decision makers at the EU level to push the European Commission to request for an official mandate to participate in the negotiations of the UN Binding Treaty on Transnational Corporations and Human Rights and to develop ambitious EU MHRDD legislation. At the same time, IUCN NL and Milieudéfense will target Dutch decision makers to develop ambitious Dutch MHRDD legislation. In this context, ambitious refers to access to justice, rights for victims, liability framework (civil and administrative) human rights and environment and climate due diligence requirements.

Other GLA members are also working on specific aspects of due diligence in relation to other topics (e.g. TBI works on linking due diligence with the EU deforestation legislation) and the importance of this type of legislation for specific regions. For example, Gaia Amazonas will design and implement the second phase of an international campaign promoting coordination between Canadian stakeholders and indigenous governments from the Colombian Amazon to ensure responsible business conduct measures. The overall aim is for Canadian based companies (such as mining companies) to respect Amazonian IP rights.

Inclusion, gender equality and youth involvement

All countries implement strategies to strengthen inclusivity and meaningfully involve women, youth and other marginalised groups. The gender technical partners WECF/GFC support the GLA partners, both at Alliance and country-level, to work from an intersectional perspective (i.e. paying attention to overlapping factors of discrimination) as much as possible. Strategies include ensuring meaningful participation of youth, women and other underrepresented groups in all activities, leadership development and ensuring their voices are heard in advocacy messages as well as opening up discussions and reflections on power dynamics. Relevant indicators of the FfJF programme are disaggregated by gender and age to monitor inclusivity, and a number have specific gender sub-indicators. The GLA Alliance has committed to integrate a systemic, intentional and long-term twin-track approach to gender equality, consisting of gender mainstreaming (ensuring that GLA's interventions are inclusive and promote gender equality) and women's empowerment (supporting specific needs of women and investing in their voices and leadership). A Gender Hub (gender working group - see below) has been established with representatives of all Alliance members and WECF/GFC.

Enhancing women's leadership is not without risk and can sometimes be a trigger for violence and harassment. For example, in **Bolivia**, the participation of the Association of Indigenous Women of Santo Corazón in resisting mining activities in their territory, has led to harassment, violence and threats from men of the town of Santo Corazón, including their own male relatives. In this conflict, groups of men and leaders were co-opted (with gifts and a few jobs) by the Sagittarius mining company, which contributed to the harassment of women. SAVIA, PROBIOMA and CEDIB will be working closely together in developing protection strategies and working with men to end the violence.

Gender and inclusion are also key areas of attention in international advocacy. For example, for the JET programme, integrating gender perspectives and feminist analyses are key priorities. This also includes ensuring women's participation into policy spaces, such as UNFCCC COP28. The CBD post-2020 global biodiversity framework can potentially bring important gender momentum if a stand-alone gender target is adopted in the final text. If the gender target is adopted, WECF/GFC will work with women's movements and civil society groups to promote the implementation of this gender target, and advocate for Dutch biodiversity policies to be aligned with the CBD gender action plan.

To design and implement effective gender transformative strategies, it is important to gain a deeper, and often personal, understanding of gender inequality and make sure implementing organisations themselves internalise gender transformative policies and standards. Under the guidance of the Gender Hub and with the support of WECF/ GFC and its gender technical partners in the GLA countries, the Alliance members and CSO partner organisations conducted a gender self-assessment as part of the baseline study (2021), looking at the degree to which their actions are gender transformative and how they address historic gender imbalances and under-representation of women. This self-assessment was followed by reflection meetings and the development of organisational gender action plans (GAPs) for all GLA partners in 2022. In 2023, the GLA partners will implement their GAPs.



Photo credit: WECF, DR Congo



4. Global alliance coordination and collaboration in 2023

Photo credit: Bolivia, Madidi National Park, October 2021. Photo by: Mariel Cabero, IUCN NL.

The GLA (global) coordination facilitates Alliance-level collaboration and provides support to all Alliance members and technical partners in 2023, as well as to all the CSOs in the different GLA countries and LGL thematic programme teams. The global coordination team consists of a small GLA central coordination team that works closely with the supervisory board (SB) and the programme coordination group (PCG). Jointly, and from their different roles within the Alliance, they help to steer, coordinate and guide the programme. In addition, the programme has a number of working groups that also support and advise the above committees to ensure the mainstreaming of their core areas of expertise, mainly: finance working group (FWG), planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning (PMEL), Gender Hub, integrity working group (IWG) and the communications working group (CWG). [Annex F](#) provides a summary of the plans that the different working groups have for 2023.

The following sections provide a brief overview of the work that the GLA Alliance plans to carry out at the global programme level.

Planning and reporting

In 2023, the global programme coordination team will focus on ensuring a clear and well-aligned **mid-term review (MTR)** and reporting process. The Alliance aims for the review to be carried out by an **external consultant or consultancy firm that is able to carry out an appreciative user-centred MTR, which helps all organisations involved to reflect on and adapt their strategies where needed.**

The MTR will be an important part of the work of the global coordination team in 2023. The ToR foresees that the MTR data will be gathered in Q2 of 2023, with analysis and exchange taking place in Q3 and early Q4. Any recommendations for changes from the MTR may lead to some adjustments in the implementation going forward and will be fully integrated into the annual plan for 2024.

In addition to the MTR, the following reports and plans will be developed in 2023:

Planning & reporting requirements	Period covered	Deadline
IATI periodic updates (per partner)	IATI periodic updates (per partner)	Every quarter 2023 (Jan 31, Apr 30, Jul 31, Oct 30)
Annual narrative and financial progress report	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2022	1 Jun 2023
Annual audit opinion and audit report together with report of findings	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2022	1 Jun 2023
Mid-term review (MTR)	1 Jan 2021 - mid-term cut-off point (likely 30 April 2023)	1 Dec 2023
Annual plan	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2024	1 Dec 2023

GLA learning and exchange

The MTR is a defining element in the learning and exchange agenda of the Alliance this coming year. The Alliance aims for the MTR to be a participatory process for reflection and learning for the Alliance members and CSO partners in the programme. In 2023, learning will be largely linked to the sharing of experiences between the Alliance and implementing partners' reflection process that will take place as part of the MTR.

In addition to this, in 2023, we will continue to collaborate to strengthen the internal capacity of Alliance members and local partners and enhance opportunities for joint learning. Conscious that the MTR will require considerable time this year, we will concentrate our efforts on overarching capacity gaps that were identified in 2022 in a number of countries and/or CSOs. This is, for example, the case when it comes to gender (see next chapter), monitoring and evaluation and civic space, safety and security.

At the regional level, some Alliance partners also noted plans to carry out regional exchanges between countries and networks to stimulate enhanced learning and collaboration. In **South America**, Gaia Amazonas and the North Amazon Alliance will continue to facilitate learning processes in the Amazon region. For example, they plan to set up an open access documentary bank in 2023 to gather knowledge, learnings, methodologies and relevant contextual information. These resources can easily be shared and circulated among partner organisations in the region to strengthen their individual work. In **South East Asia**, there will be a regional learning exchange on ICCAs and OECMs and learning sessions on linking the NDCs to ICCAs and community forestry.

At the global level, the **GLA exchange and learning space (ELS)** that was set up in 2022 carries out monthly learning sessions that are open to everybody involved in the FfJF programme. The monthly meeting, initiated and hosted by TBI, provides the opportunity for interested people to come together, give updates and catch up on the programme in general. In addition, one hour is always dedicated to a learning topic. At the 2023 planning stage, GLA working groups, country teams and organisations working on specific policy dossiers proposed some options for next year (to be confirmed during the year based on interest):

- Integrity (hosted by the integrity working group).
- Sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH) (hosted by the Gender Hub).
- Community forestry and NDCs (hosted by partners working on the UNFCCC & NDC policy dossier).
- How to lobby at a UNFCCC COP: orientated to CSOs that will be attending COP28. Or for those that will not attend, on in-country lobbying (led by partners working on the UNFCCC & NDC policy dossier).
- How to use the UPR process for influencing different types of legislation (led by partners working on the UNBT and EUDD policy dossier).

Finally, Alliance partners that coordinate and/or participate in learning platforms with their own country partners and/or external networks will continue to promote learning through them. For example, TBI runs the Collaborative Learning Initiative that aims to promote landscape learning between Power of Voices partnerships. Over the course of 2023 the initiative will be included as the landscape learning platform under the covenant of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) and the Dutch and the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL). TBI and IUCN NL also plan to revive the Dutch 'Bossenoverleg'. This platform aims to bring together civil society, government and private sector actors for dialogue, consensus building and coherence purposes. It functions as a sounding board for relevant policy developments, especially those on the EU agenda.

Vision on Collaboration and Equity

The GLA vision on collaboration and equity (VoCE) is a key cornerstone of the approach the GLA takes to collaboration and programme implementation. As it is a living document, the Alliance took the opportunity to revisit it during the face-to-face meeting that took place between the Supervisory Board (SB) and the Programme Coordination Group (PCG) in November 2022. Discussions took place on the experiences of partners with putting the underlying principles and ways of working into practice. Based on this, the decision was taken to review the document. This will be done early 2023 with the aim to ensure the document is in line with the more mature phase of collaboration and implementation of the Alliance, two years in. We will also try to provide greater clarity on what the different principles and approaches mean in practice in order to guide the work of the GLA going forward.

Based on the new version of the VoCE document, the Alliance will decide whether and how to proceed in using the power awareness tool developed by Partos which was adapted to the GLA context in 2021 but has yet to be put into practice.

GLA risk assessment (including SEAH) and mitigation plan

The risk assessment that was made in preparation of the programme and included in the programme document was reviewed during 2023 planning. The team concluded the risks identified then remain valid, including those related to contextual risks around armed conflict and shrinking civic space. On this last point, the Alliance considers the threats and violence towards (W)EHRDs and the criminalisation of CSOs are worsening and expect no big improvements in 2023. The mitigation strategies indicated in the programme document therefore continue to be relevant and will continue to be used by the Alliance next year.

We have not (yet) encountered the identified risks related to the implementing organisations, including the risk of sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH), and risks related to the use of technology and data. However, also in 2023, these potential risks will continue to be monitored and prevention measures are installed. Regarding the potential risk of SEAH and integrity issues, the IWG and the Gender Hub will carry out a workshop on this topic in one of the ELS sessions. Also the Gender Hub plans to carry out SEAH training in each region (see [annex F](#)).

In terms of new risks, the substantial increase in the price of fossil fuels and rising inflation caused by the war in Ukraine, has economic consequences around the world. This also impacts the communities we work with who are faced with increased poverty and hardship, which not only leads to more pressure on their direct environment, including forests, but also affects their capacity to campaign against the (industrial) developments that threaten the forest landscapes where they live. For example, indigenous women leaders in Mindanao, **the Philippines**, are now struggling even more to balance their time for livelihood activities and campaigns against mining because more family members are needed to contribute to the family's income. Increased energy prices and high inflation will also affect the programme budgets. We will try our best to work in creative ways to deal with increased activity costs and support communities affected by poverty.

(Global) programme collaboration with other institutions and organisations

Collaboration with the Ministry

Meetings with the different departments of the Dutch Ministry including IGG, DSO and others take place on a regular basis to provide updates and discuss any issues that require joint reflections or decisions. Our annual policy dialogue will take place in Q1 based on an agenda defined jointly with the Ministry and will likely allow some follow-up to discussions from the 2022 policy dialogue and our more recent meetings that took place in the Hague on 2 November 2022.

Additionally, we have agreed to have at least one follow-up virtual meeting on civic space and the growing threat to (W)EHRDs, based on key findings taken from the GLA civic space survey and report that will be finalised in Q1 of 2023. Other departments of the Ministry may be invited as well as some staff from the embassies of GLA countries.

Collaboration with embassies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

In all countries, the GLA partners attempt to remain in close contact with the local embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN), be it in or outside the country where the GLA is active. On several occasions an embassy has been able to provide support to the programme with visa applications or when EHRDs were under threat. Also in 2023, we aim to provide regular (at least annual) updates on the plans and strategies of the programme within that country or when a specific issue arises that EKN can help with. We also intend to participate in meetings and events relevant to our programme aim and scope organised by embassies.

Collaboration with other organisations and alliances in the Netherlands

Aside from working in the many local, regional and international platforms indicated throughout the report, the programme collaborates with other Dutch stakeholders. The GLA will continue to participate in the quarterly coordination meetings with the other strengthening civil society (SCS) climate alliances. All Dutch members are also part of the Partos network.

Exploring options for further programme development

In 2023, the GLA will explore options to extend the work of the FfJF programme to Brazil. This is not a new idea as Brazil was part of the proposal that the GLA originally presented to the Ministry in 2020. Unfortunately, the budget approved by the ministry led to some difficult decisions for the Alliance, including the exclusion of Brazil from the programme. The Alliance continued to be active in the region involving a partner in Brazil through Gaia's regional strategy as the coordinator of the North Amazon Alliance (ANA). The new Brazilian context, and concerns about the narrow margin before we reach the [tipping point](#) that risks the Amazon biome, has led GLA partners to decide to actively explore in 2023 new ways to strengthen our work and presence in the region.



Section II

Annual budget and narrative

Photo credit: Santa Fe, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines. March 2022. Photo by Jon Robin Bustamante

1. Introduction

The 2023 financial plan of the GLA as requested by the Ministry is found in Annex A. This includes the annual budget 2023 (A.1), per pathway (A.2), per country (A.3) and country/pathway (A.4). The budget is presented in relation to the approved budget for 2023 included in the revised five-year budget formally approved by MoFA on 7 March 2022.

Per pathway: All activities and projected expenditures correspond to one of the three core programme pathways or to the coordination of the programme:

- Pathway A: Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs).
- Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation.
- Pathway C: Civic space.
- Organisational coordination.

Per country: All activities and projected expenditures are also reported along the following divisions:

- Per country: GLA work at the country level.
- Regional, international and thematic: GLA work at the regional and international level.
- Organisational coordination: GLA coordination, administrative and PMEL costs.

It is worth noting that in 2022, high inflation, with an expectation it will remain relatively high in 2023, will have implications on the programme going forward.

At the alliance level, the high inflation means the annual adjustments to salaries are considerably higher than forecast at the beginning of the programme. So, direct staff costs have increased. As the budget remains the same, adjustments need to be made in either time allocation for staff and/or the budget allocated to activity costs. The high inflation also heavily impacts on country partners and communities in many ways. In all cases, if the trend continues (and we expect it will), operating with a more limited budget will almost certainly have an impact on our ability to achieve all the outcomes contemplated in the programme. The effect will become visible in the Q2 2023 internal reporting based on realisation figures of the first half of 2023. The Alliance will use the figures of the first half of 2023 and the MTR results to decide how to proceed.

The rest of this section will provide an overview of the financial plan 2023 (section 2) and explanations for deviations with respect to the approved budget (section 3).

2. Summary AP 2023 budget

The consolidated budget for the Alliance for 2023 is 10.009.840 EUR. That is slightly higher (5%) than what was estimated in the approved budget.

Consortium partner	Budget 2023 (€)	Approved Budget (€)	Variance (€)	Variance %
Milieudefensie	2.380.000	2.380.000	0	0%
Tropenbos International	2.132.704	1.815.718	316.986	17%
IUCN NL	1.909.000	1.909.000	0	0%
Fundación Gaia Amazonas	1.104.871	1.104.872	0	0%
NTFP-EP	787.700	787.700	0	0%
SDI	280.555	279.545	1010	0%
WECF	801.399	801.375	24	0%

FERN	103.428	103.428	0	0%
Central Coordination budget	510.181	361.000	149.081	41%
Total Alliance	10.009.840	9.542.737	467.102	5%

The total budget is allocated across the four result areas as follows: Pathway A: 30%; Pathway B: 34 %; Pathway C: 21% and coordination: 15%.

In the section below, clarifications are given for deviations from the originally approved consolidated budget, mainly:

- Budget differences of >25% and above 15.000 EUR on budget line level.
- Budget differences of >10% and above 15.000 EUR on country level.
- Budget differences of >10% and above 15.000 EUR on pathways.

Additionally, as shown in table 1, Tropenbos International and GLA Central Coordination budget have significant variances from their approved 2023 budget. These are also included in the narrative below.

3. Budget narrative

Only GLA Central Coordination and one of the alliance partners, Tropenbos International, have submitted an increased budget for 2023.

Tropenbos International's 2023 budget totals €2,132,704 and is €316,986 higher than was budgeted for 2023. The underspending in 2021 of €458,588, as reported in the audited 2021 annual report from May 18, 2022 will be used in 2023 and explains much of this deviation. The budgeted amount in 2023 still fits within the limits of the five-year budget.

For GLA Central Coordination, the updated budget for 2023 is €149,081 higher than the approved budget. In the approved budget, all costs for the GLA Global Coordination were evenly divided over the five years without taking into account that some costs peak in specific years. That is the case of the review and evaluation costs that are expended in 2021 (baseline), 2023 (mid-term review) and 2025 (end evaluation). Because 2023 is an MTR year, the budget line 2.B will be €231,000 instead of the original €123,000. The rest of the higher budget is underspending from previous years shifted to 2023.

In table 2 below, all significant deviations from the consolidated budget are described.

Country/budget line/pathway	Approved budget	Budget year 2023	Difference %	Explanation
Budget lines (See annex A.1 for the full budget)				
2.B Costs of consortium partners	123.000	231.000	88%	See explanation above from the GLA Central Coordination
Pathways (See annex A.2 for the full budget)				
A: IPLCs	3.430.425	3.004.315	-12%	During the budgeting process it was difficult to estimate the deviations over the different pathways. In reality we see that partners allocate more budget towards Pathway B drivers and Pathway C civic space, and less towards Pathway A IPLC versus the approved budget.
B: Drivers	3.082.810	3.431.587	11%	
C: Civic space	1.746.025	2.102.391	20%	
Countries (See annex A.3 for the full budget)				
Liberia	336.754	301.845	-10%	TBI's budget in GLA Liberia was too small to have a meaningful impact in the GLA programme. Therefore, in 2021, TBI decided to implement an exit strategy, with a focus on institutional capacity building of partners and efforts to support partners to access other funds. This exit phase is now completed and this implies that TBI's involvement in Liberia ends after 2022.
Organisational coordination	1.283.477	1.471.549	15%	See explanation 2.B Costs of consortium partners. Additionally organisational coordination costs from TBI increased, due to higher than anticipated personnel budget anticipated for coordination, and for a stronger communication component.

List of abbreviations

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights
ADSB	Atradius Dutch State Business
ANA	North Amazon Alliance
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BHR	Business and human rights
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCS	Carbon capture and storage
CED	Center for Development and the Environment
CEDIB	Centro de Documentación e Información
CJE	Climate justice and energy programme
COP	Conference of the Parties
CREMA	Community resource management area
CRSF	Community rights support facility
CRDD	Community rights and deforestation drivers thematic programme
CSO	Civil society organisation
CSW	Convention on the Status of Women
DAKRUCO	DakLak Rubber Company
DGIS	Directoraat Generaal Internationale Samenwerking
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DSO	Directie Sociale Ontwikkeling
ECA	Export credit agency
EHRD	Environmental and human rights defenders
EI	Executive instrument
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
EP	European parliament
EU	European Union
FARDC	Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo
FBE	Forest-based enterprises
FCLP	Forest and climate leaders' partnership
FERCs	Forest and ecosystem risk commodities
FfJF	Forest for a Just Future
FoE	Friends of the Earth
FoEI	Friends of the Earth International
FoI	Freedom of Information
GBF	Global biodiversity framework
GCRAC	Gerenaï community rights action committee
GFC	Global Forest Coalition
GLA	Green Livelihoods Alliance
ICCA	Indigenous and community-based conserved area
IGG	Inclusive Green Growth
IP	Indigenous peoples
IPLC	Indigenous peoples and local communities
IUCN NL	IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands
IWG	Integrity working group
JET	Just Energy Transition thematic programme
LGL	Local-to-global-to-local
LNG	Liquefied natural gas
NbS	Nature-based solutions
NDC	Nationally determined contributions
NTFP-EP	Non-Timber forest products-exchange programme
MHRDD	Mandatory human rights due diligence
MoFA	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MTR	Mid-term review

MWSS	Metropolitan waterworks and sewerage system
OECM	Other effective area-based conservation measures
PCG	Programme coordination group
RE	Renewable energy-related
RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
PMEL	Planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning
PRSGF	Pastor Rice small grants facility
SB	Supervisory board
SCS	Strengthening civil society
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDI	Sustainable Development Institute
SEAH	Sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment
SOP	Standard operating procedures
TBI	Tropenbos International
ToC	Theory of Change
UNBT	UN Binding Treaty on Transnational Corporations and Human Rights
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPR	Universal periodic review
VSF	Visa facilitation services
WALHI	The Indonesian Forum for Living Environment
WARSI	Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia
WECF	Women Engage for a Common Future
(W)EHRD	(Women) environmental human rights defenders



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Annex A: Financial plan 2023

Annex A.1. Annual plan 2023 budget with respect to 2023 budget approved by DGIS in January 2022

By Year		Approved Budget for 2023	Submitted Budget for 2023	Difference	Difference %
I. Direct staff costs					
A. Staff costs	Total	€ 2.093.547	€ 2.163.770	€ 70.223	3%
B. Local staff costs	Total	€ 22.097	€ 22.097	€ 0	0%
C. Consultants and advisers	Total	€ 0	€ 43.258	€ 43.258	
Subtotal I	Total	€ 2.115.644	€ 2.229.125	€ 113.481	5%
II. Other direct programme costs					
A. Activity costs	Total	€ 5.998.263	€ 6.168.354	€ 170.091	3%
B. Costs of consortium partners and local NGOs	Total	€ 123.000	€ 231.000	€ 108.000	88%
C. Activity-related travel costs	Total	€ 164.596	€ 179.059	€ 14.463	9%
D. Project office costs (if applicable)	Total	€ 8.200	€ 10.645	€ 2.445	30%
E. Equipment and investments	Total	€ 23.149	€ 21.349	-€ 1.800	-8%
F. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	Total	€ 66.682	€ 75.950	€ 9.268	14%
Subtotal II	Total	€ 6.383.890	€ 6.686.357	€ 302.467	5%
III. Overheads / indirect costs					
Overhead/Indirect costs	Total	€ 1.043.204	€ 1.094.357	€ 51.153	5%
Total Budget (€)		€ 9.542.738	€ 10.009.840	€ 467.102	5%

Annex A.2 2023 budget per pathway

By Result		IPLCs	Drivers	Civic space	Organisation- al coordina- tion	Total Budget (€)
		A	B	C	D	
I. Direct staff costs						
A. Staff costs	Total	€ 408.987	€ 725.577	€ 310.281	€ 718.925	€ 2.163.770
B. Local staff costs	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 22.097	€ 22.097
C. Consultants and advisers	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 43.258	€ 43.258
Subtotal I	Total	€ 408.987	€ 725.577	€ 310.281	€ 784.280	€ 2.229.125
II. Other direct programme costs						
A. Activity costs	Total	€ 2.188.050	€ 2.266.160	€ 1.548.163	€ 165.981	€ 6.168.354
B. Costs of consortium partners and local NGOs	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 231.000	€ 231.000
C. Activity-related travel costs	Total	€ 65.712	€ 51.377	€ 38.675	€ 23.296	€ 179.059
D. Project office costs (if applicable)	Total	€ 4.416	€ 2.849	€ 3.082	€ 299	€ 10.645
E. Equipment and investments	Total	€ 4.257	€ 3.107	€ 2.923	€ 11.061	€ 21.349
F. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	Total	€ 8.591	€ 3.699	€ 3.371	€ 60.290	€ 75.950
Subtotal II	Total	€ 2.271.025	€ 2.327.192	€ 1.596.213	€ 491.927	€ 6.686.357
III. Overheads / indirect costs						
Overhead/Indirect costs	Total	€ 324.303	€ 378.818	€ 195.897	€ 195.340	€ 1.094.357
Total Budget (€)		€ 3.004.315	€ 3.431.587	€ 2.102.391	€ 1.471.546	€ 10.009.840
Total - Approved budget 2023	Total	€ 3.430.425	€ 3.082.810	€ 1.746.025	€ 1.283.477	€ 9.542.737
Difference	Total	-€ 426.109	€ 348.777	€ 356.366	€ 188.069	€ 467.103
Difference %	Total	-12,42%	11,31%	20,41%	14,65%	4,9%

Annex A.3 2023 budget per country

By Country		Bolivia	Camer-oon	Colombia	DRC	Ghana	Indone-sia	Liberia	Malaya-sia	Nige-ria	Philip-pines	Uganda	Vietnam	Regional, interna-tional & thematic programs	Organisa-tional Coordination	Total Bud-get (€)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
I. Direct staff costs																
A. Staff costs	Total	€ 41.315	€ 19.000	€ 220.409	€ 41.317	€ 50.185	€ 52.581	€ 134.601	€ 0	€ 0	€ 53.737	€ 41.086	€ 6.900	€ 783.713	€ 718.925	€ 2.163.769
B. Local staff costs	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 22.097
C. Consultants and advisers	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 43.258
Subtotal I	Total	€ 41.315	€ 19.000	€ 220.409	€ 41.317	€ 50.185	€ 52.581	€ 134.601	€ 0	€ 0	€ 53.737	€ 41.086	€ 6.900	€ 783.713	€ 784.280	€ 2.229.124
II. Other direct programme costs																
A. Activity costs	Total	€ 351.768	€ 115.182	€ 657.707	€ 360.590	€ 372.967	€ 586.128	€ 104.907	€ 87.538	€ 0	€ 519.522	€ 227.074	€ 240.063	€ 2.378.926	€ 165.981	€ 6.168.353
B. Costs of consortium partners and local NGOs	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 231.000	€ 231.000
C. Activity-related travel costs	Total	€ 7.100	€ 6.500	€ 32.159	€ 9.275	€ 11.333	€ 8.933	€ 23.236	€ 0	€ 0	€ 10.433	€ 6.267	€ 1.500	€ 39.024	€ 23.296	€ 179.057
D. Project office costs (if applicable)	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 8.345	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 2.001	€ 299	€ 10.645
E. Equipment and investments	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 8.287	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 2.001	€ 11.061	€ 21.349
F. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 7.830	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 7.830	€ 60.290	€ 75.950
Subtotal II	Total	€ 358.868	€ 121.682	€ 698.153	€ 369.865	€ 384.300	€ 595.061	€ 144.318	€ 87.538	€ 0	€ 529.955	€ 233.341	€ 241.563	€ 2.429.783	€ 491.927	€ 6.686.354
III. Overheads / indirect costs																
Overhead/indirect costs	Total	€ 48.849	€ 9.643	€ 157.410	€ 50.989	€ 50.363	€ 76.702	€ 22.926	€ 8.300	€ 0	€ 66.860	€ 33.790	€ 28.846	€ 344.341	€ 195.342	€ 1.094.362
Total Budget (€)		€ 449.032	€ 150.325	€ 1.075.973	€ 462.171	€ 484.848	€ 724.345	€ 301.845	€ 95.838	€ 0	€ 650.552	€ 308.216	€ 277.309	€ 3.557.838	€ 1.471.549	€ 10.009.840
Total - Approved budget 2023	Total	€ 438.368	€ 156.325	€ 1.067.084	€ 427.213	€ 483.404	€ 732.817	€ 336.754	€ 95.258	€ 0	€ 657.786	€ 283.380	€ 263.910	€ 3.316.961	€ 1.283.477	€ 9.542.737
Difference	Total	€ 10.664	-€ 6.000	€ 8.889	€ 34.958	€ 1.444	-€ 8.472	-€ 34.909	€ 580	€ 0	-€ 7.234	€ 24.837	€ 13.399	€ 240.877	€ 188.072	€ 467.103
Difference %	Total	2,4%	-3,8%	0,8%	8,2%	0,3%	-1,2%	-10,4%	0,6%	€ 0	-1,1%	8,8%	5,1%	7,3%	14,7%	4,9%

Annex A.4 2023 budget per country per pathway

	Bolivia	Camer-oon	Colombia	DRC	Ghana	Indone-sia	Liberia	Malaya-sia	Nige-ria	Philip-pines	Uganda	Vietnam	Regional, interna-tional & thematic programs	Organisa-tional Coordination	Total bud-get
IPLCs															
Approved budget 2023	€ 246.204	€ 60.230	€ 378.806	€ 197.089	€ 143.034	€ 317.961	€ 98.881	€ 40.949	€ 0	€ 310.407	€ 107.885	€ 153.872	€ 1.375.106	€ 0	€ 3.430.425
Budget 2023	€ 254.458	€ 52.825	€ 377.065	€ 208.706	€ 148.541	€ 352.494	€ 106.023	€ 40.047	€ 0	€ 325.884	€ 114.788	€ 147.728	€ 873.221	€ 0	€ 3.001.778
Difference	€ 8.254	-€ 7.405	-€ 1.741	€ 11.617	€ 5.507	€ 34.533	€ 7.142	-€ 902	€ 0	€ 15.477	€ 6.903	-€ 6.145	-€ 501.885	€ 0	-€ 428.646
Difference %	3,4%	-12,3%	-0,5%	5,9%	3,9%	10,9%	7,2%	-2,2%	€ 0	5,0%	6,4%	-4,0%	-36,5%	€ 0	-12%
Drivers															
Approved budget 2023	€ 98.170	€ 61.682	€ 371.793	€ 112.875	€ 235.926	€ 268.380	€ 144.184	€ 28.181	€ 0	€ 214.466	€ 103.545	€ 41.920	€ 1.401.689	€ 0	€ 3.082.810
Budget 2023	€ 95.330	€ 50.439	€ 367.552	€ 123.317	€ 228.969	€ 247.079	€ 88.124	€ 27.348	€ 0	€ 204.067	€ 112.823	€ 48.883	€ 1.835.121	€ 0	€ 3.429.051
Difference	-€ 2.840	-€ 11.243	-€ 4.241	€ 10.442	-€ 6.957	-€ 21.301	-€ 56.060	-€ 833	€ 0	-€ 10.399	€ 9.279	€ 6.963	€ 433.433	€ 0	€ 346.241
Difference %	-3%	-18%	-1%	9%	-3%	-8%	-39%	-3%	€ 0	-5%	9%	17%	31%	€ 0	11%
Civic Space															
Approved budget 2023	€ 93.994	€ 34.413	€ 316.485	€ 117.249	€ 104.444	€ 146.476	€ 93.689	€ 26.128	€ 0	€ 132.913	€ 71.950	€ 68.118	€ 540.166	€ 0	€ 1.746.025
Budget 2023	€ 99.243	€ 47.060	€ 323.752	€ 130.149	€ 107.336	€ 124.772	€ 107.699	€ 28.443	€ 0	€ 120.601	€ 80.606	€ 80.700	€ 849.495	€ 0	€ 2.099.856
Difference	€ 5.249	€ 12.647	€ 7.267	€ 12.900	€ 2.892	-€ 21.704	€ 14.010	€ 2.315	€ 0	-€ 12.312	€ 8.656	€ 12.582	€ 309.329	€ 0	€ 353.831
Difference %	6%	37%	2%	11%	3%	-15%	15%	9%	€ 0	-9%	12%	18%	57%	€ 0	20%
Organisational Coordination															
Approved budget 2023	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 1.283.477	€ 1.283.477
Budget 2023	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 1.479.154	€ 1.479.154
Difference	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 195.677	€ 195.677
Difference %														15%	15,25%
Total Budget (€)	€ 449.031	€ 150.324	€ 1.068.368	€ 462.172	€ 484.847	€ 724.344	€ 301.846	€ 95.838	€ 0	€ 650.552	€ 308.217	€ 277.310	€ 3.557.837	€ 1.479.154	€ 10.009.840
Total - Approved budget 2023	€ 438.368	€ 156.325	€ 1.067.084	€ 427.213	€ 483.404	€ 732.817	€ 336.754	€ 95.258	€ 0	€ 657.786	€ 283.380	€ 263.910	€ 3.316.961	€ 1.283.477	€ 9.542.737
Difference	€ 10.663	-€ 6.001	€ 1.284	€ 34.959	€ 1.443	-€ 8.473	-€ 34.908	€ 580	€ 0	-€ 7.234	€ 24.837	€ 13.400	€ 240.876	€ 195.677	€ 467.103
Difference %	2%	-4%	0%	8%	0%	-1%	-10%	1%	€ 0	-1%	9%	5%	7%	15%	4,9%

Annex B. Overview of countries, partners and landscapes (updated for AP 2023)

Changes compared to partner overview from the Annual report 2021:			
<p>(a) TBI's partner in Liberia has a small absorption capacity and TBI's budget in GLA Liberia makes it too small to have a meaningful impact. TBI therefore implemented an exit strategy in 2021, with a focus on institutional capacity building of partners and efforts to support partners to access other funds (with other GLA partners). This exit phase is now completed and this implies that TBI's involvement in Liberia ends by ultimo 2022. Therefore Civil Society Independent Forest Monitors Inc. and Liberia Forest Media Watch are no longer included in the overview.</p> <p>(b) SDI implementing partner 'The Day Light' has been added to the list of partners.</p> <p>(c) In Bolivia there will be two gender technical partners, compared to three in 2022.</p>			
# partners	GLA Partners	Landscapes (*)/Areas/Regions	# landscapes
Bolivia			
1	Instituto Boliviano de Investigación Forestal (IBIF)	1) Eco-region of Chiquitania 2) Chaco Pantanal 3) Northern Amazon (Eastern Bolivia). These landscapes include 6 municipalities, 4 national protected areas and 4 regional (departmental or municipal) protected areas.	3
2	Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia (CEDIB)		
3	Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sustentable (SAVIA)		
4	Productividad Biosfera Medio Ambiente (PRO-BIOMA)		
5	Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado (CIPCA) partner of GFC		
6	Centro de Capacitación e Investigación de la Mujer Campesina de Tarija (CCIMCAT)		
Cameroon			
7	Le Centre pour le Développement et l'Environnement (CED) / FoE Cameroon	1) Southern part of the Congo Basin rainforest in Cameroon. 2) Kilum Ijim forest in North West region	2
8	Réseau Recherches Actions Concertées Pygmées (RACOPY)		
9	Cameroon Gender and Environment Watch (CAMGEW)		
Colombia			
10	Tropenbos Colombia	1) Northwest Colombian Amazon, also known as the deforestation arc which covers the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare and south of Meta; 2) Northeast Colombian Amazon, which covers the departments of Amazonas, Vaupés and Guainía. 3) Andes Region.	3
	Gaia Amazonas Foundation		
11	The Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development (FCDS)		
12	Censat Agua Viva / FoE Colombia		

# partners	GLA Partners	Landscapes (*)/Areas/Regions	# landscapes		
Democratic Republic of Congo					
13	Alerte Congolaise pour l'Environnement et les Droits de l'Homme (ACEDH)	1) Eastern Landscape: Virunga/Kahuzi Biega 2) The central landscape, extending over three provinces: Mongala, Bas-Uele and Tshopo 3) Salonga and Upemba landscape (West DRC).	3		
14	Centre de Recherche sur l'Environnement la Démocratie et les Droits de l'Homme (CRED-DHO)				
15	Fédération des comités des pêcheurs individuels sur le Lac Edouard (FECOPEILE)				
16	Strong Roots				
17	Centre d'Éducation pour la Protection de l'Environnement et Développement durable (CEPED)				
18	Foyer de Développement pour l'Autopromotion des Pygmées et Indigènes Défavorisés (FDAPID)				
19	Innovation pour le Développement et la Protection de l'Environnement (IDPE)				
20	Innovation et Formation pour le Développement et la Paix (IFDP)				
21	Tropenbos DRC				
22	Coalition of Women Leaders for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CFLEDD)				
23	Conseil pour la Terre des Ancêtres (CTA)				
24	Programme Intégré pour le Développement du Peuple Pygmée (PIDP)				
25	Common Front for the Protection of the Environment and Protected Areas (FCPEEP)				
Ghana					
26	Tropenbos Ghana			Eastern region: 1) Atewa Forest	3
27	A Rocha Ghana (ARG)				
28	Friends of the Earth Ghana	Western-North region: 2) Juaboso-Bia 3) Sefwi-Wiawso			
29	Development Institute (DI)				
Indonesia					
30	NTPF-EP Indonesia	1) Mudiak Baduo (West Sumatra) 2) Ketapang-Kayong Utara (West Kalimantan) 3) Kayan (North Kalimantan) 4) Lariang (Central Sulawesi)	4		
31	Sawit Watch				
32	Tropenbos Indonesia				
33	Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI)				
34	Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia - Warung Konservasi (KKI-WARSI)				
35	Working Group for Indigenous and Communities Conserved Areas (ICCA) (Indonesia WGII)				
36	Solidaritas Perempuan Berdaulat Perempuan Indonesia				
37	Aksi! for gender, social and ecological justice (Aksi)				
38	Yakkum Emergency Unit (YAKKUM)				

# partners	GLA Partners	Landscapes (*)/Areas/Regions	# Landscapes
GLA country programmes			
Liberia			
39	Sustainable Development Institute (SDI)	1) Southeast (Sinoe, Grand Kru and Maryland Counties) 2) Northwest (Grand Cape Mount, Bomi and Gbarpolu Counties).	2
40	Community Rights Support Facility (CRSF)		
41	Civil Society Oil Palm Working Group (CSO-OP-WG)		
42	The Day Light		
43	Rural Integrated Center for Community Empowerment (RICCE)		
Malaysia			
44	NTFP-EP Malaysia	Two landscapes on the northern section of Borneo Island: 1) Sabah (Telupid) 2) Sarawak (regions of Belaga, Apoh-Tutoh, Simunjan, Upper Baram)	2
45	Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (SADIA)		
46	Save Rivers		
47	PACOS Trust		
Philippines			
48	NTFP EP Philippines (Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Program)	1) Sierra Madre Mountain Range in Luzon, 2) Southern Palawan 3) Northern Mindanao 4) South Central Mindanao	4
49	Institute for the Development of Educational and Ecological Alternatives, Inc. (IDEAS)		
50	Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC)		
51	Mabuwaya Foundation		
52	Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM)		
53	Kitanglad Integrated NGOs, Inc. (KIN)		
54	Lilak Purple Action for Indigenous Women's Rights (LILAK)		
55	Samdhana Institute		
56	Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center (LRCKSK/FoEPhils)		
57	Forest Foundation Philippines		
Uganda			
58	Ecological Trends Alliance (ETA)	1) Albertine Graben	1
59	African Institute of Energy Governance (AFIEGO)		
60	Friends of Zoka (FoZ)		
61	Action for Rural Women's Empowerment (ARU-WE)		
Vietnam			
62	Tropenbos Vietnam (TBVN)	1) Central highlands. Four provinces in the Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Kon Tum, and Lam Dong.	1
63	PanNature		
64	NTFP-EP Vietnam (Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme)		

* Definition of landscape (IUCN NL): 'A Landscape is a socio-ecological system that consists of a mosaic of natural and human-made land cover types which provide ecosystem services and development opportunities for a diversity of stakeholders.'

Landscape boundaries may be concrete, fuzzy, or nested, and may correspond to watershed boundaries, distinct land features, and/or jurisdictional and administrative boundaries. Thus, a landscape may encompass areas ranging from hundreds to tens of thousands of square kilometres.

Annex C Brief summary country and regional plans 2023

Annex C.1 Southeast Asia regional collaboration Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future

Introduction

The Southeast Asia regional collaboration group, composed of the alliance members and 26 country partners, have decided on the following four priority themes for joint lobby, advocacy and learning:

1. Extractive, destructive and intrusive projects and programmes (EDIPP): mining, dams, oil palm.
2. Forest governance and tenure rights (FGTR): social forestry and ICCAs.
3. Defending environmental/women human rights defenders (W/EHRDs).
4. Food sovereignty and community-based livelihoods.

The following are priorities of the Southeast Asia regional work for 2023:

Continue strategic collaboration with the different stakeholder governments to:

1. commit to and develop national action plans (NAP) for business and human rights (BHR)
2. adopt rights-based, gender and climate-responsive forestry strategies
3. develop mainstream community-based forestry and wild foods enterprises
4. protect and recognise the rights and welfare of W/EHRDs
5. ensure that IPLCs, women and youth participate meaningfully in regional/international discussions on the four thematic groups.

Expected changes in context and risks in 2023

The mining sector in Indonesia will potentially develop as a leading business sector, and the new Philippine government has touted the mining industry as having the greatest potential to drive forward the country's economic recovery from the pandemic and long-term growth. Ways forward are lobbying with the government to develop national action plans on Business and Human Rights, and documenting cases of mining and oil palm violations to W/EHRDs.

Most of the countries in Southeast Asia have shifted to more relaxed COVID-19 guidelines which means more field work and onsite activities are being implemented by GLA partners.

Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward

Extractive, destructive and intrusive plans and programmes (EDIPP): There is still an upward trend of EDIPP which is causing much destruction in IPLCs' land, territories and customary forests.

Forest governance and tenure rights (FGTR): NDCs in Asia are problematic: balancing conditional and unconditional commitments, IPLCs remain unrecognised and carbon trading is without a proper FPIC mechanism. We aim to work on community forestry as an entry point and promote more integrated actions.

Defending W/EHRDs: Work on environmental justice has placed women at the forefront which resulted in greater threats: individual harassment, judicial harassment, red tagging, militarisation killings and exhaustion of resources.

Food sovereignty and sustainable livelihood (FS&SL): Food is a political issue and has an impact on both climate justice and environmental justice. The recommendation here is to build a counter narrative for food security, with a focus on food sovereignty of communities.

Annual plan 2023	
Pathway A - IPLCs	
Outcomes by 2025	Main interventions
FGTR: ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) adopt ASEAN guidelines on customary tenure.	Continue lobbying efforts for the adoption of the ASEAN guidelines on customary tenure (CT). Discussion on CT pilot testing of guidelines, developing a platform for sharing of best practices and stories in ASEAN member states.
FGTR and EDIPP: IPLCs, women and youth participate meaningfully in forest governance and tenure rights at the regional/international level - WFC, NDC, UNFCCC COP, CBD COP, GLF.	Conduct case studies/research that link the relationship between customary forestry, indigenous and local communities conserved areas (ICCAs) and nationally determined contributions (NDCs). Participate in the global landscape forum (GLF) and UNFCCC COP28 to elevate the IPLC, women and youth agenda. Organise regional youth leadership and innovation camp to increase the capacity of youth to engage and amplify youth voices.
FGTR: ASEAN member states integrate ICCA in their other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM) plan/mechanism.	Organise cross-sectoral dialogue or regional learning exchange on OECMs.
FS&SL: More IPLCs conducting, adopting/adapting and reviving social-ecologically responsible livelihoods.	Conduct a learning session on wild foods and community enterprises. Conduct a wild foods event in Vietnam. Ensure participation of stakeholders, including honey gatherers, in international conference on honey (Vietnam).
Pathway B - Drivers of deforestation	
EDIPP: Four GLA countries in Asia produce national action plans (NAP) on business and human rights (BHR).	Lobbying with national governments to produce NAPs on BHR. Organise learning sessions on BHR, mining, dams and oil palm. Collect case studies in Asia on mining/ oil palm around gendered impact assessments of extractives. Publish GLA position paper with key messages.
Pathway C - Civic space	
W/EHRDs: Regional network supporting local campaigns and actions to promote and protect the rights, security and welfare of W/EHRDs.	Publish briefing paper that gathers stories from Southeast Asia and assesses policies and programmes that can support and protect the welfare of W/EHRDs. Gathering of stakeholders for W/EHRD promotion and protection in the region. Learning sessions on security and protections of W/ERHDs.
Transversal to all pathways: gender	
NTFP will also continue to provide small grants to women through the Pastor Rice Small Grants Facility (PRSGF). Youth leadership activities will also focus on empowering young women and girls.	

Annex C2 - Bolivia Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future		
Introduction		
<p>The GLA Bolivia partners are the Bolivian Forestry Research Institute (IBIF), the Bolivian Documentation and Information Center (CEDIB), the Association for Conservation, Biodiversity Research and Sustainable Development (SAVIA), Productivity Biosphere Environment (PROBIOMA). The programme focuses on the Chiquitania, Chaco Pantanal and southern Amazon ecoregion, encompassing at least six municipalities, four national protected areas and four departmental and municipal protected areas.</p> <p>The priority areas that the programme will work on in 2023 are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) strengthening the capacities of the IPLCs and management committees of the protected areas (CGs) 2) monitoring and systematic public denunciation of the drivers of deforestation 3) providing evidence to international human rights organisations and UN mechanisms on the violation of rights and international agreements on climate and biodiversity. 		
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Worsening of burning and deforestation practices due to illegal occupation of indigenous and peasant territories. - Repression of EHRDs in the region continues, especially groups of indigenous women. - Institutionalised persecution persists for EHRDs and anyone who disagrees with extractivist policies. - The weakening and inaction of state authorities and institutions in the face of deforestation, land conflicts and water pollution continues. <p>The planned mitigation measures focus on increased coordination and the development of joint efforts among the CSOs of the GLA Bolivia programme; building strategic alliances with other institutions, platforms and groups in the region; and raising international awareness.</p>		
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward		
<p>We are working on strengthening the Bolivian GLA CSOs to work together on critical issues that we consider to be of great relevance. There is a need to increase efforts towards the strengthening of indigenous organisations.</p> <p>Effective strategies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) amplify and multiply our messages in specialised media and alternative and responsible mass media. 2) strengthen advocacy towards and support for the Environmental and Indigenous Peoples Commissions of the Senate in the National Assembly. 3) Strengthen actions and projections to make environmental complaints visible at international agencies. 		
2023 Annual plan		
Long-term outcomes (2025)	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities		
The IPLCs and CGs have the capacity to defend their territories and denounce policies that are against human, territorial and environmental rights and women.	CGs have been strengthened to contribute to the effective management of the protected areas of the region.	Regular advisory, informative, awareness-raising and training actions for the CGs; preparation of technical documents and other information materials. Attention for gender equality and inclusion.
The IPLCs strengthen their capacities to increase the inclusive and sustainable management of their territories.	The gender and youth caucuses of CICOL and of the 29 communities of Lomerío (Guarayos region) take ownership of their roles in communities and organisations.	Strengthening of leadership capacities (appropriation of roles and functions). Increasing knowledge and awareness on human rights of indigenous peoples, women and youth.

2023 Annual plan		
Long-term outcomes (2025)	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
The IPLCs and CGs of the protected areas, strengthen their capacities, assume leadership in the defence of their territories and organise themselves for their self-protection.	The IPLC and the CGs, with the support of the GLA CSOs, make the impacts of deforestation, land grabbing and mining extractivism, in their spaces and territories visible .	1) Permanent exchange of information and coordination with various organisations and groups that denounce the deforestation and extractivism in the region. 2) Visibility and systematic reporting of plundering activities in specialised media and social networks.
Regional multilateral organisations (CAN) and the Dutch government adopt measures to stop (financing) deforestation and promote alternative practices.	Actions that seek to promote pronouncements of UN Rapporteurs focus on demanding urgent action from the Bolivian government regarding the use of mercury for alluvial gold mining.	Various lobbying and advocacy actions with UN Rapporteurs, the Minamata Secretariat, the IACHR and others.
Pathway C: Civic space		
CSOs and IPLCs provide evidence to international human rights organisations and UN mechanisms on problems regarding the violation of rights and international agreements on climate and biodiversity.	Actions have been developed to advocate and report the violations of EHRDs in the region at international organisations and platforms.	Coordination of actions with international networks, organisations and platforms that pay attention to the violation of EHRDs.
Gender transformational approach/strategy		
<p>IBIF and SAVIA will strengthen the organisational and entrepreneurial capacities of indigenous women of the Guarayos region, enabling them to strengthen their associations and the governance of their territories. Of special relevance will be the empowerment of the Association of Indigenous Women of Santo Corazón, who face harassment, violence and threats from men of the town of Santo Corazón (including their own male relatives) and leaders, for their opposition against mining and water pollution.</p> <p>So far, partial progress has been made in the integration of gender into the work and all the practices of the GLA CSOs, so we will continue our work on this throughout 2023. We will focus on gender imbalance and the underrepresentation of women in decision-making roles and processes.</p>		

Annex C3 - Cameroon Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future			
Introduction			
<p>The Centre pour l'Environnement et le Développement (CED - Friends of the Earth Cameroon) works in southern Cameroon in the tropical rainforest zone that is targeted by agro-industry and large infrastructure projects. Réseau Recherches Actions Concertées Pygmées (RACOPY) is a key partner in the GLA programme and coordinates work with indigenous peoples in Cameroon. We will continue to push for legal reforms that recognise the village as a legal entity which collectively owns and manages its lands, and we will provide a guide to IPLCs to monitor agro-industry practices on their lands. We plan to extend the coalition and voices in support of a moratorium of land-based concessions. Also, we will support (W)EHRDs with rapid response measures and address the national human rights commission and the UN High Commission for Human Rights Central Africa office to include business and human rights (BHR) in its portfolio.</p>			
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023			
<p>The two conflicts: the so-called "Anglophone" crisis in the West and the fight against Boko Haram in the far North, are raging on and impact our ability to work in those areas. It leads to shrinking civic space, and a negative impact on natural resources and social stability for internally displaced people.</p>			
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward			
<p>There is growing interest among the general population in Cameroon to improve the natural resources legislation, and to improve the protection of communities' rights to land and resources. This provides an avenue for targeted advocacy, especially as the land and forest laws are in the final stage of revision. The project will pursue its work with journalists and generate stories illustrating best practices and bad examples. Communities are increasingly resisting government decisions to allocate their land and are engaged in the fight against the illegal exploitation of the forests on their land for agribusiness. Existing tensions within the country make it easy for conflicts to arise and escalate quickly around any community mobilisation. The project will focus on peaceful means of expressing disagreement (media work, legal work, etc.) to turn the struggles into arguments for halting the destructive investments and advancing land and forestry law reforms at the national level.</p>			
2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes 2025	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities			
1	The village is recognised as a legal entity by the Cameroonian state, where it collectively owns and manages its traditional lands under a regime whereby the land cannot be sold.	<p>The tool for monitoring the compliance with legal and contractual obligations of companies investing in agro-industries in Cameroon is widely endorsed by civil society and communities.</p> <p>Local CSOs, communities and traditional authorities increase awareness and support the initiative to recognise the village as a legal entity and collective customary rights.</p>	<p>Dissemination of the tool and testing.</p> <p>Meetings with civil society and government.</p> <p>Work with the national land observatory to gather natural resource information.</p>

2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes 2025	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
2	The government stops granting land-based concessions on HCV and HCSA forest areas and land where communities claim customary rights, without their free prior informed consent (FPIC).	In at least one case, communities achieve positive impacts from their resistance to new commercial land allocations to investors. The government of Cameroon undertakes monitoring of actions to comply with the requirements of France and the European Union on halting illegal logging and commodity driven deforestation. Civil society, IPLCs and other stakeholders join efforts in a coalition to advocate for the government to stop granting land-based concessions.	CED campaign on commodities and suspension of land-based concessions. Legal and judicial support to communities whose land is at risk of being allocated to companies. Construction of arguments in promoting a moratorium on land-based concessions.
Pathway C: Civic space			
3	The government of Cameroon recognises the need to protect (W)EHRDs and develops a legal framework.	The Central Africa office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights re-introduces the issue of business and human rights (BHR) into the portfolio of activities.	Advocacy to the National Human Rights Commission; Advocacy to the UN High Commission for Human Rights (Central Africa office).
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
Recognition of the village and protection of collective land rights benefit the entire community, including women and youth. Therefore, we will ensure the tool for monitoring compliance with legal/contractual obligations of agro-industries will be used by women in the focus groups, in each of the targeted communities. Also, in the analysis of community grievances, a clear distinction will be made to take into account those of women, as their needs may be/are different from those of men, and the section on environmental defenders in the report on the human rights situation in Cameroon will specify the cases of women. To improve organisational challenges regarding gender as assessed in the baseline we intend to train staff on gender issues and further refine the CED gender indicators.			

Annex C4 - Colombia Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future			
Introduction			
The programme focuses on two main regions: the North-Western Amazonian Arc and the North-Eastern Colombian Amazon. The programme will be implemented in these landscapes through actions implemented by Fundación Tropenbos Colombia, Fundación Gaia Amazonas, Fundación para la Conservación y el Desarrollo Sostenible and CENSAT Agua Viva. Joint priorities for 2023 are: 1) improving local communities' knowledge on climate change, deforestation and green economies in inclusive spaces for participation and research 2) helping the new government to incorporate, as much as possible, evidence, arguments and local initiatives to curb deforestation and move towards sustainability.			
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023			
In 2023 we foresee the end of the COVID-19 health emergency. Partner organisations see opportunities to strengthen field work, undertake advocacy trips and create spaces for participation. However, challenges are also identified because of the significant impact of the pandemic on rural economies and communities. A second area of change is the instalment of the new national government. Partner organisations foresee opportunities to enhance their work in the new government plan. Three elements are considered relevant: a) Shifting away from a militaristic approach to nature conservation, b) The creation of a Ministry of Equality to advance the higher goal of social justice in Colombia, c) The dialogue-based methodology that the government proposes to develop its plan. The context of the Colombian armed conflict is also changing as new criminal structures have been set up. This creates challenges for working with local communities in terms of security. Finally, international contextual changes will influence the situation in Colombia: e.g. the new president in Brazil and the commitments that Colombia will have to fulfil in the framework of the UNFCCC COP26 and COP27 and the CBD.			
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward			
A major lesson learned came from the coordination of joint actions among Colombian partner organisations. In this process, we recognised our organisational differences and managed them. Beside this, partner organisations worked on the contextualisation and operationalisation of the methodological resources created by the GLA2, seeking both to improve internal monitoring-evaluation strategies and to ensure these strategies have as their main result the strengthening of the organisations themselves.			
2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes (2025)	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities			
1	IPLCs and CSOs identify the risks of false solutions to climate change and choose to implement their own initiatives.	There is a joint agenda focused on the green economy that includes research on projects in the Amazon region.	Enable the harnessing of learnings gained from the course on green economy and financialisation of nature. Disseminate research about the promotion of the green economy. Workshops in the Amazon about green economies with a gender approach.
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
2	The country has a platform for debate focusing on the drivers of deforestation as an input to public policies that address land use transformation.	Colombian civil society, political actors, and communities understand drivers and effects of deforestation and carry out mitigation plans.	Continue regional dialogues through inclusive forums about drivers and (gendered) consequences of deforestation. Contribute to the construction of local strategies to halt deforestation. Develop advocacy actions to foster political actors to include local initiatives for halting deforestation in their plans.
3	The Colombian government meets with binding agreements and implements gender, human rights and IPLCs policies, which reflect international frameworks on forests and climate.	The Colombian government takes into consideration proposed arguments from the Deforestation Project and incorporates necessary changes.	Maintaining communication with the Colombian delegation for the CBD and others, emphasising alternatives to control deforestation. Deliver results and proposals elaborated from the regions most affected by deforestation to government entities so they can be considered in the National Development Plan.

2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes (2025)	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway C: Civic space			
4	The Colombian government protects and implements policies to guarantee the rights and security of human rights and environmental activists, with special emphasis on women's rights.	The new government positions local initiatives and knowledge as the basis of agreements aimed at the sustainable management of territories and forests.	Contribute to the creation of government plans through the promotion of local knowledge, initiatives, and proposals, including those of women and youth. Conduct training for community monitoring of human rights and deforestation. Launch the joint campaign of the "Campesinos as conservation allies" for a new national discourse on deforestation.
5	Governments, IPLCs, the private sector and civil society consider information on trends, pressures, and threats, and are aware of the origins of products that cause deforestation.	Governments, IPLCs, the private sector and civil society have access to information on the origin of products that cause deforestation and take action to counteract this phenomenon.	Elaborate reports describing the current situation and the socio-environmental impact of the north-western arc of the Amazon as input for discussions of trends, pressures and threats. Undertake an analysis of oil palm and live-stock value chains as well as their territorial impact. Share reports with multiple stakeholders at all levels.
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
Priority results on gender are focused on two aspects:			
1) the strengthening of partner organisations through the design of policies for the welfare and inclusion of women and youth, as well as the creation of committees to facilitate their implementation.			
2) Work with rural communities in the Amazon to open up more socio-cultural spaces where women and young people make territorial decisions and participate in forest governance.			
The organisational challenges will be improved by consolidating institutional teams that work on internal gender policies, generating new action-reflexive spaces on gender and inclusion, promoting women's qualifications in the organisations, finding strategies for project coordinators to collaborate on the development of internal gender policies, security protocols and ethical codes related to inclusion and equality.			

Annex C5 - Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future			
Introduction			
<p>The GLA programme in DRC is implemented by partners ACEDH, CEPED, CREDDHO, FIDAPID, FECONPEILE, IDPE, IFDP, StrongRoots, CFLEED, CTA, PIDP, FCPEEP and Tropenbos DRC. It focuses on three landscapes; the Eastern landscape (Virunga/KHB), the central landscape that extends over three provinces (Ituri, Mongala and Tshopo) and the Salonga landscape which is located in the west of DRC. These landscapes hold large blocks of intact forests that provide vital ecosystem services. They are home to more than four million inhabitants who rely on subsistence agriculture, hunting and collection of forest products. The area is threatened by a number of illegal activities that are linked to violence and insecurity. Illegal mining is often under the control of illegal armed militias.</p> <p>For 2023 the priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organise roundtables, consultation, frank and permanent dialogue between IPLCs, women, young people and other marginalised groups and managers of protected areas - conduct popularisation campaigns to sustainable forest management with local and national actors - conduct advocacy against the exploitation of oil and other natural resources (timber exploitation) in protected areas. 			
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023			
<p>Elections are scheduled for December 2023. There is a fear of communities being manipulated by politicians, which could destroy the efforts made during previous sensitisations. There are also diplomatic tensions between DRC, Rwanda and Uganda that could affect the programme. In addition, the war in Ukraine has raised the price for oil and cereals.</p> <p>Twenty three oil and seven gas blocks have been sold by DRC, some of which are overlapping with protected areas such as Virunga, Salonga and Upemba Park. This is a much concern. The context of the Virunga landscape has recently been turbulent following several events including the displacement of the population due to clashes between armed groups (M23) and the loyalist army (FARDC).</p>			
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward			
<p>The collaboration and complementarity between implementation partners and technical partners has led to improved gender mainstreaming in project implementation (planning, implementation and self-evaluation). Also joint advocacy has enabled us to significantly reduce the risk of threats that often result from denunciations of perpetrators of environmental crimes. In addition, analysis of the security situation, and the adaptation of a contingency plan, allows us to overcome some of the insecurity challenges in the area.</p>			
2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes (2025)	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities			
1	IPLCs peacefully manage conflicts related to natural resources through local multi-party bodies for harmonious cohabitation and local development.	Stakeholders develop systems for the peaceful management of conflicts related to violations of land allocation and use.	Conduct a study on traditional conflict management mechanisms. Organise a multi-stakeholder roundtable with traditional authorities, women, youth, IPs and other stakeholders on existing land and forest conflicts, their consequences and their resolutions. Support the revitalisation and installation of the Advisory Committee for the Settlement of Customary Conflicts in Bas Uele, Mongala and Tshopo.
2	Public land and forest administrations facilitate the formalisation of FPIC and enforce laws and regulations to prevent encroachment and resource grabbing.	Pressure of IPLCs on Virunga National Park is reduced.	Monitoring and alerts on invasions of Virunga National Park. Strengthen the capacities of customary chiefs on the sustainable management of natural resources and the protection of the biodiversity of sacred sites. Support for judicial investigations, monitoring and networks of environmental civil society actors and IPLC leaders.

2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes (2025)	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
3	Judicial bodies take into account evidence and complaints from the population in order to prosecute those responsible for environmental and human rights offences, including the violation of village agreements with third parties.	Judicial bodies use the information provided by IPLCs and CSOs on the violation of human, land, forest and environmental rights and apply the laws.	Organise a roundtable between the judicial authorities, IPLCs and CSOs around the monitoring and denunciation of violations of human, land, forest and environmental rights, and focusing on the basics of the procedure (quality of plaintiff, collection of evidence, jurisdictional competence, recourse, appeal, etc.). Organise an awareness-raising and training workshop for justice professionals in Bas-Uélé on land, forestry, agricultural and mining regulations as well as on the repression of human rights, land, forestry and environmental violations.
4	Public authorities, industries in the agri-food, mining, energy and infrastructure sectors control deforestation and respond to citizens' concerns regarding the protection of forests and human rights.	The government changes its mind on the exploitation of 27 oil and three gas blocks in protected areas and promotes the use of renewable energies.	Identification and organisation of webinars with CSOs on the issue of oil exploitation to conduct advocacy and large-scale actions against the exploitation of fossil fuels. Media campaigns and advocacy to stifle illegal initiatives that aim to exploit oil in protected areas.
Pathway C: Civic space			
5	Governments and the private sector ensure the participation of CSOs and consider the rights of women, youth and other marginalised groups and IPLCs on forest management issues.	The private sector complies with regulations and commitments to local communities.	Support the Provincial Forest Advisory Councils (CCPF) in continuing to monitor violations of the rights of IPLCs by industrial operators (non-compliance with specifications). Organise an awareness-raising workshop for CSOs on advocacy and lobbying for the enforcement of the exploitation agreement by artisanal miners.
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
<p>As gender is not only a matter of equal numbers of men and women in a programme, we work towards the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women and young people actively participate in decision-making processes, including meaningful participation and involvement of women and young people in the resolution of land, forestry, agricultural and mining conflicts. - Women and young people denounce the violations of rights in their communities. - Women and young people are able to defend their rights. - Women, young researchers and journalists relay voices on the problems faced by IPLCs. - Women are financially independent in the operation of their businesses. <p>Some GLA partners have a gender department within their organisations that manages all specific issues related to gender mainstreaming and handles related requests as needed and necessary. These departments ensure equal opportunities within the organisation. In addition, GLA CSOs carefully monitor all issues that may give rise to complaints of inequalities within the organisation and in all activities, projects or programmes. Guidance by GLA gender technical partners during joint meetings supports gender mainstreaming and women empowerment in the programme.</p>			

Annex C6 - Ghana Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future			
Introduction			
<p>The GLA programme is being implemented in Ghana by Tropenbos Ghana (TBG), A Rocha Ghana (ARG) and Friends of the Earth Ghana (FoE), with the Development Institute (DI) providing technical support in gender issues.</p> <p>In 2023 partners will prioritise independent forest monitoring (IFM) because it directly contributes to forest law enforcement. We will also aggressively pursue the NGO Bill as there are hints of sections that are still antagonistic to the smooth operations of NGOs. Led by A Rocha Ghana, partners will campaign against mining in forest reserves and particularly the intended bauxite mining by the government in Atewa Forest Reserve. As there is already a lawsuit to prevent the government from mining the Atewa Forest, the case will be keenly followed in the coming year to its conclusion.</p>			
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023			
<p>The upcoming EU Regulation on Deforestation will push cocoa companies to take measures to support farmers in producing sustainably and avoid encroaching on forest reserves. This will be a direct contribution to the GLA's efforts of supporting local communities to adopt climate-smart cocoa production, which has the potential for considerably higher yields per unit of land. In addition, there is growing interest to have CSO representation in global cocoa discussions (in particular CSOs from producer countries), which gives us an opportunity to contribute to cocoa discussions at the international level. High inflation with unprecedentedly high increase in fuel prices have had a ripple effect on almost all goods and services in the country. This high cost of living has the tendency to push local communities to engage in illegal and unsustainable practices (illegal logging and mining) for survival. To deal with the situation, partners will educate local communities to diversify their livelihood options.</p>			
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward			
<p>Joint action to push for the passage of the Wildlife Bill has been effective: CSO lobbying has helped to ensure the current sector minister pushed the Bill through cabinet. The next step is the Bill should be considered and passed by parliament. With about two years before the current parliament is dissolved, partners have the opportunity to mount enough pressure on the minister to present the Bill to parliament and for us to subsequently engage parliament for its passage.</p> <p>Joint input in the NGO Bill to prevent clauses that could cripple the work of civil society organisations (CSOs) in the country is essential. CSOs have previously presented inputs but a recent consideration reveals there are still some provisions in the Bill that could present challenges to the operations of CSOs. Partners will facilitate a process for CSOs to provide joint input. This needs urgent attention because if the Bill is passed in its current state, many organisations could be incapacitated because of unreasonable requirements they will be expected to meet.</p>			
2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes (2025).	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities			
1	Local communities in Atewa and Juabeso - Bia landscape drive inclusive natural resource governance arrangements by 2025.	Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) have national legal backing through the passage of the Wildlife Bill to make decisions on sustainable and inclusive natural resource governance.	Engage Minister of Land and Natural Resources to lay the Wildlife Bill before parliament. Lobby Parliamentary Select Committee (PSC) to speed up work on the Wildlife Bill once laid before parliament.

2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes (2025).	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities			
2	At least eight metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies (MMDAs), including traditional leaders, support and implement effective collaboration mechanisms for a sustainable and integrated land use planning and natural resource management.	Local communities and CSOs monitor and support enforcement of mining and logging laws and forest biodiversity protection regulations.	Continuous capacity building for community monitors. Analysis of alerts and reporting to inform stakeholders. Facilitate advocacy for actions on alerts not attended to. Monitor mining licences in red zones and illegal mining, and react with advocacy actions.
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
1	By 2025, the government of Ghana and the EU commit to sustainable and gender responsive mining, logging, cocoa and oil palm production and trade.	Farmers (cocoa and oil palm) reduce encroachment of farms into forest reserves.	Community education against forest reserve encroachment and education of farmers on the ecological importance of the Atewa Forest. Engage private companies towards sustainable sourcing of cocoa and oil palm. Collaborate with the Forestry Commission to remove illegal farmers from Atewa Forest.
Pathway C: Civic space			
1	Environmental CSOs, alliances and networks are actively involved in informed natural resources management decision making and governance processes at all levels.	CSOs and CBOs actively participate in NGO Bill development to ensure their needs and interests are considered and included.	Facilitate a review of the current state of the Bill and document CSOs concerns. Present CSOs input to the secretariat leading work on the Bill.
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
In 2023, partners will continue raising environmental conservation and climate change awareness among the youth, both boys and girls. At organisational level, partners have developed a gender action in 2022 and will continue its implementation in 2023.			

Annex C7 - Indonesia Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future			
Introduction			
<p>The Indonesian GLA partners focuses on four main landscapes: Ketapang-Kayong Utara of West Kalimantan Province led by Tropenbos Indonesia and WALHI; Kayan River Basin at North Kalimantan Province led by Sawit Watch; Mudiak Baduo at West Sumatra Province led by WARSI and WALHI; and Lariang River Basin led by NTFP Indonesia and WALHI. For the cross-cutting issue, such as Indigenous Conservation Conserved Areas Working Group (WGII) takes the lead and the Indonesian Gender Team leads the work on a gender transformative approach.</p> <p>In 2023, we will focus on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> training and capacity building for IPLCs to allow them to secure their territories, manage sustainable livelihoods and defend themselves from threats from state or private sectors advocacy to encourage the government to accelerate social forestry, assure the security of women/environmental human rights (W/EHRD)s, monitor and evaluate existing permits and stop granting new permits to large scale industry in the forested areas advocacy to encourage the private and financial sector to invest in sustainable value, resolve existing complaints and revoke certifications or loans to companies that have committed environmental damage and/or human rights violations increasing awareness and public support for sustainable forest governance. 			
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023			
<p>The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) is working with the Coordinating Ministry of Investment and Maritime Affairs to prepare a draft Presidential Regulation on Social Forestry, synergising the acceleration of social forestry targets. We will work intensively with the involved agencies to influence the regulation and bring the interest and demands from civil society to the table.</p> <p>COVID-19 no longer has a major impact because of the vaccination programme. The government's budget allocation focuses on restoring the national economy through the development of social forestry. The increased costs for oil and high rate of inflation will cause budget adjustments in 2023.</p>			
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward			
<p>The villages of Bidar Alam and Ranah Pantai Cermin, Sangir Jujuan district and South Solok Regency successfully managed to reclaim their land which was previously controlled by the oil palm company PT Ranah Andalas Plantation (RAP) covering an area of 1,200 ha. The advocacy process is carried out, among others, by women's groups, despite the company's efforts to intimidate and criminalise them.</p>			
2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes (2025)	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities			
1	More IPLCs apply for social forestry (SF), customary forest and indigenous and community-based conservation.	District governments include social forestry in their programme at Ketapang-Kayong Utara, Mudiak Baduo and Kayan.	Lobby MoEF, provincial and district governments to advocate for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tropenbos Indonesia to conduct L&A for the government of Ketapang district to support social forestry implementation and include SF in the district's programme. -WARSI to conduct L&A to Sijunjung district government. -Sawit Watch to conduct L&A for local governments to strengthen integrated area development (IAD) social forestry and support social forestry programmes.
2	Public is aware of sustainability products and are more responsible to choose products.	Champion responsible producers and highlight their green products in a festival at national level.	NTFP organises green product festival(s) with PARARA annual festival.

2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes (2025)	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
1	National and subnational governments issue no new permits for large-scale plantations, mining, extractive industries, etc, in their spatial plans.	District governments review and evaluate the permit and operational activities of palm oil companies in three landscapes ie Ketapang-Kayong Utara, Mudiak Baduo, and Lariang.	WALHI will monitor and profile cases and violations in the palm oil sector, and report the results of case monitoring to relevant institutions and law enforcement at national and local level. WARSI supports the local government to review and evaluate the permit of the palm oil plantation in their district.
Pathway C: Civic space			
1	MoEF issues a regulation for the enforcement and application of Article 66 of the Law on Environmental Protection and Management that says EHRDs cannot be penalised.	MoEF accepts a legal draft developed by CSOs.	WALHI will expand the campaign on the importance of anti-SLAPP policies and submit reports to MoEF on criminalisation cases from many places in Indonesia.
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
<p>By 2023, we will involve more women and youth in social forestry and natural resource management. We will support them to voice their rights and interests regarding violations in oil palm plantations and other extractive industries, and regarding the protection of women.</p> <p>We will facilitate local cadres to organise women and youth in the village, including on the issue of women workers. We also encourage women and youth to become actively involved in all activities related to planning, implementation and evaluation of the programme. When needed, we will provide particular training and capacity building to women and youth to allow them to become key actors.</p> <p>Each partner organisation will conduct a review of organisational gender policies.</p>			

Annex C8 - Liberia Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future
Where do we work, the problem we work on and our approach
<p>The Liberia programme primarily works on agro-commodities, customary land formalisation, tackling the drivers of deforestation, environmental harms and human rights abuses. The priority landscapes are the Southeast and the Northwest landscapes of Liberia. Partners are the CSO Oil Palm Working Group (CSO-OPWG), The Community Rights Support Facility (CRSF), Rural Integrated Center for Community Empowerment (RICCE), and The DayLight - a nonprofit, environmental news website.</p> <p>In 2023, country partners have decided to continue their work on these priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building for local communities on gender, business and human rights, policy, laws and standards and land rights. 2. Community mobilisation, advocacy, and campaigns targeting private sector actors and relevant government agencies to ensure compliance with local, national and ratified international laws and regulations. 3. Advanced training in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and using verified evidence for campaigns and advocacy.
Expected context changes in 2023
<p>Politically, the 2023 general and presidential elections might interfere with programme delivery and implementation of activities. Economically, because of the current global crisis and inflation, prices may be higher in 2023. Partners have agreed to increase the programme budget based on the inflation rate and have a contingency plan in the 2023 annual budget. Environmentally, government agencies and decision makers might weaken their monitoring of concession companies leading to more deforestation and land grabs especially when the government depends on these multinational companies to generate income and sponsor campaign activities. Socially, due to political activities and irregularities, Environmental Human Rights Defenders (EHRDs) may be at more risk, especially while actively protecting violations of community rights and reporting issues on environmental harms.</p>
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward
<p>Results from the mid-term review show that the country partners have been working collectively to influence national-level decision-making and policy processes. Key among these is our engagement with relevant line ministries and agencies such as the National Bureau of Concessions, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Justice, Independent National Commission on Human Rights, and the Senate Committee on Forestry, Agriculture, and Fisheries. Through these engagements, the government has included CSOs to work on the finalisation of the national business and human rights action plan. Likewise, the lawmakers, have made firm commitment to work with CSOs on ensuring natural resource policies are community driven and protect the environment.</p>

Main expected outcomes 2025 per pathway (Theory of Change)		Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities			
1	Communities in the Southeast and Northwest of Liberia formalise their customary land rights, taking advantage of the country's progressive land legislation.	Six clans in two districts in the Northwest of Liberia Bomi County formalise their customary land rights, taking advantage of the country's progressive land legislation.	Support communities through awareness raising and information sharing on the land rights act, self-organisation, and self-determination through the community land formalisation process.
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
2	Government establishes a comprehensive national policy and legal framework on agriculture that includes community rights-based provisions on the allocation of land based concessions, halting deforestation and promoting community-based agriculture.	National strategy/policy on the community oil palm development fund is presented to the national legislature with communities and CSOs inputs.	The national oil palm strategy action plan is transmitted to communities through a vigorous and structured awareness approach.
3	By 2025, the area and expansion of the industrial and elite land based concessions has reduced in Liberia and no longer drives deforestation, forest degradation and the violation of local communities' rights.	HCV and HCS areas in and near at least two agro-industrial concessions are documented and communities, companies, and authorities take steps to increase their protection.	Capacity strengthening to document HCV and HCS areas in and near at least two agro-industrial concessions.
4	Strengthened capacity of local communities in the Southeast and Northwest of Liberia to hold agribusinesses, logging companies and the government to account.	Partners engage in national and international media campaigns and coverage to increase awareness, expose environmental violations and human rights abuses.	Capacity strengthening in media engagement and campaigning.
Pathway C: Civic space			
5	Secured civic space for civil society and local community leaders to speak out for their rights, livelihoods and the forests.	The ACHPR or other international redress institutions accept verified evidence and act upon at least one EHRD case filed by SDI, partners and communities with more litigation cases filed nationally.	Women's groups, youth and men document environmental harms and human rights abuses and actively campaign to protect their rights.
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
The mobilisation of the participants for the capacity development will be inclusive and include men, women, boys and girls, and people with disabilities. The training module on legal education and awareness of the Land Rights Act will include issues specific to women, youth and people with disabilities. There will be reflection, evaluation and learning sessions on how gender is considered in the programme implementation.			

Annex C9 - Malaysia Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future			
Introduction			
<p>The GLA Malaysia partnership consists of NTFP-EP Malaysia; Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (SADIA), SAVE Rivers and PACOS Trust. NTFP-EP will focus its project work primarily in the Belaga and Apoh-Tutoh regions of Sarawak. SADIA will be focused mainly in the Simunjan region of Sarawak; SAVE Rivers in the Upper Baram region of Sarawak. PACOS Trust will work with all three groups mainly for lobbying and advocacy, training and capacity-building workshops.</p> <p>SADIA will continue their perimeter and field boundary survey of the eco-tourism area and document the Local Protocol and Compilation of Native Custom, value and practices. SAVE Rivers will continue their lobbying activity especially on the issues of social forestry, strengthening the community's knowledge on community mapping which is also the focus of NTFP-EP Malaysia for 2023. With PACOS Trust as the technical and gender partner, partners will continue to focus on capacity building especially on strengthening the knowledge of the community to organise, advocate and document data related to their native lands' rights and ensuring inclusiveness in all their action plans.</p>			
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023			
<p>SAVE Rivers defamation suit in 2021 of RM5 million was postponed to May 2023. The unpredictable nature of the trial places SAVE Rivers' existence and function at high risk. SADIA have identified that a plantation company expected to come into the area proposed for reforestation in their landscape. Further observation and investigation is needed to ensure no landscape will be affected.</p> <p>A general election was held 15 November which might disrupt the timeline of the proposed plan. The change of government can lead to changes or amendments of policies.</p>			
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward			
<p>Women and youth of the NTFP-EP Malaysia's landscape have shown leadership and interest in the activities they are involved in. After training was conducted in 2022, the youth are driven to continue their community mapping. The women's group began to plan and initiate activities such as community garden plots and entrepreneur groups to improve livelihoods and help their family.</p> <p>With the defamation suit faced by SAVE Rivers, we learnt that proper documentation is important as records and proof. Although in 2022 the court case has been postponed several times and the latest date might be May 2023, the preparation for the case continues next year. It is good to have more time to prepare but while the lawsuit is pending SAVE Rivers is prevented from talking to the press and continuing with some of its advocacy work.</p>			
2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes (2025).	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities			
1	IPLCs work with the government to actively secure individual and communal titles over their native customary rights, lands and forests.	Three IPLCs in Sarawak are aware of their customary territories and access rights to their land, territories and resources.	Training and awareness talks on land, territories and resource rights through customary practices and territories, and comprehensive community mapping training.
2	IPLCs set up localised IP governing councils that include women and youth representatives.	Local project management committees (LPMC) of the Bukit Bediri and Stika Forest Reserve establish their terms of references (ToR).	The LPMC of the Bukit Bediri and Stika Forest Reserve Committees' ToR are documented.
3	IPLCs (including women and youth) have community-based NTFP enterprise (CBNE) development plans, and decision-making structures and inclusive processes that prioritise conservation and sustainability.	The communities of Penan and Iban have assessed their resources and opportunities and planned for CBNEs.	Technical partner to conduct training(s) on resource evaluation, assessing the potential resources or opportunities, to develop the socio-economy with CBNEs.

2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes (2025).	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
1	GLA partners and an IPLC in Upper Baram will establish an ICCA area of 1000 hectares as a biodiversity peace park.	The Stop the Chop campaign advocates for communities to participate in land use decisions and reduce or stop logging in their forests.	Capacity building for the Gerenai community rights action committee (GCRAC) enabling them to run community mobilisation from the ground up. GCRAC will be able to train community members in the Gerenai area.
Pathway C: Civic space			
1	National, regional and local governments include representatives from GLA partners, IPLCs and other CSOs as integral members of environment and development policy-making bodies.	Indigenous People have a space to share, exchange learning, build networks and solidarity on their issues, plans and visions.	Communities and partners attending Indigenous People's Day which will be held in Sarawak, 2023 - a space to share, exchange learning, build networks and solidarity on their issues, plans and visions.
Gender Transformational approach/strategy			
GLA partners in Malaysia will have their organisational gender action plan (OGAP) finalised in 2023 by conducting inclusive consultation through small group discussions that take into account views and needs of all (youths, women and men). Challenges faced will be listed and prioritised for improvement in 2023. As most activities are community-based, the involvement of the community as a whole is anticipated. However, to attract women and youth it is also effective to have separate activities for them to practise leadership and take ownership of the activities. This will instil confidence and a safe space for them to learn to voice their opinions and share ideas and solutions.			

Annex C10 - Netherlands Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future
Introduction
<p>There are three GLA alliance members active in the Netherlands (Milieudefensie, IUCN NL, Tropenbos International) and one technical partner (WECF/GFC). This plan provides a selection of interventions geared towards Dutch actors.</p> <p>In 2023, Milieudefensie aims to introduce binding rules to prevent Dutch companies and Dutch financial institutions from contributing to climate change, deforestation and related human rights violations. Among others, we will work to achieve mandatory human rights, environmental and climate due diligence at the Dutch national, European and international level, and to bring about strong EU regulation on deforestation-free products with inclusion of the finance sector.</p> <p>IUCN NL will continue to address the ecological footprint of the energy transition, and push for transparent mineral value chains with solid legislation and regulations at different policy levels. IUCN NL continues the work with Protection International to strengthen the capacity of partner CSOs and communities in Ghana, Uganda, Philippines and Indonesia to address safety and security issues. IUCN NL will also continue to lobby and engage with Dutch policymakers for i) a legally binding treaty on business and human rights (the UN binding treaty); ii) an EU directive on corporate sustainability due diligence; and iii) national legislation on business and human rights. Together with Milieudefensie IUCN NL will follow-up on the recommendations of the UPR Netherlands report. IUCN NL will also promote its guidance on sustainable plant based food chains among companies and the Dutch government, and address palm oil trade links with Colombia.</p> <p>In 2023, Tropenbos International will organise a learning project on conflict resolution in the context of community rights, with the aim to get a better common understanding of conflict and how it affects the landscapes and our work and strengthen the capacities of GLA partners on conflict resolution. In addition, Tropenbos International will continue with The Collaborative Learning Initiative. This has been established as a landscape learning community by Tropenbos International and nine Dutch based international NGOs and knowledge institutes together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The overall mission is "to support learning between organisations in order to improve ourselves in designing and implementing programmes with our partners and stakeholders for which we need to exchange our experiences and learn about each other's approaches." In addition, we will revive the Dutch Bossenoverleg, jointly with IUCN NL.</p> <p>WECF/GFC will continue to collaborate with GLA partners to boost visibility of intersectional and inclusive forest governance in the Netherlands through strategic dialogues, policy publications on feminist demands, and knowledge exchange and skillshares, specifically on EU deforestation legislation, UNFCCC, CBD and Dutch financial institutions. WECF/GFC will continue to engage in the development of the Dutch 'feminist foreign policy', seeking to ensure it is responsive to and inclusive of forest-dependent communities, especially women and youth.</p>
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023 (economic, political, environmental, landscape, Covid-19, etc.)
<p>The Dutch Raw Materials (= minerals/metals) Strategy that the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs is developing may offer the opportunity to provide further inputs and lobby for effective implementation of this strategy, especially regarding the ecological and human rights footprint.</p> <p>In 2022, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs committed to a feminist foreign policy. The details and implementation should be further developed in 2023, including aspects such as policy coherence and climate finance which present possibilities for the GLA objectives and communities.</p>
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward
<p>Milieudefensie has managed to expose the links between the financial sector / multinationals and deforestation on several occasions. This is an effective strategy since it serves both to gather media attention and inform a wider public, as well as allowing us to advocate for specific policy proposals with policymakers. Our work on the retail sector has been very effective to raise public attention to the international impacts connected to our food and agricultural system.</p> <p>We can improve communication among partners about events and publications for collaboration and knowledge sharing.</p>

2023 Annual plan - selection of outcomes/interventions	
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities	
WECF	Pending external (additional) funds, engage some (2 - 5) GLA country technical partners in the UN 2023 Water Conference (March 2023), which is co-hosted by Tajikistan and the Netherlands under the theme of climate and environment focusing on the intersection with gender.
Tropenbos International	Organise a learning project on conflict resolution in the context of community rights, with the aim of getting a better common understanding of conflicts and how it affects the landscapes and our work and strengthen the capacities of GLA partners on conflict resolution.
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation	
Milieudefensie	In 2023 the Dutch finance minister will assess the progress (if any) of the financial sector on climate commitments. If insufficient the minister will announce further exploration of regulatory action to achieve 1.5° alignment of portfolios.
IUCN NL	Extractives: work with VBDO on influencing Dutch investors in the mining sector, linked to the energy transition, with the aim investors use their influence to create a fair energy transition that reduces the mining footprint and commit to strict circularity requirements. In support of this, we produce a short video on nickel mining in Sulawesi to boost awareness on the need to be much more prudent in our use of raw materials and how these are sourced. Outcome: Investors have consulted with local communities and indigenous people as relevant stakeholders and use this knowledge in their engagements with mining companies.
IUCN NL	Oil palm Colombia: Based on the findings of a report on the trade flow of Colombian palm oil to the EU, recommendations will be formulated for Dutch and EU actors in the trade chain.
Gender transformational approach/strategy	
At Milieudefensie we will set the priorities regarding gender and youth related results in collaboration with Friends of the Earth (FoE) groups. This ensures that the expected outcomes/actions/strategies match with the needs of these groups. Through close collaboration with our FoE network (internationally and in Europe) and WECF, Milieudefensie will ensure that the lobby efforts, proposed policy viewpoints/adjustments and other activities as part of the GLA programme are based on the priorities and needs of IPLC's youth and women. This includes involving these groups in the lobby-tours, strengthening their capacities for agenda setting and advocacy, amplifying their voices and sharing their stories in the media and other communication channels.	

Annex C11 -The Philippines Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future
Introduction
The GLA Philippine programme works in four major landscapes: Sierra Madres of Luzon, Southern Palawan, Northern Mindanao and South-Central Mindanao and at the national level. There are ten collaborating partners in the country namely Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM), Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC), Forest Foundation Philippines, Institute for the Development of Educational and Ecological Alternatives (IDEAS), Kitanglad Integrated NGOs, (KIN), Legal Rights and Natural Resources Centre (LRC KSK/FOEPHils), Lilak Purple Action for Indigenous Women's Rights (LILAK), Mabuwaya Foundation, NTFP EP Philippines, and Samdhana Philippines.
For 2023, the GLA Philippines country programme will focus on: 1 - the inclusion of indigenous peoples organisations (IPOs) and recognise IP representatives in local development councils and the approval of certificate of ancestral domain claims and/or plans 2 - the filing of court cases against Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS), mining companies, and/or plantation companies for violations of FPIC and environmental destruction in Sierra Madre and Palawan 3 - the filing of the Human Rights/Women Environmental Human Rights Defenders Bill by legislative champions both at the local and national levels and gaining their support for the ICCA and Alternative Minerals Management Bills.
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023
The new administration has touted the mining industry as holding the greatest potential to be a key driver in the country's economic recovery from the pandemic and long-term growth. The last elections saw the defeat of champions in Congress and some local government units (LGUs). GLA partners will coordinate advocacy campaigns and fortify the formation of coalitions. We will strengthen work with LGUs and work closely with allies in Congress and the LGUs to push for green and WEHRD policies.
GLA Philippine partners see a further shrinking of operational space and worsening red-tagging of CSO leaders and indigenous peoples. We will strengthen our capacities on ensuring physical and digital security and establish dialogue mechanisms with the police and the military.
Given the current high inflation rate and the shortage in major commodities, the poverty situation will worsen especially among IPLCs, which will be exacerbated by intense weather events in the country. We will push for climate-resilient sustainable livelihood opportunities, food security measures and access to social safety nets. We will ensure the climate proofing of ancestral domain plans and encourage formulation of disaster risk reduction plans with our partner communities and LGUs.
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward
The learnings from the electoral participation are that environment and climate issues are not major electoral concerns and are not deciding factors for the general public in choosing their candidates, especially given the proliferation of fake news. Despite losing legislative champions at the national level, we see the need to engage with lawmakers. The target would be the younger lawmakers, who may be part of political dynasties but may be also open to changes. We will maximise opportunities presented at the local level as some allies were elected there. Social media has accelerated the spread of fake information. Some of the narratives that have been presented are that mining is essential for pandemic recovery, nuclear power is an option to the development of renewable energy, only Kaliwa Dam is the solution to the water requirements of the city, and that we need more coal power plants to meet the country's energy requirements. We will expose these narratives as false and unreliable assumptions for policy decisions.

2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes (2025).	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities			
1	Government legally recognises and respects the rights of IPLCs, women and youth.	Thirty-three LGUs accredit IPOs and recognise IP representatives as members of the local development councils and designate IPs, including women and youth, as members of multisectoral and local bodies.	Capacity strengthening of IPLCs, including women and youth. Support to tenurial recognition and ancestral domain planning that defines areas for conservation and utilisation and ensure culturally-appropriate plans and policies.
2	Government supports gender responsive climate-resilient land and resource management policies.	LGUs and other government agencies support or approve certificate of ancestral domain claims or/and ancestral domain plans of indigenous peoples from Northern Sierra Madre, Palawan, Northern Mindanao, and South-Central Mindanao.	Support to climate-resilient livelihoods. Direct lobby and advocacy work to ensure IP, women and youth representation in multi-sectoral and local bodies.
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
3	Government shifts plans away from forest destructive activities to protect human rights and adopt climate-smart, resilient development plans.	Five municipal or provincial governments enact or pass gender transformative policies that protect forests and watersheds particularly in areas threatened by extractive projects.	Policy influencing, direct lobby and advocacy work. Trainings on lobby and advocacy and drafting of resolutions. Research and documentation including case build-up (scientific studies and evidence gathering).
4	Business sector stops forest destructive projects and starts adopting sustainable alternatives.	IPLCs file and pursue court cases against MWSS, mining and/or plantation companies for FPIC violations and environmental destruction in Sierra Madre and Palawan.	
Pathway C: Civic space			
5	Congress passes laws to protect EHRDs and women's rights defenders.	Legislative champions file Human Rights/Women Environmental Human Rights Defenders Bill both at the local and national levels.	Policy influencing, direct lobby and advocacy work. Legal support, legal action, and web-of-care for at-risk partners. Training for paralegals on environmental laws.
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Indigenous Youth Network crafts their advocacy agenda on preventing deforestation and pursuing climate justice targeting government agencies and multi-sectoral bodies. IP youths from all landscapes participate in meetings of IP organisations and in implementing their ancestral domain plan. Indigenous WERHDs lobby for the indigenous peoples and indigenous women's agenda to local government officials and government line agencies in all landscapes. GLA Philippines partners will review and implement the organisational gender action plan, with a focus on the formulation/review of SEAH policies. 			

Annex C12 - Uganda Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future			
Introduction			
<p>The GLA partnership in Uganda consists of: Ecological Trends Alliance (ETA), Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO), Friends of Zoka (FoZ) and ARUWE, a gender-based organisation to facilitate the gender agenda. The overall aim of the GLA partners is to protect Uganda's Albertine Rift forest landscapes from oil and gas exploitation and ensure sustainable and inclusive governance of the Albertine Rift. During 2023, partners will ensure that established inclusive IPLC governance bodies continue to create pressure for the protection and management of forest landscapes, while CSOs put pressure on the private sector, financiers and government to comply with environmental and human rights standards and practices.</p>			
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023			
<p>The influx of immigrants chasing oil and gas jobs, coupled with mercenaries hired by Hoima Sugar to clear parts of Bugoma Forest for sugar cane growing, makes the landscape increasingly vulnerable to charcoal burning and attacks on fragile ecosystems. Wealthy individuals take advantage of cheap labour to increase acreage of mono-species pine and eucalyptus estates interspersed with sugar cane. This increases the susceptibility of the landscape to fires. The declining forest cover due to the above threats, coupled with climate change, causes increasing human-wildlife conflicts.</p> <p>Positive developments are that the Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities put in place regulations for compensation of communities that lose their property due to human-wildlife conflicts in 2022. At the community level, IPLCs are showing more interest in conservation through governance structures in which they are engaged in efforts to protect the landscape.</p> <p>Uganda's violation of human rights record was appraised in the 2022 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) last year and nine countries recommended that Uganda improve its civic space. Despite this, two new laws curtailing media freedom and restricting civic space passed parliament and were passed into law in 2022: the Computer Misuse (Amendment) Bill and the Anti-Money Laundering Bill.</p> <p>European Union (EU) diplomats continued to put pressure on the Ugandan government to save Bugoma forest resulting in a multi-stakeholder conference in October 2022 that mapped ways to protect Bugoma forest from oil, sugarcane and other land grabbing pressures.</p>			
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward			
<p>Women have emerged as leaders when deliberate efforts were made to ensure they take up leadership positions. Youth engagement in leadership is still limited, and needs to be strengthened in 2023.</p> <p>The influx of NGOs in the Albertine Graben engaged in oil and gas work has created pressure on districts to enforce tougher regulations to sign MoUs with CSOs.</p> <p>Although the media can be a great ally in promoting conservation of forests, it can also be captured by corporate interests, and become unwilling to report on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.</p>			
2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities			
1	Government enacts and enforces inclusive and engendered land, environment and natural resources (ENR) and climate change policies and laws.	The Minister of Water and Environment puts in place inclusive and engendered regulations for the 2021 Climate Change Act.	IPLCs and GLA partners pressure the climate change unit to disclose and disseminate the reviewed NDCs report. IPLCs, including women and youth, are made aware of the reviewed NDCs and put pressure on the Ministry to implement them.
2	IPLCs install inclusive governance structures to manage forest landscapes and realise livelihoods from Forest-based enterprises (FBEs).	Established IPLC governance bodies create pressure for the protection and management of forest landscapes. IPLCs embrace the most viable FBEs.	Dormant collaborative forest management (CFM) groups are reactivated and actively participate in forest governance. Research on most appropriate FBEs is completed. IPLCs are trained in harnessing and benefiting from the selected FBEs.

2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
1	Private sector and financiers comply with national laws, international best practices, frameworks on climate change, and their own ENR and land policies.	CSOs pressure the private sector to stop agro-commodities that are driving deforestation & degradation. CSOs put pressure on the private sector, financiers and government to comply with environmental and human rights standards.	Private sector companies are made aware of their impact of buying agro-commodities (sugar) that are driving deforestation and forest degradation. IPLCs, GLA partners and CSOs pressure oil and gas companies to publicly disclose ESIA audit reports. CSOs and IPLCs inform and advocate financial institutions and private sector on non-compatible oil and gas projects.
2	Government enacts and enforces inclusive land, ENR and climate change policies and laws.	The Ministry of Lands completes the review of an inclusive and engendered land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement policy (LARRP).	GLA partners, CSOs make IPLCs aware of the draft LARRP and create pressure for its enactment. Research on FPIC in the oil and gas sector completed, widely shared and recommendations implemented. Partners assess other land related by-laws in the Albertine Graben.
Pathway C: Civic space			
1	Government enacts and enforces inclusive and engendered policies and laws that protect civic space for CSOs and (W)EHRDs.	The Ugandan government starts to implement Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations on civic space.	IPLCs and CSOs are made aware of UPR recommendations that the Ugandan government received. Litigation to challenge implementation of repressive laws.
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
<p>We aim to increase the female membership of CFMs and CBOs and have more women taking up leadership roles. We plan to develop a gender and age disaggregated database for all participants of programme interventions to monitor and analyse the gender and age of participants of activities and create special fora and spaces for women and youth to enhance participation.</p> <p>We will also work on ensuring gender-sensitive policies and laws, and empowering women to make decisions and influence decision making in their landscape.</p> <p>The GLA partners will implement the gender action plan which acts as a guiding tool for the partners to appraise their progress.</p>			

Annex C13 - Viet Nam GLA Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future			
Introduction			
<p>In 2023 the GLA partners in Viet Nam - Tropenbos Viet Nam (TBVN), PanNature and NTFP EP Viet Nam - will expand the interventions in four provinces in Central Highlands namely DakLak, Gia Lai, Kon Tum and Lam Dong. In addition to continuing the ongoing GLA work, the partners will make joint interventions in Gia Lai and Lam Dong on improving IPLCs' livelihood, involving private sectors in forest conservation, gender equality and building capacity with advocacy.</p>			
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023 (economic, political, environmental, landscape, Covid-19, etc.)			
<p>Inflation and dropped value of the euro resulted in less available funding for interventions. In 2023, the Vietnamese government might update the Forestry Law 2017 and the Land Law 2013, including adding potential policies related to women and youth, forest land allocation, support model for farmers, restoration, protection and sustainable forests development. As a proactive response to the law amendment, the GLA partners plan to organise multipurpose conferences to build capacity of communities and help them raise their voice and interests to local stakeholders. Increased visibility in the media could possibly advance the opportunities to engage local authorities and the private sector on relevant GLA issues.</p>			
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward			
<p>After the pandemic, all partners, relevant stakeholders and grassroots groups adjusted well to working via online platforms, enhanced their capacity on digital and media platforms, and worked through local partnerships to organise meetings and carry out interventions. A key success was to engage and cooperate with all relevant stakeholders including national level authorities to village level, CSO partners, private sector companies and local IPLCs in the participatory forest land allocation (FLA) and sustainable livelihood plans, natural resource management and advance the value-added in the NTFPs. There is a need to further strengthen the skills and knowledge of women and youth.</p>			
2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes (2025).	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities			
1	DONRE and DARD make a plan to re-zone forest land areas where communities are in conflict over land.	DONRE, DARD and local authorities reach a joint working agenda regarding land in conflict, restoration and land allocation.	DARD verifies the community forest map to allocate Dak Phe village (Kon Ray district, Kon Tum province) to Bana people. TBVN will facilitate dialogue with DARD, DONRE, relevant actors and local IPLCs to reach solutions regarding land conflict, restoration and land allocation.
2	IPLCs, women and men and young people, have sufficient capacity and knowledge to manage their land and execute their rights.	IPLCs have adequate knowledge, skills and customary institutions to manage forest resources and practise sustainable livelihoods.	PanNature will improve capacity of IPLCs in Kbang (Gia Lai) on forest management, customary uses and forest-friendly sustainable livelihoods.
3	IPLCs can produce and sell their forest-originated products to the market.	Local authorities and trade units support women and youth-led community forest enterprises (CFE) in their marketing and selling their NTFP.	CFE women leaders will be coached on business strategic development. TBVN will guide IPLCs to make their CFE plans and facilitate local authorities and trade units to support them.

2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term outcomes (2025).	Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
1	GoV makes specific policies in support of Central Highlands development, including IPLCs' secured land rights and no land conversion.	Provincial and national governments consider the evidence of deficiencies in forestland conversion and immigration.	TBVN will use evidence-based information to facilitate dialogues on negative impacts from forestland conversion and immigration with the concerned authorities and government.
2	Business sector and authorities increase their awareness about law, forests and local communities.	Private companies change their production to align with biodiversity conservation and the rights of local communities.	PanNature will support Dakruco in HCVF assessment and ecological restoration during the FSC certification for rubber plantations.
Pathway C: Civic space			
1	Mass organisations (women's union, farmers' union, and youth union) convene a multi-stakeholder dialogue for IPLCs to exchange information on forest management and climate change in their communities.	Lam Dong women union will work with IPLCs to organise a dialogue for IPLCs to exchange information on good forest management and climate change. Local authorities engage IPLCs in decision-making processes regarding CFM, forest land use and management.	Lam Dong women union will facilitate IPLCs to share examples of good forest management and practices. Facilitate local authorities to engage IPLCs, while supporting IPLCs to meaningfully participate in policy-making dialogues. Support the OECM network in national policy advocacy on the role of IPLCs in biodiversity conservation.
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
The GLA partners have agreed that all the interventions should include women and youth. Women are supported to learn and increase their leadership skills and marketing skills and to join trade events, exhibitions and sharing workshops. Women, youth and IPLCs are also encouraged to participate in dialogues about customary law and law amendments with governmental representatives. Women will take leadership in setting up CFEs and CFM in their areas.			

Annex D Brief summary local-to-global-to-local (LGL) thematic programmes plans 2023

Annex D1 - GLA Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future Friends of the Earth (FoE) thematic programme: Just Energy Transition (JET)	
Introduction	
<p>The 2023 JET programme will continue to connect local to global struggles to address climate change and support a Just Transition by halting deforestation and related human rights violations in relation to fossil as well as renewable energy (RE) related mineral extraction. JET will focus on supporting international collaboration in lobby & advocacy and mutual capacity building. It will advocate for improved regulation of dirty business and its financiers, in order to halt ongoing and expanding fossil support, and to ensure responsible, "just" RE alternatives are developed that protect forest ecosystems and human rights of impacted communities in the global south through these initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •FoEI's Climate Justice and Energy (CJE) program, together with FoE member groups/ allies, will speak out against false solutions (such as carbon markets, NET ZERO, nature-based solutions, geoengineering and other false solutions) and demand fair shares; historical responsibility; climate finance; repayment of the climate debt; system change and a feminist just transition. This will be done at the national level with FOE member groups, at the regional level and internationally (e.g UNFCCC COP 28). •FoE Europe, Milieudefensie and FoE Mozambique/JA! will support communities affected by gas projects to demand their rights; conduct joint analysis for evidence-based advocacy and media outreach on the human rights impacts; and provide legal and other expertise needed for campaign and litigation work in Europe. •Late 2022, the JET Africa network started in Uganda, Ghana and Liberia. In 2023, it will support country-based as well as joint regional/international interventions to prevent and stop fossil projects; highlight fossil related environmental & human rights violations committed by fossil companies and state actors; and target the financiers (e.g. ECAs) supporting the fossil projects. Partners also will work together to debunk false narratives promoting the fossil development of Africa and will engage in community support and local-to-global advocacy towards achieving a Just Energy Transition to renewable energy. •We will continue to work closely together to ensure the Dutch government and other signatories of the Glasgow commitment adhere to their promise to stop funding fossils abroad. We will monitor those countries that have a phase out policy in place by the end of 2022 (in particular when it comes to loopholes) and will continue to work together to pressure signatories that lack policies to develop these. • Milieudefensie will continue to work with FoE Europe, partners from Latin America and Africa and international actors to deepen a just energy transition perspective on renewable energy and link this to relevant policy developments, e.g. the European Green Deal as well as green ECA policies. 	
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023	
<p>2022 witnessed an increased push to exploit Africa's oil and gas resources; linked to European governments' demand for gas following the impacts of the Ukraine-Russia war. Consequently, in 2023, there is a risk that signatories to the Glasgow statement on ending overseas financing of fossil fuels will renege on their commitment. Although several JET partners have been successful in their (inter)national campaigning to push back/ block big fossil projects and promote a Just Energy Transition to RE, this also means the backlash and intimidation from government and corporate actors is increasing. Lastly, renewable energy in itself does not automatically imply a Just Transition. JET partners are seeing a surge in renewable energy related mining that is also leading to environmental impacts (e.g. deforestation), human rights issues and land grabbing.</p>	
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward	
<p>Bottom-up driven cooperation between CSOs (north and south) is of key importance. Especially to debunk current framing that countries in the global south still require fossil development. This framing threatens to undermine the implementation of the Glasgow Commitment and the Paris Agreement, as well as a Just Transition to renewables for countries in the Global South. The use of research and verified data has greatly supported JET partners' evidenced-based lobby and advocacy against such framing. Working with local activists who operate on the fossil frontlines and linking their experiences and perspectives into current policy debates also gives civil society's advocacy more weight. Lastly, working LGL partnerships are not only key for advocacy success but also for the protection of civic space. These partnerships can also act as a security measure for the civic space, as governments will be more hesitant to publicly attack CSOs, due to the risk of community uprisings and international responses.</p>	

Long-term outcomes from GLA ToC		Expected outcomes 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
1	By 2025, (Dutch) investors and financiers move away from adverse investments in the energy / extractive sector (fossil and RE-related) and promote a Just Transition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased pressure on European governments and their Export Credit Agencies (ECAs) via advocacy to stop public finance support for the LNG projects in Mozambique. - A coordinated network of CSOs builds effective pressure on governments and their ECAs towards an ambitious fossil phase out, in line with the Glasgow commitment. - Dutch government contributes to policy coherence by implementing a robust policy that phases out ECA fossil support abroad. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support groups in Mozambique, the Netherlands, France and Italy to document and expose project impacts and initiate legal action. - Engage in advocacy work with IPLCs and partners to pressure signatories to the Glasgow statement to implement commitments - Monitor the implementation of the Dutch policy and address loopholes via case studies and advocacy.
2	By 2025, governments implement gender, HR and IPLC policies reflecting international frameworks on climate and forests that support a Just Transition campaign, including increased climate finance for the transition in the Global South.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of JET lobby and advocacy capacity among IPLCs in Uganda, Ghana and Liberia. - Increased number of CSOs are working to decarbonise ECAs in Uganda and Ghana. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with IPLCs in Uganda, Ghana and Liberia to pressure their governments to close policy gaps undermining a Just Energy Transition. - Support network building of CSOs working to decarbonize ECAs in Uganda and Ghana.
3	By 2025, the validity and veracity of net zero, carbon market mechanisms and Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage are discredited, and recognised by governments and civil society.	FoE groups have influenced the narrative and exposed governments' and big polluters' plans on net zero, offsets, removals, carbon markets, ineffective nature-based solutions and technological removals	Coordinate campaigning and strengthen knowledge of FoE groups to oppose, carbon markets, net zero, offsets, ineffective nature-based solutions, geoengineering.
Gender Transformational approach/strategy			
In short, JET partners' gender approach operates along two lines: 1. Ensuring that women's participation, perspectives, demands and gender-specific impacts are taken along in the national/international advocacy, research and media/ mobilization work; 2. Supporting spaces for feminist discourse and joint analysis on Just Transition and integrating the resulting transformative analysis and strategies into our JET work.			

Annex D2 - GLA Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future Friends of the Earth thematic programme: Community Rights and Deforestation Drivers			
Introduction			
<p>Friends of the Earth (FoE) groups, FoE Africa, FoE Europe and FoE International (FoEI) work together in the Community Rights and Deforestation Drivers (CRDD) programme to address international drivers of deforestation and promote community rights and livelihoods. False solutions such as Nature based Solutions (NbS) and certification, corporate takeover and harmful policies are resisted by with IPLCs and (W)EHRDs.</p> <p>FoEI's focus is on the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). FoE Europe will follow up on the national implementation of the EU anti-deforestation law and link FoE groups in forest countries and the EU. SDI and Milieudefensie lead on the international campaigns work in CRDD. This creates spaces for FoE groups and allies to connect IPLC struggles to international policy platforms and actors. We increase our technical capacities in forest monitoring, file grievances against perpetrators of environmental and social abuses based on evidence from local forest monitors. FoE Africa leads on engaging with African regional bodies, including ECOWAS and the ACHPR, on policy responses and grievances related to monoculture plantations. FoE Paraguay-Sobrevivencia advocates to push three pieces of law on the protection of natural ecosystems and land management through the Senate. They also work on campaigns to convince Paraguay to ratify the Escazú agreement on access to justice in environmental matters in Latin America. FoE Malaysia (SAM) will invest in research on corporate and financial drivers of deforestation and an international conference on SLAPPs.</p>			
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023			
With potentially a new Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and EU anti-deforestation regulation adopted in 2022, we will focus more on enforcement and implementation in 2023. A prominent risk to our international work is that Schengen area visas are extremely hard to get in the Global South due to issues with the application system. We request the ministry to take on visa applications from partners directly, rather than through VFS Global. We also face excessive and unpredictable rises in operational costs due to global developments. This impacts our ability to achieve all our outcomes and we need flexibility with the donor and collaboration with partners to overcome this.			
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward			
1. The false solution of 'Nature based Solutions' is gaining ground. FoEI case studies show negative impacts in forest communities. 2. Due diligence regulations will prevent the most harmful practices, but not trigger systemic change. We need to advocate on entry points for a transition from agri-business to community-based agriculture. 3. We need to prevent landgrabs rather than deal with the adverse impacts. Communication tools to create IPLC awareness on investor tactics are useful.			
2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term OC (2025)	Expected OC 2023	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities			
1	Decision makers at national and international policy level strengthen Community Forest Management (CFM), food sovereignty and agroecology initiatives and ensure IPLCs human rights, social justice and their rights to healthy forest ecosystems are promoted and respected in legal and policy frameworks.	<p>The CBD Working Group on article 8j (focused on indigenous peoples and local communities) adopts a work plan oriented towards strengthening CFM and rights in line with FoEI positions.</p> <p>Paraguay Senate considers the law proposals on: Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Escazú).</p>	<p>Participate in CBD meetings.</p> <p>Campaign against corporate capture and NbS.</p> <p>Three FoE groups advocate for better national policies on CFM.</p> <p>Paraguay radio programme 'Paraguay Verde'.</p> <p>Lobby technical advisors Paraguay.</p>

2023 Annual plan			
	Long-term OC (2025)	Expected OC 2023	Action Plan for 2023
2	IPLCs and CSOs conduct community-based forests and rights monitoring and use the verified evidence for advocacy and grievances.	150 community forest monitors in six countries actively send in reports on rights violations and deforestation to FoE groups or allies.	Exchanges. Scoping community monitoring tools. Technical trainings.
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
3	Local to global social movements connect to collectively resist corporate power, stop harmful projects and frame alternatives.	Local communities from Europe and the Global South unite in a form of joint action to advocate for good implementation of EU's legislation against deforestation at national level.	Publication of research on financiers of livestock. Publication of false solutions in the meat industry. Bring southern voices into Brussels debates.
4	Regulations for economic sectors which cause deforestation and human rights violations of IPLCs and environmental defenders are adopted in international policy spaces.	ACHPR takes on deforestation and impunity of agri-business sector in their workplan and actions, including a country visit to Liberia. The position and vision of IPLCs and CSOs in the Global South, are included in the implementation phase of the EU anti-deforestation law.	Direct lobby on African Commission (AC) commissioners and working group. Organise country visit of the AC working group to Liberia. Organise country visit of the EC to tropical forest country.
Pathway C: Civic space			
5	Civil society improves rapid response systems to enable EHRDs at national, regional, and international level to more effectively access support and calls for solidarity.	At least 15 European FoE groups are actively participating in political formation programmes, calling for solidarity and pressuring EU companies and governments. EHRDs and CSOs in the FoE APAC region are better informed and equipped against SLAPP.	Documentation of cases on EU-based actors engaged in HR violations. Coordination of rapid response actions. International conference on SLAPP suits in Malaysia.
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
Women's groups in West Africa adopt a resolution against monoculture plantations; Our work to bring voices from the Global South into international platforms includes the voices and positions from women IPLCs; Active engagement of Young FoEE and the application of tools from FoEI gender justice working group; FoEI produces training materials on gender justice.			

Annex E Brief summary local-to-global-to-local policy dossiers 2023

Annex E1 - GLA Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future Policy Dossier: UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)		
Introduction		
<p>The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has conducted negotiations for over three years in order to establish the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) which aims to guide ambitious worldwide actions with milestones for 2030 to halt biodiversity loss and protect nature and its essential benefits to people, in order to "live in harmony with nature" by 2050. These negotiations are expected to close during the CBD COP 15 which will take place in December 2022 in Montreal, Canada. However, the GLA members working on this policy dossier (Gaia Amazonas, NTFP-EP Asia, SDI, Milieudéfense/FoEI, IUCN NL and WECF/GFC) consider that it is possible (even likely) that the negotiations will not be fully finalised and have planned their work around the two scenarios: (1) closed negotiations, thus entering implementation in early 2023 and (2) continuing negotiations.</p> <p>In general terms, GLA partners identify an opportunity in the post-2020 GBF development process and implementation to promote the recognition of the importance of indigenous territories for the protection of biodiversity.</p>		
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023		
<p>If agreements are reached in December 2022 (scenario 1), it will enter the implementation phase in early 2023. This being the case, it will be relevant to engage with state actors and follow up on the national processes of updating, adjusting and defining the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) to increase national ambitions and enforce the implementation of the national biodiversity plans. If agreements are not reached (scenario 2) there will likely be a COP-bis (second COP15) sometime in 2023. GLA partners have developed their plans for 2023 based on scenario 1, with considerations of what adjustments they will need to make if scenario 2 occurs. Notably, the GLA would continue to participate in this process to try and influence the framework.</p> <p>A risk we encounter is that the view of the private sector about what is needed to save biodiversity has increasingly influenced and dominated the global discourse and gained growing acceptance from governments, international institutions and large conservation NGOs. Yet, it often pays insufficient attention to the rights and capacity of IPLCs in the sustainable and equitable management of the forest. There is a risk that these views will substantially influence the final agreements to the detriment of these key rightsholder groups.</p>		
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward		
<p>Despite the achievements of and contributions to biodiversity and climate that IPLCs have shared and documented over the past years at the global level, their customary land tenure and land rights remain inadequately recognised by governments at national and local levels. Only a human-rights based approach to conservation, which fully recognises and respects the knowledge and rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly their rights to land territories and resources, can enable the guardians of the world's ecosystems to continue their customary governance and institutions which form the foundation of their sustainable resource management, and which offer solutions to the intertwined global biodiversity and climate crises. This continues to be an essential advocacy message and goal at all levels.</p>		
2023 Annual plan		
	Policy making level	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities		
1	International level	Scenario 1: All GLA partners will implement a broad advocacy and outreach strategy to make policymakers and social movements aware of the fact that governments have agreed to implement the agreement. WECF/GFC will give particular emphasis to rights-based, gender-just biodiversity policies. Ten FoE member groups will strengthen knowledge of the good and the bad policies in the GBF and how to advocate at a national level for policies that support system change and to resist negative policies in their territories.

2023 Annual plan		
	Policy making level	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities		
2	International level	Scenario 2: If the discussion on gender-related indicators will be finalised in 2024, an active advocacy strategy will be implemented by WECF/GFC to promote more gender-responsive and gender-differentiated biodiversity indicators for the monitoring framework to the GBF.
3	Regional level	Scenario 1: Gaia will continue to work with ANA to motivate Amazonian governments to jointly formulate regional-specific targets for the Amazon.
4	Regional level	Scenario 2: ANA and Gaia will continue to advocate for GBF to highlight key ecosystems and set specific targets that are relevant and consistent for these regions. NTFP-EP will continue to organise learning sessions for IPs and LCs on GBF, ICCA and OECMs.
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
1	International level	Scenario 1: If parties agree on a target to align all financial flows with the GBF (and its Gender Action Plan) and phase out or reform all perverse incentives, IUCN NL and WECF/GFC will implement global advocacy and outreach strategies to remind policymakers and, especially, banks and other financial institutions to these commitments. FoEI will work on the regulation of economic sectors through the CBD's Ad Hoc Technical Working Group (AHTEC) for mainstreaming implementation (i.e. on the relationship between business and biodiversity). Scenario 1 and 2: FoEI will work with allies to address corporate capture in the CBD, based upon FoEI research findings.
Gender Transformational approach/strategy		
<p>If a gender target is adopted, WECF/GFC will work with women's movements and civil society groups to promote the implementation of this gender target. In addition, if parties adopt the Gender Action Plan, WECF/GFC will promote the implementation of this plan and its integration in all biodiversity-related policies and actions.</p> <p>IUCN NL will continue to monitor Dutch biodiversity policies, giving particular focus to advocate for them to be aligned with the CBD Gender Action Plan (if and when adopted).</p> <p>Gaia Amazonas will continue to guarantee that advocacy strategies highlight the importance of the role of indigenous women in the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and agrobiodiversity.</p> <p>For MD and SDI, advocacy Proposals are built on FoEI's Gender Justice Framework for community-forest management and on the experience of national groups integrating gender justice into their national advocacy work. This will continue to be the case in 2023.</p>		

Annex E2 - GLA Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future Policy Dossier: UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)		
Introduction		
<p>The focus of the work of NTFP Asia, TBI, IUCN NL and WECF under this policy dossier is to strengthen the recognition and position of IPLCs and women and youth in the discussions, design and implementation of climate action. In particular, in relation to the NDCs and NAPs (National Adaptation Plans) which are the main instruments guiding climate action in the countries where we work. Through our work we seek to influence UN bodies, international advisory bodies (e.g. NDC partnership) and international financial bodies (e.g. regional development banks) that support NDC development, as well as national governments responsible for the design and implementation of the NDCs and NAPs. Our work aims to support the work of country partners in strengthening capacities of IPLCs, women and youth groups to participate in national and international discussions on climate action, specifically the UNFCCC space.</p>		
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023		
<p>At the time of writing this annual plan, UNFCCC COP27 is taking place in Egypt. The outcomes of the COP27 will influence our work in 2023 as well as the agenda for COP28 (November 2023). One relevant outcome of COP26 (2021) was that leaders from 141 countries signed the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use. The declaration says, 'We therefore commit to working collectively to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 while delivering sustainable development and promoting an inclusive rural transformation'. This declaration is highly relevant for GLA and in our advocacy we focus on making sure that governments "walk the talk". In addition, the new UN CBD Global Biodiversity Framework will likely come into force in 2023. A holistic approach towards the UNFCCC and UN CBD decisions is needed to leverage outcomes on both.</p>		
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward		
<p>Major concerns around NDCs is they lack concrete implementation strategies and that Indigenous Peoples (IPs) are still often invisible in NDC documents and hardly participate in national level climate policies. They are usually featured as victims of climate change, or beneficiaries of climate change plans, projects and funds. IP women and youth are even more invisible. Yet, IPs and other local communities are crucial in sustainable forest management and climate change mitigation strategies. For example, deforestation and forest degradation is often resulting from the need for additional income for local communities. While countries commit to reducing deforestation and forest degradation and to improve livelihoods of vulnerable people, few, if any, link these commitments to concrete strategies and actions to support IPLCs and their sustainable management of natural resources. In addition, one of the major direct drivers of deforestation in some of the forested tropical countries are wildfires. IPs have knowledge and skills that allow use of fire as a management tool without causing wildfires and these should explicitly be recognised and supported in national strategies to reduce deforestation.</p> <p>Recognising these issues, our lobby and advocacy efforts should be directed towards advocating for the inclusion of IPs and concrete strategies for implementation. One strategy is strengthening the participation of IPs and local groups in the design of local action plans that can be used as examples for national level action plans, as well as their engagement at international policy spaces like the UNFCCC.</p>		
2023 Annual plan		
	Policy making level	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities		
1	Regional level	NTFP-EP Asia, together with the GLA regional collaboration thematic group members on Forest Governance and Tenure Rights (FGTR), will collect case studies and conduct learning sessions on NDCs to increase awareness of CSOs and IPLCs in four GLA countries in Asia. The case studies will focus on linking ICCAs and community forestry to the NDCs.
2	Regional level	Lobby and advocacy for design and implementation of NDCs that explicitly include enabling conditions for community forestry in their support strategies in at least two countries and organise an event in preparation for COP28 to share experiences.

2023 Annual plan		
	Policy making level	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
1	Regional level	TBI will initiate an inventory of how wildfires are considered within the NDCs and whether and how much climate finance is assigned to the prevention of wildfires, how much of that is in support of preventing wildfires on indigenous lands and how IPLC have been involved in designing and implementing the financed strategies.
Pathway C: Civic space		
1	International level	During COP28, WECF will organise the annual Gender Just Climate Solutions (GJCS) awards ceremony, which showcases gender-just, grassroots and scalable solutions in three categories, and award three winners with financial and capacity-strengthening support. This event is (usually) organised in the Blue Zone and awards are presented by high-level officials.
2	International level	WECF will financially and technically support some of our network partners (including the 2022 GJCS winners) to be present at COP28. This ensures that grassroots women's voices from the Global South are heard and represented at the COP. We will arrange and facilitate meetings with government delegations, both NL/EU countries and also our partners' national delegations, to ensure governments are sensitised to the importance of gender-just and equitable climate solutions.
Gender transformational approach/strategy		
Gender is mainstreamed across all activities by making sure that women and youth are involved in activities and decision making. In research and case studies, specific attention is paid to how women, girls and youth are affected. In addition, as part of the regional collaboration plan in Asia, capacity building activities will be conducted to increase capacity of women and youth to meaningfully participate in different international platforms.		

Annex E3 - GLA Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future Policy Dossier: EU Deforestation Legislation		
Introduction		
<p>In this policy dossier we focus on the EU action to address deforestation (in line with the EC's 2019 Communication) and target in particular the European Commission, the European Parliament and member states, which are key actors to halt deforestation in supply chains and beyond. We focus on the EU deforestation regulation to minimise the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products such as soy, beef, palm oil, cacao and timber placed on the European market.</p> <p>Other EU policy trajectories that are of relevance for this topic group are: The Renewed EU Sustainable Finance Strategy; the EU Sustainable Corporate Governance Directive; and the Trade and Aid Partnerships with producing countries.</p> <p>The following organisations form part of the LGL topic group "EU deforestation legislation": Fern, Tropenbos International, IUCN Netherlands, Milieudefensie and Global Forest Coalition/Women Engaged for a Common Future.</p>		
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023		
<p>2022 has been a crucial year for the LGL topic group. In September the European Parliament voted on its proposal for the EU deforestation regulation. This turned out to be a big victory for NGOs and IP groups as the EP report reflects the majority of NGO asks such as the inclusion of human rights, smallholders, finance, other ecosystems, gender, missing commodities such as rubber and maize and the improvement of enforcement. Currently, negotiations between the European Commission, European Parliament and the Council (trialogues) are ongoing and the challenge is to keep up the ambitions of the regulation, avoid the weakening of the text and put pressure on the EC to step up all other actions, including the development of effective and inclusive partnerships with producer countries.</p> <p>Actors in producer countries including governments and some CSOs increasingly raise concerns about the possible effects of the EU deforestation regulation. One of the concerns is that producer countries have been left out of the discussions. They have not been adequately informed nor consulted by the EU. While the regulation is based on the Sustainable Development Goals, it appears as if the EU imposes new rules without limited opening for dialogue. This negative perception of the regulation and discontentment of producer countries will be addressed by GLA partners in 2023 by (i) stepping up advocacy regarding inclusive, gender-just and equitable partnerships which aims to create space for dialogue and by (ii) raising awareness of GLA partners in producer countries and support them to advocate for inclusive, gender-just, equitable and effective partnerships between the EU and their respective country.</p>		
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward		
<p>Working in synergy: The EC's proposal and the EU Parliament report reflect numerous recommendations pushed by the NGOs working on this file for years and working increasingly in synergy; by working on specific topics (IUCN NL) or by active engagement in other existing coalitions including the NGO coalition of Brussels based NGOs, #Together4Forests and the NGO coalition working around smallholders (TBI, Fern).</p> <p>Agree to disagree: There is a very strong Brussels based NGO coalition and #Together4Forests campaign that has pleaded for years for ambitious regulation. Alignment has been very important to political weight. A statement with 16 specific requests has been developed and used as the backbone of this campaign. Some GLA partners (like MD and Fern) signed on to this statement while others opted not to do so, as they do not align with all the demands (TBI, IUCN). A key lesson is that it is OK to disagree. Differences in opinion between GLA partners about the necessary toolboxes to carry out the law remain. However, it is agreed that legislation for operators and traders is urgently needed and that complementary measures with producing countries and at risk landscapes are needed to make it work.</p>		
2023 Annual plan		
	Policy making level	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
1	International level	<p>Continue advocacy for an ambitious EU deforestation regulation: continue to support the coordination and facilitation of several coalitions (NGO Brussels coalition, smallholders coalition) and advocacy work at EU and member states level with focus on the inclusion of human rights, smallholders and finance.</p> <p>Follow up on the effective implementation of the EU regulation: advocate for clear and rights-oriented delegated acts and guidelines and support Southern partners to improve understanding about the regulation.</p> <p>Advocacy for complementary supply side measures and effective partnerships.</p>

2023 Annual plan		
	Policy making level	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
2	Netherlands	Advocacy to ensure Dutch based actors (two financial institutions/ two companies or company platforms) promote conversion free responsible commodities in their feed/food policies. Continue involvement in DISCO (Dutch Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa) deforestation working group to advocate for halting deforestation, forest protection and restoration, including agroforestry through a landscape partnership approach.
Pathway C: Civic space		
1	International level	Advocacy to open up space for meaningful engagement of civil society organisations, IPLCs and women in dialogue between the EU and producer countries. Awareness raising on the EU regulation among women's groups and networks and other social movements including Indigenous Peoples' movements and encouraging them to actively engage in monitoring its implementation.
Gender transformational approach/strategy		
We continue to advocate for gender-sensitive value chain assessments to be implemented prior to the establishment of any partnerships. Also, we monitor the elaboration of partnerships and advocate for them to be gender-just and genuinely transformative.		

Annex E4 - GLA Annual Plan 2023 - Forests for a Just Future Policy dossiers: EU Mandatory Human Rights Due Diligence (MHRDD) legislation & UN Binding Treaty (UNBT) on Business and Human Rights		
Introduction		
<p>This policy dossier concerns the lobby for mandatory legislation on business and human rights on global institutions (UN, EU and the Dutch government) to ensure that businesses are obliged to perform due diligence on their business and related (international) value chain, particularly in relation to (potential) violations to human rights, the environment and climate.</p> <p>The work carried out by IUCN NL and Milieudedefensie on the LGL topic of EU MHRDD legislation aims to contribute to the realisation of ambitious mandatory human rights due diligence (MHRDD) legislation in the Netherlands and in the EU. In the Netherlands, advocacy targets the government and Dutch Members of Parliament (MPs) and the European Parliament (MEPs) with a Dutch nationality. Within the programme, it falls mostly within our ToC Pathway B, IUCN NL does this work under Pathway C. For the UN binding treaty the aim is to influence the content of the draft treaty. This is also done through advocacy targeting policymakers in the Netherlands, the EU and policymakers in countries in Asia, Africa and South America through the global campaign and Southern-based alliance members. For the Netherlands, GLA partners IUCN NL and Milieudedefensie are members and collaborate with the NL4Treaty Alliance. Within the programme, the work of this policy dossier falls mostly within our ToC Pathways B and C.</p> <p>The GLA partners that work on this topic within the programme are notably IUCN NL and Milieudedefensie. Other partners are also working on specific aspects of due diligence in relation to other related topics. The Southern based partners focus largely on the link between the legislations and their specific regions.</p>		
Expected changes in context and risks in 2023		
<p>The repression of critical citizens, civil society organisations, political opponents and (environmental) human rights defenders and journalists is increasing worldwide. The number of autocratic states and their influence on the international human rights discourse is growing, but the space for critical citizens has also diminished in many formally democratic countries. The multilateral human rights system is being eroded from within through the usage of targeted tactics by authoritarian countries such as Russia and China. Additionally, there is an increasingly common anti-rights discourse, and there is growing polarisation between groups and states. Due to these developments, it may sometimes be too dangerous for our partners to speak out publicly during Universal Periodic Review (UPR) processes of the UN Human Rights Council so that we may have to find ways to do it anonymously or through international NGOs we work with.</p>		
Reflection/lessons learnt and way forward		
<p>We have successfully submitted our NGO report for the UPR cycle of the Netherlands and we trust we get a recommendation concerning the fact that the Netherlands should implement MHRDD. With that recommendation we can put more pressure on the government to start working on it</p> <p>We have learned that calls to action and recommendations related to business and human issues get a lot more traction when articulated with frameworks related to climate change and biocultural conservation.</p>		
2023 Annual plan		
	Policy making level	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
1	International level	Regarding the UN BT, IUCN NL and Milieudedefensie, lobby MoFA, Dutch MPs and work with the EU coalition lobby in Brussels to convince the EU Commission to request for an official mandate to participate in the negotiations of the UN Binding Treaty.
2	Regional level	Regarding EU MHRDD, IUCN NL and Milieudedefensie lobby MoFA, Dutch MPs and work with the EU coalition lobby in Brussels to ensure ambitious EU MHRDD legislation. Ambitious refers to among others: access to justice, rights for victims, liability framework (civil and administrative), human rights, environment and climate due diligence requirements.
3	Netherlands level	Regarding Dutch MHRDD, IUCN NL and Milieudedefensie lobby MoFA, and Dutch MPs to ensure ambitious Dutch MHRDD legislation.

2023 Annual plan		
	Policy making level	Action Plan for 2023
Pathway C: Civic space		
1	International level	Gaia Amazonas will design and implement the second phase of an international campaign which aims to promote the coordination among diverse Canadian stakeholders and indigenous governments from the Colombian Amazon for the promotion of responsible business conduct measures (such as due diligence obligation) so Canada based companies respect Amazonian indigenous peoples rights.
2	Regional level	NFTP-EP with GLA Asia partners will facilitate learning sessions and workshops to jumpstart the formulation of national action plans (NAP) related to UN business and human rights and the legally binding treaty.
Gender transformational approach/strategy		
Women's rights and inclusion are integral parts of our lobby and advocacy for ambitious legislation. In addition, we will raise awareness among IPLCs, especially women, to understand the legally binding mechanisms and participate in relevant forums on this.		

Annex F Brief overview 2023 plans of the GLA global coordination working groups.

This annex provides a brief overview of the plans that the different working groups have for the coming year.

GLA PMEL working group

The main focus of the work of the PMEL working group in 2023 will be the Mid-Term Review (MTR) as we reach the halfway point of the GLA programme (2021-2025). Although the Alliance will contract an external consultant who will be responsible for the review, the PMEL working group will also play a key role throughout. In the second half of the year and based on the MTR findings and recommendations, the PMEL working group will be responsible for reviewing the main PMEL-related recommendations and to discuss with the implementing CSOs what this means in terms of 2024 annual planning and beyond.

Also in 2023, the PMEL working group will provide guidance and support to the GLA implementing partners and generally ensure that partners are able to comply with the planning, monitoring and evaluation requirements of the programme. Additional capacity building may be given on specific aspects of PMEL, on request. For example, in early 2023 a refresher training will be given in Outcome Harvesting.

GLA Gender Hub

Throughout the whole programme cycle, the Gender Hub supports the PMEL group in monitoring and reviewing progress of gender baseline indicators, strategies and results across the programme. In 2023, significant attention will be paid to ensuring that gender and intersectionality are sufficiently reviewed in the MTR, and the findings will be used to reflect on whether a change in approach is needed. Furthermore, support also includes reviewing and providing feedback on annual plans and reports; supporting the implementation of organisational gender action plans; and ensuring that other governance bodies (PMEL, PCG) consult the Gender Hub where necessary.

The Gender Hub will organise at least two exchange and learning sessions (ELS) for all GLA partners on different gender-related topics. In the first half of 2023, the Gender Hub will organise an introductory session on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) policies, with regional follow-ups later in the year. A second planned ELS session will highlight positive examples of how integrating gender and inclusion results in more sustainable land and forest governance.

In response to the needs and priorities highlighted by various country partners, the Gender Hub will also create an internal resource bank of tools, guidelines and documents in order to support capacity-strengthening and learning on a variety of gender-related topics.

Although the Gender Hub does not plan to carry out joint lobby and advocacy, the individual members will keep each other updated on gender-related advocacy activities and collaborate where possible and desirable. Internationally, examples may include discussions around the Convention on the Status of Women (CSW) or gender dimensions of the climate and biodiversity COPs. The Netherlands-based Alliance members will likely also coordinate on providing input to the design and implementation of the new Dutch feminist foreign policy, particularly including the perspectives and priorities of the partners from the three GLA regions. Since this is still in development, specific topics are not yet known, but could include accessible and inclusive climate finance and policy coherence.

GLA integrity working group

The integrity working group shares information aiming to improve standard operating procedures (SOP) that relate to integrity within the different organisations of the Alliance. Based on that, partners will study how to support each other in developing procedures if/when these are missing. This is done at two levels:

1. At the Alliance partners' organisational level. Individual organisations improve their internal systems, through shared experience, policies and practices.
2. At Alliance level. Integrity is reviewed from a wider programme perspective and are developed procedures that involve some or all Alliance partners.

In 2023 Q1, the IWG plans to carry out an ELS session on integrity (originally planned for 2022) and organise a series of 'moral dilemma' workshops for selected groups of participants, where Alliance partners and members can reflect jointly on practical examples that have, or could, arise during programme implementation. After reaching out to the wider Alliance to look for some examples, we will select two, to be discussed in two separate sessions sometime between Q2-Q4. The overall aim is to make integrity-related issues more concrete and encourage individual and shared reflections on integrity.

GLA communication working group

In 2023 Q1, the Alliance will discuss and reach agreements on Alliance-level communication aims and key messages. Based on this, some GLA communication guidelines will be developed for the rest of the programme and will include a (light) communication plan going forward.

Some communication activities have already been agreed for next year: during the annual report development, stories of change from the programme will be collected and shared externally, also via the GLA website. Alliance partners will also work together to ensure some communication and awareness-raising on at least one key issue for the programme (for example, during the International Day of Forests or the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples). The working group will also review the GLA website and discuss if/how to improve it for the benefit of all Alliance partners and members.



Photo credit: Leticia, Colombian Amazon. 09/2022. Photo by: Felipe Rodríguez



Alliance members

Gaia Amazonas



Technical partners



In partnership with

