



Forests for a Just Future

Green Livelihoods Alliance

Annual Report
2022



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Gaia Amazonas



Technical partners



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DGIS contact

Kaj van de Vorstenbosch, Policy Officer Climate - IGG Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(kaj-vande.vorstenbosch@minbuza.nl)

Consortium Contact

Eva Duarte Davidson, Senior Programme Coordinator GLA (evadd@milieudefensie.nl)

Cover photo

A farmer practices climate change resilient techniques in her field (Kinyandonyi, Democratic Republic of Congo). Photo by: CEPED

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Executive summary

Photo credit: Kitagasa community IP&LCs and ETA staff at the proposed nursery site establishment donated by a community member. Uganda - ETA

Despite several complicated and worrisome international, national and local circumstances, the FfJF programme was well on track in 2022, and often even ahead. Countless promising outcomes have been achieved by GLA partners across the globe, yet we also recognise that IP&LCs are swimming against the tide and more international and national action is needed to effectively protect tropical forests and mitigate and adapt to climate change. GLA partners will continue unabated to address drivers of deforestation and protect the forests and rights of IP&LCs in tropical forest landscapes.

The programme is implemented by the global **Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA)**, consisting of Milieudefensie (Alliance lead), Gaia Amazonas, IUCN national committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL), Non-timber forest products-exchange programme Asia (NTFP-EP Asia), Sustainable Development Institute (SDI), Tropenbos International (TBI) and two technical partners: (i) Fern and (ii) Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF), working in partnership with the Global Forest Coalition (GFC). The Alliance collaborates with over 70 civil society organisations (CSOs), Indigenous people and local communities (IP&LCs) and social movements in 11 countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia, as well as internationally.

2022 has been a very productive year. Compared to 2021, the programme was less impacted by Covid-19 restrictions. National and international meetings were possible again and important national and international policy processes, like the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) CoP15, could finally take place. In addition to this, we were also able to pick up speed because the starting-up process in new countries (Malaysia, Colombia, Cameroon), the baseline study and the full integration of new Alliance members and technical partners - who joined in 2021 - were all realised by the end of 2021.

Context and risks

A central change in context in 2022 was the **Russian invasion in Ukraine**. The war sparked an **economic crisis**, linked in part to the related energy crisis, which is felt by governments and communities around the world. All partners report on the negative effects of inflation on the programme budget and the communities they work with. The war has also initiated a stronger interest in **deforestation for development**.

This is partly owing to **corporate capture** of international policy processes and a strong push for certain **nature-based solutions** like carbon capture and geo-engineering that are subject to controversy and considered by some stakeholders to be false solutions.

On the other hand, there have been important international policy developments in 2022 that our programme contributed to and can build on. The CBD finally agreed to the **post-2020 biodiversity framework**, which includes a standalone target on gender and recognises Indigenous territories as management units that contribute to biodiversity protection; and the **EU deforestation regulation** was adopted. Within this context, the goals and activities of the FfJF programme are increasingly relevant to protect forests and central biodiversity hotspots by enabling IP&LCs to sustainably govern their land.

Shrinking civic space and insecurity of environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs) continues to be an issue in 2022. Even though the new national government in Colombia is more open to IP&LC and CSO participation, the country is still the deadliest country for EHRDs. The situation in Uganda, the Philippines, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Indonesia, Viet Nam and Bolivia is also getting worse. The international support systems and collaborations offered through the GLA remain relevant.

Pathway A: Strengthening IP&LC governance over increased areas of forest

Pathway A is at the heart of the FfJF programme. This is where the ultimate change happens as we contribute to increasing areas of land being governed by IP&LCs. Outcomes achieved under Pathway B and C contribute to sustainable results under Pathway A. In 2022 we noticed most of the results under Pathway A are achieved at the local and subnational level. Achieving results at national level proves to be more complicated as national governments are likely to prioritise their economic agenda over their environmental agenda. This requires ongoing attention.

In 2022, GLA partners contributed to more IP&LCs organising themselves and gaining rights to manage their land. We also contributed to resilient livelihoods for IP&LCs, supporting them in setting up sustainable businesses. Strengthening women and youth is effectively integrated into all activities.

Pathway B: Government and agro-commodities, extractives, energy and infrastructure sectors no longer drive deforestation

The international collaboration within the GLA is an essential added value for addressing the key drivers of deforestation. In 2022, partners at different levels were able to link local struggles to international policies and actors, and hold perpetrators of rights violations accountable. The local-to-global-to-local work carried out through specific policy dossiers and thematic programmes - just energy transition (JET) and community rights and deforestation drivers (CRDD) - achieved many positive outcomes by bringing the voices of IP&LCs to regional and international policy arenas and influencing policies as a result.

Pathway C: Citizens enjoy human and women's rights and safely participate in social movements

In 2022, in countries of high insecurity and restricted civic space, Alliance members strengthened the capacity of CSO partners to develop safety and security protocols and provided emergency funds when needed. The collaboration with embassies proved to be important to address issues of civic space. In addition, in the Netherlands and the EU, the GLA was able to contribute to corporate human rights and due diligence legislation. Finally, at the end of the year, the Alliance carried out a survey in GLA countries to gain further insights into civic space in the areas of intervention of the GLA. The report with a summary of key findings will be shared externally in 2023.

Inclusion, Gender and Youth involvement

In the FfJF programme, gender equality and inclusion goals have been prioritised from the start in the planning and monitoring framework. All countries have developed a gender action plan (GAP) to advance gender equality within their organisations and consider gender and inclusion of young people in their activities and strategies. In the 2022 annual reports we see this prioritisation is effective in integrating a gender lens across the board. In addition, WECF/GFC conducted analyses of gendered impacts of different policies and enabled women's voices to be heard in regional and international policy making arenas.

Conclusion

Despite complicated and worrisome international, national and local circumstances, the FfJF programme was mainly on track in 2022, and often even ahead. Countless promising outcomes have been reported by GLA partners across the globe, yet we also recognise that IP&LCs are swimming against the tide and more international and national action is needed to effectively protect forested landscapes and mitigate climate change. The next few years are essential to turn the tide.

In 2023 the mid term review (MTR) for the FfJF programme is planned. This independent review will analyse the achievements so far in relation to the Theory Of Change. The MTR will inform the final years of the programme.



Section I

Annual Report narrative

Photo credit: Organic rice field and village forest landscape – Sumpur Kudus Village Landscape, Indonesia – @warsi(Salim)



1. Introduction

Photo credit: Students creating awareness on tree planting by planting on their school farm. Asiakwa, Eastern Region, Ghana.

This is the 2022 annual report of the **Forests for a Just Future (FfJF) programme** (January 2021 - December 2025), implemented by the **Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA)** which consists of Milieudefensie (Alliance lead), Gaia Amazonas, IUCN national committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL), Non-timber forest products-exchange programme Asia (NTFP-EP Asia), Sustainable Development Institute (SDI), Tropenbos International (TBI) and two technical partners: (i) Fern and (ii) Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF), working in partnership with the Global Forest Coalition (GFC). The Alliance collaborates with over 70 civil society organisations (CSOs), Indigenous people and local communities (IP&LCs¹) and social movements in 11 countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia, as well as internationally.

The programme has the long-term goal of ensuring tropical forests and forest landscapes are sustainably and inclusively governed to mitigate and adapt to climate change, fulfil human rights and safeguard local livelihoods. The programme's Theory of Change (ToC) takes an intersectional and gender transformative approach and revolves around three mutually reinforcing pathways of change:

- Pathway A: Strengthening IPLC governance over increased areas of forest.
- Pathway B: Government and agro-commodities, extractives, energy and infrastructure sectors no longer drive deforestation.
- Pathway C: Citizens enjoy human and women's rights and safely participate in social movements.

In 2022, the second year of the programme, we were able to implement the programme activities at full capacity. Refer to annex B for a complete overview of GLA partners and landscapes in 2022. Compared to 2021, the countries faced fewer Covid-19 restrictions. National and international travel and meetings were possible again, which enabled our partners to make a big leap forward in working with communities and capacity strengthening. It also meant that important national and international policy processes, like the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) CoP15, could finally take place after two years of delay.

Apart from more enabling external circumstances, we were also able to pick up speed because the starting-up process in new countries (Malaysia, Colombia, Cameroon), the baseline study and the full integration of new Alliance members and technical partners - who joined in 2021 - were all realised by the end of 2021. The

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. The GLA already makes this distinction in its activities and strategies and decided to start using it in this and all plans and reports going forward. Please note, the acronym IP&LC replaces the previously used IPLCs that was used in our ToC, programme document and reports. A request to formally change the term will be made when we review the ToC after the mid term review.

Alliance members and our partners around the world could therefore fully focus on their goals and work plans, resulting in a large number of outcomes reported in the 2022 annual reports.

Aim and scope of this report

As input for this report we used information from:

- eleven country annual reports, one report focusing on activities in the Netherlands and two reports from the technical partners
- six GLA local-to-global-to-local (LGL) annual reports addressing work that connects the local context to international (policy) processes and vice versa. This work is captured in two thematic programmes of Milieudefensie/SDI: 1. just energy transition (JET) and 2. community rights and deforestation drivers (CRDD). And four policy dossiers: 1. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); 2. EU deforestation legislation; 3. UN binding treaty and due diligence legislation; 4. UNFCCC and nationally determined contributions (NDC).

Inclusivity

Gender justice 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, ethnicities, ages, varying abilities and different socio-economic and cultural status. 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 local diversity.

Sections and chapters

This annual report is structured as follows.

Section I describes a general overview of our progress in 2022. The section covers contextual developments and progress on the three reinforcing pathways of change, as well as overarching issues such as gender and inclusion. In this section we also review our internal collaboration and planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning (PMEL) systems. The information presented is complemented by a series of annexes, including an overview of progress in annually collected indicators (annex C) and an overview of risks and mitigation measures, updated for the current period (annex G). Annexes D, E and F provide brief summaries of the country reports and LGL thematic programmes and policy dossiers.

Section II presents a summary of the 2022 financial report and provides a brief narrative financial overview of the main trends. The complete financial report is included as annex A.



2. Changes in context and risks in 2022

Photo credit: Workshop on Water Resources in Comunidad de Ramada (Santa Cruz, Bolivia).

2.1 Economic impact, inflation and development

In all countries, inflation and rising commodity prices, such as for petroleum, food and transport, had significant impacts on people as well as the programme budget and the planned activities. The GLA programme partners mitigate the impact of rising programme costs and general economic decline by monitoring the budget closely and adjusting where necessary as well as looking for ways to reduce costs. Programme investments in enabling communities to sustainably manage their land and forest, protecting natural resources and establishing sustainable businesses will reap long-term benefits and make communities more resilient to external shocks like economic crises. In addition, our focus on women's leadership, youth, Indigenous people and gender equality aims to mitigate the disproportionate effects the crisis has on these groups.

Unfortunately, many governments as well as international financial institutions seek a way out of the crisis by pushing more extractive and large-scale agricultural projects for development and economic recovery, without understanding or acknowledging the value of natural landscapes.

For example, in **the Philippines** the government has opened up more Indigenous territories for mining, plantations and dams. These projects are threatening the forests, watersheds and food production and have put environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs), especially women, at risk. These developments have also resulted in polarisation among the Indigenous people. Owing to their impoverished situation (e.g. the price for a kilo of onions has risen to 10 EUR), the promises of money, employment and other benefits lure them into supporting extractive and destructive projects. The existing community-based livelihoods cannot always compete with the money being offered by mining companies and government-backed projects. The GLA partners in the Philippines will step up efforts to work and build trust with communities, raising awareness as well as lobbying and advocacy to ensure the protection of Indigenous territories in which IP&LCs can thrive.

In **Cameroon**, inflation and the country's high debt level has prompted the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to intervene in the management of public finances. This situation will likely make way for companies to gain the right to use the forests and land for industrial purposes, reducing the usable area for communities. This situation increases the need to enable villages to manage their land themselves as well as ensuring communities access benefits from companies who are active on their land.

The dire economic situation in many countries is often used by politicians to promote the myth that investments in fossil projects will contribute to development, for example in **Uganda** where the government promotes the East African crude oil pipeline project (EACOP) through the Support EACOP group. This group, in which TotalEnergies plays an important role, promotes the alleged economic benefits the EACOP will have on Uganda. However, research shows that most of the profits from fossil projects in low-income countries flow to

the international companies who own the projects and the financial institutions that finance them. The country hardly benefits, but still suffers the consequences of the detrimental environmental and social impacts of the project. We address this risk by exposing these myths via evidence-based research and disseminating the counter facts in advocacy activities, media and community mobilisation work.

2.2 War in Ukraine and energy security

The Russian invasion in Ukraine in February 2022 had severe worldwide impacts, including in the GLA countries. It affected global power dynamics and impacted massively on the worldwide economy, leaving no time to recover from the impact of Covid-19. The war contributed to high inflation, an increase in energy and food prices with disastrous effects on poor people and poor countries. In addition, the war showed the risks of Europe's dependence on Russian gas and forced European leaders to look for other energy sources. As a result, investing in new fossil projects returned to their political agenda.

There is an increased focus on domestic exploitation of fossil fuels in countries such as the US, the UK, Germany and the Netherlands (North Sea), and we have also witnessed a rush for gas exploitation in Africa, who believe new fossil projects can spark their economy (see above). This focus on new fossil projects does not only negatively affect the natural environment but also serves to further fuel the climate crisis. The International Energy Agency has stated we cannot afford any new fossil projects if we want to stay under 1.5 degrees of global warming. GLA partners responded to this changing context by supporting the fight against gas and other dirty energy projects on the African continent even more strongly and advocating in Europe against African gas.

The war in Ukraine also has the potential to accelerate the energy transition. However, acceleration can lead to even less stringent requirements for the production of wind turbines, solar panels and electric vehicles, and the raw materials required for this. Mining of the transition minerals often takes place in areas of unique biodiversity and of high climate importance such as tropical forests, including in GLA landscapes. In Sulawesi, Indonesia for example, [nickel mining is causing large-scale deforestation](#). Since over [half the world's energy transition minerals are on Indigenous lands](#), the impact on IP&LCs is also huge. Research has highlighted the gender-differentiated risks, such as sexual and gender-based violence, which are associated with extractive industries. To mitigate this risk we lobby and advocate for binding rules on extraction and circularity, and the establishment of no-go zones for mining as well as environmental and human rights laws and regulations for businesses.

2.3 Climate and water crises are worsening

In 2022, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published its sixth assessment report (AR6) on climate change which painted a terrifying picture of the state of the climate crisis and the urgency and scale of the changes that are needed to address the crisis in time. The forests the GLA intends to protect may perish due to rising temperatures. We also see an increase in extreme weather events around the world, for example strong typhoons and the shear line effect in **the Philippines** which brought torrential rains triggering floods and landslides. Both the climate crisis and extreme weather events affect structurally excluded and disadvantaged groups (e.g. women, ethnic minorities, disabled people, people living in poverty) differently, often disproportionately, and this highlights the importance of taking a gender responsive and intersectional approach in the programme. To mitigate the impact of extreme weather, GLA partners are increasingly providing direct relief assistance and/or link affected communities to groups that provide support when GLA landscapes are affected.

In many places in the world, including Europe, access to water is a growing problem. This shows the strong interconnections between climate change, biodiversity loss, water, industrial agriculture and human rights. For example, in **Bolivia**, meat export has risen from 1.4 million kilos in 2018 to 19.5 million kilos in 2022. 74% of the cattle ranches authorised for meat exports are located in the three provinces of Chiquitania. The advance of deforestation in Chiquitania has a direct impact on water sources. Livestock companies divert surface water courses, dig wells affecting aquifers and build dams illegally. This is a clear violation of the local water rights and impacts the livelihoods of communities in Chiquitania, who suffer from water scarcity and low water quality as a result. Water rights issues are an important topic on the community agenda, and water committees have been created and/or strengthened to carry out actions for the protection of their water rights and

management of their water resources. The Bolivian GLA partners invest in strengthening the capacity of data and information collection, and lobbying and advocacy in these water committees.

2.4 Root causes remain under addressed

As the urgency increases, the push for controversial nature-based solutions grows. For example, booming carbon markets and unproven and speculative technologies to cool the planet in the future. Addressing the root causes of climate change and drastically reducing greenhouse gas emissions, continues to lag behind. CSOs at the UNFCCC CoP27 (2022), including GLA partners, strongly opposed any progress in agreeing the details of carbon markets and other controversial nature-based solutions, and instead pushed for a loss and damage finance facility to be established. In addition, we see an increasing presence of companies or corporate capture solutions at global policy events such as the CBD and UNFCCC conferences. These companies influence the discourse about what is needed to save biodiversity, focusing on their own interest instead of the rights and interests of IP&LCs and current and future generations. To mitigate this risk, Milieudefensie, Friends of the Earth International (FoEI) and GFC strengthened their focus on exposing and campaigning against corporate capture and what they identify as false solutions.

In Asia, the GLA partners warn that the forestry sector across the region is looking to access climate finance for projects that are ineffective and ignore IP&LC rights. For example, in **Indonesia**, the draft presidential decree on acceleration of social forestry has a potential to be misused for carbon trade by restoration companies. Continued lobbying and advocacy, as well as international collaboration and exchange between CSOs to influence relevant parties at all levels, are ways to mitigate this risk.

2.5 Laws, policies and regulations

Positive developments

In many of the GLA countries we have seen promising developments in new laws, policies and regulations that were pushed by GLA partners and other CSOs. These developments pave the way for IP&LCs to sustainably govern their land and benefit fully from its natural resources. For example, in **Colombia**, the newly installed progressive government ensured the participation of Indigenous peoples in the initial development of the new government's programme. As a result, representatives from various Indigenous peoples were active participants in drafting the national development plan (PND) 2023-2026. In addition, the new government put an end to Operation Artemis, which was launched in 2019 with the aim of halting deforestation through military and legal action, and invested in developing conservation strategies in collaboration with local communities. In the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)** the validation of the land use planning policy document and the drafting of the NDC document, which address the rights and welfare of IP&LCs, represents significant opportunities for the achievement of the programme's objectives. Also noteworthy is the promulgation of the law on the promotion of Indigenous Pygmy peoples, which reaffirms the rights of Pygmy people who have been long-time victims of inhuman and degrading treatments. Also, the current land reform process is bringing hope for securing customary land through the proposed institutionalisation of a rural land register. The election of Lula da Silva in **Brazil** and his promise to halt deforestation is another important positive development for the region and the world. Under his presidency Indigenous representatives have taken leadership roles in various governmental bodies.

In the **Netherlands**, the government presented a policy to stop new financial support from Dutch export credit agency (ECA) Atradius to fossil fuel projects from 2023 as agreed in Glasgow at CoP26 (2021). Even though the new policy still includes some loopholes and exemptions, this is a major step forward.

In 2022 at the international level, the GLA contributed to important policy frameworks that we expect will positively influence the next few years of project implementation. These policy processes are described in more detail in chapter 3. They include the EU deforestation regulation (Pathway B); the post-2020 biodiversity framework of the CBD, which includes a stand-alone target on gender and recognises Indigenous territories as management units that contribute to biodiversity protection (Pathway A); the ASEAN guidelines on recognition of customary tenure in forested landscapes (Pathway A); and the IPCC loss and damage fund for vulnerable countries (Pathway A).

These international policy developments can be considered major successes for the environmental and climate movement and IP&LCs around the world. Through the different LGL programmes, the GLA partners will push for the full implementation of these new policies and commitments at all levels.

Worrisome developments

Despite these positive advances at the global level, we also see worrisome developments at country level that hinder progress in the sustainable governance of forested landscapes. In **Asia**, a regional learning session on the status of extractive, destructive and intrusive projects and programmes in the GLA Asia countries (September 2022) showed governments are using the pandemic to justify development (more dams, plantations, etc.). For example, in **the Philippines**, the 2022 elections saw the defeat of progressive candidates, making it harder to push for policies on forest conservation and protection. The new administration believes the mining industry holds the greatest potential to be a key driver in the country's economic recovery and long-term growth. The GLA partners also witnessed an increase in development activities in the form of tourism, land leasing to non-IPs, land grabbing and monocrop plantations. The Kaliwa Dam tunnel boring has started despite complaints from the Indigenous peoples. The role of the GLA to mitigate these risks is to strengthen communities to resist and carry their fight to the wider and higher level.

In **Ghana**, a new law was passed that allows mining in globally significant biodiversity areas (GSBA). This is a huge threat to Ghana's forest reserves. Although mining was previously permitted, it was supposed to be restricted to 2% of the reserves, but this restriction does not appear in the new regulation. In **DRC**, government discussions on lifting the moratorium on the allocation of forest concessions to industrial loggers present a major challenge, as this would deprive IP&LCs of usage rights of their forests. This also applies to a call for tenders for the auction of 30 oil and gas blocks, which adversely affects the forest and environmental rights of IP&LCs and compromises their access to ecosystem services. All these developments confirm the need for the GLA programme to strengthen and mobilise IP&LCs and CSOs to resist and lobby and advocate against harmful laws and rights violations.

2.6 Safety, security and repression

At the end of 2022, the GLA carried out an internal baseline survey to get a more in-depth and nuanced overview of the situation of civic space experienced by GLA partners in the countries and landscapes where the FfJF programme is implemented. The data was analysed in early 2023, also taking into account other external sources to complement the information gathered. The results from the survey and what is reported by the country teams in their annual reports, show a further deterioration of civic space in many GLA countries, with others indicating the situation remained the same. In terms of perceived changes in civic space in 2022, it is worth highlighting the following.

Colombia is the only GLA country where the new government seems to bring an opening of civic space and actively promotes the participation of Indigenous communities in policy development. However, at this point in time, Colombia still remains the most deadly country for W/EHRDs.

In **Uganda** the administrative burden on CSOs continued to be heavy with the implementation of the NGO Act, 2016, requiring CSOs to sign strict MoUs in all the districts where they operate. This severely limits the activities of CSOs as well as rapid interventions. In addition, the team leader of GLA partner Friends of Zoka (FoZ) was put under surveillance for arrest, which was only stopped after diplomatic and religious leaders' engagement with the persecutors. At policy level, two new laws have been passed that will further curtail civil society and free press: the Computer Misuse (Amendment) Bill and the Anti-Money Laundering Bill. These restrictive laws, combined with tribal divisions advanced by politicians for self-gain, created tough working conditions for civil society. We work closely with the Dutch embassy in Uganda to address the issue of shrinking civic space.

The latest Civicus survey has ranked **the Philippines** as one of the more repressed civil societies in the Asia-Pacific. Red tagging continues, especially in areas where people are opposing government projects. Security issues in both the northern and southern Sierra Madre have heightened, which resulted in difficulties to conduct fieldwork activities. In the last quarter of 2022, there has been a spike of killings of local officials and politicians in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) because of heightened

political tensions in the post-2022 elections and the division of the Maguindanao province. GLA partners have strengthened their security measures.

The situation of civil society in **Indonesia** is also getting worse. The constitutional court decided in November 2021 that the formation of Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation (Omnibus Law) was unconstitutional. The effect of this ruling is that the government needs to rectify the omnibus law within two years of the court's decision. However, the government refuses to implement the court's decision. Instead, the government issued the same regulations without opening up space for civil society to express their opinions. The new [morality laws](#) are also seen by many as an attempt to stifle dissent.

In **DRC**, the expected civic space benefits of the new Sacred Union of the Nation government (2021) have not materialised. Efforts by the General Inspectorate of Finance and the judiciary to track down and convict perpetrators of corruption were rendered futile in 2022 by judicial rulings that reflected a manipulation of judicial power. The political space has narrowed with the repression of public demonstrations, the arrest of rights activists and attacks on freedom of the press. Despite this, there is a great deal of activism by CSOs and citizen movements and even by musical artists. However, environmental concerns are not very high on their agenda. Also, the security situation in and around Goma deteriorated because of the presence of the M23 rebel group. IUCN NL provided emergency funding and WECF partners refocused their activities on displaced communities in refugee camps.

In **Bolivia**, the GLA partners note that the deepening economic crisis generates increasing pressure on forests from mining or agro-extractivism. To silence the resistance against these projects, various policy proposals are being put forward that amend the penal code to criminalise protest.

The shrinking of civic space and insecurity go beyond the mitigation options that GLA partners can provide. However, the GLA activities can reduce the impact of repression on CSOs and IP&LCs, and hopefully slow down the further deterioration of civic space. Strengthening national and international collaboration, lobbying and advocacy, and monitoring of rights violations all contribute to this.

2.7 Programme level risk and mitigation

The matrix on risk analysis and mitigation measures presented with the programme document has been updated and included as [annex G](#).

Worth noting that at programme level, none of the risks related to financial mismanagement, corruption or sexual harassment materialised. The only issue that occurred was in **Liberia** where financial transactions between the Liberian Bank for Development and Investment (LBDI) and the intermediary bank used by Milieudefensie were stalled for a long time. The ministry was duly informed at the time. More information on this can be found in section II of this report.



3. Overview of progress made in 2022

Photo credit: Kitagasa IP&LCs and ETA staff next to one of the established *mysopsis eminii* gardens discussing the nature of species required within an agro-forestry estate as well as partnerships. Uganda - ETA

The overview presented here offers a general overview of the progress made at local, national, regional and international level and is not a complete description of all outcomes and output achieved in 2022, but is intended to provide a good impression of what has been achieved. We refer to annex D, E and F for more detailed progress reports. The progress boxes at the beginning of each Pathway include quantitative PMEL data for relevant indicators (see annex C). The narrative text includes selected qualitative examples. Overall, 2022 has been a very productive year. The GLA progress was on track, sometimes slightly behind, but often ahead. We did not encounter serious concerns that would require significant programmatic changes. The following sections present progress per pathway of the theory of change.

Pathway A: IP&LC governance



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

Under this pathway, GLA partners in all GLA countries invest in supporting IP&LCs 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. GLA members, CSO partners and IP&LCs carry out advocacy to encourage governmental actors to legally recognise, ensure and protect the rights of IP&LCs, including their right to participate meaningfully in policy processes.

Progress 2022: consolidated overview monitoring data Pathway A

In 2022, the programme contributed to 55 reported changes in policies and practices contributing to inclusive governance structures and sustainable IP&LC forest management (**GLA indicator 4**), in nine countries and at international level. Of these, 12 policies were adopted, 33 policies were (better) implemented, and ten policies were blocked or drafted. These changes in policies or practices were relevant at different government levels, mainly local or subnational (87%), national (40%) and international (11%), with several policies relevant at multiple levels. In 39 cases, the policy represented a change in gender equality, justice and/or inclusiveness of marginalised groups.

All the pathways of change for the programme aimed to build and increase the capacities of civil society. In 2022, GLA strengthened the capacity of 88 CSOs/CBOs (**GLA indicator 9**). Of these, 36 are first ring GLA implementing partners that reported an increase in their capacity. An additional 52 other CBOs/CSOs were strengthened.

Pathway A is at the heart of the FfJF programme. The majority of the work by GLA partners takes place under this pathway, focusing on enabling IP&LCs to govern their lands. The activities and outcomes have strong connections with Pathway B and C. In 2022 we noticed most of the results under Pathway A are achieved at the local and subnational level. Achieving results at national level proves to be more complicated as national governments are likely to prioritise their economic agenda over their environmental agenda. This requires ongoing attention and is closely linked to activities under Pathway B (drivers of deforestation) and C (civic space).

Strengthening IP&LCs to govern their lands and claim their rights

In many of the GLA countries and landscapes, with the support and guidance of GLA partners, communities and Indigenous peoples have acquired more rights to govern their lands (result 1) by registering and legalising their community governance structures and/or acquiring formal land rights. In all countries, establishing IP&LC governance structures is an important step. For example, with the support of the community rights support facility (CRSF) seven communities in **Liberia** formalised and adopted their community by-laws on the management and use of their lands and the Liberia Land Authority validated the community self identification (CSI) in these communities.

Once IP&LC structures are in place, the next step is to ensure their formal recognition and rights to manage their land (result 4). A lot of progress has been made in this area at the local and area level. For

example, in **DRC**, 13 local community forest concession (LCFC) titles were granted in the Mwenga territory, Kahuzi Biega area with the support of Tropenbos DRC. This allows communities to effectively protect the forests on their land. In two other territories, the process towards LCFC titles is underway. In **Indonesia**, 2,097.33 hectares (ha) of customary areas in Mekar Raya village KLU landscape have been registered as Indigenous community conserved areas (ICCA). In Lariang, three out of eight identified areas targeted as ICCA have been verified. Also, three social forestry (SF) approvals were acquired for Simpeng Ulon Bulongon forest, Kaltara Bersatu forest and the Senguyun forestry partnership. Moa village received a recognition decree for an Indigenous forest of 1460 ha. These achievements were made with the support of several GLA partners: Tropenbos Indonesia, YAPHSI/NTFP and Sawit Watch. In **the Philippines**, Indigenous peoples from Baggao and Palau Island in northern Sierra Madre and from Narra, Aborlan and Puerto Princesa in Palawan formulated, completed, verified and adopted their ancestral domain sustainable development and protection plan (ADSDPP). Also, the Barangay local government units (LGUs) of Isugod and Aramaywan in Quezon formally adopted the ADSDPPs of the IPs in the area. The total land coverage of all the ADSDPPs is now 188,686.07 ha. The involved GLA partners are Mabuwaya, NTFP, KIN, Samdhana and IDEAS. In **Viet Nam** the forest land allocation process to IP&LCs differs per province. In Kon Tum province, forest land allocation with participation of local authorities, communities, CSOs and consultants led to the project's first ten complete applications for community forest tenure (479 ha of forest), all including a sustainable community forest management plan. In Dak Lak province, the provincial people's committee approved a plan for participatory forest land allocation with a sustainable forestry village model. In **Uganda**, four collaborative forest management (CFM) agreements have been completed between the national forest authority and IP&LCs.

Inclusivity

A key element of the GLA Theory of Change is ensuring the inclusivity of governance structures for the sustainable management of forested landscapes (result 2). The full and meaningful engagement of women and youth, in particular, in governance structures is a central part of capacity building in the communities. A priority in all countries, this is partly done through mainstreaming women and youth participation in workshops, meetings and structures. In addition, the programme also focuses on women and youth empowerment by strengthening their capacity in women- and youth-only groups. This is often necessary to ensure women's and young people's voices are heard, since they may not (yet) have the confidence to speak up in mixed groups due to social norms.

For example, in **Liberia**, the establishment of inclusive community land development and management committees (CLDMCs) included special educational sessions for women and youth groups, women-only by-law drafting meetings, and motivation and leadership training. In **the Philippines** six Indigenous women's organisations were established in Rizal, Palawan and one municipal wide-federation of women's organisations was formed in Rizal, Palawan (IDEAS, NTFP, LILAK). In **Indonesia**, a network of women's champions has been formed in seven GLA model villages in Ketapang, West Kalimantan, after a feminist participatory action research (FPAR) training facilitated by the Indonesian gender technical partners in 2022 (Tropenbos Indonesia). The trained women led the transformation in their respective villages, including by actively encouraging other women to be more courageous in expressing their opinions at village meetings, and documenting the transformation of women that took place in their own village.

In **Bolivia**, IBIF and SAVIA contributed to the establishment of ten youth groups, consisting of 200 young people who take action against threats to their territories. In addition, the Monkox Indigenous women's organisation of Lomerío (OMIML, organised with the support of IBIF) has decided to become an autonomous organisation with its own vision and management. It has the support and recognition of the Indigenous headquarters of original communities of Lomerío (CICOL). In **Cameroon**, CED facilitated the participation of young Indigenous and non-Indigenous women in local and national meetings, where they were able to express their views and make themselves known as points of contact for the authorities. The project also supported the creation of an Indigenous youth organisation to enhance Indigenous youth leadership. In **Viet Nam**, female Indigenous farmers engaged in research on IP&LCs customs in forest management. Consequently, they were trained in storytelling and shared their stories at the landscape restoration forum.

Land mapping and monitoring

Mapping Indigenous and community-owned lands and monitoring illegal activities and deforestation in the GLA areas is another important element of the Theory of Change. These maps form the basis for IP&LCs

land governance agreements and evidence of violations are essential for forest protection (linked with Pathways B and C). In **Indonesia** achievements have been made in village spatial planning with the support of all Indonesian GLA partners. Several village boundaries have been mapped and in the case of overlapping boundaries, dialogues with neighbouring villages were held to come to boundary agreements. The established maps include customary areas that can be used for ICCA proposals. In addition, the village maps become an important data source for village development planning.

In all countries, community monitors have been trained and supported in 2022 with important results. Monitoring is often effective to stop illegal deforestation activities. For instance, IP&LCs in Zoka central forest reserve in **Uganda** discovered illegal settlements inside the forest reserve and successfully demanded the responsible agency demolish the structures and evict the illegal settlers. In **Ghana**, the forest services division of the Forestry Commission has responded to reports by community monitors by arresting over 40 people in the Western North region and arraigning them before court. Four of these illegal forest operators were given jail sentences, while others were fined.

Through the CRDD thematic programme, we support CSOs and IP&LCs in local monitoring and research to identify violations and link local struggles to national and international processes (See Pathway B). In 2022, hundreds of reports have been sent by local forest monitors to FoE groups in **the Philippines, Liberia, Cameroon** and as mentioned above in **Ghana**.

Sustainable livelihood strategies

In 2022 much progress was made in establishing livelihood strategies that are aligned with sustainable forest management. Improved livelihoods have many positive side effects in terms of social cohesion, resilience and (women's) empowerment. In **Malaysia**, the youth and women of Long Meraan established community-based NTFP enterprises (CBNE) as a livelihood through conservation, rehabilitation and farming activities. During the lockdown in 2021, NTFP-EP Malaysia was able to deliver vegetable seeds to the IP&LCs, which became the main source of food for them during the movement restriction order. Some of the women began to sell their crops to fellow villagers in 2022 and are motivated to continue gardening not only for themselves but also to earn extra income for their family. In August 2022, the women initiated a community garden which shows a growth in confidence and enables women to have a space where they are free and comfortable to share ideas.

In **Viet Nam**, CBNEs and IP&LCs gained better knowledge and skills in sustainable production and business operations thanks to a number of national and international training and exposure events. As a result, IP&LCs can produce and sell more and higher quality forest-originated products to the market. This contributes to improving their livelihoods with climate smart, forest-friendly livelihood options, reducing pressure on forest resources and improving the deforestation situation. A network called CBNE Viet Nam was established with the initial participation of 22 CBNEs from nine provinces. The development and sharp increase of CBNEs in 2022 is remarkable and can bring a new energy into the communities, especially to young people and women. There is high potential of using NTFPs to improve local livelihoods, forest-friendly production and forest conservation, and vitalising the local culture which has eroded in the current socio-economic development context.

In **DRC**, 25 households in Bukoma were supported in the implementation of climate-resilient agricultural practices, including agroforestry, mulching, row seeding and using organic fertiliser. This group passed on the acquired knowledge to 125 new households who are now applying drought-resilient techniques in their fields, to the point of increasing their production by 20% to 60%. Also, a beekeeping cooperative in Kanyabayonga was legally registered in 2022 and supports its members with the marketing of their products, contributing to the improvement of their income and the protection of forests for the survival of bees.

In **Indonesia**, the Sijunjung forest management unit issued a decree for the formation of four social forestry business companies in beekeeping, social forestry and oyster mushrooms (WARSI). Also in 2022, a woman from Kenanga village initiated the establishment of an NTFP craft group named Odop Baukir with 17 members of Dayak Kommi carving craftsmen (Tropenbos Indonesia). This strengthens the production and marketing of local crafting and carving products. In **Ghana**, we have also witnessed improved agroforestry practices by farmers in Atewa and Juaboso-Bia. In Juaboso-Bia cocoa farmers expanded agroforestry practices to about 400 hectares of cocoa lands between May and August 2022 and trees have been integrated in 719.96 hectares of farmlands in the Atewa landscape.

Lobbying and advocacy for improved legal recognition and protection of IP&LCs rights

Collaboration and coalition building to exert power

Strengthening collaboration of CSOs and IP&LCs and coalition building are important strategies to effectively exert power on decision makers and are essential parts of the GLA work in every country at the regional and international levels (result 10 and 12). The GLA coalition itself, with dozens of partners around the globe and its engagement in national and international networks, is an example of strengthened collaboration and coalition building. In 2022 the visibility of the **North Amazon Alliance (ANA)** as a unified voice of CSOs and IPs who promote the safeguarding of ecosystems and sociocultural connectivity in the region north of the Amazon river, has been increased, building consensus around joint positions. ANA played an important role in the negotiations of the new global targets of the CBD to leverage the importance of IPs and the Amazon, as key to meeting the new global targets, as well as halting biodiversity loss (see below). In this context, the recognition of Indigenous territories as spatial strategies that contribute to biodiversity protection was achieved. This process confirmed the relevance of a territorially-interconnected alliance to advocate for the recognition of Indigenous rights within global processes (Gaia Amazonas).

Also at the country level, collaborations and networks were established to build a more unified approach. For example, in **DRC** the communities of Barumbi Tshopo, Bapondi, Bafwomogo, and Bafwabula formed an inter-LCFC platform to better defend their rights to natural resources and to work together to find positive resolutions of conflicts (e.g. illegal occupation of the LCFCs, plundering of resources, illegal mining, poisoning of water, etc. by local authorities and other third parties). They did this by writing letters of denunciation. In **the Philippines**, 20 Indigenous youths from Sierra Madre, Palawan, Northern Mindanao and Visayas formed the **Ugnayin**, a national network of Indigenous youth that will lobby and advocate for Indigenous peoples' issues. In addition, five Indigenous youth groups established platforms for coordination and organised activities such as an IP youth camp and tree planting. These youth networks drafted their action plans and participated in landscape decision-making processes (Mabuwaya, NTFP). In **Bolivia**, the community land of origin (TCO) Turubó Este (an Indigenous organisation that brings together five communities in San José de Chiquitos), with the support of PROBIOMA, formed the committee for the defence of the Turubó Este TCO's catchments, that aims to defend and manage the municipality's water resources.

Strengthening collaboration and joint decision making is not easy however. In **Cameroon**, CED attempted to strengthen the representation of IPs at the Senate by proposing candidates for the 2023 elections. Unfortunately because of the community's inability to find a consensus around names of representatives this initiative failed and communities will be witnessing another term without a single Indigenous member in the Senate.

Lobbying and advocacy capacity building

To ensure IP&LCs right to participate in sustainable forest governance policy development and implementation, it is important IP&LCs are aware of their rights and existing or planned policies. Many courses, workshops and exchange fora were conducted in 2022 to strengthen IP&LCs capacity in this respect (result 9). For example, CENSAT in **Colombia**, designed a degree course on the green economy. Fifty representatives from different Indigenous peoples' and community organisations, monitoring bodies, universities and NGOs from Latin American countries and Colombia learned about the functioning, instruments and risks of the green economy and the financialisation of nature, and have committed to take action to confront [this narrative](#) and its effects. In addition, 45 Indigenous women from the Inga and Kamentsá peoples in Putumayo, have improved their understanding of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) projects, and identifying potential threats to their implementation. Approximately 400 members of six Indigenous councils in Alto Putumayo obtained information about carbon markets, including data that can be used to counter the information provided by project promoters.

In **Ghana**, advocacy training specifically for women's groups on current issues in natural resources and cocoa, proved to be effective for advocacy as well as women's empowerment. A women's cocoa farmer cooperative was able to engage with the cocoa health and extension division of the Cocobod within the Adjoafoa cocoa district (Juaboso-Bia) to provide direct inputs instead of routing them through their male counterparts. Together with two other women cocoa groups within the area, came together to urge the government to

expedite action on reforming the tree tenure arrangement to give them benefits from trees they nurture on their farms. In **Liberia**, SDI established the Western Region Women Network Association (WEWONA) that advocates on sustainable and rights-based natural resource governance in Bomi, Gbarpolu and Cape Mount counties, including addressing gender-based violence and women's rights in relation to agro-commodity concessions. In **Bolivia**, with support from SAVIA, the water promotion committee of San José de Chiquitos drafted a proposal for a municipal water catchment law that proposes an environmental pause in the drilling of deep wells and policies to preserve groundwater sources. It also incorporates a vision of effective protection of forests as a guarantee of the sustainability of the ecosystem service of water supply. In **the Philippines**, members of SOS Yamang Bayan, a multi-sectoral alliance of Indigenous peoples, CSOs, youth and artists who are pushing for the alternative minerals management bill, approved the inclusion of a gender-just framework in the proposed bill.

Lobbying and advocacy outcomes

Lobbying and advocacy activities have contributed to noteworthy policy developments at different levels. For example, NTFP-EP supported the ASEAN working group on social forestry and the ASEAN secretariat to facilitate the formulation of the ASEAN guidelines on recognition of customary tenure in forested landscapes, with support from the Mekong region land governance project and the GLA. The ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) formally adopted the guidelines during their 44th meeting last October 2022 in Lao PDR (Laos). In **DRC**, the national land policy and bill was adopted by the council of ministers following the contribution of GLA players in land reform actions. In **Cameroon**, an evaluation of the impact of large-scale concessions on the rights of the population and the forest was used to fight against forest conversions. The data showed the main challenges and issues created by large-scale land concessions and served to enrich the land reform advocacy process and to demand an end to the allocation of land concessions. Ultimately, the parliament endorsed the need to improve the protection of local and Indigenous communities' land and resources, during the November 2022 parliament-government dialogue on land governance.

Often we find that lobby and advocacy results are easier to achieve at the local level. For example, in **Viet Nam** the local government of Gia Lai province approved the implementation of smart agroforestry models in three communities in K'Bang district. The process towards this result taught us the importance of supporting the local government to develop policies that include community perspectives and are in line with the law. In **Ghana**, the **Okyehene**, the king of Akyem Abuakwa traditional area in Atewa, called for Atewa forest reserve to be made a national park as a result of lobbying and advocacy work of A Rocha Ghana and partners. This strengthens the advocacy to exclude the Atewa forest reserve from the government's plan for bauxite mining.

LGL policy dossiers related to Pathway A: International Biodiversity and Climate action

Under this pathway, we worked on two relevant international policy dossiers to ensure IP&LCs participation in these policy processes and to include support for sustainable IP&LCs forest management.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

After three years of negotiations, one of the highlights of 2022, is the **Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework (GBF)** that was adopted at the UN CBD CoP15 (December 2022), with 23 goals - including specific self-standing gender targets - aimed at halting global biodiversity loss and restoring biodiversity by 2030. In the context of the negotiations, many GLA partners persuaded the recognition of local ownership and governance and the role of IP&LCs to reach biodiversity targets.

In 2022, a wide variety of lobbying and advocacy activities took place in relation to the CBD at all levels, targeting different elements of the GBF. [North Amazon Alliance](#) (ANA), coordinated by **Gaia Amazonas**, aimed to position the importance of Indigenous territories for biodiversity protection at the CBD. As technical partners of the Coordinator of the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA) during the negotiations and through the Indigenous Caucus (IIFB), they informed the discussion around the most relevant aspects of the GBF for this bio-region. **NTFP-EP Asia, SDI and MD/FoEI** focused on ensuring that Asian and African IP&LCs, including women and youth, were able to engage and advocate for rights-based, inclusive and community-based strategies. At the international and global level, **MD/FoEI and FoE organisations** advocated for the adoption of ICCAs as a legitimate alternative to classic nature conservation and to

advance food sovereignty and agroecology. They also advocated for regulations to restrict economic sectors that drive deforestation and effect IP&LCs rights (see also the CRDD thematic programme under Pathway B). **IUCN NL** focused on the CBD process in the Netherlands and internationally by supporting ICCAs and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), monitoring and evaluation and resource mobilisation. **WECF/GFC** focused on the inclusion of feminist and gender-just demands in the GBF, including promoting detailed gender-based indicators to provide an opportunity to better understand women's contributions to biological and cultural biodiversity, and the gender differentiated impacts of biodiversity governance. The specific self-standing gender targets to ensure gender equality in the implementation of the framework is a significant step forward to ensure a gender responsive approach, contributing to the objectives of the convention.

Despite significant wins in the new global biodiversity framework in relation to recognition of IP&LCs' rights, there is concern that the GBF continues to be consumer-centred and based on the idea of nature positive. This constitutes the idea it is okay to destroy nature in one place if it is restored in another. This fundamental support for offsetting as a solution combined with the vision of biodiversity being in function of the climate is highly controversial and is a threat to forests ecosystems and IP&LC's rights, especially to women, youth and elders. From 2023 onwards we will closely monitor how the GBF will play out on the ground and document potential negative impacts.

UNFCCC and nationally determined contributions (NDCs)

Under this policy dossier we aim to strengthen the recognition and position of IP&LCs, 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. Activities include strengthening capacities of IP&LCs, women and youth groups to participate in national and international discussions on climate action (Result 8).

In relation to NDCs, a hybrid learning session was organised in 2022 under the GLA regional collaboration meeting in Asia: ***Beyond recognition: How can we amplify meaningful participation and contribution of IP&LCs in realising nationally determined contributions (NDCs)***. At least 26 GLA country partners and Alliance members were able to participate online and in person (Bogor, Indonesia). The learning session provided a space for CSOs to increase their knowledge and understanding of NDCs and their potential contribution to strengthening meaningful participation of IP&LCs, and was useful in determining their learning needs and potential joint/regional lobby and advocacy activities.

In November 2022 UNFCCC CoP27 took place in Egypt. The CoP took place in a context of civil society repression and threats to activists, and with a high presence of fossil fuel representatives. In this context it was all the more important that CSOs and representatives of IP&LCs were present and heard. GLA partners organised many activities and events to ensure the voices of IP&LCs were listened to. **WECF** co-organised the 7th edition of the annual Gender Just Climate Solutions award celebration during CoP27, which was attended by over 200 people, and more online. The awards identify outstanding grassroots climate actions which centre on women's leadership and gender justice. These best practices are shared with government representatives, institutions and other CoP delegates to encourage adoption and funding. Winners are mentored to scale their projects and actively participate in international climate negotiations. An [article](#) about the event was published in the IISD Earth Negotiations Bulletin, and a [video](#) was made.

GFC held four events at CoP27: [Livestock and feed crops impact women and communities](#); [Deindustrialisation for transformation](#); [No More Omissions: real policy action on land use, animal agriculture and GHGs](#); and [Build a future of real solutions, not a fossil fuel house of cards](#). In addition, GFC organised a panel discussion [Carbon markets: A barrier to real solutions and real zero](#) to discuss a decolonised approach to climate solutions and published the op-ed [Beware of climate colonialism at CoP27](#) in **Ms. Magazine**. Together with the NGO Corporate Accountability and FoEI, the report [Conflicted beyond credibility: analysis of big polluters ties to global net zero initiatives](#) was launched to analyse the corporate ties of three of the most prominent net zero initiatives.

NTFP-EP and its partners organised a CoP27 side event entitled: ***Amplifying IP&LCs voices and the security of territories of life and customary tenure towards meaningful climate action***. This event supported IP&LCs and CSOs to raise their voices and presented [key recommendations](#) developed by the CSO forum on

social forestry in ASEAN to support ICCAs, customary tenure and safeguards as mechanisms for achieving climate targets.

In addition, an important advocacy outcome of CoP27 was the establishment of a loss and damage fund, which was long demanded by (grassroots) civil society groups in countries most affected by the climate crisis, yet the progress on climate finance remains slow.

Ghana's forest guardians use innovative app to expose illegal deforestation

In the Bia West district of Ghana, local communities are harnessing the power of a mobile app to help authorities detect and locate illegal logging.

The app, called Timby (This Is My Backyard), was developed by the GLA programme and given to the local community so they could help Ghana's under-resourced forest services division (FSD) protect and manage the forests.

This innovative tool not only collects crucial data on the primary causes of deforestation but also provides compelling evidence to support lobbying efforts for forest governance reforms.

Friends of the Earth Ghana delivered training to the community members on forest monitoring, and using the Timby app, they were able to capture and report illegal forest logging activities to the FSD of the Juaboso district.

Over 40 arrests

Using the app's online reporting system, the local forest monitors shared the evidence they had collected with the FSD, and in a joint effort with the Ghana military, 40 arrests were made.

The illegal operators appeared before the magistrate court in Sefwi Wiawso, Western North region of Ghana. Four were given custodial sentences, while the remaining offenders were given fines ranging from 1,200 to 6,000 Ghanaian cedis (100-500 EUR).

Identifying prominent causes of deforestation

The data collected through the app reveals agricultural expansion into forest reserves and illegal mining, two major factors which contribute to deforestation. This information allows the team to work with local communities to design appropriate interventions to address the issue. The app data also serves as strong evidence to support advocacy for legislative reforms in inclusive forest governance.



Photo credit: Illegally sawn lumber reported by forest monitors. Photo by one of the forest monitors



Photo credit: Local community members interact with FoE team on use app

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.

Under this pathway 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 collaborations.

Progress 2022: consolidated overview monitoring data Pathway B

In 2022, the GLA observed that 41 policies and regulations addressing drivers of deforestation by public and private actors were implemented and complied with or blocked (**GLA indicator 3**). The main focus of the policies were on community-driven management of land and forests, management regulations for the financial and economic sectors that drive deforestation, biodiversity loss and nature conservation, oil, palm oil, soy, mining, human rights and the rights of (W)EHRDS. 26 reflected a change in policies of public actors, four of private actors, ten by community leaders and one by an international human rights organisation. Of the 41 changes in policies or practices, 73% were relevant at a local level, 49% at national level and 34% covered the international or regional, comprising several countries (with some issues relevant for multiple levels). 25 policies represented a change in gender and/or inclusiveness.

The programme contributed to the adoption of 12 standards and regulations by public and private actors to address the drivers of deforestation in a gender responsive way and to protect the rights of (W)EHRDS (**GLA indicator 5**). Seven of these reflect a change in public actors and five policies reflect a change in policy by local (Indigenous) authorities. Ten out of 12 policies represent a change in gender equality, justice and/or inclusiveness of marginalised groups. The changes in policies or practices were relevant at different levels: local (100%) national (62%) and international or regional (23%). Multiple levels are possible per issue.

Social movements, constituents and media took up 65 relevant issues covering environmental IP&LCs and deforestation drivers in 11 countries including the Netherlands (GLA indicator 7). In 14 (22%) cases, the report explicitly sought to more equally distribute power or access to resources between women and men. Additionally, in 17 (26%) cases, the report paid explicit attention to differences between women and men, but not to the extent of a more equal distribution of power or access to resources between women and men. In the remaining 34 cases (52%) gender is not covered in the report. Of the 65 issues taken up by social movements, constituents and media, 9% received limited coverage, 29% moderate coverage, 46% good coverage and 15% high profile coverage. In 51% issues or reports were local, in 46% were national level and in 26% it covered the international level (multiple levels are possible per issue).

Governments and private sector actors are held accountable for deforestation and rights violations

At the country level, the GLA works with IP&LCs and CSOs to prevent deforestation and to hold governments and private sector actors accountable for deforestation and rights violations (result 3). The GLA efforts to strengthen networks and coalitions (result 10), to monitor

violations (result 8), work with the media (result 7) and lobby and advocate for forest protection and human and women's rights (result 5) reaped small but also more significant results in 2022. Examples are highlighted below.

In **Bolivia**, CEDIB and PROBIOMA gained more knowledge of the problems linked to the structural causes of the water crisis in Chiquitanía. They achieved this based on two studies in the municipality of San Ignacio de Velasco, with one using a remote sensing methodology and the other based on direct information gathering in the communities. This information is used for community workshops, municipal events and printed and virtual outreach material. After accessing information on the critical situation of water resources and its causes - e.g. large cattle farms for meat export - representatives of communities in the municipality of San Ignacio de Velasco, proposed joint actions to demand the municipality and other authorities enforce environmental protection regulations.

In **Cameroon**, CED and other CSO partners noticed that a [private road was being constructed into the Ebo forest](#) without consultation with local communities. The road would open up the forest for illegal logging and poaching. Supported by the CRDD thematic programme of Miliedefensie, GLA partners initiated a lobbying campaign targeting the government and its donors, including the EU and the US, which successfully led to the suspension of the road construction.

Secondly, in the court case of [Cameroon farmers against Bolloré in France](#), the judge decided that Bolloré has to provide documentation on its corporate relationship with the Socfin plantation company to the lawyers of the local communities. The plaintiffs accuse Socfin of abusing their rights and harming the environment.

In **Colombia**, GLA partners invested in establishing fluid, structured and systematic communication with FEDEGAN (Colombia's main livestock association), prioritising issues of traceability, areas suitable for activity development and the exchange of detailed information.

In **DRC**, partners took action against illegal exploitation and trafficking of wild fauna and flora in the Virunga, Upemba and Salonga areas. Through a mix of pressure strategies, including court cases, nine environmental criminal networks were dismantled. This experience helped to strengthen a judicial and administrative strategy to protect the integrity of protected areas.

In **Ghana**, the Atewa CREMA executive committee stopped an investor who wanted to establish a cattle ranch within the buffer zones of River Densu. The committee first encouraged him to leave the area, then wrote to the district assembly and the Forestry Commission to force him to leave. The court case to prevent the government from mining bauxite in the Atewa forest reserve has progressed through pretrial processes, with the court hearing commencing in January 2023. Related to this, GFC, in collaboration with A Rocha Ghana, conducted [research on the gendered impact of mining in Atewa forest](#).

In **Indonesia**, WALHI pushed for the evaluation and withdrawal of illegal permits to palm oil companies. In March 2022 local communities and women's groups in Solok Selatan Regency, West Sumatra, managed to regain control of their land (1,200 ha) which was previously controlled and managed by the palm oil company PT. Ranah Andalas Plantation (PT. RAP). This company has stopped operating. Also, in 2022 the governor of Central Sulawesi issued recommendations related to resolving a dispute between palm oil company PT. Agro Nusa Abadi (PT. ANA) and communities in six villages of the East Petasia sub-district. The governor conducted an evaluation of PT. ANA's permit and reported the company to the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning.

In **Liberia**, the Ministry of Justice committed to working with SDI/CSO oil palm working group on the Liberia national action plan on business and human rights. SDI holds a leading position in the working group, which led a one day information sharing and engagement meeting that brought together state and non-state actors in May 2022. The event was to initiate a multi-stakeholder and inclusive partnership between state and non-state actors for the effective implementation of business and human rights policies in the natural resource sector. GFC and RICCA wrote [a publication on the gendered impact of palm oil plantations](#).

In the **Netherlands**, Miliedefensie runs a programme aimed at introducing binding rules to prevent Dutch companies and financial institutions from contributing to human rights violations, deforestation and climate

change, and to remove legal obstacles for access to justice and remedy for victims. In November, 2022, the Albert Heijn supermarket chain, part of Ahold Delhaize, announced an improved climate path with a 45% emission reduction in 2030 and a protein shift to 60% plant-based-40% animal. The main interventions that contributed to this outcome were [research with Profundo](#) on Ahold Delhaize's contribution to climate damage, direct actions in cooperation with Milieudefensie young department and Indonesian activists, public petitions and letters with criteria to reduce emissions and deforestation, and media coverage.

IUCN NL also published a [practical guide](#) for responsible (including deforestation-free) plant protein chains. This guide helps companies to assess and prevent risks and contains minimum requirements that vegetable protein chains should meet. IUCN NL also contributed to [research](#) about the impact of Dutch insurers on biodiversity. The research showed that six of the nine largest insurers have inadequate biodiversity policies, despite being aware that biodiversity loss is a financial risk.

In the **Philippines**, the GLA partners note that progress at national level is problematic, but at local level we have witnessed positive developments under Pathway B. In southern Sierra Madre, two companies: the Mount Purro nature reserve and TeaM Energy Foundation, provided financial support to the Indigenous peoples for their livelihoods, resource management and management of the ancestral domain (NTFP). A congressman from the province of Oriental Mindoro, filed house bill No. 3891: ***An act declaring the island of Mindoro a mining free zone, prohibiting all forms of mining operations and providing penalties thereof***, in November 2022. And the South Cotabato governor vetoed the amendment to the provincial environment code, which would allow open pit mining in the province after massive protests from different sectors and groups (ATM, ELAC, IDEAS, NTFP).

In **Uganda**, through litigation and advocacy, GLA partners were able to sustain public and political attention to stop the EACOP oil project, because of its negative impact on forested landscapes and community livelihoods. The case, which was heard in the European Court of Justice, supported the need to keep EACOP in the public consciousness and sustain the pressure to save the forest. In addition, the oil refinery court case against TotalEnergies in the French high court, pressured the Ugandan government to provide land titles and restoration programmes for the people affected by the oil refinery.

In **Viet Nam**, GLA partners worked with the Dak Lak Rubber Company (Dakruco) which led to 1,100 hectares of rubber to be produced in a sustainable way, meeting the international standards of FSC certification on ecological restoration and biodiversity conservation and community consultation.

Media engagement

Media plays an important role in all three pathways and is an important strategy to exert power and hold governments and private actors accountable (result 7). In **Indonesia**, WALHI implemented a media campaign targeting local and national media to inform the public of the detrimental effects of ending the palm oil moratorium and the proposed job creation law. Both policies will lead to the expansion of extractive industry permits including palm oil, scarcity of cooking oil, mining, climate change and ecological disasters. In **Liberia**, the investigative journalism website and GLA partner the DayLight conducted approximately 50 interviews and investigated 20 incidences of deforestation, rights violations, and non-compliance with Liberian laws and international regulations by individuals, businesses, civil servants and public officials in the agriculture, forestry and mining sectors. This resulted in the publication of more than ten news articles and features on issues and conflicts in the oil palm sector of Liberia. These publications led to police investigations into illegal logging and subsequent court cases against more than ten people. The stories also drew the attention of international regulators and CSOs.

Local-to-Global: Regional and international progress in addressing drivers of deforestation

At the regional and international levels, we addressed the drivers of deforestation through our two LGL thematic programmes: CRDD and JET; our work on one policy dossier: EU deforestation legislation; and regional collaboration in Southeast Asia in particular.

Community rights and deforestation drivers (CRDD)

Through the CRDD thematic programme, Friends of the Earth (FoE) groups organised their work with IP&LCs and allies to connect IP&LC rights and corporate driven deforestation struggles to national, regional and international fora and social movements. The programme provided strategic capacity building and lobbying and advocacy interventions to build and execute international grassroots and rights based forest campaigns. The outcomes relate to both Pathway A and Pathway B.

The CRDD main intervention strategies are dissent strategies that focus on the mobilisation of IP&LC-based social movements and documenting, exposing and filing grievances on harms inflicted by industrial deforestation drivers. We also built coalitions with scientists to analyse and expose the systemic abuses in land based industrial concession models for agro-commodities and timber production. Key projects under this programme include local forest monitoring, campaigns against the expansion of monoculture plantations, advocacy with southern partners on the European anti-deforestation regulation (see also LGL policy dossier on EU deforestation regulation) and support of EHRDs.

In 2022, key achievements were:

- **Divestments and suspension from controversial monoculture plantations.** In February 2022, FMO and other European development banks withdrew from a controversial palm oil plantation Feronia-PHC in DRC. Also during 2022, six international consumer goods companies, at least two international traders and one Dutch investor divested from Indonesian plantation company Astra Agro Lestari over adverse environmental and social impacts.
- **New legislation adopted in Sierra Leone.** In September 2022, the Sierra Leone parliament enacted two land laws: the National Land Commission and the Customary Land Rights bills, which greatly improve and formalise the land rights of local and Indigenous communities.
- **Local forest monitoring halts deforestation.** Hundreds of reports are sent yearly by local forest monitors to FoE groups in the Philippines, Liberia, Cameroon and Ghana. These are used for advocacy. For example, in Cameroon where after international pressure, research, exposure and diplomatic interventions, the road building in Ebo forest was suspended.
- **Influencing the EU deforestation law by bringing in the voices of campaigners active in countries where deforestation is happening.** The CRDD programme facilitated meetings with EU policy makers, including a lobby tour, and letters from representatives from the global south with the support of FoEE, Fern and FoE Netherlands.
- **Resisting corporate capture in the CBD.** In response to increasing evidence of corporate capture and influence in many aspects of the CBD process and the global biodiversity framework, FoEI and GFC initiated a campaign to address this specifically. FoEI commissioned research to analyse and expose the strategies companies are using to lobby for their interests. The report, [The Nature of Business](#) and [Corporate Capture versus Rights and Governance](#) were launched on the 5th of December in advance of the CBD CoP15. The report received attention from civil society, the media and raised awareness with parties to the CoP.

Just energy transition (JET)

The JET thematic programme connects local to global struggles to support a just energy transition by halting deforestation and related human rights violations around fossil and renewable energy-related mineral extractivism. During 2022, the JET programme focused on supporting international collaboration in lobbying and advocacy, and mutual capacity building (campaigning and community mobilising) around fossil energy and renewable energy-related mineral/raw materials extractivism. In particular, the JET programme advocated for improved regulation of fossil businesses and their financiers, in order to halt ongoing and expanding fossil support, and to ensure responsible, i.e. just, renewable energy alternatives.

During 2022, FoEI's climate justice and energy programme continued to **denounce false solutions** to the climate crisis - such as carbon markets, net zero and geo-engineering. FoEI campaigning and communications work has influenced the narratives in mainstream media, which showed a greater degree of scepticism about net zero plans and offsetting schemes during 2022.

FoE Europe, Milieudefensie and several European FoE partners worked closely with FoE Mozambique (JA!) to advocate and campaign against the **Mozambique LNG project**. During 2022, key advocacy sources were launched during JA!'s European speakers tour: [Fueling the Crisis in Mozambique](#) which provides a detailed overview of the environmental, social, economic and climate impacts of the LNG projects; the financial support they receive from export credit agencies (ECAs); and the flaws in ECAs' decision-making procedures. The website [Say No to Gas in Mozambique](#) collects key information about the LNG projects in Mozambique. JA! and Milieudefensie also engaged with responsible Dutch decision makers and Dutch media about the escalated situation in Mozambique and the need to stop the ECA's support for the LNG project. Milieudefensie engaged with the researchers for the independent evaluation of the Dutch ECA's support for the project, commissioned by the Dutch parliament in 2021.

A major result achieved in 2022 was the **implementation of the Glasgow agreement by the Netherlands**. Milieudefensie, OCI and Both ENDS were successful in their joint advocacy and campaigning to push the Dutch government to come up with an ECA policy by the end of 2022 to stop its fossil support abroad. The Dutch policy came out just before CoP27. Despite this success, we note the new policy still includes loopholes, such as exemptions and a long transition period that would still allow for new fossil finance through Atradius. Milieudefensie and international NGOs will continue to collaborate closely to push for full implementation of the Glasgow agreement and to expose broken promises.

During the second half of 2022, **the Africa JET network was formally established**, consisting of seven JET partners in Uganda, Ghana, Togo and Liberia. The JET Africa partners in Uganda and Ghana immediately started implementing JET initiatives, while the partners in Togo and Liberia used this period to develop their 2023 plans. In 2022, the Ugandan JET partners generated [evidence on the importance of EACOP-affected forests](#). The research and accompanying campaign materials have been used by thousands of EACOP campaigners inside and outside of Uganda. JET partners also debunked misinformation disseminated by the pro-EACOP group. AFIEGO exposed misinformation by publishing counter articles that reached nearly two million people within and outside Uganda (see articles: [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)). We also worked with MEPs to pass [a resolution](#) against EACOP.

In **Latin America**, through an [online exhibition](#) and in dialogue with policy makers, CENSAT (Colombia) engaged in intensive public awareness raising on communities' renewable energy alternatives. The Centre for the Study of Environment, Society and Energy (CEASE) / Southern Petroleum Observatory (OPSUR) carries out JET work in Argentina and at the regional (Latin America) level. OPSUR conducted case studies, documenting the small-scale renewable energy initiatives of local communities as well as workers' cooperatives. Workshops on JET and the right to energy were organised with CSOs, including indigenous organisations (Mapuche), in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Río Negro and Neuquén. Online courses were rolled out at the regional level together with feminist news agency Latfem. In terms of advocacy, meetings were organised with energy workers in Argentina, as well as trade union representatives from Uruguay and Mexico. The work led to increased civil society awareness and networking around JET in Argentina, in order to place it firmly into national debates.

EU deforestation legislation

Fern, Tropenbos International, IUCN NL, Milieudefensie and WECF/GFC are all working on ensuring effective EU deforestation legislation. In an important breakthrough, the European parliament and council reached agreement on a final version of the European anti-deforestation regulation (EUDR). The EUDR prohibits the placing of certain products on the EU market if they are not produced according to relevant national laws in producing countries, or if they have led to deforestation or forest degradation. Traders and operators placing products on the EU market, including soy, palm oil, cocoa, beef, coffee, rubber or timber, have to assure traceability to plot level, and must have proof of compliance to these new requirements.

The council of ministers, the European parliament and the European commission also agreed to include a clause in the EUDR instructing the commission to evaluate the role of financial institutions in preventing financial flows contributing directly or indirectly to deforestation and forest degradation and they must assess the need to provide for any specific obligations for financial institutions in EU legislation.

This very positive result was the fruit of intense collaboration between several coalitions across the EU supported by groups outside the EU. GLA partners have been engaging actively to make this happen through intense strategic advocacy work as part of the Brussels NGO coalition - the [#Together4Forests coalition](#) - and the NGO smallholders' coalition. For example, public campaigning led to more than 206,000 messages being sent to the European parliament in summer 2022 and over 50,000 letters to national governments of member states in spring 2022. Intensive and well coordinated advocacy work was conducted which included weekly, or more, coordination meetings to share information; webinars with NGOs in EU member states and in the south; meeting MEPs, EC policy makers and the private sector on a regular basis; facilitating policy tours of southern partners and developing joint position statements. Specific attention was given to the inclusion of smallholders and supportive measures to producing countries. Also, GFC published [a gendered perspective](#) on the regulation.

Although the EUDR will help to clean up EU supply chains, products could still be sold in other consumer markets like China or Indonesia. To reduce this risk, Fern has campaigned for the EU to build agreements with governments in forested countries to tackle the root causes of deforestation, such as weak forest governance and unclear land tenure. Such agreements could also help producer countries and small producers comply with the regulation. Fern, in collaboration with GLA partners, other NGOs, resource organisations and experts in the south, worked on [a discussion paper on partnerships](#) throughout 2022, which was published in January 2023.

Under this policy dossier we also address specific commodities such as cocoa. In December 2022, the [cocoa barometer](#) was launched by the VOICE network (Voice of organisations in Cocoa). Tropenbos Ghana and TBI both contributed insights on deforestation, climate change and agroforestry. Fern and partners in Ghana, Ivory Coast and Cameroon were actively engaged in the cocoa talks in 2022, supported by the EU in these three cocoa producing countries.

Regional collaboration and advocacy towards ASEAN governments

The regional collaboration of Asia GLA partners identified the topic group on **extractive, destructive and intrusive projects and programmes: mining, dams, oil palm plantations** to protect and promote the rights of IP&LCs from extractive mining and destructive projects. Joint activities are conducted to form a strong and cohesive regional platform for advocacy against destructive projects. Long-term outcomes include: (i) ASEAN comes out with a clear position on the legally binding treaty and United Nations guiding principles on business and human rights (BHR); and (ii) four governments (GLA countries) produce national action plans on BHR.

For 2022, a learning session on the ASEAN comprehensive recovery framework (ACRF) was conducted to review the content and strategies of the ACRF. This was to discuss the implication of the ACRF strategies for GLA advocacies, and how the ACRF will respond meaningfully towards a just future for forests and people. Another learning activity focused on the United Nations guiding principles on BHR and how to incorporate a gender lens in BHR. A regional learning session on the status of extractive, destructive and intrusive projects and programmes in the GLA Asia countries was also held.

Indigenous territories recognised as global protectors

Indigenous territories in Colombia have been formally recognised as management units in the new global biodiversity framework (GBF).

The recognition is a result of three years of work by the confederation of Indigenous organisations of the Amazon Basin (COICA) and Gaia Amazonas foundation (Fundación Gaia Amazonas)*, and was presented at COP15 in Montreal, Canada.

It demonstrates that Indigenous territories contribute to biodiversity protection and were included as a third category in the protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) in target 3.

After many delays, this achievement is significant and comes in the final round of negotiations to protect biodiversity. It addresses the doubts and uncertainty of decision makers, civil society and citizens, who have struggled to reach an agreement around the new targets.



Photo credit: The Indigenous Territory of the Tiquié river, in the Colombian Amazon - Juan Gabriel Soler.

The delegation consisted of David Flórez, Lena Estrada, and Harold Rincón Ipuchima, who represented the Amazonian indigenous peoples from COICA, along with Luisa Bacca and Mariana Gómez from the Gaia Amazonas team who provided valuable technical support. Working together, they were able to prove the environmental importance of these regions and demonstrate the knowledge needed to manage them sustainably.

The participation of the delegation in Montreal marked the culmination of a partnership that started in 2019 and symbolised the progress made since the initial stages of the global biodiversity agreement.

Harold Rincón Ipuchima said, "This recognition is essential to maintaining ecosystem connectivity. Without it the territory and the forest collapse, the same way it would happen to the body if the heart stopped working."

Lena Estrada added, "Guaranteeing this connectivity depends on providing Indigenous territories with other strategies of protection."

Throughout the negotiations the role of Indigenous peoples as key and effective actors for safeguarding biological and cultural diversity was reiterated. Today, 80% of the planet's biodiversity is protected by Indigenous communities in their territories, and the Amazon is a strong example of this. With 40% of the world's remaining tropical rainforests and 25% of the Earth's terrestrial biodiversity, this region has long been governed and preserved by Indigenous peoples who have successfully upheld its remarkable diversity throughout the ages. Today, 87.5% of deforestation in the region occurs outside Indigenous territories and protected natural areas.

After this historic achievement, the team representing more than 500 Amazonian Indigenous peoples, is making a clear call. There is a real opportunity ahead for Amazonian countries if they acknowledge the importance of actively engaging in dialogue and collaboration with Indigenous peoples to ensure the preservation of this region. By working together, they can fulfill these commitments and safeguard the integrity of this invaluable ecosystem.

* Gaia Amazonas Foundation was COICA's technical partner on behalf of the North Amazonian Alliance, a network that brings together seven civil society organisations from five countries, who work with indigenous peoples in the northern Amazon region to secure ecosystem and sociocultural connectivity, where 70% of the area is already under some form of protection: natural protected areas and/or Indigenous territories.

Learn more about our achievement: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WqStY07I5f4>



Photo credit: COICA and Gaia delegation that traveled to Montreal December 2022 - Juan Gabriel Soler.

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 Pathway 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.

Progress 2022: consolidated overview monitoring data Pathway C

In 2022, the GLA contributed to 56 spaces in 11 countries for IP&LCs, including women and youth, to have increased participation in decision-making processes, and were more active in monitoring and enforcement, and increasingly recognised by governments (**GLA indicator 8**). The groups that reported increased presence in these spaces were CSOs (five), community-based organisations (two), social movements (eight), women's groups (20), Indigenous communities (14) and local communities (seven). Achievements ranged from creating spaces in policy dialogues on land policies at national, regional and community levels, enabling oil and mining affected communities to defend their rights, and creating spaces at international conventions such as CoP27 UNFCCC and CoP15 Convention on Biological Diversity, among others.

GLA civic space survey and report

The baseline study, consisting of an online survey and key informant interviews, conducted in 2022 aimed to determine the civic space experience and situation of GLA partners in 11 countries. It focused on the following areas of enquiry: (1) civic space components (civic freedoms, CSO enabling environment, citizen/CSO participation); (2) safety and security; (3) participation. Preliminary results show GLA partners experience most difficulties in their civic freedoms in access to information, activist/HRDs protection and freedom of expression. GLA partners also experience direct physical and political retaliation related to their work under GLA. A separate summary of key findings from the report will be shared with the ministry once finalised in 2023.

Addressing CSO and IP&LC repression and insecurity

Repression of civil society and IP&LCs, including threats, violence and murder, [remained highly problematic in 2022](#). Environmental rights defenders and Indigenous peoples, particularly women, are most at risk and [Colombia was the deadliest country](#) for rights activists, with 186 killings, followed by the Philippines. Tropenbos reported that the expected results regarding security and self-protection in **Colombia** could not be achieved in 2022 as local communities did not feel comfortable talking about their risks in a territory with a large presence of illegal armed groups. Instead, workshops were held on legal first aid and an internal organisational protocol was constructed, which includes a contextual risk analysis to ensure the presence of Tropenbos in communities does not pose a risk. At national level, however, space for CSOs and IP&LCs is expanding, with the new government being more open to collaboration and participation. This will hopefully lead to an improved situation on the ground.

In high-risk countries, **safety and security protocols** have been developed and continue to be updated. In **the Philippines**, ALIMUS, a confederation of Indigenous peoples in seven ancestral domains in the Sierra Madre and nearby ancestral domains, designed security

protocols that included assigning a security focal person who will connect with the military personnel in the area. Engaging in dialogue with the military proved to be an effective strategy in 2021 to stop red tagging of activists (NTEP).

In **Malaysia** and **Indonesia**, Save Rivers and WALHI are engaging in the development of **anti-SLAPP regulation** to protect civil society and activists from strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPP) that are often used to silence and intimidate critical voices through expensive and baseless lawsuits. In Malaysia, Save Rivers is the victim of such a lawsuit: logging company Samling filed a defamation lawsuit in July 2020 after the CSO reported rights violations by the company. The case is scheduled for hearing in May 2023.

In addition, **strengthened collaboration and solidarity to build counter power** is an important protective strategy and added value of the GLA. GLA partners in **Uganda** report that through their partnership and collaboration, the partners have been able to support each other in both good and bad times, continuously strengthening the partnership. For example, when the team leader of Friends of ZOKA (FoZ) was under surveillance and facing arrest, the GLA team in Uganda, headed by ETA, engaged with the Dutch embassy to intervene for the safety and security concerns of FoZ members. More recently, the executive director of FoZ was blocked by Rwanda Air from leaving Uganda at Entebbe airport while scheduled to travel to Oslo for the Oslo Freedom Forum. Immediately, the executive director of AFIEGO coordinated with IUCN NL to ensure his safety.

At a global level, **IUCN NL** managed quick response funds for legal and network support to partner CSOs, (W)EHRDs and IP&LCs faced with threats and intimidation. In Asia, this is done in collaboration with **NTEP EP**. Dozens of (W)EHRDs were supported in the **Philippines, Uganda** and **DRC**. At the end of 2022, IUCN NL made an emergency payment to partners in and around Goma, **DRC**, because the security situation was getting worse. Curfews had been installed and many villagers were displaced due to intensified conflict. The emergency funds were primarily to cover communication and fuel costs in case the M23 rebel group entered Goma. Although partners mostly carried on with their work in the best way they could, this obviously presented a risk. WECF's partners prioritised supporting newly displaced people in the areas. Their unstable living situation in refugee camps raised concerns they would engage in harmful forest practices for fuelwood and income. An additional consequence for the programme was that the monitoring of the mountain gorilla population in the combat zone came to a complete stop.

IUCN NL also implemented the first year of its safety and security capacity strengthening trajectory with Protection International to strengthen the capacity of 14 GLA partners and IP&LC communities in **Ghana, Uganda, Bolivia, the Philippines** and **Indonesia**, to address issues such as red tagging, threats and intimidations in their landscapes. The GLA partners in **Bolivia** report that the work with Protection International deepened their analysis of institutional risks and vulnerabilities and the elaboration of institutional protocols.

Through the CRDD thematic programme, **Milieudéfensie** supported (W)EHRDs from Cameroon, Sierra Leone and Indonesia who were under threat by providing financial support for legal costs, protection measures, health care costs and exposure/advocacy. In addition, **SDI** (Liberia) spoke at the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights in Gambia during the general session in 2022 and initiated a discussion on the adverse impacts of monoculture plantations on human rights and EHRDs. Together with national and international networks, **WALHI** (Indonesia) succeeded in intervening in the EU parliament to include protection of the human rights of Indigenous and local people in the text of the EUDR.

Monitoring and documentation of rights violations and access to justice

One key strategy to protect (W)EHRDs is monitoring and documenting rights violations to raise awareness and support, and to enable access to justice (link with Pathway A). In **Ghana**, we witnessed a positive development. Unlike in 2021 where there were reports of attacks on informants of illegal forest activities or community monitors, these monitors undertook their work in safety in 2022 with no reports of attacks. In the Atewa area however, this continues to be a challenge with some monitors being threatened by illegal operators.

In **Indonesia**, WALHI together with the CSO coalition campaigned for the urgency of protecting (W)EHRDs through a campaign that was built around 42 community cases and facilitated the handling of the legal process of nine environmental or criminalisation cases. In **the Philippines**, the documentation of violence against women and other human rights violations, conducted by the TK3 women's collective, is included in the peace

and order reports submitted to the different platforms and venues within the BARM. This also shows that the critical role of the TK3 women is recognised as the primary source of information for the different cases of violations in the area (LILAK). Also in **Liberia**, women play an important role in the documentation and sharing of cases. Community women actively participated in the documentation of rights violations and shared their stories in an organised and coherent manner for advocacy and campaigning.

LGL policy dossier related to Pathway C: Human Rights and Due Diligence

To strengthen human rights protections, we also worked on international policy related to the United Nations binding treaty (UN BT) on business and human rights, and mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence (mHREDD) at the EU level.

UN binding treaty and EU due diligence legislation

This policy dossier concerns advocacy for mandatory legislation on business and human rights at different levels (UN, EU and the Netherlands) to ensure 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 the climate. The work carried out by IUCN NL and Milieudefensie on mHREDD legislation aims to contribute to the realisation of ambitious mHREDD legislation in the Netherlands and EU. For the UN binding treaty the aim is to influence the content of the draft treaty to include ambitious mHREDD legislation. This is done through advocacy targeting policy makers in the Netherlands, the EU and policy makers in countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. For the Netherlands, GLA partners IUCN NL and Milieudefensie are members of the NL4Treaty Alliance.

In February 2022, the **EU directive on corporate sustainability due diligence (EU CSDDD or EU CS3D)** was published by the European commission and in November 2022 the general approach of the European council on the CSDDD was published. IUCN NL and Milieudefensie both worked directly and in coordination with other organisations and platforms (MVO platform, Focus EU DD coalition) to influence Dutch politicians and MEPs to push for a strong legislative text and by suggesting additional language to make the directive stronger. As part of the FOEI network, Milieudefensie published [a complementarity study](#) on the EU directive and the UN BT.

In November 2022, a renewed version of the **Dutch corporate sustainability draft law** (Initiatiefwet verantwoord en duurzaam internationaal ondernemen) was submitted to the Dutch parliament by six political parties. Milieudefensie and IUCN NL worked directly, and in coordination with, other organisations and the MVO platform to influence the contents of this law. This included among others the following subjects: climate, civil and administrative liability, access to justice for victims and stakeholders involvement.

Owing to the fact the EU CSDDD was published and the Dutch corporate sustainability draft law was submitted, there was not much traction on the **UN binding treaty** as all attention went to influencing the contents of these two proposals. However, both partners continued their participation in the UN treaty-EU coalition.

In November 2022, the human rights situation in the Netherlands was discussed by the Human Rights Council in Geneva during the [universal periodic review \(UPR\)](#). **IUCN NL, Milieudefensie** and Stand Up For Your Rights jointly submitted a report in March 2022 to draw attention to human rights violations taking place in the value chain of Dutch businesses. The aim was to obtain recommendations from UN member states that would lead to Dutch businesses having to investigate potential human rights violations and harm to nature in their (international) value chain. Nine countries (Butan, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Germany, Ecuador, Philippines, Panama and Vanuatu) provided recommendations. At the end of March 2023, the final report of the Dutch UPR will be published, including the recommendations that have been accepted by the Netherlands. We expect the recommendations on introducing binding human rights regulations for business and developing climate plans by businesses will be taken up.

Rebuilding Cultural Heritage: The Story of Chau Ma's Longhouse (Outcome 7)

In the Dong Nai River Basin in southern Viet Nam, the Chau Ma Indigenous community has long celebrated their heritage through the traditional longhouse, a central gathering place for the villagers. However, over time, this cultural tradition has slowly faded leading to only a few remaining traditional longhouses in the region.



Photo credit: Grand opening ceremony of Chau Ma long house - NTFP EP Viet Nam

Recognising the loss of their local culture, a group of determined young people from the Chau Ma community in Loc Tan commune, Lam Dong Province embarked on a mission to revitalise their traditions.

Led by K'Phap, the project mobilised and organised group members, assigning tasks to collectively work towards a shared objective. K'Tang, fueled by his passion for traditional architecture, collaborated closely with village elder K'Bros to design the longhouse, while K'Dôn oversaw material and tool management.

A crucial role was also played by experienced village elders, including K'Bros, K'Broeh, and K'môl, who possessed the necessary knowledge and skills in stilt house construction. Together with the youth leaders, they served as the primary designers, ensuring adherence to traditional techniques and cultural heritage. The group approached Caritas Đà Lạt and NTFP-EP Viet Nam for support, who provided guidance through site visits, community discussions, expert consultations, and co-funding to ensure the project's feasibility and long-term sustainability.

With the support of the community, the project took shape. Local villagers contributed wood and materials while additional resources were harvested from the forest. The commune people's committee allocated public land for the project. Caritas Đà Lạt and NTFP-EP Viet Nam, through the GLA project, provided key funding of USD 10,000 in addition to contributions from private enterprises. Most of the funding was used to purchase materials that could not be offered by the local villagers.

Construction began in October 2022 and was completed by December. The grand opening was attended by representatives from the local government, churches, nearby communities, tourists and civil society organisations. The new longhouse will serve as a cultural centre for local communities in events such as meetings,

festivals, tourism services and the promotion of local products.

The story of the Chau Ma longhouse serves as a powerful example of collaboration and community-driven initiatives. The longhouse not only revitalises cultural heritage, it also acts as a catalyst for community engagement and discussion on environmental issues. This exemplifies GLA Pathway C which focuses on ensuring the operational space and security of key actors such as Indigenous leaders, civil society activists and environmental human rights defenders (especially women). Within the longhouse, community members can gather and share their concerns, ideas and knowledge regarding environmental challenges they face.



Photo credit: Gender-Just Forest Governance Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing, RICCE, Liberia. November 15, 2022

Transversal to all pathways: Inclusivity

GLA is committed to addressing historic gender imbalances and the under-representation of women, youth and other marginalised forest people in decision-making roles and processes. We aim to ensure that gender transformative policies and actions are embedded in overall planning, structures and organisational culture of the consortium and local partners (result 11). This is key to achieving our ultimate goal: the inclusive governance of forests.

Progress 2022: consolidated overview monitoring data on inclusion

All the pathways of change in the programme aim to contribute to gender transformative actions (**GLA indicator 11**) both at organisational level as in the implementation of their programme. In 2022, 30 Alliance partners have paid special attention to gender in their strategies and actions in 12 countries. These partners reported a total of 76 campaigns and other advocacy strategies using a gender and social inclusion lens. Main strategies include capacity building of implementing partners and CSOs on gender mainstreaming; lobbying and advocacy of different state actors at the national and international level to implement binding human and women's rights in forest, climate and biodiversity policy; calling for attention on feminist perspectives in the JET and ASEAN guidelines on recognition of customary tenure; and for women's participation and leadership in development and land-use plans such as the ancestral domain sustainable development plans, and in other decision-making spaces. Additionally, 27 Alliance partners reported on having developed/strengthened their organisational gender action plan (GAP).

In the FfJF programme, gender equality and inclusion goals have been prioritised from the start in the planning and monitoring framework. Together with the engagement of WECF/GFC at global level and gender partners at national level we see this prioritisation is effective in integrating a gender lens across the board (result 11). All countries have developed a GAP to advance gender equality within their organisations

and consider gender and inclusion of young people in their activities and strategies. For the GLA partners in **Viet Nam** (Tropenbos, PanNature, Caritas Da Lat and NTFP-EP VN) this included establishing a new code of conduct that applies to all staff and all activities, including male, female and youth leaders of IP&LCs involved in the project. Under Pathway A, B and C we included more examples of activities and outcomes that contribute to gender equality, women and youth empowerment and participation and the inclusion of other marginalised groups, such as Indigenous peoples.

In all countries, CSO partners aim to ensure (more) equal representation of men, women and youth in training workshops and decision-making structures - women-only and youth trainings and groups excepted - with varying success. Power structures and gender and age-related roles and behaviour are deeply ingrained in society, families and people's thinking. Changing this takes reflection, learning and time. For example, in **Malaysia**, GLA partners report they are all aware of the importance of equal participation of women and men in all planned activities. In 2022, positive changes in the active involvement of women and youth were initially noticed, but because of the female role in the community, women's motivation decreased towards the end of 2022. The women struggled to balance their time as mothers and wives, and also wanted to carry out activities in the community such as selling their handicrafts or managing the community garden. It is crucial for women and youth to have support not only from their family but also from their partners and the community as a whole. In **Colombia**, FCDS made progress in including a gender focus in forest management approaches, but the challenge remains to incorporate a gender analysis into all of the organisation's projects and lines of work, and to extend the gender analysis to the drivers of deforestation such as cattle ranches and oil palm plantations.

WECF/GFC plays a key role in strengthening GLA's capacity on gender approaches as well as in engaging women effectively in lobbying and advocacy at the international level (e.g. CBD, EU, UNFCCC). WECF/GFC advocates towards the Dutch government to improve gender awareness in international policies. In October 2022, WECF launched a policy analysis entitled [Forest feminist frameworks: Why gender matters for Dutch forest and biodiversity policy](#). The publication presents a feminist analysis of key (international) forest and biodiversity policies, regulations and strategies of the Dutch government, (plus relevant EU and international policies) and provides concrete recommendations. At the end of 2021, WECF gave input to the development of the Dutch feminist foreign policy. In May 2022, a [reaction](#) to the first commitment was published and in November a [written response](#) to the ministry's online consultation was submitted. A consultation meeting for international stakeholders was held in December, also on behalf of the GLA, where the intersection between gender equality/feminism and forest, climate and biodiversity issues were highlighted.

Congolese women's association champions drought-resilient farming

A women's association in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is inspiring farmers to use drought-resilient farming techniques. The techniques which include agroforestry and soil health, are being popularised by the Union de Femmes pour le Progrès Social (UFPS) on the outskirts of Virunga national park.

Under the inspiring leadership of UFPS president, Saanane Odette, they are making a big impact among women farmers in the area.

"With the support of CEPED, I educate my members about mulching techniques in the field, row sowing, the use of organic fertiliser and agroforestry", says Saanane. "This enables my organisation, as well as members of the local communities, to adopt the same farming technique as us. Techniques against drought are essential as we experience more and more prolonged dry spells."

As a result of underlying inequalities, women are disproportionately impacted by the climate crisis. Gender roles, particularly in the domestic sphere, result in differentiated needs, priorities and knowledge in relation to natural resource use and management. Seeking to implement

gender-responsive activities is a key interest of the GLA partners.

With a clear conscience

Odette explains how using drought-resilient farming techniques have reduced the tendency to seek other fields to cultivate inside the park. "Long before, when we were afraid of drought, we went towards the park. It has fertile ground, but cultivating the park exposed us to arrest by the eco-guards as the park is protected. Also not using the lands of the park allows us to live with a clear conscience."

In the past two years, efforts to acknowledge the need for agricultural practices which are resilient to climate change have been successful. The agricultural production of 67 UFPS members and 85 non-members (including 54 women) has gone up from 20%



Photo credit: Odette and members



Photo credit: Odette and members

to 60%. In DRC and other GLA countries, thanks to the presence of female role models, women increasingly implement sustainable practices which have less impact on the forests. Creating spaces such as associations or women-only meetings, where women feel comfortable to share knowledge, advocate for their rights and strengthen their capacities, has proven valuable.

Peaceful coexistence

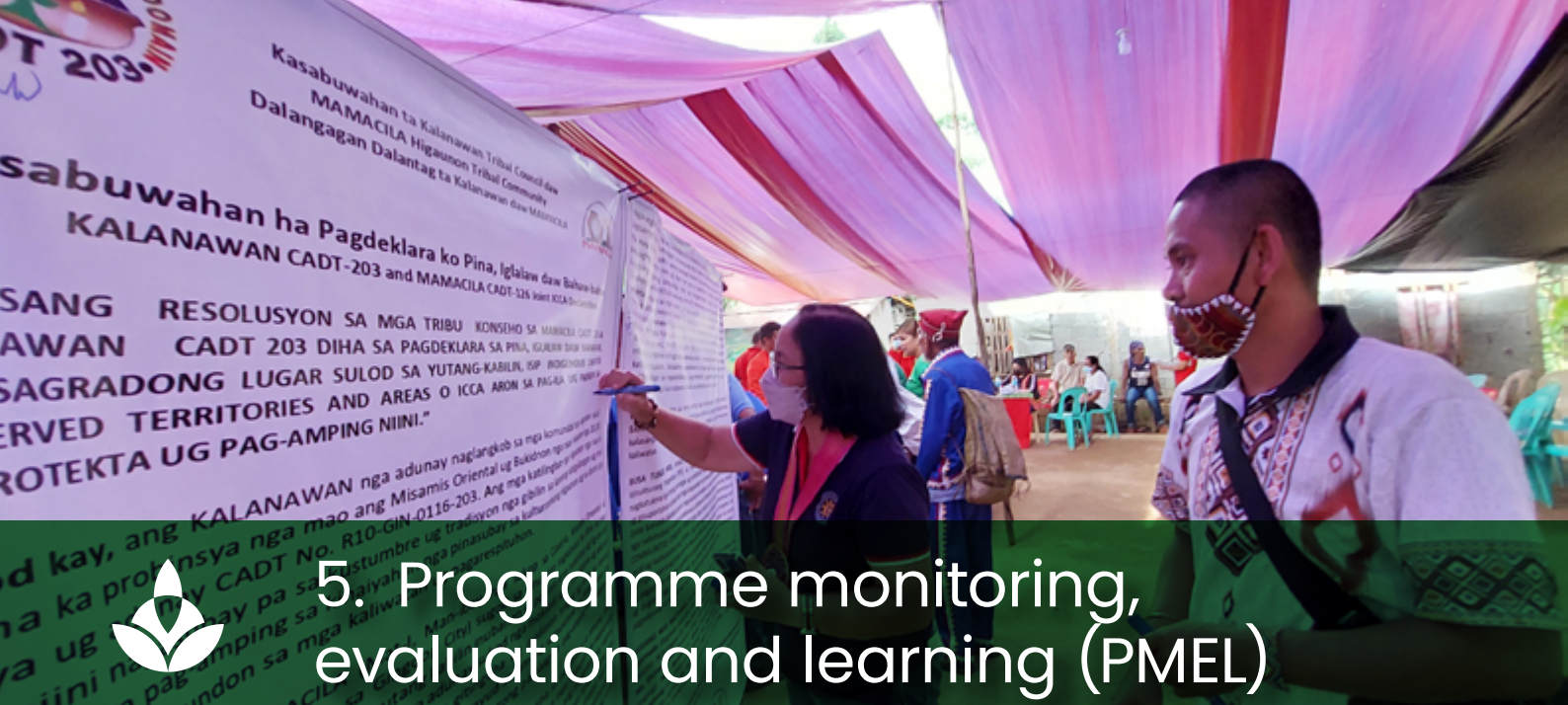
“Our members have committed to no longer working in or seeking fertile fields inside the park following the application of this very simple approach adapted to local realities”, Odette

said. “It allows them to reduce the agricultural pressure on biodiversity, and to participate in protecting the forest of Virunga. This approach facilitates peaceful coexistence between the park and the local communities, and protects peasant women from the retaliation of eco-guards, as well as the harassment and sexual abuses by armed groups.”

For Odette, the area covered by her organisation remains insignificant compared to the entire cultivable area of the park. For this reason, she wants to spread these drought-resilient farming techniques to other villages and groups in the territory.



Photo credit: Odette and members



5. Programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (PMEL)

Photo credit: MAMACILA and Kalanawan, two indigenous organisations from Northern Mindanao, Philippines, declare adjoining Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs). Photo credit: NTFP EP Philippines.

Programme baseline and mid term review

After submitting the baseline report at the end of 2021, a meeting took place between the ministry and the GLA to walk through the report and key findings. Formal approval of the baseline report was received in February 2022.

In the second half of 2022, work began on the development of the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the mid term review (MTR). The PMEL team elaborated on these in early Q3 and tried to incorporate the guidance sent by the ministry in October 2022. During the process, the GLA led a joint request from all the SPC climate alliances to meet with the DSO M&E team to jointly discuss some issues and concerns related to the MTR. Members of the GLA PMEL team also joined several meetings facilitated by Partos to exchange experiences on early stage processes related to the MTR. The [GLA MTR ToR](#) was published in December 2022.

Improving GLA monitoring systems for planning and reporting

In the 2021 annual report we stated we had received substantial feedback from different countries and partners highlighting the baseline process was very labour intensive and that it impacted heavily on people and organisations. It was noted that many of the GLA country partners are already under great pressure and there was a need to strike a balance between effective monitoring and programme implementation, including flexibility when needed. In 2022 Q2, a temporary working group was created to explore what could be done to lighten the monitoring and reporting burden for the partners, while still making sure that information is captured. A number of steps were taken and followed up accordingly. This included a revision and simplification of some of the (internal) annual planning and reporting processes, including the outcome and output harvesting data gathering tools. It also led to a review of the annual planning and reporting guidelines and templates. It is worth noting that the templates for reporting to the ministry remained largely unchanged to ensure consistency throughout the programme.

An additional consequence of this was the [review and adjustment of the GLA indicator framework](#). This was discussed with our contact from the IGG department before formally proposing the changes. The letter formally proposing the changes was sent in December 2022 and received approval from the ministry in March 2023. For reference, the adjusted matrix is attached in [Annex H](#).



6. Global alliance coordination and collaboration

Photo credit: Members of Community Network for Natural Resource Management participated in forest restoration event. Van Ho commune, Van Ho district, Son La province, Viet Nam.

Collaboration within the GLA

Internal coordination and collaboration among the GLA members remained positive throughout 2022. The collaboration within and between the different governing committees and working groups has been very positive and professional.

At the global programme coordination level, the supervisory board (SB) and programme coordination group (PCG) came together in November 2022 for a face-to-face meeting for the first time since the FfJF programme began. The aim was to build further collaboration within the Alliance, and allow Alliance members and technical partners to get to know each other better, build trust and have some in-depth conversations on the programme and beyond. It was a positive encounter and allowed members to hear each other's progress and discuss its future in the coming three years and beyond 2025. It also gave the SB and PCG time to discuss collaboration and ways of working together. This included complex issues such as decision making, trust and power balance. We revisited our vision of collaboration and equity (VoCE) document and decided to adjust some of our guiding principles to take into account our experiences from the last two years of implementation. This exercise will be carried out in 2023.

Collaboration at the country and thematic programme level has also continued to mature and grow. Progress varies according to their selected country-level coordination structure, number of partners and context. Some insights into this are found in the country reports and briefs (Annexes D-F).

Regional collaboration and exchange

At regional level, exchange and collaboration (result 9) was mostly organised through the Asia regional programme, the JET thematic programme (Africa) and other regional collaborations. In 2022, several south-south exchanges took place, for example, **Liberian and Indonesian partners** participated in the community-based monitoring (CBM) exchange programme in Liberia in June 2022. At this event, partners increased their knowledge and skills around CBM, built a common agenda and joint tool for CBM Indonesia and Liberia, and drafted a coordinated strategy to use CBM data to ensure affected communities get redress and justice. **Uganda and DRC** continue to collaborate and exchange information in the fight against oil exploitation in protected areas through the JET programme.

In **Asia**, the GLA regional collaboration meeting in Bogor in September 2022 was used by the Asian partners for several learning sessions and exchanges. Twenty-six GLA partners (including gender technical partners and consultants) from Asia participated in the meeting. The Asian partners took the opportunity to organise

the first NDC learning session where key messages and recommendations (policy and practice) on NDC for the forest governance and tenure rights (FGTR) topic were developed by the group. Another learning session focused on food sovereignty and sustainable livelihoods and another learning session was held on gender and defending WEHRDs. This learning session included topics like gender inclusion in forest governance implementation, gender and intersectionality, and false solutions to climate change and biodiversity conservation and how it affects women, youth and IP&LCs. These gender sessions were facilitated by a small working group including representatives from the country partners and WECF/GFC. The Asian partners valued the joint learning, collaboration and solidarity.

In **Latin America**, Gaia Amazonas took the lead in encouraging and facilitating regional collaboration and exchange. Key results are the strengthening of the North Amazonian Alliance (ANA) to consolidate a regional agenda and organising and strengthening regional dialogues around territorial strategies that contribute to safeguarding the ecosystem and sociocultural connectivity. At the [second knowledge exchange regional meeting](#) of the ANA, 14 territorial governance experiences, involving 45.8 million hectares and 57 Indigenous organisations, were shared. The Indigenous delegates unanimously [expressed their interest in consolidating a joint regional vision](#). ANA's work at the CBD has contributed to the understanding that [Indigenous knowledge systems are key for biodiversity protection](#), and the Amazon is central to the new global targets. This confirmed the relevance of joint advocacy actions at a global level (see also Pathway A). TBI, together with its partners in Latin America, organised a regional exchange where 26 representatives from Indigenous, tribal and peasant communities had the opportunity to share their experiences in how to best manage their lands.

Collaborative learning and exchange

In May 2022, the GLA started organising a monthly exchange and learning space (ELS) where all country partners and members interested in hearing and sharing experiences on issues related to the programme could come. Each session is generally hosted by a country team, team members working on a specific LGL policy dossier or a GLA working group who present a story or experience as a starting point for the exchange. Everybody involved in the GLA is invited to participate but people can opt in or opt out based on interest in the selected topic. In 2022, session topics were diverse and included exchanges on gender actions plans, UN CBD and the global biodiversity framework, and strategies for youth integration in territorial governance.

Collaboration with others

In addition to strengthening internal collaboration, the GLA also recognised the importance of working with others and invested in these collaborations. Examples were collaboration with NGO/CSO networks and (global) coalitions as well as engagement with multi-stakeholder platforms as described in chapter 3 and within the country briefs (Annexes D-E).

In November 2022, we organised a mini policy tour during the visit of the supervisory board and PCG members on the policy dossier, EU deforestation legislation. The directors of GLA Alliance members, especially NTFP-EP, SDI and Gaia, shared their views from the perspective of CSOs from the global south about EU action to step up deforestation, including related gender analysis. The aim of the tour was to encourage key policy makers in the Netherlands to engage with countries producing forest risk commodities through inclusive partnerships and incorporate a more gender-balanced approach. Meetings took place with relevant Dutch and EU institutions working on this portfolio.

In the Netherlands, an exchange of information on the programme and collaboration with the ministry (mostly IGG) took place on a regular basis, mostly online, to ensure non-Dutch partners were able to equally participate. Quarterly coordination meetings also took place with the other SPC climate alliances, mainly GAGGA, VCA and AACJ.

At the country level, there was contact with all the **Dutch embassies**. In most cases, this was only an exchange of information, but in some cases the GLA partners were supported by the embassy to resist civic space restrictions, including the arrests of (W)EHRDs, such as in **Uganda** (see Pathway C).



7. Planning and reporting

Photo credit: Community members of Barangay Renti plant seedlings for their sulagad agro-ecological demonstration farm. Barangay Renti, Upi, Maguindanao, The Philippines.

In 2022, the following reports and plans were developed and submitted.

Planning and reporting requirements 2022	Period covered	Deadline	Status
IATI		Quarterly publications (Jan 31, Apr 30, Jul 31, Oct 30).	Published: quarterly
Annual narrative and financial report 2021	Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2021	Jul 1, 2022	Sent: Jul 1, 2022 Approved: Oct 10, 2022
Annual audit 2021	Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2021	Jul 1, 2022, with extension approved to Jul 8	Sent: Jul 8, 2022 Approved: Jan 27, 2023
Annual plan & budget 2023	Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2023	Dec 1, 2022	Sent: Dec. 1, 2022 Approved: Jan 10, 2023



Section II

Annual financial report and narrative

Photo credit: Organic Rice Field Landscape. Sisawah Village Landscape, Indonesia - @warsi(Salim)

1. Introduction

The 2022 financial report of the GLA annual expenditure with respect to the budget division as requested by MoFA is found in Annex A. This includes expenditures 2022 per budget line (A.1), per pathway (A.2), per country (A.3) and country/pathway (A.4). Expenditures are reported in relation to the budget included in GLA annual plan 2022 formally approved by MoFA on March 18, 2022.

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

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

Per country: All activities and related 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

The rest of this section will provide a narrative overview of the financial report 2022 (section 2) providing explanations for deviations in actuals versus budget per budget line, country and pathway, the disbursements and liquidity overview (section 3) and in section 4 we report the financial irregularities and the mitigation measures that were implemented. Section 5 presents the expenditures and budget cumulative for the first two years of the project and section 6 provides a conclusion on the financial progress of the programme so far.

Explanations are given for deviations of:

- more than 25% on the subtotal of a budget line and above 15.000 EUR
- more than 10% on the subtotal of a country/region and above 15.000 EUR
- more than 10% on the subtotal of a pathway and above 15.000 EUR
- more than 25% on the subtotal of a pathway per country and above 15.000 EUR

2. Financial overview expenditure 2022

The Green Livelihoods Alliance programme spent 8.034.644 EUR of the 2022 annual budget of 9.432.631 EUR. The advance fund received from MoFA for 2022 is 8.518.000 EUR, totalling to an amount of 17.378.000 EUR for the period 2020-2022. The GLA liquidity statement at the end of 2022 had a cash balance of 704.517 EUR based on reported payments.

All amounts in the financial report relate to the reporting year 2022 unless otherwise indicated.

In 2022, there is a difference of 15% between the budget and the expenditures. This is mainly due to some partner contracts that were included in the 2022 budget, but already signed in late 2021. The expenditures were included in the 2021 annual report. When comparing the cumulative budgets for 2021 and 2022 with the expenditures for these two years, the difference between the total budget and expenditures is 8% (see table 5.1).

Overview actuals versus annual budget 2022

Table 2.1 Budget versus actuals per budget line (see also section A.1 of financial report for full report)

Per budget line	Budget	Actuals	Difference in %
I. Direct staff costs			
A. Staff costs	2.067.959	1.921.298	-7%
B. Local staff costs	22.097	22.093	0%
C. Consultants and advisers	0	123.989	
Subtotal I	2.090.057	2.067.379	0%
II. Other direct programme costs			
A. Activity costs	5.899.684	4.811.359	-18%
B. Costs of consortium partners and local NGOs	123.000	67.115	-45%
C. Activity-related travel costs	181.721	161.840	-11%
D. Project office costs	10.500	21.852	108%
E. Equipment and investments	26.949	4.554	-83%
F. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	66.135	81.349	23%
Subtotal II	6.307.989	5.148.068	-18%
III. Overheads/indirect costs			
Overheads/indirect costs	1.034.586	819.197	-21%
Total (EUR €)	9.432.631	8.034.645	-15%

I. C. Consultants and advisers. IUCN NL and global coordination hired external support from consultants on the programme management which was not included in the budget and explains the deviation. For 2023, it is included in the budget.

II. A. Activity costs. The major difference in the activity costs is with IUCN, which reported actuals of 76% lower than the budget. This is due to the contracting for 2022 which was almost all done in late 2021, so these costs were reported in the financial report of 2021. This included spending exceeding the 2021 budget by 118%. Other organisations, such as TBI and SDI, show expenditures around 25% lower than the budget.

II. B. Costs of consortium partners and local NGOs. The 45% difference on this budget line is fully with the global coordination budget. Overall, for the five year period, this is on schedule. The budget for this budget line was originally equally divided over five years, while in reality there will be a budget peak in 2021, 2023 and 2025 due to the baseline, mid term review and end evaluation. This is properly reflected from the 2023 budget onward.

II. E. Equipment and investments. For IUCN NL, VMD and TBI no investments were made or equipment procured, where this was budgeted. Gaia reported a 59% difference between the budget and actual, this was because of a delay in procurement planned due to limited availability of specialised technological equipment required for the geo-referenced information system. This is postponed until 2023.

III. Overheads/indirect costs: The lower direct costs resulted in lower overheads/indirect costs.

Overview actuals versus budget per pathway

Table 2.2 Budget versus actuals per Pathway (see also Annex A.2 for full overview per pathway)

Per pathway	Budget	Actuals	Difference in %
IP&LCs (A)	3.416.900	2.385.814	-30%
Drivers (B)	2.924.473	2.763.087	-6%
Civic space (C)	1.772.713	1.639.903	-7%
Organisational coordination	1.318.545	1.245.841	-6%
Total (€ EUR)	9.432.631	8.034.645	-15%

In this breakdown over the pathways the absolute deviations are mostly explained by the overall expenditures being 15% below budget. Proportionately the largest difference is with Pathway A - IP&LC, where 30% of the budget has not been spent.

IP&LCs. Several organisations are reporting an underspending for this pathway. With IUCN NL the difference (76% of the budget has not been spent) is due to the commitments to partners for 2022, mainly done in 2021 and included in the financial report 2021.

Milieudefensie is showing a shift of expenditures between Pathways A: IP&LC and B: Drivers. During the budgeting process it was not clear to which pathway some parts of the programme were to be allocated. Just as in the 2021 report an underspend is reported under IP&LC (55% of the budget) and an overspend under Drivers (50% of the budget).

Overview actuals versus budget per country

Table 2.3 Budget versus actuals per country (see also annex A.3 for full overview per country)

Per country	Budget	Actuals	Difference in %
Bolivia	440.374	305.490	-31%
Cameroon	141.137	138.707	-2%
Colombia	1.069.932	988.555	-9%
DRC	421.793	294.016	-30%
Ghana	476.228	136.593	-71%
Indonesia	709.182	548.954	-23%
Liberia	375.680	435.389	16%
Malaysia	91.223	57.404	-37%
Nigeria	0	0	-
Philippines	654.784	440.733	-33%
Uganda	269.162	169.888	-37%
Viet Nam	259.504	260.497	-0%
Regional, international and thematic prog.	3.212.342	3.051.733	-5%
Organisational coordination	1.311.289	1.206.685	-8%
Total (€ EUR)	9.432.631	8.034.645	-15%

As mentioned before in the report, IUCN NL is reporting lower expenditures for 2022, due to the partner contracting for 2022 that was almost all done in late 2021. These costs were reported in the financial report

of 2021. The majority of the differences between the budget and expenditures for [Bolivia](#), [DRC](#), [Ghana](#), [Indonesia](#), [Philippines](#) and [Uganda](#) can be explained by this.

[Ghana](#). In Ghana, 29% of the budget has been reported as expenditures. The difference is due to the scope exemption for the local costs in Ghana for TBI, because the audit has not yet taken place. These costs (of around 140.00 EUR) will be included in the justification for 2023 and will lead to a corresponding over-expenditure in that year. Excluding the expenditures from this report has been done upon guidance from MoFA.

[Malaysia](#). Organisational issues caused delays in Malaysia, as NTFP-EP Malaysia had decided to register an office in Malaysia to lower the tax burden. This has been a difficult process resulting in delays in implementation. A bank account was opened in August 2022 and funds were transferred in February 2023. While waiting for the new bank details, NTFP-EP Asia worked with NTFP-EP Malaysia to transfer funds directly to their partners instead—PACOS Trust, SADIA, and SAVE Rivers.

Overview actuals versus budget per country

In Annex A.4 we have included an overview of budget and actuals in a matrix of pathways per country. As this is quite a detailed level of the financial report, there are some deviations >10%, but with a small absolute value. We have not included a full narrative on this overview as the reasons for the deviations in this report are already covered by the explanations given above per pathway and per country.

Subcontracted partners

Of the funds received for 2021 and 2022, 17,378,000 EUR in total, all Alliance members transferred a total of 7,986,608 EUR to their subcontracted partner organisations. So far, these partner organisations have reported 6,956,711 EUR as (audited) expenses.

3. Disbursements and liquidity overview

Disbursements from DGIS in 2022 were received as follows:

- On March 18, 2022, we received the first cash advance for 2022 of 8.518.000 EUR from MoFA
- On December 1, 2022, the annual plan and revised budget for 2023 were submitted to MoFA
- On December 6, 2022, a liquidity update and cash request for 2023 was submitted to MoFA
- On January 10, 2023, the annual plan and revised budget for 2023 were formally approved by MoFA
- On January 17, 2023, the cash advance for 2023 of 10.281.000 EUR was received.

4. Financial irregularities

In 2022, GLA Alliance members, technical partners or subcontracted partners did not report any (suspected) irregularities or legal cases in relation to the implementation of programme activities.

5. Cumulative overview

Overview actuals versus annual budget 2021–2022

Table 5.1 Budget versus actuals per budget line (see also section A.1 of financial report for full report)

When comparing the cumulative expenditures for the first two years of the programme with the budgets for these two years, it shows there is a difference of 1.4 million EUR between the budget and expenditures - 8% of the total budget for these two years. The budget of 18.231.881 EUR equals 40% of the total of the five year budget of 46.097.902 EUR.

Per budget line	Budget 2021 & 2022	Actuals 2021 & 2022	Difference in %
I. Direct staff costs			
A. Staff costs	4.004.888	3.839.352	-4%
B. Local staff costs	36.575	35.437	-3%
C. Consultants and advisers	0	257.531	
Subtotal I	4.041.463	4.132.319	2%
II. Other direct programme costs			
A. Activity costs	11.447.467	10.386.019	-9%
B. Costs of consortium partners & local NGOs	246.000	126.969	-48%
C. Activity-related travel costs	290.888	238.384	-18%
D. Project office costs	20.900	39.437	89%
E. Equipment and investments	59.888	21.711	-64%
F. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	127.674	148.702	16%
Subtotal II	12.192.816	10.961.221	-10%
III. Overheads/indirect costs			
Overheads/indirect costs	1.997.603	1.728.281	-13%
Total (€ EUR)	18.231.881	16.821.822	-8%

The budget lines with the largest differences are the budget lines with smaller budget amounts. The lower expenses on the costs of consortium partners and local NGOs can be explained by the fact that the total budget for the five year period has been equally distributed over the years, not taking into account peaks due to the mid term review.

6. Financial risks during implementation

There are several overarching risks identified that affect the implementation and financial progress of the programme.

In all countries, inflation and rising commodity prices - such as petroleum, food and transport - had significant impacts on people as well as the programme budget and the planned activities. Women, youth, and other minority groups are hit the hardest by the economic recession because of their disadvantaged position, which further limited their participation in political or social activities because of stress and a focus on day-to-day survival. The GLA programme partners mitigate the impact of rising programme costs and general economic decline by monitoring the budget closely and adjusting where necessary, as well as looking for ways to reduce costs. In addition, our investments in enabling communities to sustainably manage their land and forest, protecting natural resources and establishing sustainable businesses will reap long-term benefits and make communities more resilient to external shocks like economic crises. Our focus on women's leadership, youth, Indigenous people and gender equality aims to mitigate the disproportionate effects of the crisis.

Organisations and countries continued to experience some travel restrictions due to Covid-19 during the first quarter of 2022, and this only picked up from the second quarter of 2022. The average costs for travels are increasing, but due to improved remote collaboration practices less travel was needed in the last six months of 2022.

In the Netherlands, there is a tight labour market, and the Dutch organisations face difficulties in filling open vacancies and the costs of labour are increasing.

Several organisations outside of the Netherlands experience challenges receiving or transferring funds. Options are considered to mitigate this risk, such as the opening of entities, and the reviewing of different banking options.

Another risk faced by the organisations implementing the programme is the fall of the value of the Euro against the US Dollar and the fluctuations of local currencies (such as the Colombian pesos) against the US Dollar. Budget adjustments have already been required for this. The exchange rate fluctuations are closely monitored by the organisations.

7. Conclusions on financial progress of the programme

Taking into account the 2022 annual reports (technical and financial) sent by Alliance members and technical partners, the Forests for a Just Future programme is on schedule in terms of (financial) implementation. After these first two years, the programme is on track with a total of 92% of the 2021 and 2022 budget implemented. Where the majority of the organisations underreported in 2021 on the activity costs due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it is shown that halfway through 2022, the project implementation did pick up. At the level of subcontracting partners, there is not much underspending compared to the disbursements made.

Considering all of the above, the GLA Forests for a Just Future programme was financially well managed in 2022.

List of abbreviations

ADSDPP	Ancestral domain sustainable development and protection plan
AMAF	ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry
ANA	North Amazon Alliance
ASEAN	Association of SouthEast Asian Nations
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNE	Community-based NTFP enterprise
CEASE	Centre for the Study of Environment, Society and Energy
CFM	Collaborative forest management
CICOL	Indigenous headquarters of original communities of Lomerío
CLDMC	Community land development and management committees
COICA	Coordinator of the Indigenous organisations of the Amazon Basin
CoP	Convention of the Parties
CRDD	Community rights and deforestation drivers
CREMA	Community resource management area
CRSF	Community rights support facility
CSI	Community self identification
CSOs	Civil society organisations
DGIS	Directoraat Generaal Internationale Samenwerking / Directorate General International Cooperation
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EACOP	East African crude oil pipeline
ECA	Export credit agency
EHRDs	Environmental and human rights defenders
EU	European Union
EU CSDDD	EU directive on corporate sustainability due diligence
EUDR	EU deforestation legislation
FfJF	Forests for a Just Future
FGTR	Forest governance and tenure rights
FoE	Friends of the Earth
FPAR	Feminist participatory action research
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
GBF	Global biodiversity framework
GFC	Global Forest Coalition
GLA	Green Livelihoods Alliance
GSBA	Globally significant biodiversity areas
ICCA	Indigenous community conserved area
IEA	International Energy Agency
IIFB	International Indigenous forum on biodiversity
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPLC	Indigenous people and local communities
IP	Indigenous peoples
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN NL	IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands Foundation
JET	Just energy transition
LBDI	Liberian Bank for Development and Investment
LCFC	Local community forest concession
LGL	Local-to-global-to-local
LGU	Local government unit
LNG	Liquefied natural gas
MEP	Member of the European Parliament
mHREDD	Mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament

NAP	National adaptation plan
NDC	Nationally determined contributions
NTFP-EP	Non-timber forest products - exchange programme
OECM	Other effective area-based conservation measures
OMIML	Monkox Indigenous Women's Organisation of Lomerío
OPSUR	Southern Petroleum Observatory
PCG	Programme coordination group
PMEL	Planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning
PT. ANA	Palm oil company PT. Agro Nusa Abadi
PT. RAP	Palm oil company PT. Ranah Andalas Plantation
SB	Supervisory board
SDI	Sustainable Development Institute
SF	Social forestry
SLAPP	Strategic lawsuits against public participation
TBI	Tropenbos International
TCO	Community land of origin
ToC	Theory of Change
UN BT	United Nations binding treaty
UNFCCC	United Nations framework convention on climate change
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WECF	Women Engage for a Common Future
(W)EHRDs	(Women) environmental and human rights defenders
WEWONA	Western Region Women Network Association



Annexes

A. Financial report 2022

1. Financial report with respect to annual budget 2022
2. Financial report per pathway
3. Financial report per country
4. Financial report country per pathway

B. Overview of countries, partners and landscapes (updated 2022)

C. GLA monitoring framework and progress towards indicators (2022)

D. Brief summary country reports 2022

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2. Cameroon
3. Colombia
4. The Democratic Republic of Congo
5. Ghana
6. Indonesia
7. Liberia
8. Malaysia
9. The Netherlands
10. The Philippines
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12. Asia
13. Viet Nam

E. Brief summary local-to-global-to-local (LGL) thematic programmes reports 2022

1. Just energy transition (JET)
2. Community rights and deforestation drivers (CRDD)

F. Brief summary local-to-global-to-local core topic reports 2022

1. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
2. United Nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) and the nationally determined contributions (NDCs)
3. EU deforestation legislation
4. EU mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence (mHREDD) legislation and UN binding treaty for transnational corporations and human rights

G. Risks analysis and management (updated 2022)

H. Overview indicator framework

Annex A1 – Financial report with respect to annual budget 2022

By Year		2022	Actuals 2022	Difference	Difference %
I. Direct staff costs					
A. Staff costs	Total	€ 2.067.959	€ 1.921.298	-€ 146.661	-7%
B. Local staff costs	Total	€ 22.097	€ 22.093	-€ 5	-0%
C. Consultants and advisers	Total	€ 0	€ 123.989	€ 123.989	
Subtotal I	Total	€ 2.090.057	€ 2.067.379	-€ 22.677	-1%
II. Other direct programme costs					
A. Activity costs	Total	€ 5.899.684	€ 4.811.359	-€ 1.088.326	-18%
B. Costs of consortium partners and local NGOs	Total	€ 123.000	€ 67.115	-€ 55.885	-45%
C. Activity-related travel costs	Total	€ 181.721	€ 161.840	-€ 19.881	-11%
D. Project office costs (if applicable)	Total	€ 10.500	€ 21.852	€ 11.352	108%
E. Equipment and investments	Total	€ 26.949	€ 4.554	-€ 22.395	-83%
F. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	Total	€ 66.135	€ 81.349	€ 15.214	23%
Subtotal II	Total	€ 6.307.989	€ 5.148.068	-€ 1.159.921	-18%
III. Overheads / indirect costs					
Overhead/Indirect costs	Total	€ 1.034.586	€ 819.197	-€ 215.388	-21%
Total (€)		€ 9.432.631	€ 8.034.645	-€ 1.397.986	-15%

Annex A2 – Financial report per pathway

By Result		IPLCs	Drivers	Civic space	Organisational coordination	Total Expenses (€)
		A	B	C		
I. Direct staff costs						
A. Staff costs	Total	€ 381.336	€ 588.488	€ 299.257	€ 652.217	€ 1.921.298
B. Local staff costs	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 22.093	€ 22.093
C. Consultants and advisers	Total	€ 8.552	€ 8.552	€ 8.812	€ 98.073	€ 123.989
	Total	€ 389.888	€ 597.040	€ 308.068	€ 772.383	€ 2.067.379
II. Other direct programme costs						
A. Activity costs	Total	€ 1.686.849	€ 1.830.788	€ 1.134.486	€ 159.236	€ 4.811.359
B. Costs of consortium partners and local NGOs	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 67.115	€ 67.115
C. Activity-related travel costs	Total	€ 50.647	€ 51.570	€ 33.872	€ 25.751	€ 161.840
D. Project office costs (if applicable)	Total	€ 8.821	€ 5.036	€ 5.633	€ 2.362	€ 21.852
E. Equipment and investments	Total	€ 1.138	€ 1.138	€ 1.138	€ 1.138	€ 4.554
F. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	Total	€ 6.833	€ 2.690	€ 2.448	€ 69.377	€ 81.349
	Total	€ 1.754.289	€ 1.891.223	€ 1.177.577	€ 324.979	€ 5.148.068
III. Overheads / indirect costs						
Overhead/Indirect costs	Total	€ 241.637	€ 274.824	€ 154.257	€ 148.479	€ 819.196
Total (€)		€ 2.385.814	€ 2.763.087	€ 1.639.903	€ 1.245.841	€ 8.034.645
Total Expenses (€)	Total	€ 2.385.814	€ 2.763.087	€ 1.639.903	€ 1.245.841	€ 8.034.645
Total Budget (€)	Total	€ 3.416.900	€ 2.924.473	€ 1.772.713	€ 1.318.545	€ 9.432.631
Difference (€)	Total	€ 1.031.086	€ 161.386	€ 132.810	€ 72.704	€ 1.397.986
Difference (%)	Total	-30%	-6%	-7%	-6%	-15%

Annex A3 – Financial report per country

By Country		Bolivia	Cameroon	Colombia	DRC	Ghana	Indonesia	Liberia	Malaysia	Nigeria	Philippines	Uganda	Viet Nam	Regional, international & thematic programs	Organisational coordination	Total (€)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
I. Direct staff costs																
A. Staff costs	Total	€ 33.134	€ 13.353	€ 209.886	€ 27.067	€ 26.453	€ 40.732	€ 162.120	€ 0	€ 0	€ 30.255	€ 30.761	€ 9.235	€ 699.930	€ 638.372	€ 1.921.298
B. Local staff costs	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 22.093	€ 22.093
C. Consultants and advisers	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 10.560	€ 4.466	€ 5.500	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 4.620	€ 770	€ 0	€ 0	€ 98.073	€ 123.989
	Total	€ 33.134	€ 13.353	€ 209.886	€ 37.627	€ 30.920	€ 46.232	€ 162.120	€ 0	€ 0	€ 34.875	€ 31.531	€ 9.235	€ 699.930	€ 758.538	€ 2.067.379
II. Other direct programme costs																
A. Activity costs	Total	€ 238.268	€ 114.932	€ 595.927	€ 219.976	€ 99.354	€ 435.096	€ 166.533	€ 55.917	€ 0	€ 357.864	€ 112.494	€ 213.908	€ 2.057.733	€ 143.359	€ 4.811.359
B. Costs of consortium partners and local NGOs	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 67.115	€ 67.115
C. Activity-related travel costs	Total	€ 3.327	€ 31	€ 24.916	€ 5.509	€ 1.771	€ 4.915	€ 48.543	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 3.313	€ 4.100	€ 44.136	€ 21.281	€ 161.840
D. Project office costs (if applicable)	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 17.751	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 3.515	€ 586	€ 21.852
E. Equipment and investments	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 3.416	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 1.138	€ 4.554
F. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 698	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 5.553	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 6.275	€ 68.823	€ 81.349
	Total	€ 241.595	€ 114.963	€ 624.956	€ 225.484	€ 101.124	€ 440.011	€ 238.380	€ 55.917	€ 0	€ 357.864	€ 115.807	€ 218.008	€ 2.111.658	€ 302.302	€ 5.148.068
III. Overheads / indirect costs																
Overhead/Indirect costs	Total	€ 30.761	€ 10.391	€ 153.713	€ 30.905	€ 4.549	€ 62.712	€ 34.890	€ 1.487	€ 0	€ 47.994	€ 22.550	€ 33.253	€ 240.145	€ 145.846	€ 819.197
Total (€)		€ 305.490	€ 138.707	€ 988.555	€ 294.016	€ 136.593	€ 548.954	€ 435.389	€ 57.404	€ 0	€ 440.733	€ 169.888	€ 260.497	€ 3.051.733	€ 1.206.685	€ 8.034.645
	Total	€ 305.491	€ 138.707	€ 988.555	€ 294.016	€ 136.593	€ 548.954	€ 435.389	€ 57.404	€ 0	€ 440.733	€ 169.888	€ 260.497	€ 3.051.733	€ 1.206.684	€ 8.034.645
	Total	€ 440.374	€ 141.137	€ 1.069.932	€ 421.793	€ 476.228	€ 709.182	€ 375.680	€ 91.223	€ 0	€ 654.784	€ 269.162	€ 259.504	€ 3.212.342	€ 1.311.289	€ 9.432.631
	Total	-€ 134.883	-€ 2.430	-€ 81.377	-€ 127.777	-€ 339.635	-€ 160.228	€ 59.709	-€ 33.819	€ 0	-€ 214.051	-€ 99.274	€ 993	-€ 160.609	-€ 104.605	-€ 1.397.987
	Total	-31%	-2%	-8%	-30%	-71%	-23%	16%	-37%		-33%	-37%	0%	-5%	-8%	-15%

Annex A4 – Financial report per country per pathway

	Bolivia	Cameroon	Colombia	DRC	Ghana	Indonesia	Liberia	Malaysia	Nigeria	Philippines	Uganda	Viet Nam	Regional, international & thematic programs	Organisational Coordination	Total
IPLCs															
Total Expenses	€ 140.730	€ 49.669	€ 473.122	€ 98.208	€ 49.990	€ 238.702	€ 156.048	€ 21.871	€ 0	€ 235.009	€ 72.837	€ 132.693	€ 716.935	€ 0	€ 2.385.814
Total Budget	€ 246.843	€ 56.112	€ 378.764	€ 194.998	€ 140.708	€ 308.433	€ 116.615	€ 39.545	€ 0	€ 336.732	€ 102.915	€ 143.542	€ 1.333.718	€ 0	€ 3.398.924
Difference in €	€ 106.113	€ 6.444	-€ 94.358	€ 96.790	€ 90.718	€ 69.731	-€ 39.433	€ 17.674	€ 0	€ 101.723	€ 30.078	€ 10.848	€ 616.783	€ 0	€ 1.013.110
Difference in %	43%	11%	-25%	50%	64%	23%	-34%	45%	-	30%	29%	8%	46%	-	30%
Drivers															
Total Expenses	€ 90.936	€ 46.030	€ 207.983	€ 87.920	€ 48.427	€ 189.159	€ 121.647	€ 16.327	€ 0	€ 112.095	€ 65.721	€ 79.317	€ 1.697.527	€ 0	€ 2.763.088
Total Budget	€ 93.408	€ 53.860	€ 369.885	€ 108.133	€ 226.890	€ 264.436	€ 144.152	€ 25.030	€ 0	€ 195.385	€ 95.167	€ 44.100	€ 1.327.268	€ 0	€ 2.947.715
Difference in €	€ 2.472	€ 7.830	€ 161.902	€ 20.213	€ 178.463	€ 75.278	€ 22.506	€ 8.703	€ 0	€ 83.290	€ 29.446	-€ 35.217	-€ 370.258	€ 0	€ 184.627
Difference in %	3%	15%	44%	19%	79%	28%	16%	35%	-	43%	31%	-80%	-28%	-	6%
Civic Space															
Total Expenses	€ 73.842	€ 43.016	€ 311.109	€ 107.897	€ 38.190	€ 119.103	€ 126.320	€ 18.211	€ 0	€ 91.136	€ 31.339	€ 45.991	€ 633.747	€ 0	€ 1.639.903
Total Budget	€ 100.122	€ 31.165	€ 321.284	€ 118.663	€ 108.630	€ 136.313	€ 114.913	€ 26.648	€ 0	€ 122.667	€ 71.080	€ 71.862	€ 551.356	€ 0	€ 1.774.703
Difference in €	€ 26.281	-€ 11.852	€ 10.174	€ 10.765	€ 70.440	€ 17.210	-€ 11.407	€ 8.437	€ 0	€ 31.531	€ 39.740	€ 25.871	-€ 82.390	€ 0	€ 134.800
Difference in %	26%	-38%	3%	9%	65%	13%	-10%	32%	-	26%	56%	36%	-15%	-	8%
Organisational Coordination															
Total Expenses	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 2.000	€ 31.389	€ 1.000	€ 0	€ 2.500	€ 0	€ 2.500	€ 0	€ 1.206.452	€ 1.245.841
Total Budget	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 1.311.289	€ 1.311.289
Difference in €	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	-€ 2.000	-€ 31.389	-€ 1.000	€ 0	-€ 2.500	€ 0	-€ 2.500	€ 0	€ 104.837	€ 65.448
Difference in %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8%	5%

Annex B. Overview of countries, partners and landscapes (updated 2022)

# partners	GLA Partners	Type of partner	Landscapes (*)/Areas/ Regions	# landscapes
GLA country programmes				
Bolivia				
1	Instituto Boliviano de Investigación Forestal (IBIF)	Local implementing partner (TBI)	1) Eco-region of Chiquitanía 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)	Local implementing partner (IUCN NL)		
3	Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sustentable (SAVIA)	Local implementing partner (IUCN NL)		
4	Productividad Biosfera Medio Ambiente (PROBIOMA)	Local implementing partner (IUCN NL)		
5	Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado (CIPCA) partner of GFC	Local technical partner - gender (WECF)		
6	Coordinadora de la Mujer	Local technical partner - gender (WECF)		
7	Centro de Capacitación e Investigación de la Mujer Campesina de Tarija (CCIMCAT)	Local technical partner - gender (WECF)		
Cameroon (only one local implementing partner)				
8	Le Centre pour le Développement et l'Environnement (CED) / FoE Cameroon	Local implementing partner (MD)	1) Southern part of the Congo Basin rainforest in Cameroon. 2) Kilum Ijim forest in North West region	2
9	Cameroon Gender and Environment Watch (CAMGEW)	Local technical partner - gender (WECF)		
Colombia (country coordination has annual rotation)				
10	Tropenbos Colombia	Local implementing partner (TBI)	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
11	Gaia Amazonas Foundation	Alliance partner, Local implementing partner (Gaia)		
12	Fundación para la conservación y desarrollo sostenible (FCDS)	Local implementing partner (IUCN NL)		
13	Censat Agua Viva / FoE Colombia	Local implementing partner (MD)		

# partners	GLA Partners	Type of partner	Landscapes (*)/Areas/Regions	# landscapes
GLA country programmes				
Democratic Republic of Congo				
14	Alerte Congolaise pour l'Environnement et les Droits de l'Homme (ACEDH)	Local implementing partner (IUCN NL)	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
15	Centre de Recherche sur l'Environnement la Démocratie et les Droits de l'Homme (CREDDHO)	Local implementing partner (IUCN NL)		
16	Fédération des comités des pêcheurs individuels sur le Lac Edouard (FECOPEILE)	Local implementing partner (IUCN NL)		
17	Strong Roots	Local implementing partner (IUCN NL)		
18	Centre d'Education pour la Protection de l'Environnement et Développement durable (CEPED)	Local implementing partner (IUCN NL)		
19	Foyer de Développement pour l'Autopromotion des Pygmées et Indigènes Défavorisés (FDAPID)	Local implementing partner (IUCN NL)		
20	Innovation pour le Développement et la Protection de l'Environnement (IDPE)	Local implementing partner (IUCN NL)		
21	Innovation et Formation pour le Développement et la Paix (IFDP)	Local implementing partner (IUCN NL)		
22	Tropenbos DRC	Local implementing partner (TBI)		
23	Coalition of Women Leaders for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CFLEDD)	Local technical partner - gender (WECF)		
24	Conseil pour la Terre des Ancêtres (CTA)	Local technical partner - gender (WECF)		
25	Programme Intégré pour le Développement du Peuple Pygmée (PIDP)	Local technical partner - gender (WECF)		
26	Common Front for the Protection of the Environment and Protected Areas (FCPEEP)	Local technical partner - gender (WECF)		
Ghana				
27	Tropenbos Ghana	Local implementing partner (TBI)	Eastern region: 1) Atewa Forest	3
28	A Rocha Ghana (ARG)	Local implementing partner (IUCN NL)	Western-North region: 2) Juaboso-Bia 3) Sefwi-Wiawso	

# partners	GLA Partners	Type of partner	Landscapes (*)/Areas/Regions	# landscapes
	GLA country programmes			
29	Friends of the Earth Ghana	Local implementing partner (SDI)		
30	Development Institute (DI)	Local technical partner - gender (GFC)		
Indonesia				
31	NTFP-EP Indonesia	Local implementing partner (NTFP-EP)	1) Mudiak Baduo (West Sumatra) 2) Ketapang-Kayong Utara (West Kalimantan) 3) Kayan (North Kalimantan) 4) Lariang (Central Sulawesi)	4
32	Sawit Watch	Local implementing partner (IUCN-NL)		
33	Tropenbos Indonesia	Local implementing partner (TBI)		
34	Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI)	Local implementing partner (MD)		
35	Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia - Warung Konservasi (KKI-WARSI)	Local implementing partner (IUCN-NL)		
36	Solidaritas Perempuan Berdaulat Perempuan Indonesia	Local technical partner - gender (WECF)		
37	Aksi! for gender, social and ecological justice (Aksi)	Local technical partner - gender (sub-contracted by Solidaritas)		
38	Yakkum Emergency Unit (YAKKUM)	Local technical partner - gender (sub-contracted by Solidaritas)		
Liberia				
39	Sustainable Development Institute (SDI)	Alliance partner, Local implementing partner (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)	Local implementing partner (SDI)		
41	The Day Light	Local implementing partner (SDI)		
42	Civil Society Independent Forest Monitors	Local implementing partner (SDI)		
43	Rural Integrated Center for Community Empowerment (RICCE)	Local implementing partner (SDI) Local technical partner - gender (GFC)		
Malaysia				
44	NTFP-EP Malaysia	Local implementing partner (NTFP-EP)	Two landscapes on the northern section of Borneo Island: 1) Sabah (Telupid) 2) Sarawak (regions of Belaga, Apoh-Tutoh, Simunjan, Upper Baram)	2
45	SAM	Local implementing partner (MD)		
46	Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (SADIA)	Local implementing partner (NTFP-EP)		
47	Save Rivers	Local implementing partner (NTFP-EP)		

# partners	GLA Partners	Type of partner	Landscapes (*)/Areas/ Regions	# landscapes
	GLA country programmes			
48	PACOS Trust	Local implementing partner (NTFP-EP) Local technical partner - gender (WECF)		
Philippines				
49	NTFP EP Philippines (Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Program)	Local implementing partner (NTFP-EP)	1) Sierra Madre Mountain Range in Luzon 2) Southern Palawan 3) Northern Mindanao 4) South Central Mindanao	4
50	Institute for the Development of Educational and Ecological Alternatives, Inc. (IDEAS)	Local implementing partner (NTFP-EP)		
51	Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC)	Local implementing partner (NTFP-EP)		
52	Mabuwaya Foundation	Local implementing partner (NTFP-EP)		
53	Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM)	Local implementing partner (IUCN-NL)		
54	Kitanglad Integrated NGOs, Inc. (KIN)	Local implementing partner (IUCN-NL)		
55	Lilak Purple Action for Indigenous Women's Rights (LILAK)	Local implementing partner (IUCN-NL)		
56	Samdhana Institute	Local implementing partner (IUCN-NL)		
57	Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center (LRCKSK/ FoEPhils)	Local implementing partner (MD)		
58	Forest Foundation Philippines	Local implementing partner (TBI)		
Uganda				
59	Ecological Trends Alliance (ETA)	Local implementing partner (TBI)	1) Albertine Graben	1
60	African Institute of Energy Governance (AFIEGO)	Local implementing partner (IUCN-NL)		
61	Friends of Zoka (FoZ)	Local implementing partner (IUCN-NL)		
62	Action for Rural Women's Empowerment (ARUWE)	Local technical partner - gender (WECF)		
Viet Nam				
63	Tropenbos Viet Nam (TBVN)	Local implementing partner (TBI)	1) Central highlands. Four provinces in the Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Kon Tum, and Lam Dong.	1
64	PanNature	Local implementing partner (NTFP-EP)		
65	NTFP-EP Viet Nam (Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme)	Local implementing partner (NTFP-EP)		
* 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. GLA indicator framework and progress towards indicators (2022)

GLA ToC result 1	Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forest			
Result 1 GLA indicators	<p>1. Area of land (hectares) under improved sustainable forest management or other improved practices contributing to decreased deforestation. ==> Linked to IGG indicator: Area of forest(ed) land under sustainable forest management or other improved practices contributing to decreased deforestation, enhanced carbon sinks and increased adaptive capacity of ecosystems and livelihoods.</p>			Data collection: baseline, midline, endline
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2022	Narrative 2022	Target 2025
	1. 29,005,000 hectares		New number at mid term review	42,910,000 hectares
GLA ToC result 2	IPLCs implementing gender inclusive and sustainable forest governance and livelihood strategies			
Result 2 GLA indicators	<p>2a. Number of people (women, men, young men and young women) who are better prepared and/or supported to use improved sustainable practices and to participate in (local) governance. ==> Linked to IGG indicator: Number of beneficiaries (m/f) supported by projects and programmes on sustainable agriculture and/or forestry practices in the landscape/jurisdiction.</p> <p>2b. Number of people (women, men, young men and young women) who practise (improved) sustainable activities and/or actively participate in (local) governance and experience increased adaptive capacity (resilience) to climate change.</p>			Data collection: baseline, midline, endline
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2022	Narrative 2022	Target 2025
	2a. 0 people		New number at mid term review	2a. 238,400 people
	Women: 0			Women: 88,600
	Men: 0			Men: 87,100
	Young women: 0			Young women: 31,500
	Young men: 0			Young men: 31,200
	2b. Total: 17,350		New number at mid term review	2b. 44,300 people
	Women: 4,600			Women: 15,300
	Men: 9,900			Men: 19,200
	Young women: 1,050			Young women: 4,600
	Young men: 1,800			Young men: 5,200

GLA ToC result 3	Government and agro-commodities, extractives, energy and infrastructure sectors no longer drive deforestation. (Pathway B and contribute to Pathway C)			
Result 3 GLA indicators	<p>3. Number and nature of policies*, agreements, investments, standards and regulations implemented, complied with and/or blocked by local, national, regional and global public and private actors that address drivers of deforestation, distinguishing between those that have a gender perspective and those that do not (qualitative). ==> Linked to DSO basket indicators: SCS1 number of laws and policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement. SCS2 number of laws and policies for sustainable and inclusive development adopted/improved/blocked as a result of CSO engagement. * Nature of policies: Main focus on community-driven management of land and forests, management regulations for the financial and economic sectors that drive deforestation, biodiversity and nature conservation, coffee/oil palm/ soy, mining, human rights and the rights of environmental and human rights defenders.</p>			
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2022	Narrative 2022	Target 2025
	<p>3. Number of policies: 60 policies etc. (11 of which are gender responsive and 0 of which are gender transformative)</p>	<p>3. Number of policies: 41</p>	<p>3. Of the 41 changes 25 represent a change in gender and/or inclusiveness. Of the 41 changes 12 were changes to the agro-industry sector, five to mining, six to forestry, three to finance and one to infrastructure. Of the 41 changes, 26 were made by public government actors, 10 by community leaders, four by private sector actors and one by an international human rights organisation.</p>	<p>3. 96 policies</p>
GLA ToC result 4	IPLCs install inclusive governance structures and (local and national) authorities support sustainable IP&LC forest management (Pathway A)			
Result 4 GLA indicators	<p>4. Number and nature of changes** in policies and practices contributing to inclusive and gender responsive governance structures and sustainable IP&LC forest management. ==> Linked to DSO basket indicators: SCS1 (refer to indicator 3) SCS2 (refer to indicator 3) **Nature of policies: Most of the policies identified are on the agenda or being implemented and are gender sensitive, i.e., recognising but not addressing differences in participation, power, needs, etc. of men and women. Nature of changes: changes in level of adoption/implementation, content or level of gender responsiveness.</p>			

	Baseline 2021	Result 2022	Narrative 2022	Target 2025
Data overview	4. Number of policies: 0 policies	4. 55 changes in policies and practices contributing to inclusive and gender responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management.	4. 45 of the 55 policies have been implemented or adopted. The other 10 policies were blocked (to prevent negative outcomes) or drafted. 39 out of 55 policy changes represent a change in gender equality, justice and/or inclusiveness of marginalised groups. 36 of the 55 policies depict a change in IP&LC inclusive governance structures, others are changes in multi stakeholder settings or general government structures.	4. 82 policies
GLA ToC result 5	Public and private actors (in relation to agro-commodities, extractives, energy and infrastructure sectors) adopt policies/standards/agreements that promote forests and human and women's rights (Pathway B)			
Result 5 GLA indicators	<p>5. Number and nature of changes*** in policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations adopted by local, national, regional and global public and private actors to address the drivers of deforestation in a gender responsive way and to protect the rights of (W)EHRDS.</p> <p>=> Linked to DSO basket indicators: SCS1 (refer to indicator 3) SCS2 (refer to indicator 3)</p> <p>*** Nature of policies: Most of the identified policies are on the agenda and are gender sensitive or gender blind. The main focus aligns with that of indicator 3. Nature of the changes: changes in the level of adoption/ implementation, content or level of gender responsiveness.</p>			Data collection: baseline, annual, midline, endline
	Baseline 2021	Result 2022	Narrative 2022	Target 2025
Data overview	5. Number of policies: 0 policies	5. 12 policies have been adopted/improved/drafted by local, national, regional and global actors to address drivers of deforestation and to protect civic space and protect the rights of (W)EHRDs specifically.	5. Nature of policies: seven out of 12 policies reflect a change in policies by public government actors, while five out of 12 policies reflect a change in policy by local (indigenous) authorities. 10 out of 12 policies represented a change in gender equality, justice and/or inclusiveness of marginalised groups.	5. 48 policies

GLA ToC result 6	National governments and other actors protect EHRD and women rights defenders (Pathway C)			
Result 6 GLA indicators	6. Extent to which men and women IP&LCs, men and women EHRDs, groups that work with a gender transformative/gender justice approach, and other CSOs experience increased civic space, human rights and women's rights.			Data collection: baseline, midline, endline
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2022	Narrative 2022	Target 2025
	6. Due to safety issues relating to the civic space of the survey respondents no data has been collected for this indicator.	6. A baseline report has been collected (early 2023) of which a separate report will be shared.	6. NA	6. No targets have been set for this indicator.
GLA ToC result 7	Media, community members and (other) CSOs highlight environmental IP&LC and women's rights issues and deforestation drivers			
Result 7 GLA indicators	7. Degree to which environmental IP&LC and deforestation drivers issues, including gender just reports, affecting IP&LCs are taken up by, and are on the agenda of, social movements, constituents and media.			Data collection: baseline, annual, midline, endline
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2022	Narrative 2022	Target 2025
	7. Social movements: 17% of the issues (n=168) are taken up rarely; 33% of the issues are taken up sometimes; 33% of the issues are taken up often and 16% of the issues are taken up always. 1% of the issues are never taken up. 7. Media: 6% of identified agendas (n=178) had no coverage; 23% had some coverage; 20% had moderate coverage; 38% had good coverage; and for 12% it was a high profile issue. On average the coverage is 'good but mostly in outlets with small audiences'.	7. 65 relevant issues / topics taken up by social movements, constituents and media, covering 11 countries including the Netherlands.	7. As a result of efforts of the GLA programme, 65 issues received attention: 9% received limited coverage, 29% moderate coverage, 46% good coverage and 15% high profile coverage. 51% of issues or reports were local, 46% were at national level and 26% covered the international level (multiple levels are possible per issue).	7. The GLA aims to improve how often these issues are taken up by social movements and media, but no specific target is defined.

GLA ToC result 8	IP&LCs, including women and youth, participate in decision-making processes, are an active part of monitoring and enforcement bodies, and their interests are recognised by governments at the national and international level			
Result 8 GLA indicators	<p>8. Number of spaces in which IP&LCs, including women and youth, have increased participation in decision-making processes, are more active in monitoring and enforcement bodies and their interests are increasingly recognised by governments at national and international level.</p> <p>==> Linked to DSO basket indicators: SCS7 number of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies.</p>			Data collection: baseline, annual, midline, endline
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2022	Narrative 2022	Target 2025
	<p>8 Of the 131 processes, IP&LC men always participate in 41%; often participate in 24%; and sometimes participate in 20%.</p>	<p>8. 56 spaces in which IP&LCs, including women and youth, have increased participation in decision-making processes, are more active in monitoring and enforcement as well as increasingly recognised by governments in 11 countries including the Netherlands.</p>	<p>8. The GLA Alliance has contributed to a total of 56 spaces in which IP&LCs have increased participation. Achievements ranged from creating spaces in policy dialogues on the land policy at national, regional and community levels, enabling oil-affected communities to defend their rights, and creating spaces at international conventions such as COP27 UNFCCC and COP15 convention on biological diversity, among others. The groups that reported an increase in these spaces were CSOs (5), community-based organisations (2), social movements (8), women's groups (20), indigenous communities (14) and local communities (7).</p>	<p>8. The aim of the programme is to increase the level of influence or participation in decision making by IP&LCs in more processes, especially at national and international level. The programme also aims to increase the level of participation for women and young women/men in all processes. No specific target is defined in this case.</p>
	IP&LC women always participate in 21% of the processes; often participate in 20%; and sometimes participate in 30%.			
	IP&LC young men always participate in 11% of the processes; often participate in 8%; sometimes participate in 27%; and rarely participate in 31%.			
	IP&LC young women always participate in 6% of the processes; often participate in 4%; sometimes participate in 18%; and rarely participate in 32%.			
GLA ToC result 9	Alliance members and partners strengthen their capacity for international and regional collaborations and exchange, legitimacy, effective L&A, etc.			
Result 9 GLA indicators	<p>9. Degree to which Alliance members, CSO partners, CBOs, coalitions, social movements and women's groups have increased capacity and skills to advocate effectively and/or with improved ability to activate and strengthen the capacity of other civil actors.</p> <p>==> Linked to DSO basket indicator: SCS5 number of CSOs with increased lobby and advocacy capacities</p>			<p>Data collection 9a: baseline, annual, midline, endline</p> <p>Data collection 9b: baseline, midline, endline</p>

	Baseline 2021	Result 2022	Narrative 2022	Target 2025
Data overview	9a. For the 43 partners 218 capacities were identified (21 types of capacities, with an average of five per CSO). Of these, 31% of capacities were assessed as low, 54% were moderate and 15% were high.	9. Total 88 CSOs / CBOs strengthened (NB: This includes partners that also reported strengthened capacities in 2021).	9 At least 36 first ring partners have reported an increase in their capacity in different topics. Additionally 52 second ring CBOs / CSO were strengthened.	9a. The GLA target is to increase on average at least two capacity types for each GLA partner.
GLA ToC result 11	Alliance members and partners are gender transformative and support women's rights groups to advance environmental literacy			
Result 11 GLA indicators	11. Degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative. ==> Linked to DSO basket indicators: SCS8 number of CSOs using a gender and social inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle, with specific attention to youth.			Data collection: baseline, annual, midline, endline
	Baseline 2021	Result 2022	Narrative 2022	Target 2025
Data overview	11. 58% (Alliance members, excluding WECF) 64% (CSO partners)	11. 30 alliance partners (≈ 50%)	11. 30 alliance partners have paid special attention to gender in their strategies and actions in 12 countries. These reported on a total of 76 campaigns and other advocacy strategies using a gender and social inclusion lens. Main strategies include capacity building of implementing partners and CSOs on gender mainstreaming, lobbying and advocacy of different state actors at the national and international level (e.g. implementing binding human and women's rights in climate and biodiversity policy); calling for attention to feminist perspectives in the just energy transition and in the ASEAN guidelines on recognition of customary tenure; and for women's participation and leadership in development and land use plans such as the ancestral domain sustainable development plans, along with other decision-making spaces. Additionally, 27 Alliance partners reported on having developed/strengthened their organisational gender action plan.	11. 75% (Alliance members excluding WECF) 75% (CSO partners)

GLA ToC result 12	Alliance members and local partners (at different levels) adhere to the principles of collaboration			
Result 12 GLA indicators	12. Degree to which Alliance members adhere to the principles included in the GLA vision of collaboration.			Data collection: baseline, annual, midline, endline
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2022	Narrative 2022	Target 2025
	12. No data collected yet	12. 49 partners of the GLA have actively worked to adhere to the principles of collaboration.	12. 49 partners of the GLA have actively worked to adhere to the principles of collaboration. This includes collaboration between partners at country level, designing joint activities and strategies and international collaboration. Last year there was under reporting but this year the reporting on this indicator has been better documented.	12. Not applicable

Annex D. Brief summary country reports 2022

AR 2022 country brief: Bolivia Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

Where do we work, the problem we work on and our approach

The programme partners in Bolivia are Productividad Biosfera Medio Ambiente (PROBIOMA), the Instituto Boliviano de Investigación Forestal (IBIF), the Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia (CEDIB) and the Asociación para la Conservación e Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sustentable (SAVIA). The programme's region comprises the regions of Guarayos, Chiquitanía, Pantanal, a portion of the Chaco and southern Amazon and their ecosystem transitions, encompassing four of Bolivia's largest protected areas: Kaa Iya (Chaco), San Matías and Otuquis (Pantanal, Chiquitanía-Chaco), Noel Kempff Mercado (Amazon transition to Chiquitanía) and Madidi (northern Amazon).

In 2022, CEDIB positioned itself as a point of reference for international organisations and civil society regarding the health and human rights impacts of the use and commercialisation of mercury in gold mining. CSOs in San José de Chiquitos mobilised and advocated for the defense and management of the municipality's water resources. The Organisation of Indigenous Monkox Women of Lomerío (OMIML) decided to become an autonomous organisation with its own vision and management.

Changes in context and risks in 2022

In 2022, Bolivia faced an economic crisis with internal debt and low availability of cash in both foreign and national currencies. This put pressure on mining or agro-extractivism in forests for foreign sale, and the violation of regulations within this sector. The increase in meat exports also poses a risk to Bolivia's forests as it stimulates the growth of the agricultural frontier, leading to deforestation and impacting water sources. However, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Indigenous people and local communities (IP&LCs) can mitigate the impact through advocacy, access to information and strengthening their organisations. Water committees have been created or strengthened to protect and manage water resources, with the support of programme partners.

Main achieved outcomes 2022

Long-term outcomes (2025)	Output / outcomes for 2022	Progress 2022
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities		
The IP&LCs strengthen their capacities to build on the inclusive and sustainable management of their territories.	The youth technical teams of Guarayos are aware of their rights to participate in territorial governance and access their territorial and municipal resources (IBIF).	In December 2022, the youth technical teams of Guarayos approved their youth climate agenda 2023 - 2027.
IP&LCs have the capacity to positively position their demands, defend their territories and denounce policies contrary to territorial and environmental human rights.	IP&LCs municipalities and other local actors, have support, advice and updated information and generate actions on the impacts and threats derived from the development model, strengthening the framework of policies and norms (SAVIA).	Progress was made in San José de Chiquitos to strengthen the Water Promotion Committee. The committee drafted a municipal water basin proposal that recommends a pause in deep well drilling, and policies to preserve groundwater sources which incorporate effective protection for forests that play a crucial role in the sustainability of the water supply.

Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
CSOs and IP&LCs have the capacity to denounce non-compliance of norms and standards by the private sector.	IP&LCs and CSOs in Chiquitanía and Bolivia are aware of the environmental and health impacts of gold mining and hydrocarbon exploration in that region (CEDIB).	On October 16, 2022, representatives from the Amazon, the Chiquitanía, the Chaco and the Andean communities held a private meeting with the UN Special Rapporteur on Toxic Substances and Human Rights, Marcos Orellana, to denounce rights violations.
	IP&LCs and CSOs in Chiquitanía and Bolivia know the extent of the agricultural frontier and the impact of policies supporting monocultures (transgenic crops, agrofuels, incentives, etc.) on their territories and their human settlements (CEDIB, PROBIOMA).	The CEDIB and PROBIOMA teams conducted two studies on the situation of water resources: one for the municipality of San Ignacio de Velasco and the other for San José de Chiquitos. The information gathered enabled San Ignacio de Velasco communities to demand authorities comply with environmental protection regulations.
Pathway C: Civic space		
The Bolivian government gives recognition to human rights defenders (HRDs) and women's and human rights groups.	CONTIOCAP, institutions that support CSOs, journalists, collectives and other defenders linked to extractive activities, strengthen capacities to protect their individual, collective and digital integrity (CEDIB and PROBIOMA).	On October 18, 2022, a letter was sent to President Luis Arce from communities in La Paz and organisations defending rivers in the Amazon and La Plata basin, requesting the president to take action to regulate existing mining contamination and agro-industrial fumigations.
Reflections on progress made in 2022 towards outputs/outcomes		
<p>There is adequate progress in Pathway A, both in the year and in the outlook towards 2025, as work has focused on strengthening CSOs, IP&LCs and management committees so they can protect and manage their livelihoods. However, the current context of pressure on forests to earn foreign exchange in favour of large private mining and agro-extractivist producers has meant that progress on Pathway B has been limited and Pathway C has been partial. Based on a joint analysis of the lessons learned from the setback in social and environmental progress in Bolivia, it became clear that some of the assumptions made in our original Theory of Change are no longer relevant. Work is now needed to build up the capacities of communities, women's and youth organisations and civil society in order to strengthen organisations and social advocacy.</p>		
Gender transformational approach/strategy		
<p>With the GLA programme, IBIF staff have taken ownership of the gender and youth perspective and are beginning to apply it in their planning. The outcome harvesting methodology is being adapted to institutional PMEL, such as PROBIOMA, CEDIB and SAVIA. The main achievement of the gender and youth strategy in 2022 was to reach organisational consensus on how to approach the issue and to develop the terms of reference (ToRs) for consultancy support on the issue in the country programme.</p>		

AR 2022 country brief: Cameroon
Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

Where do we work, the problem we work on and our approach

In 2022, CED's focus was on southern Cameroon - the majority of which is covered by forest and is targeted by investors for large infrastructure projects and agro-industries such as rubber, cocoa and palm oil plantations. CED has built capacity and advocated with key allies, including NGO networks active on oil palm, forests and land rights, and IP&LCs, gender-focused and women's groups. RACOPY, an organisation that co-ordinates work with Indigenous Peoples (IP) and civil society working on IP issues, is a key partner in our programme. Community based organisations, community leaders and activists continued to be involved in the implementation.

In 2022 our major achievements were:

- the endorsement of Parliament to improve the protection of local and indigenous communities' land and resources;
- the halting of a new attempt to destroy Ebo Forest following national lobbying and advocacy, GIS research and mapping, local grassroots work and international advocacy;
- the judgement in the case from Cameroon farmers against Bolloré in France in which the judge decided that Bolloré has to provide documentation on its corporate relationship with the Socfin plantation company.

Changes in context and risks in 2022

There are a number of contextual factors that bring about changes in implementation. These include the major increase in the costs of essential goods and services which have risen sharply since the war in Ukraine began and have continued to rise since the beginning of 2023. This situation will put greater pressure on land and resources, as communities will need to make more use of their land and resources to meet their needs.

New risks identified are the acceleration of illegal logging which continues with complete impunity for the perpetrators, and Cameroon's government policy to develop the country which leads to the continued granting of land, mining and timber concessions.

Main achieved outcomes 2022

Long-term outcomes (2025)	Output / outcomes planned for 2022	Progress 2022
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities		
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.	Local civil society organisations (CSOs), communities and traditional authorities increase awareness and support the initiative to recognise the village as a legal entity and collective customary rights.	The Parliament endorsed the need to improve the protection of local and indigenous communities' land and resources during the November 2022 Parliament-Government dialogue on land governance.
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
The government stops granting land concessions on High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock Area (HCSA) forest areas and land where communities claim customary rights, without their free prior informed consent (FPIC).	In at least two cases, communities achieve positive outcomes from their resistance to commercial land allocations to investors.	New attempts to exploit the Ebo Forest were stopped by a lobbying campaign targeting the government and its donors. As a result, road construction into the forest was successfully suspended.

Pathway C: Civic space

The government recognises the need to protect environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs) and develops a legal framework.

The protection of EHRDs is on the agenda of the government and national elected officials.

Two meetings took place with the Human Rights Department in the Ministry of Justice to discuss individual cases of EHRDs at risk, and to discuss the need to find a long term solution to EHRDs situation.

Reflections on progress made in 2022 towards outputs/outcomes

Many opportunities have been seized, in particular the parliamentary session as part of the 2022 Land Week and the complaint against the Bolloré Group.

Mobilisation efforts have been made, primarily targeting local and national CSOs, and people affected or marginalised by illegal deforestation, land grabbing and illegal gold mining (e.g. local communities, local women's groups, organisations of indigenous peoples), as well as journalists working to expose the situation via the media. The groundwork for advocacy has been done and mobilised stakeholders could lead future advocacy actions.

Pilot sites have been selected to illustrate the project's working themes (Ebo for illegal logging, Kribi for land pressure and land grabbing, and the East for illegal gold mining). In addition to these pilot sites, the project focused on other areas, such as the Dja and Lobo (south of the Dja Reserve), where the problem of land grabbing and environmental advocacy have clashed (with a French company trying to take more than 1,000 hectares of land in two villages).

The project managed to build a case on key issues: the need to give legal recognition to the villages and the urgency of organising effective representation of indigenous communities. These important matters have made mobilisation beyond the project possible.

Gender transformational approach/strategy

The project supported the creation of an indigenous youth organisation to ensure the emergence of indigenous leaders in all parts of Cameroon and prepare them to protect their rights. These young women and men have been very active in identifying indigenous environmental advocates.

The project facilitated the participation of young indigenous and non-indigenous women in local and national meetings, where they were able to express their views and make themselves known as points of contact of the authorities.

Where do we work, the problem we work on and our approach

The programme in Colombia focuses on two main regions: the north-western Amazonian Arc and the north-eastern Colombian Amazon. The programme is implemented by the following organisations:

Fundación Tropenbos Colombia: Works in partnership with Indigenous Peoples and campesinos to develop pathways for local autonomy and governance to protect both communities and forests.

Fundación Gaia Amazonas: Protects the Amazon together with the indigenous communities of the north-eastern Colombian Amazon by promoting dialogues and accompanying territorial governance.

Fundación para la Conservación y el Desarrollo Sostenible (FCDS): Builds peace and environmental protection in Colombia, leading integrated territorial management strategies with a community approach.

CENSAT Agua Viva: Advocates for the construction of environmental justice and sustainable living options. It accompanies communities and movements in defence of their territories.

Main results in 2022 were:

1. The North Amazonian Alliance (ANA) and the Indigenous Peoples have key tools and information to consolidate a regional agenda aimed at safeguarding ecosystemic and socio-cultural connectivity.
2. There is a degree course on the green economy designed with modules, contents and tools for community learning.
3. Colombian civil society, political actors and communities understand drivers and effects of deforestation and carry out mitigation plans.
4. Solano's Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IP&LCs) identify lessons learned about success and failure in forest management models.
5. National and regional discussion forums on deforestation have been strengthened through regional dialogues.

Changes in context and risks in 2022

In 2022, three significant changes occurred in the context, and partner organisations evaluated the risks they posed to the communities they work with. Firstly, Indigenous Peoples' participation increased in the government's programme, but campesinos' participation was significantly lower, leading to intercultural conflict. Secondly, the government passed Act 418 on Total Peace to establish peace dialogues with illegal armed actors, and partner organisations are assessing its impact. Thirdly, the government ended Operation Artemis to halt deforestation and prioritised the Amazon in its conservation strategy, which partner organisations are assessing. Additionally, the government promoted conservation-oriented nature financialisation strategies which some partner organisations evaluated for their risks to people's autonomy, particularly women, and provided community training sessions.

Main achieved outcomes 2022

Long-term outcomes (2025)	Output / outcomes planned for 2022	Progress 2022
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities		
Bolster platforms for multi-stakeholder dialogues in which indigenous leaders can position their successful governance models as benchmarks for safeguarding ecosystem and socio-cultural links.	ANA and the Indigenous Peoples of the region have key tools and information to consolidate a regional agenda aimed at safeguarding ecosystemic and socio-cultural connectivity.	The visibility of the ANA as a unified voice of CSOs has been increased. The Amazon is understood to be an agent of change in the negotiations of the Convention on Biological Diversity, under whose framework indigenous peoples and the Amazon are key to meeting the new global targets and halting biodiversity loss. In this context, the recognition of indigenous territories was achieved, specifically in goal 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework, as a management unit that contributes to the protection of biodiversity through the exercise of knowledge, government and management systems of Indigenous Peoples in alliance with COICA.

Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
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.	1.Regional dialogues through inclusive forums about drivers and consequences of deforestation including a gender approach. 2.Advocacy actions to encourage political actors to include local initiatives for halting deforestation in their plans. 3.Contributions to the construction of local pathways to halt deforestation, including women’s initiatives and proposals.
Pathway C: Civic space		
Colombian society understands the importance of forests and their inhabitants, and will identify and report negative practices.	There is a format for dialogue and advocacy on deforestation aimed at Colombian society.	Academics, social and community organisations, and public officials participated in regional dialogues in Caquetá and Guaviare to learn about innovative approaches to analysing deforestation and the degradation of Colombian ecosystems. This was further strengthened by the interactive exhibition, ‘Behind the smoke and the chainsaw: A sensory experience on deforestation and degradation in Colombia’.
Reflections on progress made in 2022 towards outputs/outcomes		
<p>In 2022, the GLA project made progress in strengthening territorial work methodologies in Colombia. This involved improving pedagogical strategies for community training, promoting intercultural dialogues, and effectively including women in local political processes. The project also recognised the need for innovative methods and strategies to change the country’s views of rural territories and their relationship with forests. FCDS made progress in creating training forums to strengthen national journalists around this.</p> <p>Gaia had a significant learning curve in developing an integrated information system (SIGETI) on deforestation, which involved overcoming technical challenges to connect the collected information to the local advocacy framework. FCDS also strengthened an open information system to aid decision making at the local level.</p> <p>The GLA partners reconvened and strengthened dialogue and coordination forums which had been weakened by COVID-19. The regional dialogues initiative promoted by CENSAT, Tropenbos and FCDS discussed deforestation and forest degradation problems. Local communities advanced in self-management of their territory and political action at regional and national levels and reflected the importance of contributing to their autonomy. Overall, GLA made progress in promoting sustainable and impactful joint strategies to tackle territorial conflicts and deforestation in Colombia.</p>		
Gender transformational approach/strategy		
<p>Various organisations are making progress towards incorporating a gender focus in their forest management approaches, including indigenous women in Putumayo and the FCDS. Tropenbos carried out intercultural dialogues to identify opportunities for women to defend their rights and place in the territory. The gender approach has been used to inform negotiations of the new framework on biodiversity targets. Progress has been made in strengthening advocacy of campesinas and in applying gender policies through gender-specific institutions. The youth participation from Solano has been strengthened through local research. Challenges remain in integrating a gender perspective into all programmes and projects, especially for organisations with regional offices.</p>		

**AR 2022 country brief: Democratic Republic of Congo
Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

Where do we work, the problem we work on and our approach

The GLA programme in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) focuses on three areas: the eastern areas of Virunga/KHB; the central area that extends over the provinces of Ituri, Mongala and Tshopo, and the Salonga area in the west of the country. These areas hold large blocks of intact forests that provide vital ecosystem services for eastern Central Africa. They contain some of Central Africa's highest numbers of species and endemic species, and significant numbers of globally threatened flora and fauna. The landscapes are also an area of significant poverty, where more than four million inhabitants rely on subsistence agriculture, hunting and collecting forest products. A number of illegal activities are linked to violence, and security issues such as illegal mining are often under the control of illegal armed militias.

Changes in context and risks in 2022

Although identified as a risk at the beginning of the planning process, the security disruption did not interfere with the performance of activities by the GLA partners. An attack in October in central Virunga by M23 rebels did have repercussions on the activities by member CSOs, who were working in the areas occupied by the M23 rebels or the communities under attack.

However, as in previous years, the security situation remains the starting point when preparing missions within the operational area of the armed groups. Maintaining neutrality with respect to belligerents has allowed the GLA CSOs to carry out their activities during periods of calmness. The threat level has been raised since clashes between DRC's armed forces and the M23 rebels, due to the denunciations of invasion made by environmental advocates, sometimes members or leaders of GLA CSOs, towards certain members of the community who have been confirmed as collaborators of the rebels.

We have seen increased actions to silence human rights defenders (HRDs) and limit their civil liberties. This impacted the implementation of the programme's activities. For example, the Tropenbos DRC vehicle was stopped and was threatened with being set on fire in Bafwasende. It took police intervention and the immediate arrest of the troublemaker to diffuse the situation. Advocacy actions are still needed.

Main achieved outcomes 2022 (limit to max. 3-4 achieved outcomes/output)

Long-term outcomes (2025)	Output / outcomes planned for 2022	Progress 2022
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities		
Public land and forest administrations facilitate the formalisation of Indigenous people and local communities (IP&LC) rights to access and use their land and enforce laws and regulations relating to land and forest use in order to avoid encroachment and resource grabbing.	The public administration establishes local community forest concession, to grant access rights to natural resources and land to third parties.	In 2022, 15 LCFC titles were granted in the Kisimbosa, Kainama and Mwenga territory with the support of Tropenbos DRC, Strong Roots and CREDDHO.
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
Information provided by the IP&LCs and CSOs on violations of human, land, forestry and environmental rights is used by the judiciary.	The judicial bodies use the information provided by the IP&LCs and CSOs on the violation of human, land, forestry and environmental rights and apply the laws. Forests for a Just Future - Ghana annual report 2022	In 2022, partners took action against illegal exploitation and trafficking of wild fauna and flora in the Virunga, Upemba and Salonga areas. Improvement: Nine environmental criminal networks were dismantled through a combination of strategic measures, such as legal proceedings and targeted pressure tactics. This experience helped to strengthen a judicial and administrative strategy to protect the integrity of protected areas.

Pathway C: Civic space

The government, the agri-food and mining industries, and energy and infrastructure industries are controlling deforestation and responding to citizens' concerns about forest protection and human rights.

Decision makers are supporting initiatives in favour of alternative policies and good practices for the rational use and sustainable use of forests.

In 2022, two significant milestones were achieved with the adoption of a new National Land Policy which will amend the law on land tenure, and a dedicated law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Pygmy Peoples. (Tropenbos DRC, FDAPID, IFDP, ACEDH).

Reflections on progress made in 2022 towards outputs/outcomes

The sustainability of the results is ensured not only because the gains have been embedded into the daily practices of IP&LCs but also through policy and practice changes. For example, forest management titles obtained by IP&LCs will remain in place after the programme ends. Also, training on climate-resilient farming techniques, carried out with and by farmers, will continue to be used and will help to improve crop quantities. Farmers will continue to apply the techniques to manage good crops over a small area without impacting on the forest around them. Judgements against the perpetrators of environmental crimes serve as a precedent for cases that may arise after the programme.

Gender transformational approach/strategy

In 2022, the GLA partners/members have defined strategies for gender mainstreaming in all their activities and staff, and in all stages of the project cycle.

For Tropenbos DRC, the end of phase 1 of PIREDD-O (old project of Tropenbos DRC) has had negative impacts on the number of women and young people working within the organisation since their contracts came to an end in June 2022. Additionally, it should be noted that the reorganisation of work within TB DRC has also had a negative impact on the number of women on staff as two people were recruited within the management.

With regard to indicator 12b, there has been significant effort to assign women to decision-making positions by some GLA CSOs, while others still lag behind because of a lack of financial means to hire new staff particularly women, young people or a member from a marginalised group .

AR 2022 country brief: Ghana
Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

Where do we work, the problem we work on and our approach

GLA Ghana is a partnership among Tropenbos Ghana, A Rocha Ghana and Friends of the Earth Ghana. Development Institute (DI) is the gender technical partner. We have national level actions as well as area actions, which take place in the Atewa forest area, where A Rocha Ghana operates, and in the Juaboso-Bia (JB) area, where Friends of the Earth Ghana and Tropenbos Ghana operate.

In 2022, there was increasing adoption of improved agroforestry practices by farmers in both Atewa and Juaboso-Bia. The JB area expanded agroforestry practices covering about 400 hectares of cocoa lands between May and August 2022, and 720 hectares of farmlands in the Atewa landscape now have trees integrated within them. The Wildlife Resources Management Bill, which will give legal recognition to the work of community resource management area (CREMA) groups, has been submitted to parliament by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) for consideration and passage. The forest services division (FSD) of the Forestry Commission has responded to reports by community monitors by arresting over 40 people in the western north region and arraigning them before court. Four of these illegal forest operators were given jail sentences while others were fined.

Changes in context and risks in 2022

A new regulation - LI 2462 - was passed, which provides discretionary powers to the government to allow mining in globally significant biodiversity areas (GSBA). CSOs were not informed of this decision before it was passed. Partners will link up with the legal working group of CSOs to discuss strategies to deal with the situation. There is also a new Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Bill giving the EPA the powers to regulate carbon trade in Ghana. It is of interest to the GLA because this will also have a link to tree tenure and who benefits from carbon trade. Since it is not yet passed into law, we will engage the responsible ministry to ensure the inequities in benefit sharing do not manifest themselves in the Bill.

Main achieved outcomes 2022

Long-term outcomes (2025)	Output / outcomes planned for 2022	Progress 2022
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities		
At least six local authorities including traditional leaders support and implement effective collaborative mechanisms for a sustainable local community forest and natural resource management.	Local communities with CSOs monitor and support enforcement of mining and logging laws and forest and biodiversity protection regulations.	The FSD of the Forestry Commission has responded to reports by community monitors by arresting and prosecuting over 40 illegal forest operators in the western north region, with four of these illegal operators given jail sentences and the others fined.
	CREMA and other environmental CBOs have a systematic and legal governance structure, guided by inclusive and democratic principles.	The Wildlife Resources Management Bill which will give backing to CREMAs in a national law, has been submitted to parliament by the MLNR.
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
By 2025, the Government of Ghana and EU commit to sustainable and gender transformative mining, logging, cocoa and oil palm production and trade.	FC, COCOBOD & MC maintain listed forests and declare remaining cocoa-forest producing blocks as no mining zones.	Forestry commission gives assurance to partners that no GSBA will be de-protected after partners confronted the chief executive officer about rumours to remove the protection status of some GSBA's to allow for logging. Community independent monitors around the Atewa Range Forest Reserve documented illegal forest activities using SMART that led to the arrest and prosecution of 38 offenders.

Pathway C: Civic space

Smallholder farmers, local communities and landowners feel safe and confident in monitoring and reporting illegalities and their rights are upheld by national and local agencies.

All individuals in the target areas are aware of the relevant resource utilisation laws and rights, including those that govern labour and children’s rights, and are actively defending these rights.

Two women cocoa groups within the landscape came together to urge the government to expedite action on reforming the tree tenure arrangement to give them benefits from trees they nurture on their farms.

Reflections on progress made in 2022 towards outputs/outcomes

We observed that area level actions achieve faster results than the national level ones most likely because the national level issues relate to policy and legislation and the processes for such matters take longer. To strengthen results at this level, and to ensure a faster response from duty bearers and policy makers, partners have resolved to take joint actions and draw in other CSO platforms and coalitions to help push through our advocacy issues for faster results. Also, training in sustainable practices needs to include support to farmers to practise what they are taught. This approach has led to widespread adoption of improved agroforestry in our landscapes.

There has been improved learnings and reflections on the impact of sustainable and inclusive governance of tropical forests and forested landscapes. There is widespread adoption of improved agroforestry practices and climate smart agriculture characterised by increased tree cover within the GLA areas. Also, the CREMA/HIA structures in both Atewa and Juaboso-Bia enable local communities to contribute to decision making and the management of natural resources and forests.

Gender transformational approach/strategy

Women’s groups in the Juaboso-Bia area received recognition from relevant state institutions. Children between the ages of 13 to 16 who live in the Atewa area, have maintained their involvement in advocacy actions for the protection of the Atewa forest as they understand the continuous existence of the forest is linked to their right to live in a healthy environment.

Organisational challenges regarding gender and gender-related policies have partly been addressed by partners. Those that require modification or reorganisation of office space have not yet been completed. The country’s gender action plan has been finalised with inputs from all partners. Partners were also given gender training.

Where do we work, the problem we work on and our approach

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.

Changes in context and risks in 2022

The changes that have influenced the programme goals and implementation in 2022 were:

1. The draft presidential regulation on acceleration of social forestry (SF) was progressed in 2022. It will secure the rights of IP&LCs to access forests in their areas, but also has the potential to be misused by the other groups, such as carbon trade by restoration companies, etc.
2. The restructure of staff in Kayong Utara district has delayed the formulation of the district action plan of sustainable oil palm (RAD KSB) facilitated by Tropenbos Indonesia and Sawit Watch.
3. The situation for civil society in Indonesia is worsening because the government does not implement the constitutional court's decision and continues to ignore the voices of civil society.

Risk and mitigation measures

1. Optimise the draft presidential regulation on acceleration of SF and ensure IP&LCs are the beneficiaries of this policy.
2. Support the community to submit funding proposals to the Remediation and Compensation Procedure (RaCP) mechanism to support the activities post obtaining SF permit.
3. Filed a lawsuit to the Supreme Court against land bank regulations (presidential regulation) and the regulation in lieu of the Job Creation law to the Constitutional Court. Partners additionally campaigned to cancel the regulation in lieu of the Job Creation law.

Main achieved outcomes 2022

Long-term outcomes (2025)	Output / outcomes planned for 2022	Progress 2022
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Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities

National ministry and district governments give approval to village spatial and social data/information and use them as main references for spatial and development planning.	IP&LCs have mapped their territory and reached agreement with neighbouring IP&LCs, with the inclusion of the views and input of IP&LC women and women's activists into the mapping process.	In January 2022, 11 villages in the Sumpur Kudus, Sijunjung Regency and Mudiak Baduo areas, agreed on a roadmap for sustainable natural resource management which contains activities to build village databases (spatial and social) including village boundary mapping.
More IP&LCs apply for SF, customary forest (CF) and ICCAs.	Multi-stakeholder SF working group/ task force at provincial level updates PIAPS (Indicative Map for Social Forestry Areas) map with existing land use patterns and includes CF.	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) issued three SF approvals: February 2022: HKM (Community Forests) Simpang Ulun Bulungan, HKM Kaltara Bersatu; December 2022: Senguyun Forestry Partnership; January 2022, Moa Village has received a recognition decree for an customary forest of 1460 ha.

Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation

IP&LCs smallholder oil palm OP farmers comply with Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) and legality.	Independent smallholder oil-palm plantations (ISP) improves Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).	By the end of 2022, ISPs of non-state forest areas in Muara Jekak have started to implement sustainable and good agricultural practices (GAP) in their farming with the knowledge they obtained from the Farmer Field School (which started in June 2022 through to April 2023).
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Pathway C: Civic space		
(Women's) environmental human rights defenders ((W)EHRDs) defence network successfully supports EHRDs who are criminalised and prosecuted.	A coalition of CSOs strengthens advocacy networks on EHRD issues.	Together with the CSO coalition, Walhi succeeded in issuing an article on environmental crimes (TPLH) in advocating the RUUKUHP between October-December 2022, and with international networks Walhi succeeded in intervening in the EU parliament to include protection of the human rights of Indigenous and local people in the text of the EUDR.
Reflections on progress made in 2022 towards outputs/outcomes		
<p>The general progress of the programme's activities were mostly on track throughout 2022, with some areas progressing towards end outcomes and close collaboration with related stakeholders done at local, sub-national or national level.</p> <p>Long-term sustainability can be gained by strengthening local institutions such as the village forest management body (LPHD) or KUPS (social forestry business unit), which will become agents of change. The gender mainstreaming strategy has been applied by the partners in most activities of the programme throughout the year.</p> <p>Village capacity regarding participatory mapping and participatory land use planning is very important to support actions for the village, such as resolving conflicts related to village boundaries, mapping village boundaries, etc.</p> <p>The sustainability of the outcomes relies on how the district government accommodates all the activities regarding land rights.</p>		
Gender transformational approach/strategy		
<p>A significant number of women have been involved in activities of the programme carried out by the partners: 1) 400 IP&LC women in Mudiak Baduo have received capacity building, access to and benefits from natural resources management and an increase in income. 2) 200 IP&LC women in Ketapang Kayong Utara have received capacity building through Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR). The challenge in strengthening gender aspects has been addressed using the FPAR method and will continue with the next steps of FPAR in 2023.</p>		

AR 2022 country brief: Liberia
Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

Where do we work, the problem we work on and our approach

The priority areas of the country's programme interventions are the **southeast and the northwest regions of Liberia**. In the northwest, concession-affected communities in Grand Cape Mount, Bomi and Gbarpolu counties will be the primary target. In the southeast, the priority targets are concession-affected communities in Sinoe, Grand Kru and Maryland counties.

The partners are the Sustainable Development Institute (SDI), Civil Society Oil Palm Working Group (CSO-OPWG), the Community Rights Support Facility (CRSF), Rural Integrated Center for Community Empowerment (RICCE), and the DayLight (new to the GLA). The DayLight is a nonprofit, environmental news website. It reports evidence-based, independent and quality news content about happenings across the agro commodity and the extractive sector in Liberia. From forestry and fisheries to wildlife conservation and climate change, from renewable energy and land rights to oil/gas and oil palm. The DayLight does investigative journalism to raise awareness and red flags on environmental, social and economic issues.

On March 1, 2022, the CSO - OPWG held a side event at the national land conference organised by the Liberia Land Authority (LLA) in Buchanan City, Grand Bassa County and advocated to halt the issuance of deeds for tribal certificates, protecting customary communities land rights, and formalising and adopting the implementing regulations of the Land Right Act (LRA) among others.

Changes in context and risks in 2022

Inflation of major commodity prices such as petroleum products, transportation sector, food, etc. had significant impacts on the programme budget and planned activities. These price rises were due to global crises such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the economic recovery from COVID-19.

Main achieved outcomes 2022

Long-term outcomes (2025)	Output / outcomes planned for 2022	Progress 2022
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities		
Communities in the southeast and northwest of Liberia formalise their customary land rights, taking advantage of the country's progressive land legislation.	Seven communities in the northwest of Liberia formalise their customary land rights, taking advantage of the country's progressive land legislation.	Seven communities strengthened their land rights through the establishment of community land and management committees (CLDMC), which has equal representation of 10 men and 10 women and youth. The seven CLDMCs also formalised and adopted their community by-laws on the management and use of their lands.
	Local communities and vulnerable groups (women, men, youth) ensure the protection of customary land and sustainable forest management.	Four female and six male County TIMBY officers (CTOs) underwent capacity building in campaigning and advocacy, evidence gathering and reporting, and the promotion of rights-based environmental and social policies, laws and standards. This training aimed to empower both the CTOs and the local community to effectively resist land grabs. It also enables women and youth to monitor and document environmental and human rights abuses using TIMBY.

Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
The Liberian 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.	The national oil palm platform of Liberia (NOPPOL) and the CSO - OPWG ensure an inclusive and participatory rollout of the national oil palm strategy of Liberia.	SDI/CSO oil palm working group led the Liberia Business and Human Rights (BHR) action plan. The Ministry of Justice in Liberia committed to working with the working group on the finalisation of the Liberia national action plan on BHR.
	Partners engaged in national and international media campaigns and coverage (video documentaries, radio talk shows, articles in local and international newspapers, and social media) to increase awareness, expose environmental violations and human rights abuses.	Publications from DayLight in the forest sector aided police investigations into illegal logging and subsequent charges against more than 10 perpetrators by the Liberia National Police. The story drew the attention of international regulators and civil society organisations to act for the rights of the affected communities and individuals.
Pathway C: Civic space		
Securing civic space for civil society and local community leaders to speak out for their rights, livelihoods and the forest.	Women's groups, youth and men are documenting environmental harms and human rights abuses and are actively campaigning to protect their rights.	Women's groups, youth and men are documenting environmental harms and human rights abuses and are actively campaigning to protect their rights.
Reflections on progress made in 2022 towards outputs/outcomes		
Partners realised the need to exert more pressure on the government and companies to comply with the applicable laws and standards, such as the Land Rights Law 2018, the Community Rights Law relating to forest land, and the National Forestry Reform Law 2006, among others. To sustain or even increase these outputs/outcomes, continuous engagement with policymakers, local communities, CSOs and development partners is essential. Partners have decided to improve collaboration, capacity building in lobby and advocacy, and essentially fundraising to keep scaling up interventions.		
Gender transformational approach/strategy		
SDI has committed to developing and implementing gender and sexual harassment policies to protect women and girls, and to ensure female staff of SDI and project beneficiaries is protected. The following gender actions were put in place: A gender focus person has been appointed. GLA partners are making efforts to implement the Gender Action Plan with reforms taking place at a different level. There is reform work ongoing in all partner institutions such as recruiting more female employees, establishing a gender desk, developing gender-sensitive policies and mobilising more women at the community level for meetings and training.		

AR 2022 country brief: Malaysia
Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

Where do we work, the problem we work on and our approach

The GLA Malaysia partnership consists of the following four organisations: NTFP-EP Malaysia (Coordinator); Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (SADIA), Save Rivers and PACOS Trust. NTFP-EP focuses on conservation, reforestation and community-based NTFP enterprise (CBNE) development solely among the Penan in the Belaga and Apoh-Tutoh regions of Sarawak. SADIA focuses mainly on the Simunjan region of Sarawak, implementing sustainable forest eco-tourism; SAVE Rivers, focuses on strengthening the Baram Peace Park (BPP) in the Upper Baram region of Sarawak. PACOS Trust works with all three groups on lobbying and advocacy, training and capacity-building workshops, plus taking the role of gender consultant. SADIA collaborates with the Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) to jointly manage the Bukit Bediri and Stika forest reserve ecotourism site. SAVE Rivers was able to start their community consultation on the Upper Baram forest area (UBFA) and managed to add new villages under the UBFA. The team was able to meet physically in August in PACOS Trust office. NTFP-EP Malaysia saw changes among women, especially gaining the confidence of sharing ideas and initiating activities within their village Long Meraan.

Changes in context and risks in 2022

Face-to-face activities can now be conducted so partners are occupied with pushing all pending activities slowed down by the pandemic. Safety measures are still being taken as there are a few villagers who remain unvaccinated. In May 2021, the only bridge linking the villages in the Apoh-Tutoh river basin to Long Meraan was washed away by huge floods. To date, the repair works have not been completed. Logging companies Samling Plywood (Miri) and Samling Plywood (Baramas) filed a defamation suit against SAVE Rivers (SR) in 2021. This suit however did not stop SR from continuing their support and empowering the rural communities. Unknown surveyors have been seen by villagers in the landscape of SADIA near some of the communal forest and ancestral land area. The concern is new companies might create disruption. A recent collaboration with SFC will also act as a protection measure to SADIA's eco-tourism landscape.

Main achieved outcomes 2022

Long-term outcomes (2025)	Output/outcomes planned for 2022	Progress 2022
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities		
IP&LCs will be working with the government to actively secure individual and communal titles over their Native Customary. Rights (NCR) lands and forests.	Agroforestry programme with the communities in Ulu Baram where the forest has been logged/degraded under the initiative of the Upper Baram forest area.	Introduced the agroforestry method (coffee) and how it works to communities. Ongoing activities and more visits to the villages for follow ups.
IP&LCs will have set up localised Indigenous persons (IP) governing councils that include women and youth representatives.	Women and youth are more confident and empowered to raise their issues in their community.	The IP&LC youth and women of Long Meraan began to sell their crops to fellow villagers and initiated a community garden. Ongoing progress.
IP&LCs (including women and youth) will have community-based NTFP enterprise development plans, a decision-making structure and an inclusive process that prioritises conservation and sustainability.	Youth, men and women are empowered through training with Sarawak state tourism (forestry department) on managing ecotourism sites.	SADIA's local project management committee (LPMC) of Bukit Bediri and Stika forest reserve collaborate with SFC as Sedilu national park special task force committee. PACOS Trust showed the women's group of Long Meraan how to improve their woven rattan handicraft and to create business opportunities.

Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
GLA partners and an IP&LC in Upper Baram will establish an ICCA area of 1000 hectares as a biodiversity peace park.	Compilation of data collected. This will create an important database in our efforts to the formation of the Upper Baram forest area.	Community engagement at Long Moh, Long Semiyang, Long Tungan, and Long Siut on UBFA. This was the first community consultation post Covid-19 lockdown.
Pathway C: Civic space		
National, regional and local governments include representatives from GLA partners, IP&LCs and other civil society organisations (CSOs) especially environment, women and youth CSOs, as integral members of environment and development policy-making bodies.	Programmatic needs of GLA partners, IP&LCs and core technical skills sets identified. Community mapping training conducted to map ancestral lands and areas.	Identified training needs, both for organisations and the community. PACOS Trust visited each partner for an organisation and community assessment.
Reflections on progress made in 2022 towards outputs/outcomes		
<p>The women and youth of Long Meraan learned to actively look for ideas to earn income with the guidance and support from the GLA partners. They are able to earn from their vegetable garden, their skill of making delicacies and rattan handicrafts, and support the family's daily expenses.</p> <p>Despite the lawsuit faced by SAVE Rivers, they continue their work at the UBFA and receive support locally and internationally. This support shows we are not alone in promoting sustainable development, community-led conservation efforts and all other efforts. This lawsuit also shows there are people who want to silence criticism.</p>		
Gender transformational approach/strategy		
<p>Minor positive changes in 2022 in the active involvement of women and youth can be seen, especially in Long Meraan. However, because of the female role in the community and the need to balance these traditional expectations, motivation to carry out activities in the community decreased towards the end of 2022. It is crucial for the women and youth to have support from their family, each other and partners to ensure they continue to be motivated.</p>		

Where do we work, the problem we work on and our approach

There are three GLA alliance members active in the Netherlands (Milieudefensie, IUCN NL, Tropenbos International) and one technical partner (WECF, working closely with strategic partner GFC). This report provides an overview on programme implementation geared towards Dutch actors that has not already been captured in other reports, such as the LGL key policy dossiers and thematic programmes.

Milieudefensie's Dutch programme is aimed at introducing binding rules to prevent Dutch companies and financial institutions from contributing to human rights violations, deforestation and climate change, and to remove legal obstacles for access to justice and reparations for victims. **IUCN NL** and GLA partners organised several events on mining and the energy transition, gave inputs into the Dutch national raw materials strategy and wrote the Universal Periodic Review the Netherlands (UPR NL) report together with Milieudefensie that resulted in nine countries adopting Dutch UPR recommendations. **WECF**, with the support of the other GLA members, engaged in lobbying and advocacy towards the Dutch government regarding gender and intersectionality issues in forest and climate governance. This included publishing a feminist analysis of Dutch international forest and biodiversity strategies, and engaging in consultations about a Dutch feminist foreign policy. Tropenbos International continued to work in the role of NGO in supporting community governance processes, contributing to the knowledge agenda and capacity development.

Changes in context and risks in 2022

In 2022, there have been several announcements and publications of strategies (e.g. Africa strategy, feminist foreign policy, raw materials strategy, Dutch international climate strategy) yet few with concrete approaches, targets and timelines, and a lack of coherence between policies. At EU level, the adoption of the EU deforestation regulation in December 2022 encourages commodity market actors to stop trading in commodities directly related to deforestation. The ending of the Covid-19 crisis improved coordination and implementation on multiple levels.

The conflict in Ukraine has prompted European countries to scramble for fossil fuels in southern countries to replace Russian gas. The myth that this creates fossil development can only be debunked by northern and southern civil society working together. At the same time, the war in Ukraine is accelerating the energy transition towards renewable energy. Since over [half the world's energy transition minerals are on Indigenous lands](#), the impact on IP&LCs is also significant.

Main achieved outcomes 2022

Long-term outcomes (2025)	Progress 2022
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities	
IP&LCs implement sustainable forest governance and livelihood strategies.	Supported by Tropenbos International , the Tropenbos network IP&LC team jointly developed a publication on the role of NGOs in supporting community governance processes.
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dutch investors and financiers move away from adverse investments. • Governments implement gender, human rights and IP&LCs policies reflecting international frameworks on forests and climate. • Private sector (local, Dutch, international) complies with legal frameworks, standards and commitments, and adopts sustainable alternatives. 	<p>WECF published a feminist analysis of key (international) forest and biodiversity policies, regulations and strategies of the Dutch government, which was received by Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) representatives.</p> <p>IUCN NL published a practical guide for responsible (including deforestation-free) plant protein chains. This guide helps companies to assess and prevent risks and contains minimum requirements that vegetable protein chains should meet.</p> <p>IUCN NL contributed to the research on the impact of Dutch insurers on biodiversity, with a number of GLA-related case studies. The research showed that six of the nine largest insurers have too limited biodiversity policies, despite being aware that biodiversity loss is a financial risk.</p> <p>In November, Albert Heijn supermarkets, part of Ahold Delhaize retail, announced an improved climate path with a 45% reduction in emissions by 2030, and a distribution of 60% plant-based and 40% animal-based protein sales by 2030. The main interventions that contributed to this outcome include Milieudefensie's research with Profundo on Ahold Delhaize's climate damage, direct actions in cooperation with Milieudefensie youth department and Indonesian activists.</p>

Pathway C: Civic space

- UN bodies improve and implement binding human and women's rights in climate, biodiversity and business agreements.
 - Networks of CSOs and Dutch embassies respond rapidly to environmental human rights defenders (EHRD) emergencies.
- At the UN Human Rights Council meeting in Geneva in November 2022, [nine countries adopted recommendations in the Dutch UPR report](#) to oblige Dutch companies to investigate potential human rights violations and damage to nature in their value chain, and to take action to prevent or mitigate (**IUCN NL & Milieudefensie**).
- IUCN NL** implemented the first year of its safety and security capacity strengthening trajectory with Protection International to strengthen the capacity of 14 GLA partners and IP&LC communities in Ghana, Uganda, Bolivia, the Philippines and Indonesia, through trainings and direct support to and mentoring of (women) environmental human rights defenders ((W)EHRDs) and communities.

Reflections on progress made in 2022 towards outputs/outcomes

The diversity of **Dutch GLA partners** enables a broad lobby and advocacy reach across several topics and at different levels (international, European and national), all relevant to GLA. Working together in the GLA is of added value and ensures a good understanding of the different processes, positions and relationships between the processes, and allows us to influence multiple levels at the same time. Dutch GLA partners, for instance, engaged in joint advocacy on several occasions, e.g. reaction to BHOS nota.

Milieudefensie intensified working in coalitions (MVO platform and fair finance guide) that are outside of our regular FoE network and non-environmental human rights defenders actors. We also deliberately stepped up mobilisation of strategic allies outside of the NGO community (e.g. progressive financial institutions, consumer interest groups) in support of our policy demands.

Gender transformational approach/strategy

WECF gave input to the development of the Dutch feminist foreign policy.

Milieudefensie developed a diversity, inclusion and intersectionality vision during 2021, which was formally approved in early 2022 and noted as an innovation focus.

IUCN NL supported the film [The Illusion of Abundance](#) on women environmental human rights defenders, organised a [Feminists for Forests session](#) at the Partos innovation festival and a side event of the Escazu agreement's first Conference of the Parties: [the Escazú agreement from a gender perspective: challenges and opportunities](#).

AR 2022 country brief: The Philippines Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

Where do we work, the problem we work on and our approach

The GLA Philippine programme works in four major regions: Sierra Madre in Luzon, southern Palawan, northern Mindanao and south-central Mindanao and at the national level. There are ten collaborating partners in the country: Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM), Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC), Forest Foundation Philippines (FFP), Institute for the Development of Educational and Ecological Alternatives (IDEAS), Kitanglad Integrated NGOs (KIN), Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center (LRC KSK/ FoE Phils), Lilak Purple Action for Indigenous Women's Rights (LILAK), Mabuwaya Foundation, NTFP EP Philippines (NTFP), and Samdhana Philippines.

Key achievements in 2022 include the following:

- Indigenous peoples (IP) from various areas formulated, adopted and enhanced/updated their ancestral domain sustainable development and protection plan (ADSDPP). The total land coverage of all the ADSDPPs is 188,686.07 hectares. (Mabuwaya, NTFP, IDEAS, KIN, Samdhana.)
- Three IP groups in northern Mindanao declared a total of 22,440.56 hectares as their Indigenous communities conserved territories and areas (ICCA) while the IPs from northern Sierra Madre drafted a management plan for the protection of a wildlife sanctuary and a flying fox roost sanctuary, covering a total of 7,820 hectares. (Mabuwaya, NTFP.)
- South Cotabato governor vetoed the amendment to the provincial environment code that would allow open-pit mining in the province. Brooke's Point municipal council issued resolutions to urge the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to conduct an investigation on the appropriateness of the areas for mining and recall permits issued to mining companies until issues are settled. (ATM, NTFP, ELAC, IDEAS.)

Changes in context and risks in 2022

The May 2022 elections saw the defeat of progressive candidates, making it harder to push for policies on forest conservation and protection. Despite this, GLA partners were still able to identify allies in government, especially in local government units (LGUs). Red tagging continues in areas where people are opposing government projects. Fake news and sophisticated disinformation campaigns have proliferated and have been reinforced by traditional media. Some of the partners have conducted sessions on disinformation to address the proliferation of fake news.

The new administration believes the mining industry holds the greatest potential to be a key driver in the country's economic recovery and long-term growth. This has opened the floodgates for new mining projects, including offshore mining and seabed quarrying. Information education campaigns to communities are being conducted.

Main achieved outcomes 2022

Long-term outcomes (2025)	Output / outcomes planned for 2022	Progress 2022
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities		
IP&LCs, women, youth in 11 key biodiversity/ forested areas/ Indigenous territories/ ancestral domains/ protected areas/ landscapes install inclusive governance structures and sustainable forest management plans.	IP&LCs, including women and youth, organise themselves into sectoral organisations and provincial and national federations, with the purpose of asserting their participation in established political and governance mechanisms and decision-making processes.	Indigenous peoples from various areas formulated, adopted and enhanced/updated their ancestral domain sustainable development and protection plan (ADSDPP). Three IP groups in northern Mindanao declared a total of 22,440.56 hectares as their ICCA.

Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation

Congress passes legislation that promotes forest conservation and human rights.	IP&LCs, including women and youth, participate in committees in congress to draft the ICCA Bill and/or come up with local ICCA ordinances.	Six legislators re-filed the ICCA Bill. South Cotabato governor vetoed the amendment to the provincial environment code that would allow open-pit mining in the province.
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Pathway C: Civic space

Government implements policies that reduce risks and threats to environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs) and women's rights defenders.	Indigenous peoples structures recognise the role of women, highlighting and/or raising issues concerning Indigenous women HRDs and documenting human rights abuses.	The IP structure of the Teduray and Lambangian tribes included the documentation of violence against women and other human rights violations submitted by IP women in the peace and order reports submitted to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao.
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Reflections on progress made in 2022 towards outputs/outcomes

Alliance building and networking are important. We continue to strengthen our work with local communities, especially with farmers. In the different regions and at national level, GLA partners are working together with other CSOs on campaigns related to mining and the Kaliwa dam. GLA Philippines partners believe working with LGUs is important for financial and institutional sustainability, and have strengthened links to LGUs as allies in forest protection and for providing basic needs to the IP&LCs who are experiencing economic hardship.

Gender transformational approach/strategy

In 2022, GLA Philippines was able to form a national network of Indigenous youth and five IP youth groups. A municipal-wide federation of women's organisations in Rizal, Palawan was formed, and women's organisations in Palawan, Misamis Oriental and in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) were strengthened.

The gender consultant from GLA held an initial meeting with nine partners during a regional gathering. The partners exhibited a keen interest in participating in future learning sessions, emphasising the importance of incorporating a gender perspective to promote inclusive forest governance. Partners identified key topics they would like to include in these learning sessions. LRC has created a gender transformative framework and added it to its organisational manual. They have also updated their anti-violence and sexual harassment Policy. FFP is continuing its work on developing the gender toolkit.

AR 2022 country brief: Uganda
Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

Where do we work, the problem we work on and our approach

The GLA partnership in Uganda consists of: Ecological Trends Alliance (ETA), a research, conservation and social development organisation; Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO), a lobby and advocacy organisation; Friends of Zoka (FoZ), conducting movement-based lobby and advocacy working in the Albertine Rift; and ARUWE, a gender expert organisation.

Changes in context and risks in 2022

With an influx of immigrants chasing oil and gas jobs after the signing of the final investment decision (FID) in 2022, coupled with sugar cane expansion promoted by Hoima Sugar in the Bugoma Forest, the region is vulnerable to charcoal burning and attacks on fragile ecosystems. However, civil society organisation (CSO) interventions led to a presidential visit and the order to cease illegal activities. With declining forest cover, there is increasing human-wildlife conflict e.g. chimpanzee attacks. GLA partners are working to improve coexistence through collaborative forest management (CFM) and access to forest based enterprises (FBEs). In June 2022, the Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities put in place regulations for compensation mechanisms, highlighting vulnerable communities. The Electricity (Amendment) Act 2022 will potentially reduce power tariffs and increase access to clean energy reducing pressure on wood fuel. EU diplomats pressured the Ugandan government to protect the Bugoma Forest from oil, sugarcane and land grabbing pressures.

The administrative burden on CSOs continued to be heavy in 2022 with the implementation of the NGO Act 2016, and the Anti-Money Laundering Bill 2022. Additionally, the Computer Misuse (Amendment) Bill 2022 was passed into law curtailing media freedoms and shrinking civic space. Civic space repression continued with the arrest of a GLA member, only released through subsequent engagement with the persecutors.

Reflections on progress made in 2022 towards outputs/outcomes/impacts

- Working closely with local authorities (districts, sub counties, parishes and villages) creates confidence in the project activities among leaders while gradual incorporation of project activities into their work plans creates an avenue for continuous protection of the forest landscapes beyond the project cycle.
- Good coordination from within the partnership with prompt updates, support, guidance, information and knowledge sharing created a solid workforce with shared responsibilities and vision, simplifying harder tasks at hand while creating harmony among the Indigenous people and local communities (IP&LCs) and local leadership where we work.
- Keeping a close relationship with embassies creates confidence and working avenues for mutual support and collaboration, especially during civic repression and development of strategic plans. Also, standing in solidarity with each other as partners during the civic repression proved important.
- Partner information exchanges, such as gender programming and the use of FBEs in sustainable forest landscape management, brought about quick results through a broader thinktank with joint solutions.

Overview of progress made in 2022 towards outputs and outcomes

Long-term outcomes	Planned outcomes	Progress 2022
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities		
IP&LCs have inclusive, strong governance structures to manage forest landscapes and realise livelihoods from forest-based enterprises.	In May 2022, six IP&LCs groups in Bugoma region commenced FBEs for improved incomes and livelihoods	Four IP&LC groups (Bugambe, Kyakatemba, Kabwoya and Kaseeta) have fully functional FBEs. Two other IP&LC groups (Bulindi and Kiziranfumbi) were registered in the district.

	In 2022, four IP&LC groups in Bugoma region put in place inclusive and engendered CFM governance structures.	Four CFM agreements (Bugambe, Kyakatamba, Kabwoya and Kaseeta) were completed and signed between the National Forest Authority (NFA) and the CFM groups.
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
Ministries, Departments Agencies and IP&LCs resist land grabbing.	Four district departments/ authorities and six IP&LCs in the regions appreciate FPIC and the need to resist incompatible developments from oil, gas and agro-commodities.	GLA partners completed a research report on FPIC, which was shared and discussed with the appropriate departments at the districts of Hoima and Kikuube and with six IP&LC representatives. It showed at least 30% of IP&LCs in the region disagree with the land acquisition processes in the oil and gas sector. It was agreed to fast-track the implementation of recommendations through the relevant district structures supported by civil society.
Private sector and financiers comply with national laws and international frameworks.	GLA partner CSOs put pressure on the private sector, financiers and government to comply with environmental and human rights standards and practices.	Through litigation and advocacy, GLA partners sustained public awareness and attention to stop the EACOP project's impacts on forested landscapes and livelihoods. The EACOP case in the European Court of Justice helped us to highlight EACOP issues in the public sphere. Our oil refinery court case in the high court pressured the government to provide 30 land titles, and restoration programmes for 200 people affected by oil refinery action.
Pathway C: Civic space		
Government enacts and enforces inclusive and engendered policies and laws that protect civic space for CSOs.	CSO networks and social movements resisted laws that constrict civic spaces.	All GLA partners subscribed to their various CSO networks and highlighted the key messages from the civic space protection training. These networks pressured the government to address issues related to human rights and the environment with partial success seen via the presidential directive on protection of Bugoma.
Gender transformational approach/strategy		
<p>Following the gender assessment, partners developed a gender action plan to guide and monitor the gender programming. The partners underwent a comprehensive capacity development session on gender mainstreaming and transformative approaches based on the gender gaps identified in a gender organisational assessment.</p> <p>As a result, there was increased efforts to have women in leadership positions at platforms to engage decision makers. Effort was made to include women in grassroots structures, motivating them to take up leadership at different levels through training. The GLA is building community pressure groups that are at the forefront of protecting the environment with the Save Bugoma group comprised of 35% women and 55% youth. All partners are working on advocating for gender budgets at different levels of governance.</p>		

AR 2022 country brief: Viet Nam
Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

Where do we work, the problem we work on and our approach

Tropenbos Viet Nam (TBVN) has been working in Krong Bong and Lak district, Dak Lak province, where they contribute to improved forest governance, strengthened forest land allocation and improved IP&LCs livelihoods through sustainable land use practices. PanNature carries out field activities in Gia Lai and Kon Tum provinces in conjunction with existing programmes. NTFP-EP Viet Nam works with PanNature, TBVN and communities to promote a Central Highland network. In 2022, GLA partners worked with IP&LCs and private sector actors on forest restoration, forest governance and conservation, lobby and advocacy and community livelihoods, including accessing larger markets and empowerment for women-led enterprises and youth leadership.

Expected context changes in 2022

The lift of social distancing rules because of Covid-19 and the good progress in the governmental project-approving process allowed the project to be implemented more smoothly.

However, the lengthy approval process by government authorities for permits related to events like workshops in ethnic areas with international participants has resulted in delays to some project activities.

Main expected outcomes 2025 per pathway (Theory of Change)	Outcomes and outputs for 2022
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities	
Departments of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) make plans to re-zone forest land areas currently in conflicts, and demarcate areas which are not in conflict or under encroachment but need restoration.	Gia Lai DARD has agreed to implement smart agricultural and forestry villages in three communities in K'bang district. GLA partners work with IP&LCs to establish agroforestry villages, including forest protection management and livelihood development, in coordination with local authorities formulating and implementing socio-economic development plans.
IP&LCs are better organised, have a clear business model and have good knowledge of product development to meet the target market.	More than 50 IP&LCs and 22 community based non timber forest products enterprise (CBNEs) successfully developed products and businesses, such as the Da Nhar community, Moc Tam community, Ohmi Kho cooperative group, Po Kao cooperative group with a participatory guarantee system, Voi Rung (Forest Elephant) cooperative group, Chau Ma group, Ba Na women.
Local authorities accept IP&LCs customary laws and institutions in the current law system.	From August to November 2022, local authorities and the districts' ethnic minority affairs council (EMAC) in Dak Lak province engaged in an assessment of IP&LCs' customs in forestland restoration.
IP&LCs can produce and sell their products to the market.	Two large events were held: Viet Nam's first ever spices festival which ran from 28 April to 1 May in Ho Chi Minh City; and an international conference for sharing and learning with forest and farm producer organisations in September in Hanoi. The events allowed IP&LCs to promote and sell their local forest products.
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation	
GoV considers evidence of deficiencies in forest land law.	In November 2022, local authorities considered the feedback and stories of IP&LCs about the impacts of migration on their livelihoods and culture.

Business sector and authorities increase their awareness about law, forests and local communities.	By November 2022, Dak Lak Rubber Company (Dakruco) had completed a profile of producing 1,100 hectares of rubber in a sustainable way, meeting the international standards of FSC certification on ecological restoration and biodiversity conservation and community consultation.
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Pathway C: Civic space

IP&LCs and their supporting organisations have knowledge of current forestry laws/policies and engage in land use and planning processes.	IP&LCs and their supporting organisations (such as CERGON, Women Union of Women and Caritas Da Lat) have gained good knowledge of current forestry laws/policies through research and different events. In addition, 25 community representatives in Gia Lai have adequate knowledge of the smart agroforestry model and related management policies.
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Mass organisations (women’s union, farmers’ union, youth union) convene a multi-stakeholder dialogue for IP&LCs to exchange information on forest management and climate changes in their communities.	In November 2022, IP&LCs in Lak and Krong Bong districts shared their stories about custom-based forest management in landscape development events such as forest land conflict and migration impacts.
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Reflections on progress made in 2022 towards outputs/outcomes

The plan for 2022 has done quite well with many outcomes achieved across the three pathways. Participation of IP&LCs policymakers, enforcement of forest land allocation and the rights of IP&LCs is progressing. This is reflected in current regulation revisions and the completion of forest land dossiers for communities. Many CBNEs and products were supported in different ways and newly developed in 2022. More attention needs to be paid to improve the capacity of CBNEs and IP&LCs so their development remains sustainable and can provide long-term benefits for communities.

Gender transformational approach/strategy

Gender and related issues were much considered and integrated into the partners’ activities. The GLA partners have gained good knowledge in women’s rights, gender equality, child protection, human rights, sexual harassment and working behaviours, and applied a newly established Code of Conduct, thanks to training workshops in June 2022 in Da Lat City and in September 2022 in Ho Chi Minh City.

**AR 2022 regional brief: South East Asia
Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

Introduction

The South East Asia regional collaboration group, composed of the Alliance members and 26 country partners came up with the following four priority topics/themes for joint lobby and 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 Indigenous communities conserved territories and areas (ICCAs).
3. Defending women/environmental human rights defenders ((W)EHRDs).
4. Food sovereignty and community-based livelihoods.

The regional collaboration provided a platform for joint lobbying and advocacy for these four thematic topics; supported country level linkage and networking with GLA partners at regional level and connected local actions/campaigns to regional/international actions and platforms.

Changes in context and risks in 2022

There are new frameworks and targets for biodiversity and climate at the global level that have implications for national level policies and practices. The forestry sector across the region is looking into accessing climate finance which could threaten IP&LCs if investments go to false nature based solutions. CSOs continue to promote key messages and actions that will amplify IP&LC voices and the security of territories of life and customary tenure.

Travel restrictions were relaxed so hybrid and more face to face events could take place.

Key progress / achievements within the region in 2022

Pathway A - IP&LCs

Regional-level

The first regional forest youth camp was held in January 2022. Almost 40 IP&LC youth attended the virtual camp and gained knowledge and understanding on the international policies and programmes relevant to them. In May 2022, IP&LC youth representatives from GLA partners joined the 2nd Asia Parks Congress held in Sabah, Malaysia, and participated in sharing and discussing IP&LC challenges and good practices in the conservation of protected areas.

IP&LC voices from South East Asia were featured in the hybrid side events of the XV World Forestry Congress last May 2022 in Seoul, Korea, which highlighted community stories that are contributing to adapting and mitigating the climate crisis and protection of biodiversity. The events also discussed the challenges and gaps in the national climate and biodiversity action plan and presented recommendations for the CBD post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

During the GLA regional collaboration meeting in Bogor last September 2022, 26 GLA partners took part in the first NDC learning session. Key messages and recommendations on NDC's for the FGTR topic group were developed.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) formally adopted the ASEAN guidelines on recognition of customary tenure in forested landscapes in October 2022 in Laos (Lao PDR). NTFP-EP supported the ASEAN Working Group on Social Forestry and the ASEAN secretariat to facilitate the formulation of the guidelines, with support from the Mekong region land governance project and the GLA.

Ahead of the side event for COP27, the CSO forum on social forestry in ASEAN, which includes GLA partners, released a document outlining challenges and recommendations on community economy and livelihoods, tenure and access rights, international-regional standards and safeguards, and governance mechanisms.

Pathway B - Drivers of deforestation	
Regional-level	<p>A learning session on the ASEAN comprehensive recovery framework (ACRF) was conducted in February 2022.</p> <p>In September 2022, a regional learning session on the status of extractive, destructive and intrusive projects and programmes in the GLA Asia countries was held in Bogor, Indonesia. The challenge of the GLA is to carry the fight of local communities to the wider and higher level.</p>
Pathway C - Civic space	
Regional-level	<p>A regional online learning session on understanding women and EHRDs (W/EHRDs) in South East Asia was organised in June 2022. The session aimed to increase understanding on the situation of W/EHRDs in Asia especially in GLA countries and to learn from the sharing of country contexts, challenges and good practices.</p> <p>To continue the regional discussion on W/EHRDs, a regional learning session on gender and defending W/EHRDs was organised in Bogor, Indonesia in September 2022. Moving forward, the GLA partners identified the following recommendations: continue documentation and monitoring of cases; conduct information campaigns on rights and mechanisms that can be accessed by W/EHRDs; using a holistic approach in providing support to W/EHRD work; upscale advocacy at the (sub)national, regional and international levels; and continue collaborative work (capacity strengthening) and solidarity.</p>
Transversal to all pathways: gender	
<p>WECF and NTFP-EP collaborated to conduct a joint gender session during the GLA Asia regional collaboration meeting in September 2022. The engagement of gender technical partners helped to ensure gender integration in the regional discussion on the four thematic groups.</p>	

Annex E. Brief summary Local-to-Global-to-Local Policy dossiers reports 2022

UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

A. Introduction

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has conducted negotiations for over three years in order to establish the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF). The Kunming-Montreal GBF was finally adopted at CBD COP15 that took place in December 2022 in Montreal, with 23 goals aimed at halting global biodiversity loss and restoring biodiversity by 2030. The GLA contributed to the GBF discussions in the following manner.

Gaia Amazonas, coordinator of the North Amazon Alliance (NAA), aimed to position the importance of indigenous territories for biodiversity protection at the CBD. **NTFP-EP Asia, SDI and MD/FoEI** advocated for rights-based, inclusive and community-based strategies for Asian and African IP&LCs, including women and youth. **MD/FoEI and FoE organisations** advocated for the adoption of Indigenous communities conserved territories and areas (ICCAs) as an alternative to classic nature conservation and to restrict economic sectors that drive deforestation and compromise IP&LC rights. **IUCN NL** mobilised Dutch actors and advocated for ICCAs and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), monitoring and evaluation of targets and resource mobilisation. **WECF/GFC** focused on the inclusion of feminist and gender-just demands in the GBF. The specific gender targets to ensure gender equality in the GBF are a significant step forward.

B. Changes in context and risks in 2022

At COP15, there was a risk of failing to reach an agreement on a new set of global targets for biodiversity because of the different approaches by the participating parties. This deadlock continued until the closing plenary. African countries, led by DR Congo, highlighted the global north's responsibilities and GLA partners were able to mobilise coalitions to achieve consensus.

Despite significant wins in the new GBF, such as the exclusion of the term nature positive, negative ideas, e.g. that it is okay to destroy nature in one place if it is restored in another, still remain. This fundamental support for offsetting as a solution combined with the vision of biodiversity being only in function of the climate could be a threat to forests and IP&LC's rights. Through learning and exchanges with member groups we discovered IP&LCs are celebrating the recognition of indigenous territories and rights in the context of the spatial target. The potential for abuses in designated protected areas, along with inadequate resources and tools to effectively incorporate indigenous territories into national biodiversity strategies, remains an issue that will need careful monitoring during the implementation phase.

C. Key progress / achievements within the selected LGL policy dossier in 2022

Pathway A - IPLCs

International level (e.g. UN, EU, etc.)	<p>Throughout 2021 and 2022, the GLA partners invested in preparing for CBD COP15. IUCN NL advocated with other organisations for local ownership and governance of nature. In November, FoEI organised an online day of action with 18 FoE member groups in the lead up to COP15.</p> <p>At COP15, Gaia Amazonas, as coordinator of the NAA, was instrumental in achieving the recognition of Indigenous and traditional territories in target 3, and as Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA) technical partner during the negotiations, facilitated the cohesion of the Indigenous caucus under a common position regarding this target. Also, the final text gives specific recognition and respect to the 'rights of IP&LCs, including over their traditional territories'. These elements were part of the demand of FoEI and the CBD Alliance throughout the negotiations in 2022: FoEI position paper on conservation and protected areas, FoEI position document on draft 1, FoEI key demands, CBD Alliance recommendations on target 3, CBDA opening statement OEWG-3, Geneva.</p>
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	<p>The final text on target 10 includes support for agro-ecology and other innovative approaches. This is a positive outcome of advocacy efforts with the CBD Alliance in CBD meetings in Geneva, Nairobi and Montreal. FoEI launched the report Replanting agricultural biodiversity in the CBD. The CBD Alliance prepared a detailed position on target 10. FoEI coordinated and contributed to the development of the CBD Alliance position document The ingredients for a successful GBF.</p> <p>WECF/GFC worked with the taskforce on nature-related financial disclosures (TNFD) on advocacy with regulators and prepared this explanatory video: The TNFD: What it is, who's behind it and why it's a major greenwashing risk.</p> <p>NTFP-EP, as a member of the ICCA Consortium, took a leading role in organising side events and contributed to the ICCA Consortium statements on GBF post-2020, especially related to strengthening the targets for ICCAs. NTFP-EP also actively participated in the XV World Forestry Congress and raised IP&LC voices to reflect on the essential roles and contributions of Indigenous peoples to the global fight against climate change and biodiversity loss, as well as to explore advances, challenges and recommendations in relation to Indigenous peoples' biodiversity and climate change engagement at different levels, especially in relation to the post-2020 GBF and Paris Agreement.</p>
<p>Pathway B -Drivers of deforestation</p>	
<p>International level (e.g. UN, EU, etc.)</p>	<p>GFC published the briefing paper ‘Net Gain’ is a lose-lose for rights, gender justice and social equity in biodiversity policy to challenge the increasingly popular concepts of net gain and no net loss in biodiversity conservation. FoEI campaigned against corporate capture at COP15 and launched the report ‘The Nature of Business’ on corporate influence in the CBD. The report received a lot of media attention. In addition, a joint analysis between FoEI and global youth biodiversity network (GYBN) was the basis of other civil society rejection of the nature positive concept, and its ultimate rejection in the GBF.</p>
<p>Pathway C - Civic space</p>	
<p>International level (e.g. UN, EU, etc.)</p>	<p>FoEI organised two actions with other NGO delegates at the CBD negotiations in Geneva and Montreal to show solidarity with and highlight the injustices against environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs). Both actions consisted of a march outside the plenary carrying pictures of murdered and disappeared EHRDs.</p>
<p>Transversal to all pathways: gender</p>	
<p>GFC proposed gender indicators for the post-2020 GBF as a concrete way to include gender indicators, and hosted the webinar: Gender justice and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, to share information and views with GFC, WECF and GLA networks.</p>	

EU deforestation legislation Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

A. Introduction

Through the EU deforestation legislation policy dossier, consisting of Fern, TBI, IUCN NL, Milieudefensie and GFC/WECEF, we focused on EU action to address deforestation. In September 2022, the European Parliament voted on its proposal for the EU deforestation regulation (EUDR). This was a crucial victory for NGOs and IP&LC groups around the world campaigning for an ambitious European law. The report reflected the majority of NGO requests, such as the inclusion of human rights, smallholders, finance, other ecosystems, gender, missing commodities (rubber and maize) and strong provisions regarding enforcement and partnerships. GLA partners have been active in making this happen through intense strategic advocacy work as part of the Brussels NGO coalition, #Together4Forests and the NGO smallholders' coalition. In December, the EU deforestation regulation was approved as an important landmark to stop global deforestation.

The EUDR prohibits the sale and placing of specific products on its market if they are not produced according to national laws in respective producing countries, or if they have led to deforestation or forest degradation. Traders and operators placing products on the EU market have to assure traceability to plot level, and must have proof of compliance to these new requirements. Also, the EUDR includes a clause instructing the European Commission to evaluate the role of financial institutions in deforestation and forest degradation, and assess the need of including obligations for financial institutions in EU legislation.

B. Changes in context and risks in 2022

A robust, effective, and well-coordinated CSO movement has emerged from Brussels and EU member states. Supported by civil society partners in the southern regions, they have successfully intensified public pressure and exerted influence over the final text of the EU regulation on deforestation-free products. This collective effort culminated in a historic political agreement reached in December.

Unfortunately, despite substantial advocacy efforts by the NGO coalition on smallholders (including Tropenbos International and Fern), the final text includes limited recommendations for smallholders. It is also limited in its recognition of international human rights, particularly for IP&LCs. The EUDR text lacks inclusion of other vulnerable ecosystems which are important for biodiversity and climate, such as other wooded lands, savannahs, wetlands, peatlands or biodiversity rich grasslands. These omissions call for continued lobbying and advocacy.

C. Key progress / achievements within the selected LGL topic group in 2022

Pathway A - IPLCs

Not relevant for this policy dossier.

Pathway B - Drivers of deforestation

International level (e.g. UN, EU, etc.)

Throughout the year, the [Together4Forest movement](#) has been very active in creating public pressure on EU policymakers and in the member states. More than 206,000 messages were sent to the European Parliament in summer 2022 and over 50,000 letters to national governments in spring 2022.

A group of seven Brussels based NGOs (including **Fern**) have been conducting intensive and well coordinated advocacy work which included policy meetings and awareness raising.

Fern, TBI and **IUCN NL** have been collaborating intensively on smallholders. In June 2022, an open letter undersigned by 50 CSOs from Europe and the global south, was sent to the EC calling for an assessment of the needs of smallholders to comply with the regulation. In November 2022, a joint statement was sent to the EP and the EC with CSOs recommendations to make the EUDR work for smallholders and forest communities.

Milieudefensie, in collaboration with other NGOs such as Global Witness, focused on the inclusion of the finance sector in the EUDR. GLA partners organised and facilitated two policy tours to Brussels and the Hague for southern-based partners (May and November 2022).

	<p>In January 2023, Fern, in collaboration with GLA partners, NGOs and resource organisations and experts in the south, published a discussion paper on working with countries to achieve deforestation-free production.</p> <p>The cocoa barometer was launched in December 2022. Tropenbos Ghana and TBI both contributed with insights on deforestation, climate change and agroforestry. Also, throughout 2022 Fern and partners in three cocoa producing countries: Ghana, Ivory Coast and Cameroon, were actively engaged in cocoa talks supported by the EU. Fern was also an active member of the VOICE network.</p>
<p>Pathway C - Civic space</p>	
<p>Not relevant for this policy dossier.</p>	
<p>Transversal to all pathways: gender</p>	
<p>GFC has been active on the issue of gender and conducted research on the impacts of the EUDR on women. In collaboration with Fern, GFC published a report analysing the gender dimensions of the draft EUDR.</p>	

**EU mandatory human rights due diligence (mHRDD) legislation & UN binding treaty for transnational corporations and human rights (UN BT)
Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

A. Introduction

This policy dossier concerns the lobbying for mandatory due diligence legislation on business and human rights at national, EU and UN level, to ensure organisations are obliged to perform due diligence on their business and related (international) value chain in relation to (potential) violations to human rights, the environment and climate.

The work carried out by IUCN NL and Milieudefensie on the LGL topic of EU mHRDD legislation aims to contribute to the realisation of ambitious mHRDD legislation in the Netherlands and EU. Advocacy in the Netherlands targets the government, members of parliament (MPs) and Dutch members of the European parliament (MEPs). For the UN binding treaty the aim is to influence the content of the draft to include ambitious mHRDD legislation. IUCN NL and Milieudefensie do this through targeting policymakers in the Netherlands and the EU, largely as members of the NL4Treaty Alliance. Other GLA partners target policymakers in countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

B. Changes in context and risks in 2022

No new risks were identified by any of the Alliance partners working on this topic. After two years of online meetings, the binding treaty on transnational corporations and human rights (UN BT) sessions in Geneva were once again held in person. However, owing to the costs of travelling it was, and remains, difficult for southern partners to attend these sessions in person. This could not be mitigated.

C. Key progress / achievements within the selected LGL policy dossier in 2022

Pathway A - IPLCs

Not relevant for this policy dossier.

Pathway B - Drivers of deforestation

Not relevant for this policy dossier.

Pathway C - Civic space

International level
(e.g. UN, EU, etc.)

EU directive corporate sustainability due diligence (EU CSDDD)

In February 2022, the EU directive on corporate sustainability due diligence was published by the European Commission. In November 2022, the general approach of the European Council on the CSDDD was published.

Milieudefensie and **IUCN NL** worked directly, or in coordination, with other organisations and platforms to influence the views of Dutch politicians and MEPs on the directive by advocating with Dutch politicians to push for strong legislations within the EU and to include additional language to make the directive stronger. This included human rights, environmental and climate due diligence, civil and administrative liability, access to justice for victims, reparations, meaningful stakeholder involvement and preventing maximum harmonisation. This included participation in the MVO platform and participation in the focus EU DD coalition. **Milieudefensie**, as part of the FoEI network, published [a complementarity study](#) on the EU directive and the UN BT.

UN binding treaty on business and human rights (UN BT)

Milieudefensie and **IUCN NL** worked directly, or in coordination with, other organisations and platforms to influence the fourth draft of the UN BT and encourage the EU to participate actively in the UN BT treaty process. This included participation in the UN treaty-EU coalition. Milieudefensie, as part of the FoEI network, also analysed the third draft UN BT.

	<p>Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the Human Rights Council In March 2022, IUCN NL, Milieudefensie and Stand Up for your Rights presented their report which highlighted the (potential) human rights violations perpetrated by Dutch companies. The report was supported by various existing reports on human rights violations, environmental harm, deforestation, land grabbing, climate impacts, labour rights violations, and gender issues within the value chain of Dutch companies.</p> <p>The report asks for recommendations relating to Dutch corporate sustainability legislation, EU corporate sustainability legislation and the participation of the EU in the UN BT negotiations. IUCN NL and Milieudefensie participated in the pre-sessions of the UPR in Geneva. Milieudefensie gave a statement on behalf of IUCN NL and both organisations engaged in talks with representatives from ten member states to the UN to discuss their report. These member states gave recommendations to the Dutch government.</p>
<p>Netherlands</p>	<p>Dutch corporate sustainability draft law In November 2022, six political parties submitted a renewed version of the Dutch corporate sustainability draft law (Initiatiefwet verantwoord en duurzaam internationaal ondernemen) to the Dutch parliament.</p> <p>Milieudefensie and IUCN NL worked directly, or in coordination, with other organisations and platforms to influence the contents of this law. This included human rights, environmental and climate due diligence, civil and administrative liability, access to justice for victims, reparations and meaningful stakeholder engagement.</p>
<p>Transversal to all pathways: gender</p>	
<p>GLA partners involved in this LGL topic are not primarily focused on gender-related issues, as other coalition partners are better positioned to address them, e.g. NL4Treaty Alliance, Action Aid and WO=MEN ensure gender is captured in the wording of the legislation.</p>	

United Nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) and the nationally determined contributions (NDCs)

Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

A. Introduction

The work of WECF/GFC, NTFP-EP, forest governance and tenure rights (FGTR), TBI and Gaia Amazonas on this policy dossier aims to strengthen the recognition and position of IP&LCs 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. GLA partners support the work of country partners in strengthening capacities of IP&LCs, women and youth groups to participate in national and international discussions on climate action.

B. Changes in context and risks in 2022

UNFCCC COP27 took place in Egypt in November 2022. GLA partners prepared for, and in some cases, participated in the conference. The following changes in context and risks were highlighted.

- COP27 took place in a context of [civil society repression](#) and threats to activists. We were deeply concerned about the lack of civic space for activists and organisations who faced surveillance and harassment.
- In contrast to the situation for environmental defenders and activists, fossil fuel industry representatives were heavily represented at the conference. More than 600 delegates were linked to fossil fuels (25% increase from 2021) and [according to the BBC](#) that was 'more than the combined delegations from the 10 most climate-impacted countries'.
- The text on the review of the gender action plan of the Paris Agreement was only agreed upon in the last hours of the negotiations and does not make significant steps forward.
- The agreement on establishing a loss and damage (L&D) fund is an important step forward.
- A positive development is also the operationalisation of the Santiago network on loss and damage, established to support developing countries with technical assistance, knowledge and resources. A new advisory board will be set up, and the women and gender, Indigenous peoples' and youth constituencies will have seats on the board.
- Progress in terms of climate finance is still slow. Developed countries have failed to deliver on their collective pledge to mobilise funds from 2020 to support the climate actions of developing countries, and made another commitment at last year's negotiations to double adaptation finance, while the operationalisation of the L&D fund remains ambiguous.

C. Key progress / achievements within the selected LGL policy dossier in 2022

Pathway A - IPLCs

International level (e.g. UN, EU, etc.)	UNFCCC COP27: WECF co-organised the 7th edition of the annual gender just climate solutions (GJCS) award celebration during COP27. GFC co-organised a press conference in Sharm El Sheik to denounce references to geo-engineering and removals of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. NTFP-EP co-organised a side event entitled: Amplifying IPLC voices and the security of territories of life and customary tenure towards meaningful climate action, presenting key recommendations . XV World Forestry Congress 2022 in Seoul, South Korea from May 2-7, 2022: NTFP-EP actively participated and brought together key representatives from IP&LCs and CSOs to this event and organised a side event entitled: Communities speak: Indigenous peoples' local actions and initiatives are vital to implement Paris Agreement and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
Regional-level	SouthEast Asia: NTFP-EP, TBI and FGTR organised a hybrid learning session within the GLA regional collaboration on the meaningful participation and contribution of IP&LCs in realising NDCs (Indonesia, September 2022). South America: The North Amazon Alliance (NAA) contributed to the Agencies for life initiative in the framework of COP27. During COP27, the UK and NL governments expressed their interest in distributing resources to support it.

Pathway B - Drivers of deforestation

International level (e.g. UN, EU, etc.) **GFC** held the following events during UNFCCC COP27, addressing issues related to drivers of deforestation: [Livestock and feed crops impact women and communities](#); [Deindustrialisation for transformation](#); [No More Omissions: real policy action on land use, animal agriculture and GHGs](#); [Build a future of real solutions, not a fossil fuel house of cards](#), organised the panel discussion in [carbon markets](#), published op-ed [Beware of climate colonialism](#) in Ms. Magazine, released the following statements [Africa is crying, our forest, our life!](#), [Equitable fossil fuel phase-out](#) and [No room for offsets](#) and launched an [analysis of big polluters ties to global net zero initiatives](#), together with corporate accountability and **FoEI**.

Pathway C - Civic space

Not relevant for this policy dossier.

Transversal to all pathways: gender

WECF/GFC contributed its skills and knowledge to push for gender just climate policies at all levels. In June 2022, WECF participated in and followed negotiations during the Bonn intersessional meeting and co-organised a side event entitled: High stakes, great urgent: collecting evidence for gender just and impactful climate policy. At COP27, WECF undertook joint lobbying and advocacy through the women and gender constituency (WGC). Additionally, GFC hosted the press conference [The end of false solutions: COP27, moving towards rights-based and gender transformative solutions to climate change](#), featuring panelists from Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Annex F. Brief summary Local-to-Global-to-Local (LGL) Thematic programmes reports 2022

Thematic programme: community rights and deforestation drivers (CRDD) Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

Where do we work, the problem we work on and our approach

In the CRDD international campaigns work plan, Friends of the Earth (FoE) groups organise their work with IP&LCs and allies to connect Indigenous peoples' and local communities (IP&LC) rights and corporate driven deforestation struggles to national, regional and international fora and social movements. The programme provides for strategic capacity building and lobbying and advocacy interventions to build and execute international grassroots and rights based forest campaigns.

Our main achievements include: new legislation adopted by the Sierra Leone parliament, divestment and suspension from controversial monoculture plantations (AAL, Feronia-PHC), halting of deforestation through local forest monitoring, influencing the EU deforestation law by bringing in the voices of campaigners active in countries where deforestation is happening and resisting corporate capture in the convention on biological diversity (CBD).

Changes in context and risks in 2022

One big context change early on in 2022 was the invasion of Ukraine by Russia. The invasion impacted gas, fuel and food prices, and also influenced the political debates on those topics.

In 2022, we saw unproven solutions, such as carbon capture and geo-engineering, continue to gain momentum. We also saw increasing corporate capture of the CBD process to develop the new global biodiversity framework (GBF). Unproven solutions are gaining more acceptance from governments and international institutions as well as large conservation NGOs. FoE responded to this evolving context with increased focus on exposing and campaigning against corporate capture in the CBD.

Main achieved outcomes 2022

Long-term outcomes (2025)	Output / outcomes planned for 2022	Progress 2022
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities		
Decision makers at national and international policy levels strengthen community forest management (CFM), food sovereignty and agroecology initiatives and ensure IP&LCs human rights, social justice and their rights to healthy forest ecosystems are promoted and respected in legal and policy frameworks.	CSO coalitions feed outcomes from research and exchanges on successful moratorium strategies, representation of IP&LCs at national level and deforestation pathways for land based concessions into three policy processes.	In September 2022, the Sierra Leone parliament enacted two land laws: the national land commission and the customary land rights bill, which greatly improve and formalise the land rights of local and indigenous communities in Sierra Leone.
IP&LCs and CSOs conduct community based forests and rights monitoring and use the verified evidence for advocacy and grievances.	150 community forest monitors in nine countries actively send in reports on rights violations and deforestation to FoE groups or allies.	FoE groups in Ghana, Liberia, Cameroon and Philippines are actively working with forest monitors and received at least 600 reports on deforestation and social issues. WALHI and JVE are starting off with this in 2022.

Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
Regulations for economic sectors which cause deforestation and human rights violations of IP&LCs and environmental defenders are adopted in international policy spaces.	The position and vision of IP&LCs and CSOs in the global south are included in decision making on the EU deforestation law or mHRDD proposals.	The European parliament and council reached agreement on a final version of the European anti-deforestation regulation (EUDR) that excludes certification as a proxy for due diligence, and includes objectives to tackle root causes of deforestation in tropical forest countries.
Local to global social movements connect to collectively resist corporate power, stop harmful projects and frame alternatives.	Harmful projects or investments are halted after international research and campaigns.	During 2022, six international consumer goods companies, international traders and one Dutch investor suspended and divested from Indonesian plantation company Astra Agro Lestari over adverse environmental and social impacts.

Reflections on progress made in 2022 towards outputs/outcomes

Some of the planned interventions were delayed (the research on the role of financiers in the meat and dairy sectors), while more attention and capacity was given to others (bringing in voices from the global south in the debates of the EU deforestation legislation). These changes on outputs did not influence the expected outcomes.

Campaigns can halt immediate threats to forest, but as long as protection is not legally guaranteed through social forestry or protected areas, new threats will arise. We always need to halt immediate threats in campaigns and at the same time work on longer term solutions with affected communities to ensure tenure rights are secured and community forest management installed.

The new EU legislation on deforestation free supply chains will hopefully have a positive effect on stopping deforestation since it is obliging companies to make sure they don't import products related to deforested land. It is important and interesting to see if the law will have the expected effect and explore potential flaws, but also what effect this will have on trade flows in the coming years.

Gender transformational approach/strategy

Two women environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs) received support from the programme for protective and mitigative measures. A women's group in Sierra Leone was supported to demonstrate for stronger land laws that respect women and include them in local decision-making structures.

**Thematic programme: Just energy transition (JET)
Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

Where do we work, the problem we work on and our approach

The JET programme connects local struggles in Africa and Latin America to global struggles to address climate change and support a just energy transition (JET) by halting deforestation and related human rights violations in relation to fossil and renewable energy (RE) related mineral extractivism. During 2022, JET focused on supporting **international collaboration in lobby and advocacy and mutual capacity building (campaigning and community mobilising), focusing in particular on 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.

During 2022, Friends of the Earth (FoE) Europe, Milieudefensie, FoE Mozambique (JA!) and European FoE partners raised public awareness and pressure on the harmful impacts of the Mozambique liquified natural gas (LNG) project, which resulted in critical media outreach and the implementation of an independent evaluation of the ECA support provided to this project, as demanded by the Dutch parliament. Milieudefensie's successful joint advocacy and campaigning pushed the Dutch government to develop an ECA policy to stop its fossil support abroad by the end of 2022, as committed to in late 2021, when the Netherlands signed onto the Glasgow Statement. Mid-2022, the African JET network launched and began yielding some impressive advocacy successes by the end of 2022. The Ugandan JET partners' campaigning and advocacy resulted in, among others, a resolution of the EU parliament condemning the human rights violations of the EACOP oil pipeline project, as well as several financial institutions withdrawing their support. Lastly, JET partners in Africa and Latin America raised public awareness and engaged in advocacy to push for a just energy transition towards renewable energy.

Changes in context and risks in 2022

- The Covid-19 pandemic slowed down over the course of 2022, but it still impacted our work: the just transition and feminism conference in Argentina was postponed to 2023.
- An increasing number of countries are phasing out fossil fuels. During 2022, several of the 39 signatories to the Glasgow Statement put in place policies that end international public finance for fossil projects. Civil society's mobilisation was crucial to this achievement. The policies vary in ambition - e.g. the Dutch policy still has fossil exceptions.
- Major disconnects between the climate urgency, impacts on the ground and government action continued in 2022. The Russian war against Ukraine resulted in many countries continuing and increasing investments in fossil energy, especially in the global south, often justified as investing in development. JET partners responded by debunking and pushing back on this fossil development myth, via evidence-based publications.
- In 2022, civic space shrank even further. JET partners' successful (inter)national campaigns to block big fossil projects generated increased pressure and intimidation from government and corporate actors. Working in local-to-global and global-to-local partnerships helped partners to mitigate these risks.

Main achieved outcomes 2022

Long-term outcomes (2025)	Output / outcomes planned for 2022	Progress 2022
Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation		
By 2025, (Dutch) investors and financiers have moved away from adverse investments in the energy / extractive sector (fossil and RE-related) and promote a just transition.	By exposing how LNG projects in Mozambique have a devastating impact on the climate, environment, rights and livelihoods of affected communities, public support for measures to end public financing of fossil fuel projects increases. The new Dutch government contributes to policy coherence by developing an ECA policy trajectory that phases out fossil support in line with the Paris Agreement.	Our joint report, Fuelling the Crisis, documented the Mozambique LNG situation, serving as critical input into the independent evaluation of the Dutch ECA support provided for the Mozambique LNG project, which was requested by the Dutch parliament as a result of our advocacy in 2021. Our joint advocacy work, including a European speakers tour, generated a lot of media attention. In November 2022, our joint lobbying resulted in the Netherlands ending its ECA fossil support abroad, in follow up to the Glasgow Statement. The policy still contains fossil exceptions but is a huge achievement given decades of deadlock.

<p>By 2025, governments have implemented gender, HR and IP&LC policies reflecting international frameworks on climate and forests that supports a just transition, including increased climate finance for the transition in the global south.</p>	<p>Civil society in Mozambique can speak out and campaign against the impacts of the LNG projects. JET Africa partners have empowered communities in Ghana, Uganda and Togo to self-organise and mobilise against human rights and environmental impacts linked to the energy resource extraction sector and to promote a just transition.</p>	<p>FoE Mozambique has increased its capacity to work on the ground to stop the LNG project via the continuous presence of focal points at the community level, and the provision of legal expertise on the ground to support community claims. JET Africa partners supported the mobilisation of local communities and documented impacts of fossil fuel projects and generated evidence for (inter) national advocacy. This resulted in the European parliament issuing a resolution on the environmental and HR impacts of the EACOP, as well several ECAs/ private financiers retreat from supporting it.</p>
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Reflections on progress made in 2022 towards outputs/outcomes

The Mozambique case has enabled us to reach out to a larger audience, achieving global media attention and mobilising advocacy pressure to demand the end of ECA support for this LNG project, and for fossil projects in general. Cooperation between CSOs (north and south) is essential to achieving results as exerting pressure at different levels is crucial and political realities change all the time - as the Russian war against Ukraine demonstrates. This requires civil society to remain flexible so it can respond swiftly to policy developments. Despite several of the JET partners dealing with continued harassment, intimidation and (the risk of) arrest, they have made impressive progress. This is because they make use of a broad range of support strategies, including expanding their solidarity base. If mobilised and sensitised, youth and women are key advocates for a JET.

Gender transformational approach/strategy

The integration of a gender perspective in JET work is key. This is done through publications and research highlighting the impacts of fossil projects on women’s rights. In our advocacy with Dutch policy makers and MPs, e.g. on the Mozambique LNG project, we also highlight the gendered impacts women face. JET partners also make sure women are included in interventions, such as FoEI supports gender inclusivity and balanced participation at the UNFCCC COP27, with specific attention on supporting female activists from the global south. However, partners also report that cultural/structural barriers are still impacting women’s participation in their JET work.

Annex G Risks analysis and management (updated 2022)

The matrix below is based on the risk analysis and mitigation strategies presented with the programme document, adjusted to 2022. Risks that have been incorporated in 2022 are highlighted in the first column as 'new'.

Contextual risks

Risks of an external nature that may impact the GLA programme, the Alliance and/or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

	Risk description and probability (updated 2022)	Impact on the GLA programme, the Alliance and the ministry	Mitigation strategies
1.1 (new)	<p>War in Ukraine and the energy crisis</p> <p>Impact level: Global. Probability: High. Potential impact: Medium. Assessment: Uninsurable, unavoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments in producer countries are more willing to open up forested areas for extractive and agricultural industries. • Governments in European countries searching for new fossil fuel and renewable energy sources in Africa, to reduce their dependence on Russian gas. • Increased mining of the transition minerals, over half of which are in Indigenous people and local community (IP&LC) governed lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some elements of risk are partly mitigated through actions carried out in Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation. • Production of evidence-based research publications, publishing fact sheets, engaging in public mobilisation and building alliances within other socio-environmental movements to push back on the fossil development myth. • Just energy transition (JET) partners will intensify their work on the issue of renewable energy-related mining, by framing what a JET approach to renewable energy should look like in research as well as advocacy at national level (e.g. Uganda) or at OECD level.
1.2 (new)	<p>Global economic crisis leads to high inflation rates, rising costs, fluctuations of local currencies against the EUR and USD from late 2021 onwards.</p> <p>Impact level: Global. Probability: High. Potential impact: Medium. Assessment: Uninsurable, unavoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All these elements have a negative effect on the programme budget and communities. • At country level, the dire economic situation is used by many politicians to promote the fossil = development myth. • Women, youth, and other minority groups are hit the hardest by the economic recession because of their disadvantaged position, which further limited their participation in political or social activities because of stress and a focus on day-to-day survival. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close monitoring of the programme budget and adjustment where necessary as well as looking for ways to reduce costs. • In terms of the communities, programme investments in enabling communities to sustainably manage their land and forest, protecting natural resources and establishing sustainable businesses will reap long-term benefits and make communities more resilient to external shocks like economic crises. • Our focus on women's leadership, youth, Indigenous people and gender equality aims to mitigate the disproportionate effects of the crisis. • Close monitoring of exchange rate fluctuations.

	Risk description and probability (updated 2022)	Impact on the GLA programme, the Alliance and the ministry	Mitigation strategies
1.3	<p>Natural disasters (e.g. extreme weather factors, earthquakes and landslides)</p> <p>Impact level: Local. Probability: High. Potential impact: High Assessment: Unavoidable, uninsurable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of livelihood, loss of material goods, loss of life, deterioration of health. • Shift of focus from programme priorities to addressing basic needs, disaster response and recovery. • Disproportionate effects on structurally excluded and disadvantaged groups (e.g. women, ethnic minorities, disabled people, people living in poverty). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with other actors at the municipal, departmental and national levels and specialised NGOs to support communities and address immediate effects of disaster in GLA focal areas. • Implementation of the Forests for a Just Future (FfJF) programme: Our ToC is designed to limit the risk of climate change disasters through reduction of deforestation and sustainable governance of forests. • When GLA areas are affected, make links between affected communities to groups that provide support and emergency funds for affected IP&LCs. • Highlight the role of ecosystem based solutions in the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters. • Adaptation measures for the communities (e.g. livelihoods, ensuring ecosystem adaptation measures). • To take into account disproportionate effect on vulnerable groups, and a gender responsive and intersectional approach in the programme.
1.4	<p>Presence of illegal armed forces, guerrillas or military in GLA focal areas lead to increased tensions and potential for violent conflict / displacement.</p> <p>Impact level: Local Probability: Low in most countries. Exceptions are Colombia, DRC, Philippines and Cameroon where the risk is medium to high. Potential impact: Medium to high. Assessment: Unavoidable, uninsurable, acceptable risk given the kind of work GLA does and the long-standing relationships with communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May impact the implementation of activities, their nature, the security situation for partners and IP&LCs. • May hinder entrance to programme areas and the achievements of the programme at the level of the affected landscape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of longstanding and establishment of new relationships with communities and other institutions in programme areas. • Risk assessment and security planning, self-protection training. • Discuss with local staff the best way to provide support in periods of tension. • Establishment of early warning mechanisms with communities. • In case of conflict or displacement, establish and maintain clear and open communication with community leaders to establish ways to continue support. • Emergency fund for (women) environmental human rights defenders ((W)EHRDs) - provision per Alliance member.

	Risk description and probability (updated 2022)	Impact on the GLA programme, the Alliance and the ministry	Mitigation strategies
1.5	<p>Outbreak of global/regional pandemic (e.g. completely new, or new strands of Covid-19, Ebola, other) [Replaces prog. Dev. doc risk: Covid-19 and Covid-19 related restrictions].</p> <p>Impact level: Global risk with local variation. Probability: Low. Potential impact: Uncertain. Assessment: Unavoidable, uninsurable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictions to international and local travel, physical meetings and events. Health (physical and psychosocial) problems affecting staff and/or IP&LCs. Focus on rapid economic recovery/shift of funding and government priorities and policies at the expense of forests. Localisation of value chains; decrease in global trade; loss of markets. Stifling of civic space/protest/participation under the pretext of health measures. Reduction of monitoring and enforcement of policy implementation leading to increased illegality/ impunity. Increased levels of inequality at all levels, associated with growing power imbalances and reduced influence of IP&LCs, women, youth and other underrepresented groups on (land use) decision making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building in flexibility in the programming, replacing physical meetings with online meetings, addressing the digitalisation gap and gendered impacts of Covid-19 in our lobbying and advocacy. For those places where there is no internet connectivity we look at replacing online outreach with alternatives such as podcasts and community radio. Strategic impacts of Covid-19 are addressed in the regular learning and planning cycle, based on periodic assessment of changes in context. More information on our Covid-19 approach can be found in section 4.3. In addition, our work regarding civic space (Pathway C) also relates to shrinking civic space as a result of Covid-19.
1.6	<p>Shrinking civic space for CSOs and women/IP&LCs.</p> <p>Impact level: Global risk with local variation. Probability: High. Potential impact: Medium/high. Assessment: Uninsurable, unavoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced ability of GLA partners to operate. Increasing difficulty to implement dissenting strategies and mobilise citizens. Increased risk for priorities of partners/women/IP&LCs/youth to be ignored/overruled by government/decision makers. Increased risks for (W)EHRDs as a result of increased criminalisation of their work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some elements of risk are partly mitigated through actions carried out in Pathway C: Civic space. Use results and recommendations from the civic space survey and report 2023 to assess how to better mitigate this risk, also at local level. Coping strategies - adjusting interventions to be effective within restricted environments; ensuring (international) backup and support.

	Risk description and probability (updated 2022)	Impact on the GLA programme, the Alliance and the ministry	Mitigation strategies
1.7	<p>National and regional elections (including risks of violence)</p> <p>Impact level: Local. Probability: High. Potential impact: Varies locally. Assessment: Unavoidable, uninsurable, acceptable risk.</p> <p>Note: This risk is also perceived as an opportunity. Elections may also be used as a strategy to highlight GLA priorities locally (to be defined locally if relevant).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in political dynamics can affect the lobbying work: loss of government contacts, change of policies, change in budget allocation to forest preservation. • Loss of attention from politicians during election periods. • Violence around elections can lead to security risks to our partner CSOs and IP&LCs as well as effective programme implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of a conflict sensitive approach (refer to programme doc section 4.2.) • In the months leading to the elections, avoid partisan positions. • Avoid places and times of unrest. • Engage (identify/work with) local champions that may support key aspects of the FfJF ToC and GLA agenda.
1.8	<p>Rise of authoritarianism and/or populism.</p> <p>Impact level: Global and local. Probability: High. Situation in 2022 worsened particularly in Uganda, Viet Nam and the Philippines. Potential impact: Varies locally. Assessment: Unavoidable, uninsurable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened emphasis on short-term policies, fast economic growth and benefits to economic and political elites which jeopardises GLA goals. • Further reduction of civic space and loss of access to power structures for IP&LCs, women, youth and other underrepresented groups. • Increased violence against activist (W) EHRDs and IP&LCs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some elements of risk are partly mitigated through actions carried out in Pathway C: Civic space. • Adoption of a conflict sensitive approach (refer to programme doc section 4.2.) • Highlight GLA values of inclusion and evidence-based decision making as meaningful solutions for the problems faced by people.
1.9	<p>Fraud and corruption by government officials or suppliers.</p> <p>Impact level: Local. Probability: Medium to low. Potential impact: Low. Assessment: Uninsurable, partly unavoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of resources, inability to obtain services or delays/obstructions in implementations. • Risk of reputational damage of GLA and the ministry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Alliance members have anti-fraud policies in place. Adherence to these made us re-evaluate the risk and change it from medium/high to medium/low in 2022). • Creation of networks of trustworthy suppliers and officials. • Implementation of anti-fraud and anti-corruption policies, including regular moral deliberation by partners, will reduce the risk of succumbing to corruption. • Immediate communication with the ministry in the case of fraud or corruption.

2. Programme risks

Risks associated with the nature of the GLA programme, including risks that may be generated by GLA itself.

	Risk description and probability (updated 2022)	Impact on the GLA programme, the Alliance and the ministry	Mitigation strategies
2.1 (new)	<p>Inherent risks from implementation of complex multi-partner, multi-country, multi-million EUR programme. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination risks: the programme involves multiple stakeholders and teams working across different time zones and geographical locations. • Cultural risks: Cultural differences between the various teams involved in these programmes can lead to misunderstandings and difficulties in communication. • Financial risks: Programme involves significant investments of resources and there is always the risk of cost overruns, currency fluctuations, and unexpected financial issues that could impact the programme's viability. • Legal risks: e.g. disputes over intellectual property, contracts and liability. <p>Impact level: Organisational/donor. Probability: High. Potential impact: Low. Assessment: Uninsurable, partly unavoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges in coordination and communication lead to delays and errors in programme implementation and progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alliance partnership agreement • Joint development and adherence to GLA vision on collaboration and equity (VoCE). With regular reviews when relevant. • Designation of a senior programme coordinator role that is objective and does not participate in individual Alliance member management structures and/or office politics. • Governance structure with implementation committees and advisory working groups that have equal representation of all Alliance members to discuss/address these risks if/when relevant. Including clear description of roles and responsibilities. • Clear guidance in terms of financial management and procedures, solid financial advice by lead financial controller and independent annual financial audits. • Timely communication to donor in case there is the perception that the scale-up of any of these risks could pose a risk to programme implementation and Alliance commitments to the ministry as presented in the grant agreement.

	Risk description and probability (updated 2022)	Impact on the GLA programme, the Alliance and the ministry	Mitigation strategies
2.2	<p>Exposure to personal risks for (W) EHRDs – resulting from raising issues of human rights abuses and environmental crimes and denouncing violence against (W)EHRDs.</p> <p>Impact level: Local. Probability: Medium to high. Potential impact: High. Assessment: Uninsurable, partly unavoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (W)EHRDs and their family and close friends may be physically harmed (including torture, maiming or loss of life) or suffer reputational harm to prevent them from doing their work or advocacy. • Other activists and IP&LCs might not stand up for their rights, because of intimidation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserving confidentiality where necessary and implementation of protection mechanisms for high profile (W)EHRDs (Pathway C). • In cases of public denouncing of human and environmental rights abuses, a mitigation measure is the inclusion of guarantor bodies from the UN, (Dutch) embassies, universities, international cooperation and prominent CSOs. • Emergency funds for affected IP&LCs. • Linking (W)EHRDs to legal support, if/when required. • Amplify information on abuses through Alliance networks.
2.3	<p>Backlash against and criminalisation of CSOs (including lawsuits). Medium probability, medium to high impact, local risk.</p> <p>Impact level: Local. Probability: Medium. Potential impact: Medium to high. Existing cases in Uganda and Malaysia have shown high impact. Assessment: Uninsurable, partly unavoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GLA achievements that are directly at the expense of corporate or political interests may provoke a backlash specifically directed at GLA (partners). • Partner CSOs may face harassment and administrative restrictions. • CSOs/(W)EHRDs in key positions within the CSOs face lawsuits and are directly sued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some elements of risk are partly mitigated through actions carried out in Pathway C: Civic space. • Careful consideration of intervention strategies based on contextual analysis and conflict analysis. • Anticipate potential response strategies by opponents and engage them if possible. This is a very context specific risk requiring case-by-case strategies. • The strengthening of relationships with civil society, legal and media communities, (Dutch) embassies and the national commissions of human rights will be valuable in addressing such risks. • Differentiation of roles; partners who are more vocal in their advocacy can be supported by other partners with less provocative/ risky strategies.
2.4	<p>Gender bias in GLA intervention strategies.</p> <p>Impact level: Global, local. Probability: Medium. Potential impact: High. Assessment: Uninsurable, avoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion of women participants and neglect of their interests, especially of IP&LC women. • Lack of alignment with GLA principles and values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of gender and inclusion strategies to address bias. • Support from specialised gender technical partners to identify and address bias. • Ensure partner policies are gender-responsive and include specific sections to address gender-related concerns (e.g. SEAH). • Regular review that strategies are gender-responsive (e.g. annual reporting, MTR).

	Risk description and probability (updated 2022)	Impact on the GLA programme, the Alliance and the ministry	Mitigation strategies
2.5	<p>Empowering women IP&LCs may increase gender-based violence.</p> <p>Impact level: Global with local variability. Probability: Medium. Potential impact: Medium/high. Assessment: Uninsurable, partly unavoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical harm. This can lead to IP&LC women no longer wanting to participate in GLA activities. Potential reputational damage for GLA and ministry if media links gender-based violence to GLA interventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of a conflict sensitive approach (refer to programme doc section 4.2.). Application of monitoring tools to identify backlashes of women's rights, including gender-based violence. Build local networks that work on gender-based violence to provide support in case it arises as a result of programme implementation. In case of potential reputational damage to the ministry, the GLA will communicate with the ministry immediately to discuss the situation and introduce mitigation strategies (activating a no surprise policy).
2.6	<p>Inadvertently fuelling existing tensions or conflicts in focal areas.</p> <p>Impact level: Local. Probability: Medium. Potential impact: Medium/high. Assessment: Uninsurable, largely avoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced ability to achieve GLA objectives if GLA's interventions are perceived as biased towards certain economic, cultural, religious or gender interests. Potential reputational damage to GLA and ministry if project funding is linked to increased conflicts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of a conflict sensitive approach (refer to programme doc section 4.2.) Partners strengthen relationships with (potential) allies and strategic high-impact stakeholders, as identified in stakeholder mapping exercise carried out during the baseline. Partner CSOs are familiar with the intervention area and therefore well placed to identify potential conflicts. In case of potential reputational damage, the GLA will communicate immediately with the ministry and discuss mitigation strategies together (activating a no surprise policy).
2.7 (new,	<p>Misinformation, disinformation or fake news on key issues of the programme, on Alliance members or implementing CSOs.</p> <p>Impact level: Local. Probability: Medium. Potential impact: Medium to high. Assessment: Uninsurable, unavoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reputational damage to GLA. Physical and psychosocial harm to people. Loss of public confidence in NGOs. Loss of support from partner communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt security risks management techniques. Development of a communications strategy. Share verified facts with communities. Build relationships with media organisations to distribute truthful messaging. Monitor negative reporting.

	Risk description and probability (updated 2022)	Impact on the GLA programme, the Alliance and the ministry	Mitigation strategies
2.8	<p>Reputational damage or diplomatic embarrassment of Dutch embassies (EKN) or the ministry caused by GLA activities.</p> <p>Impact level: Local. Probability: Low. Potential impact: Medium. Assessment: Uninsurable, avoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to NL policy interests. • Damaged relationship between GLA and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We realise that the objectives of the Netherlands government (MoFA, embassies) and the GLA (partners) do not always overlap, and in certain cases conflict. In the spirit of good partnership, if GLA identifies a case of potential reputational damage, the GLA will communicate immediately with the ministry and discuss mitigation strategies together (activating a no surprise policy).

3. Organisational risks

Risks associated with own organisational administrative and implementation practices at all levels of programme implementation (alliance members, technical partners, implementing partners, etc.).

	Risk description and probability (updated 2022)	Impact on the GLA programme, the Alliance and the ministry	Mitigation strategies
3.1	<p>Inadequate accountability of programme implementation and expenditure. In terms of accountability, we refer to downward accountability (towards programme participants and other local and regional stakeholders), peer-level accountability (towards the other partners in the programme) and upward accountability (towards the donor and ultimately, the taxpayers).</p> <p>Impact level: Global. Probability: Low. Potential impact: High. Assessment: Uninsurable, largely avoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of resources. • Reputational damage for GLA and/or the ministry. • Exposure to corrective measures and/or fines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of sound planning and monitoring of programme and expenditure, internal joint planning, reporting and accountability systems. • Inclusion into partner agreements and contracts of appropriate clauses covering financial and technical accountability. • In case of potential reputational damage, the GLA will communicate immediately with the ministry and discuss mitigation strategies together (activating a no surprise policy).

3.2	<p>Corruption, fraud and misuse of funds among partners.</p> <p>Impact level: Global. Probability: Low for alliance members and technical partners. Low to medium for implementing partners. Potential impact: High. Assessment: Uninsurable, largely avoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of resources. • Reputational damage for GLA and/or the ministry. • Exposure to corrective measures and/or fines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation and proper follow up of protocols, internal policies, safeguards and whistleblowing channels among all partners to avoid and prevent fraud and corruption. • Regular periodical internal and external audits that highlight potential risks and facilitate their mitigation before they materialise. • Implementation of due diligence regulations preventing cooperation with or contracting of entities or suppliers that are exposed to financial risks. • Inclusion into partner agreements and contracts of appropriate clauses covering chain responsibility. • Implementing organisation has put appropriate controls and procedures in place to minimise risks at Alliance level. • In case of potential reputational damage, the GLA will communicate immediately with the ministry and discuss mitigation strategies together (activating a no surprise policy).
3.3	<p>Integrity and harassment related breaches (incl. SEAH).</p> <p>Impact level: Global. Probability: Low to medium. Potential impact: High. Assessment: Uninsurable, largely avoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical and psychological harm to people. • Exclusion of partners, disruption of (country) partnerships and programmes. • Exposure to corrective measures or lawsuits. • Reputational damage for GLA and/or the ministry. • Loss of public confidence in the development sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of integrity and safeguarding policies; zero tolerance to inaction policy at Alliance level. • Support in development / strengthening of integrity policies for each GLA partner, including a structure with persons of trust and integrity officers, clear consequences of violation and processes to be followed in case of violation.
3.4	<p>Financial vulnerability of partners including risks of inadequate financial management.</p> <p>Impact level: Local. Probability: Low for alliance members and technical partners. Low to medium for implementing partners. Potential impact: Medium. Assessment: Uninsurable, largely avoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash flow problems leading to bankruptcy or delays in salary payments, personnel walkouts and non-delivery of outputs. • Use of project funds for unauthorised purposes. • Loss of partners from the GLA partnership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some smaller/newer grassroots partners may lack financial capacities. • Collaboration with known and trusted partners and screening of potential partners. • Contract stipulations including sanction policies. • Provision of financial and administrative capacity strengthening if desired. • Prudence in advancing/pre-financing; liquidity provision linked to agreed financial and substantive milestones. • Audits.

4. Technology-related and data management risks.

	Risk description and probability (updated 2022)	Impact on the GLA programme, the Alliance and the ministry	Mitigation strategies
4.1	<p>Data theft, data loss or information leaks.</p> <p>Impact level: Global, local. Probability: Medium. Potential impact: Medium to high. Assessment: Uninsurable, avoidable, acceptable risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy violation. • Online harassment of (W)EHRDs. • In the worst case, exposure of (W)EHRD to high personal risks; prevention of intervention strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme documents that are finalised and/or confidential are all stored in the Milieudéfensie NextCloud server. • Usage of Project Connect for storage of partner monitoring data (stored in IUCN NL server). • Usage of Smart Survey tool (recommended by Protection International) for collection of confidential survey data.

Annex H Overview indicator framework

#	Sphere/ Level	GLA ToC Results	Indicator	Indicator description	Indicator type	Link with DGO/IGG indicators
1	Interest/ impact	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forests (Pathway A)	Area of land (hectares) under improved sustainable forest management or other improved practices contributing to decreased deforestation	This indicator defines the geographical area of the landscapes (or area where partners mainly work), and measures the number of hectares of forest(ed) land under IPLC control, under sustainable forest management or other improved practices aimed at reducing deforestation risks achieved by the country programmes (it is adapted to the contextualization of the indicator at country level, e.g. bring areas under IPLC control; save areas in risk of deforestation from governments or companies, areas under sustainable agricultural practices such as cocoa agroforestry, etc...).	Direct quantitative indicator	IGG: Area of forest(ed) land under sustainable forest management or other improved practices contributing to decreased deforestation, enhanced sinks and increased adaptive capacity of ecosystems and livelihoods (methodological note available)
2a	Interest/ impact	IPLCs implementing gender inclusive and sustainable forest governance and livelihood strategies	Number of people (women, men, boys and girls) that are better prepared and/or supported to use improved sustainable practices and to participate in (local) governance	This sub indicator reports on the number of people that somehow derive a direct benefit from the programme, through training and capacity building, improved rights and access to resources, better access to finance, increased income and food security and/or improved resilience to climate change due to the programme's results through the 5 years of implementation.	Direct quantitative indicator (cumulative)	IGG: Number of beneficiaries (m/f) supported by projects and programs on sustainable agriculture and/or forestry practices in the landscape / jurisdiction (methodological note available)
2b	Interest/ impact	IPLCs implementing gender inclusive and sustainable forest governance and livelihood strategies	Number of people (women, men, boys and girls) that practice (improved) sustainable activities and/or actively participate in experience increased adaptive capacity (resilience) to climate change.	This sub indicator focuses on changed practices regarding livelihood strategies and governance processes. It quantifies the extent to which the programme is able to improve inclusive participation of landscape actors in decision making processes at different levels and the adoption of alternative livelihood strategies. It therefore measures the number of people that changed their practices, adopted alternative livelihoods and/or that are actively involved in governance processes.		

#	Sphere/ Level	GLA ToC Results	Indicator	Indicator description	Indicator type	Link with DGO/IGG indicators
3	Interest/ impact	Government and agro-commodities, extractives, energy and infrastructure sectors no longer drive deforestation (Pathway B)	Number and nature of policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations implemented, complied with and/or blocked by local, national, regional and global public and private actors that address drivers of deforestation, distinguishing between those which have a gender perspective and those that do not (qualitative).	This indicator keeps track of the policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations that are implemented, enforced (better implementation) and/or blocked to which GLA has targeted and contributed throughout the programme, regarding issues included in pathway B.	Outcome: quantitative and qualitative indicator which is measured as a cumulative from the start of the program across the program countries	IGG: Adoption and implementation of inclusive forest (smart) public and private policies, plans, commitments and practices in the landscape / jurisdiction. SCS1 # of laws and policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement SCS2 # laws and policies blocked/ adopted/ improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement
4	Interest/ impact	Citizens enjoy human and women's rights and safely participate in social movements (Pathway C)	Number and nature of changes in policies and practices contributing to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management.	This indicator keeps track of the policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations that are put on the agenda, adopted, changed, implemented, enforced and/or blocked to which GLA has targeted and contributed throughout the programme, regarding issues included in pathway A.	Outcome: quantitative and qualitative indicator which is measured as a cumulative from the start of the program across the program countries	IGG: Adoption and implementation of inclusive forest (smart) public and private policies, plans, commitments and practices in the landscape / jurisdiction. SCS1 # of laws and policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement SCS2 # laws and policies blocked/ adopted/

#	Sphere/ Level	GLA ToC Results	Indicator	Indicator description	Indicator type	Link with DGO/IGG indicators
						improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement
5	Influence/ outcomes (A, B, C)	Public and private actors (in relation to agro-commodities, extractives, energy and infrastructure sectors) adopt policies/standards/ agreements that promote forests and human and women's rights.(Pathway B)	Number and nature of changes in policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations adopted by local, national, regional and global public and private actors to address the drivers of deforestation in a gender-responsive way and to protect the rights of (W)EHRDS.	This indicator keeps track of the policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations that are put on the agenda, changed and/or adopted to which GLA has targeted and contributed throughout the programme, regarding issues included in pathway B.	Outcome: quantitative and qualitative indicator which is measured as a cumulative from the start of the program across the program countries	IGG: Adoption and implementation of inclusive forest (smart) public and private policies, plans, commitments and practices in the landscape / jurisdiction. SCS1 # of laws and policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement SCS2 # laws and policies blocked/ adopted/ improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement
6	Influence/ outcomes (A, B, C)	National governments and other actors protect EHRD and women rights defenders (Pathway C)	Extent to which men and women IPLCs, men and women EHRDs, groups that work with a gender transformative / gender justice approach, and other CSOs experience increased civic space, human rights, and women's rights.	This indicator keeps track of the policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations that are put on the agenda, changed and/or adopted to which GLA has targeted and contributed throughout the programme, regarding issues included in pathway B.	Outcome indicator	No link to an IGG or DSO indicator
7	Influence/ outcomes (A, B, C)	Media, community members and (other) CSOs highlight	Degree to which environmental IPLC and deforestation drivers issues, including gender just	This sub-indicator tracks social movement activities by measuring the (1) frequency and (2) agenda of the events/meetings/rallies	Outcome indicator	SCS3 # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO

#	Sphere/ Level	GLA ToC Results	Indicator	Indicator description	Indicator type	Link with DGO/IGG indicators
		environmental IPLC and women's rights issues and deforestation drivers	reports, affecting IPLCs are taken up by and are on the agenda of social movements, constituents, media.	on environmental and deforestation issues affecting IPLCs conducted in GLA program areas (can be at local, national, regional and international level).		demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage.
8	Influence/ outcomes (A, B, C)	IPLCs, including women and youth, participate in decision-making processes, are an active part of the monitoring and enforcement bodies and their interests are recognized by governments at national and international level	Number of spaces in which IPLCs, including women and youth, have increased participation in decision-making processes, are more active in monitoring and enforcement bodies and their interests are increasingly recognized by governments at national and international level.	Additionally, it intends to record how advocacy issues or messages related to above-mentioned topics are covered in the media including printed, audio-visual and electronic media. Information recorded can range from the simple (such as how often a message was covered, or what type of media was used) to more in-depth information such as the tone of newspaper, articles or radio interviews.	Outcome indicator	SCS7 # of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies
9	Control/ process (output)	Alliance members and partners strengthen their capacity re. international and regional collaborations and exchange, legitimacy, effective L&A etc.	Degree to which alliance members, CSO partners, CBOs, coalitions, social movements and womens groups have increased capacity and skills to advocate effectively and/or with improved ability to activate and strengthen the capacity of other civil actors.	This sub-indicator identifies the spaces where IPLCs, including Women and Youth, have increased participation and/or are better represented and recognized in decision making processes. This includes the identification of those spaces and the frequency of increased participation, level of involvement and recognition.	Output indicator:	SCS5 # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities
10	Control/ process (output)	Alliance members and partners are gender responsive and support women's rights groups to advance	Degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative	This sub-indicator tracks the alliance members and CSO partners' capacities and skills to deliver the programme's main objectives including strengthening the cappacity of other civil actors, steering stakeholders to act and advocate effectively within the political space.	Qualitative	SCS8 # of CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth.

#	Sphere/ Level	GLA ToC Results	Indicator	Indicator description	Indicator type	Link with DGO/IGG indicators
		environmental literacy		It aims at capturing the improvements related to capacities previously identified and targeted.		
11	Control/ process (output) (only alliance members)		Degree to which Alliance members adhere to the principles included in our vision on collaboration	This Indicator tracks organisations' progress towards integrating gender in their work and culture, and help reflect on their own governance, practises and attitudes. It ultimately informs the formulation of gender action plans to be followed up yearly during the 5 year implementation of GLA.	Output indicator	



Green Livelihoods Alliance

Alliance members

Gaia Amazonas



Technical partners



In partnership with



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands