



Forests for a Just Future

Green Livelihoods Alliance Baseline report

Alliance members

Gaia Amazonas



Technical partners



Grant reference:
4000004338

Report type:
Baseline report

Baseline data collection period:
July to September, 2021

Date of submission:
December 23, 2021

Report by:
ResultsInHealth

Authors:
Saskia Ivens, Nur Hidayati, Titing Martini, Tonima Trisa

Report commissioned by:
Green Livelihood Alliance, in compliance with grant requirement set by the
Directoraat Generaal Internationale Samenwerking (DGIS)

The opinions and views expressed in this publication are the sole responsibility of ResultsInHealth, and do not necessarily reflect those of the Green Livelihoods Alliance members or its partners or of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

DGIS contact:
Felix Hoogveld, Inclusive Green Growth Department (Climate & Forests team)
felix.hoogveld@minbuza.nl.

Consortium Contact:
Eva Duarte Davidson, Senior programme Coordinator GLA
evadd@milieudefensie.nl

English editing:
Patricia Halladay

Design and Layout:
Juanita Franco (Tropenbos International)

Cover photos:
Philippines - Merlijn van Weerd IUCN NL; Indonesia - Irpan Lamago TBI; DR Congo - TBI; Malaysia - NTFP-EP
Philippines; Colombia - TBI; Ghana - TBI; DR Congo - WEFC; Philippines - NTFP-EP Philippines

Report by



Alliance members

Gaia Amazonas



Technical partners



Contents

Executive Summary	7
1. Introduction	10
2. Methodology	14
2.1. Baseline Process	14
2.2. Methodology and tools	16
2.3. Data compilation, processing, analysis and limitations	17
3. Findings and Reflection	20
Impact Indicator 1	20
Impact Indicator 2	25
<i>Impact Indicator 2a</i>	25
<i>Impact Indicator 2b</i>	26
Impact Indicator 3, Outcome Indicator 4 and Outcome Indicator 5	29
<i>Outcome Indicator 4, Pathway A</i>	29
<i>Outcome Indicator 5, Pathway B</i>	29
<i>Pathway B and C, Impact Indicator 3</i>	30
<i>Pathway A, Outcome Indicator 4</i>	31
<i>Pathway B and C, Outcome Indicator 5</i>	32
Indicator 3	34
Indicator 4	35
Indicator 5	36
Outcome Indicator 7	37
<i>Outcome Indicator 7a</i>	38
<i>Outcome Indicator 7b</i>	41
Outcome Indicator 8	44
<i>Outcome Indicator 8a</i>	45
<i>Outcome Indicator 8b</i>	47
Output Indicator 9	49
<i>Output Indicator 9a</i>	50
<i>Output Indicator 9b</i>	52
Output Indicator 10	53
<i>Output Indicator 10a</i>	54
<i>Output Indicator 10b</i>	56
Output Indicator 11 and 12b	58
4. Conclusion and recommendations	62
4.1. Programmatic Choices	62
4.1.1. <i>Baseline values</i>	62
4.1.2. <i>General conclusions (impact and outcome indicators)</i>	62
4.1.3. <i>Gender and gender justice (impact and outcome indicators)</i>	63
4.1.4. <i>Capacity strengthening (output indicators)</i>	64
4.1.5. <i>Countries</i>	65
4.1.6. <i>Respondent groups</i>	66
4.2. GLA Monitoring & Evaluation	66
4.2.1. <i>Baseline values and tools</i>	66
4.2.2. <i>Good M&E practices</i>	67
4.2.3. <i>Revisions to the results framework/Theory of Change</i>	67
Annex 1 - Theory of Change	70
Annex 2a - Overview based on GLA Indicator framework	71
Annex 2b - Indicator values per country for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Strengthening Civil Society and thematic Result Framework basket indicators	76
Annex 3 - Visualisation of the most important findings per country	81

List of Tables

Table 1. GLA indicators	10
Table 2. Indicators completed by respondent groups	14
Table 3. Overview of missing data	16
Table 4. Baseline values and targets for Impact Indicator 1	18
Table 5. Area of land (hectares) under improved sustainable forest management or other improved practices	19
Table 6. Increase in areas (ha) under improved sustainable forest management or other improved practices at the end of GLA	21
Table 7. Baseline values and targets for Indicator 2	23
Table 8. People practising (improved) sustainable activities, disaggregated for women/men/young women/young men	25
Table 9. People actively participating in local/regional/national governance processes	25
Table 10. Baseline values and targets for Impact Indicator 3	27
Table 11. Baseline values and targets for Outcome Indicator 4	27
Table 12. Baseline values and targets for Outcome Indicator 5	27
Table 13. Types of actors targeted and Figure 9. Policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations according to geographical level	32
Table 14. Targeted changes in policies, standards, regulations and investments relevant for Indicator 3	33
Table 15. Targeted changes in policies, standards, regulations and investments relevant to Indicator 4	33
Table 16. Targeted changes in policies, standards, regulations and investments relevant to Indicator 5	34
Table 17. Baseline values and targets for Outcome Indicator 7	35
Table 18. Number and percentage of times social movements undertook activities on environmental and deforestation issues at various levels	37
Table 19. Number of times and percentage an issue was relevant and at which level (aggregated data from country partners)	38
Table 20. Number and percentage of extent to which gender has been integrated in the analyses, reports, best practices, solutions and/or demands by social movements (aggregated data from country partners)	40
Table 21. Number and percentage of extent to which gender has been integrated in the analyses, reports, best practices, solutions and/or demands by the media (aggregated data from country partners)	40
Table 22. Baseline values and targets for Outcome Indicator 8	42
Table 23. Baseline values and targets for Output Indicator 9	47
Table 24. Baseline values and targets for Output Indicator 10	51
Table 25. Number of coalitions, social movements and networks (aggregated data from country partners and Women's Groups)	52
Table 26. Number of coalitions, networks and social movements funded by partners with the primary aim to promote gender-just forest demands, and/or female leadership in forest governance to fight drivers of deforestation, and/or stand up for (W)EHRDs and civic space	55
Table 27. Baseline values and targets for Output Indicators 11 and 12a and 12b	56
Table 28. Findings, Gpower app score	57
Table 29. Overview of original and suggested indicators	66

List of Figures

Figure 1. Baseline process	13
Figure 2. Management of forest area per type of group	20
Figure 3. Targeted changes in areas already included in the baseline	21
Figure 4. Number of potential beneficiaries and related benefits	24
Figure 5. Number of policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations implemented by local, national, regional and global public and private actors that address drivers of deforestation, and their level of gender integration	29

Figure 6. Current status of policies and practices contributing to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management and their level of gender integration	30
Figure 7. Current status of policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations of local, national, regional and global public and private actors to address the drivers of deforestation and their level of gender integration	31
Figure 8. Number of policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations of local, national, regional and global public and private actors to protect the rights of (W)EHRDS, and their level of gender integration	31
Figure 10. Frequency with which social movements took up identified agenda items on environmental and deforestation issues affecting IPLCs in their social movement activities in the past year (aggregated data from country partners; N=168).	36
Figure 11. Percentage with which the media took up agenda items on environmental and deforestation issues affecting IPLCs (aggregated data from country partners; chart provides number followed by percentage) (N=178)	38
Figure 12. Number of times IPLCs participated in decision-making processes or were engaged in monitoring and enforcement bodies, and level of involvement of IPLCs, including women and youth, in the past 12 months (aggregated data from country partners)	43
Figure 13. Extent to which proposals from IPLCs and inclusion of IPLCs' knowledge from the regions of organisation's GLA work been accepted/recognised for forest/biodiversity management/governance in the past 12 months (aggregated data from country partners)	44
Figure 14. Level of participation of various identified groups from the GLA regions of organisation's work in decision-making on forest/climate in the past 12 months (aggregated data from country partners)	46
Figure 15. Required capacities of CSO partners to advocate effectively and/or to activate and strengthen the capacity of other civil actors (aggregated data from country partners and Women's Groups)	49
Figure 16. Type of topics covered by the coalitions, social movements and networks in the past 12 months (aggregated data from country partners and Women's Groups)	53
Figure 17. Forms of engagement aimed at by coalitions, social movements and networks, presented separately for the advocacy topic and whether a coalition, social movement or network (aggregated data from country partners and Women's Groups)	53
Figure 18a and 18b. Percentage with which the advocacy of/campaign by coalitions, social movements and networks funded by partners and in which they are involved paid attention to gender-just forest demands and gender-just female leadership in the past 12 months (aggregated)	55





Executive Summary

The **Forests for a Just Future** programme has the long-term goal to ensure that tropical forests and forest landscapes are sustainably and inclusively governed in order to mitigate and adapt to climate change, support human rights and safeguard local livelihoods. It aims to: (i) increase the participation of indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs) in policy and decision-making regarding their (land) rights and forest governance; and (ii) strengthen lobby and advocacy to hold governments and agro-commodity, extractives, energy and infrastructure industries accountable for deforestation and human rights violations. It works with more than 70 civil society organisations (CSOs), IPLCs and social movements in 11 countries in South America, Africa and Asia, as well as internationally. Recognising the risks faced by these collectives, the programme pays particular attention to ensuring the operational space and security of IPLC leaders, CSO activists, and (women) environmental human rights defenders ((W)EHRDs). The programme began in January 2021 and has a duration of five years, to December 2025. It builds on and extends **Forested Landscapes for Equity** programme, which ran from 2016 until 2020.

The programme's Theory of Change 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; and
- Pathway C: Citizens enjoy human and women's rights and safely participate in social movements.

This baseline report was elaborated by an external consultant, ResultsInHealth (RiH). It provides the baseline values and targets that will be used as reference to track progress throughout the programme. This report presents the analysis of the consolidated data and findings from all countries where GLA works. At the country level, partners were encouraged to have country meetings to discuss the findings per country, the implications of these findings within their own context of work, and to verify the targets. That analysis is outside the scope of this report, although some key baseline and target data per country is presented in country-level infographics developed by the consultants and found in [Annex 3](#).

The Alliance is particularly committed to strengthening gender integration in this second phase of the programme¹. For this reason, the baseline process consisted of conducting both an overall baseline and an integrated gender baseline. Both baselines used the programme's results and monitoring framework as the entry point. The aim of the overall baseline process was to provide the baseline values. For the gender baseline, the aim was to provide the baseline values for the gender indicators and to better understand the inequalities that the FfJF programme needs to address. Because the two baselines were integrated, a natural consequence throughout this report is that on occasion, the gender aspects of an indicator are sometimes given a greater focus than other qualitative aspects.

The baseline process was co-created and resulted in realistic, good-quality data from all 11 GLA countries, the Local-Global-Local (LGL) approach and Alliance members.

¹ The original GLA had three Alliance members (Milieudefensie, IUCN NL and Tropenbos International) that jointly implemented the "Forested Landscapes for Equity" programme. The current GLA has been expanded to six Alliance members (original GLA I partners, Gaia Foundation, SDI and NTFP-ES) and two technical partners (WECF and Fern). For that reason, the original alliance and programme is sometimes referred to as GLA phase I. And the current programme, "Forests for a Just Future" as GLA phase II.

Findings, conclusions and recommendations

The findings and analysis validated the FfJF programme and its Theory of Change (ToC). The baseline values demonstrate that the programme areas identified in the ToC are relevant, as improvement is needed in all these areas. They also demonstrate the applicability of the programme's focus and planned outcomes. Other values demonstrate that the Alliance members and partners are capable of delivering the programme while also needing to strengthen their own capacities in the areas identified in the ToC.

The **key overall conclusions** that relate to intended programme impact and outcome indicators validate the decisions taken by the GLA to:

- focus on halting deforestation and bringing more forest area under IPLC forest governance;
- work towards more sustainable forest management, including sustainable land-use practices in forest areas governed by IPLCs and by others; and
- actively reach out to IPLCs, social movements and CSOs for their meaningful participation in forest management and protection and to increase civic space.

Many IPLCs depend on forests for their livelihoods and manage them sustainably. There are very different contexts in the different landscapes and country programmes, but the baseline findings demonstrate that in general the extent, quality and recognition of IPLCs' involvement in governance processes is limited. The level of influence and participation by social movements and CSOs that could provide support is low as well. The baseline data further demonstrate that the current number of people practising improved sustainable livelihood activities is limited and that not many relevant policies are in place to halt deforestation, adopt sustainable forest practices or encourage IPLC forest governance. Based on these findings, GLA will work towards increasing the area under IPLC governance, encouraging sustainable practices and protecting this area from deforestation by 13.9 million hectares in several countries in the Global South. The Alliance is set to work towards having approximately 7.5 million hectares of new areas under sustainable management practices, 5.9 million hectares of new areas under protection against deforestation and more than

450,000 hectares of new areas formally governed by IPLCs.

The programme also intends to actively work on increased civic space. However, less data was gathered on this pathway than the others due to limitations during the data collection period (including those created by COVID-19). This was a gap and reflects in this pathway receiving less attention within this report. The consultants therefore recommend that GLA to conduct additional research on civic space and to make cross-linkages with the baseline findings on IPLC decision-making, media and social movements.

Findings and analysis on gender and gender justice (see Box 1) show the relevance of this second phase of the programme to learn and work on gender integration and gender justice and to pay attention to other aspects of identity. The participation by adult women in (local) governance processes is more limited than that of adult men and the participation of young people in general is very limited. Fewer women than men currently practise (improved) sustainable practices. Most policies, regulations and practices that relate to deforestation and inclusive governance systems are either gender blind (i.e. they do not recognise differences between men and women), or at the most gender sensitive; i.e. although the policy recognises differences between men and women, the status quo may be maintained (no explicit attention to addressing power imbalances or power relations). Most policies are not gender-responsive or gender-transformative (see Box 1). Gender integration and attention to gender justice in the analyses, reports, best practices, solutions and/or demands by social movements and the media are very limited.

Apart from continuing the programme's gender-just approach (see Box 1), these are some of the **recommendations** that arose from developing the gender baseline:

- increase the participation of IPLC groups that are composed of adult women and youth in governance processes;
- pay special attention to women and youth when providing support for the adoption of sustainable activities; and
- internally discuss those indicators that refer to being gender-responsive or gender-transformative to ensure clarity in definitions and to jointly decide whether to keep them or rephrase them.

Key conclusions and recommendations on **capacity strengthening** reaffirm the relevance of the following actions:

- working with existing country partners, LGL partners and Alliance members on the programme's lobby and advocacy and activation and strengthening of the capacity of other civil actors;
- focusing on engaging political actors through the LGL's advocacy work with coalitions and networks. Partners indicated that engaging governments is the most prominent challenge. It is **recommended** that GLA explores how the alliance could best support country partners and where peer-to-peer sharing of best practices and lessons learned might be beneficial; and
- embedding gender-transformative governance to strengthen the capacity of organisations to address historic gender imbalances and the under-representation of women in decision-making roles and processes.

Based on findings and conclusions comparing **different countries and different respondent groups**, it is **recommended** to as much as possible continue following a country-by-country approach instead of prioritising actions based on consolidated findings across many countries.

The report also concludes that none of the countries stands out as being more or less advanced in addressing the overall drivers of deforestation, IPLC governance or sustainable improved

practices, or in terms of capacities. Nonetheless, the report includes some conclusions on individual countries and respondent groups that can be useful for planning purposes. It is **recommended** to collect more data on women's groups and to offer them more capacity strengthening options.

The report ends with conclusions and recommendations for the programme's **monitoring and evaluation (M&E)**. This includes recommendations on good M&E practices and on minor modifications for some of the indicators.

Report structure

The report consists of the following chapters:

- Chapter 1 provides introduction or background of this assignment
- Chapter 2 provides an overview of the methodology
- Chapter 3 provides an overview and reflections on the baseline values
- Chapter 4 provides conclusions and recommendations of relevance to implementation of the programme.

The following annexes² are an integral part of the baseline report:

- [Annex 1: Theory of Change of GLA](#)
- [Annex 2: Overview of the programme's Results Framework, the summarised baseline values and the related targets](#)
- [Annex 3: Visualisation of the most important findings per country.](#)

² Disclaimer: Results in Health elaborated Annex 3. Annexes 1 and -2 were developed by GLA.

1. Introduction



Overview of a village in Bafwasende territory, Tshopo province, Democratic Republic of Congo (Tropenbos DR Congo).

The Forests for a Just Future (FfJF) programme of the Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) aims to ensure that 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 focuses on increased participation by Indigenous People and Local Communities (IPLCs) in policy and decision-making on land rights and forest governance and on increased civic space for citizens to be able to safely participate in social movements.³ The other key focus is to strengthen lobbying and advocacy to hold governments, institutions such as the European Union, and agro-commodity, extractives, energy and infrastructure industries accountable for deforestation and human rights violations.

GLA partners⁴ work with civil society organisations (CSOs) and IPLCs, including Women's Groups, and social movements. The programme is implemented by 11 country programmes in South America, Africa and Asia⁵ and one overarching Local-to-Global-to-Local (LGL) programme conducting joint lobby and advocacy with regional and international bodies. Fern and Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF) are Technical Partners. The FfJF programme builds on the Forested Landscapes for Equity programme.⁶ Work in many countries continues and builds on processes that started under the previous programme (GLA 1).

GLA aims for gender-just and inclusive governance of forested landscapes. See Box 1. In line with the gender-transformative approach taken

³ A social movement is defined as a loosely organised effort by a large group of people to achieve a particular goal, typically a social or political one. This may be to carry out, resist or undo a social change. It is a type of group action and may involve individuals, organisations or both.

⁴ Milieudefensie, Gaia Amazonas, IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL), Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme Asia (NTFP-EP Asia), the Sustainable Development Institute (SDI), Tropenbos International (TBI) and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

⁵ Bolivia, Cameroon, Colombia, DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, Philippines, Uganda and Viet Nam.

⁶ The previous GLA programme was implemented by three Alliance members (Milieudefensie, IUCN NL and Tropenbos International). The current GLA has been expanded to six Alliance members and two technical partners.

Box 1. Gender integration

Gender-blind: means that gender is not addressed in the policy.

Gender-sensitive: refers to a policy that recognizes inequalities and power differences between gender, but allows the status quo to be maintained, and pays no explicit attention to addressing power imbalances or power relations.

Gender-responsive: refers to policies and regulations that address the drivers of deforestation and/or promote inclusive governance while acknowledging and paying explicit attention to address (cultural and historic) power imbalances between gender from different class, cultural, ethnic, caste groups, (and other intersecting identities) such as e.g. access to land, forest, decision making and governance of forest.

Gender-transformative: refers to policies and regulations that address the drivers of deforestation and/or promote inclusive governance while explicitly seeking to address the root causes of inequalities such as roles, norms, [patriarchal] ideologies and behaviour based on gender and other intersecting aspects of identity, as well as of social, cultural, economic and environmental injustices.

Gender-just: is an approach that seeks to eliminate all forms of gender inequality, particularly in the distribution of power and access to resources.

by the FfJF programme, work starts from the assumption that gender justice is a prerequisite to achieving truly sustainable forest governance and management and must be treated as an essential component of these efforts. Engagement and involvement of people of all genders, at all levels of the FfJF programme, contribute to safeguarding the natural resources (stable climate, biodiversity, fertile soil, clean water, etc.) that make life on Earth possible.

The FfJF programme has a long-term strategic objective:

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 (see Annex 1) involves three mutually reinforcing pathways of change:

1. *Pathway A Strengthening IPLC governance over increased areas of forest:*

- IPLCs sustainably govern increased areas of forests; and
- IPLCs implement gender-inclusive and sustainable forest governance and livelihood strategies.

IPLCs require secure tenure and access rights to land and natural resources, inclusive decision-making and adequate capacities and support to prosper and effectively protect forests. In addition, forest and land use will become more sustainable and resilient to change once national and landscape-level decision-making processes are in place that integrate the

interests of IPLCs, and when systems are in place to implement the agreed sustainable resource-use plans in an effective, transparent and equitable way.

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

Governments and agro-commodities, extractives, energy and infrastructure industries need to be held accountable in order to halt deforestation and to address people's concerns on forests and human rights. This can be done by challenging and regulating power imbalances between economic and political elites and IPLCs and by having binding national and international legal frameworks to complement or replace voluntary frameworks that effectively impose norms on the activities of corporations and governments.

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

Binding legal frameworks, compliance and enforcement are effective in securing civic space for civil society and allowing IPLC leaders to speak out for their rights, their livelihoods and forests. Operational space for (Women) Environmental Human Rights Defenders (W)EHRDs, is indispensable for effective forest conservation and will also increase civic space for other civil society actors. (W)EHRDs in this context include IPLCs, women's rights advocates and CSO leaders.

This report provides the baseline values and targets that will be used as a reference to track progress throughout the programme. The Alliance is particularly committed to strengthening gender integration in this second phase of the FfJ programme. For this reason, the process consisted of conducting two baselines: (i) an overall baseline; and (ii) an integrated gender baseline. Both baselines use the programme's

results framework as the entry point. The aim of the overall baseline was to provide the baseline values. The aim of the gender baseline was to provide the baseline values for the three types of gender indicators (impact indicators, outcome indicators and output indicators; see Table 1) and to better understand the inequalities that the programme needs to address.

Table 1. GLA indicators

No.	GLA Indicator
1	Area of land (hectares) under improved sustainable forest management or other improved practices contributing to decreased deforestation
2	2a. Number of people (women, men, boys and girls) who are better prepared and/or supported to use improved sustainable practices and to participate in (local) governance 2b. Number of people (women, men, boys and girls) who practise (improved) sustainable activities and/or actively participate in (local) governance and thus experience increased adaptive capacity (resilience) to climate change
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)
4	Number and nature of changes in policies and practices contributing to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management
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.
6	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
7	7a. Degree to which environmental IPLC and deforestation drivers affecting IPLCs are taken up by and are on the agenda of social movements, constituents, media 7b. Number of gender-just reports/analysis on drivers, best practises, successful solutions and/or gender just demands related to forests that are taken up by social movements, constituents, media
8	8a. Number of times that ILPLCs have increased participation in decision-making processes, are more active in monitoring and enforcement bodies, and that their interests are increasingly being recognised by governments at the national and international level 8b. Level of increased influence or participation in decision making by social movements and CSOs, including groups that work on gender justice or a gender transformative approach and IPLCs (women/men, young women/young men)
9	9a. Degree to which alliance members and CSO partners have increased capacity and skills to advocate effectively and/or with improved ability to activate and strengthen the capacity of other civil actors 9b. Degree to which CSO partners and women's groups have strengthened capacity and understanding to claim and use political space to ensure gender-just forest governance, fight drivers of deforestation, and influence associated policies with a gender perspective and/or stand up for WEHRDs and women's rights
10	10a. Number of coalitions, social movements and groups with strengthened capacity collaborating and doing joint advocacy (e.g., to claim and use political space, to ensure gender-just and inclusive forest governance, to fight drivers of deforestation and/ or stand up for (W)EHRDs and civic space) 10b. Number of and extent to which joint campaigns/advocacy strategies of GLA partnerships/consortium promote gender just forest demands and female leadership in forest governance
11	Degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative
12	12a. Degree to which Alliance members adhere to the principles included in the GLA vision of collaboration 12b. Degree to which the consortium and local partners address historic gender imbalances and under-representation of women in decision-making roles and processes by embedding transformative governance as an overall approach to the governance of GLA

There were three related purposes for integrating gender in the overall baseline:

1. To gather data on the current status of gender inclusion, in order to establish clear and measurable targets and to structurally monitor progress during the programme cycle;
2. Within the GLA network, to identify organisations' strengths and weaknesses in integrating gender in their work and organisational culture (Output Indicator 11 and 12b). By reflecting on their own governance, practises and attitudes — and making an action plan for improvement — organisations can commit to the kind of gender-transformative action they wish to take;
3. To identify the needs and priorities of Women's Groups and country partners in relation to mainstreaming gender perspectives in forest governance and the three Theory of Change pathways. The goal was to identify whether gender perspectives are sufficiently integrated into policy and advocacy work, and to strengthen Women's Groups environmental literacy.

The Results Framework, including the overview of the indicators, is presented in [Annex 2](#). This annex also provides the links between the programme indicators and those of the Strengthening Civil Society and thematic Result Framework basket indicators identified by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. Methodology



Abaca fiber harvesters and weavers from Panay island, Philippines (NTFP-EP Philippines).

2.1. Baseline Process

As indicated in Figure 1, the baseline process was co-created. In some instances, consultants or others took the lead, but the entire process was based on an interactive process in which every partner played a key role.

During the FfJF programme development phase in 2021, the GLA Alliance members defined a set of indicators concerning the main results of the overall programme's Theory of Change (ToC). These indicators are meant to capture the results throughout the programme. In a complementary way, each country/thematic team developed a unique ToC, based on the overall programme ToC and taking the specificities of their contexts into account. To ensure that the indicators are useful and effectively reflect the reality of each local context, the GLA Alliance asked partners to contextualize the indicators at the country/thematic level as well. In this way, indicators should both suit the local country context and contribute to the general indicator in the overall results framework.

This task was a joint effort by the partners in each country, who arrived at meaningful and coherent indicators applicable to their contexts through holding joint workshops to discuss how the indicators of the general ToC were adjusted to the local context. It is worth noting that this work not only required great effort and coordination from the partners, but also significantly contributed to the recognition of local contexts by the consortium and the Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (PMEL) team.

Country Coordinating Partners, Gender Technical Partners, Alliance members and in some instances local consultants compiled the data at various levels (country, Local-Global-Local, and Alliance) and were responsible for coordinating with country partners for meetings, clarifications and follow-up discussions. Country partners, Country Coordinating Partners and Gender Technical Partners were encouraged to have country meetings to discuss the findings for the country, the implications of these findings within their own context of work, and to verify the targets. Instead of asking them to develop their own baseline reports for reporting to the Alliance and donor (something that was considered too

time-consuming given the already considerable time demand to collect data), GLA asked the consultants to develop infographics (see Annex 3) to present a good picture per country.

The people referenced as authors developed this report, which was finalised jointly with the GLA. The PMEL group and Gender Hub in particular

integrated the targets at this stage. They furthermore made some finishing touches after internal discussion.

The baseline process consisted of the steps shown in Figure 1.

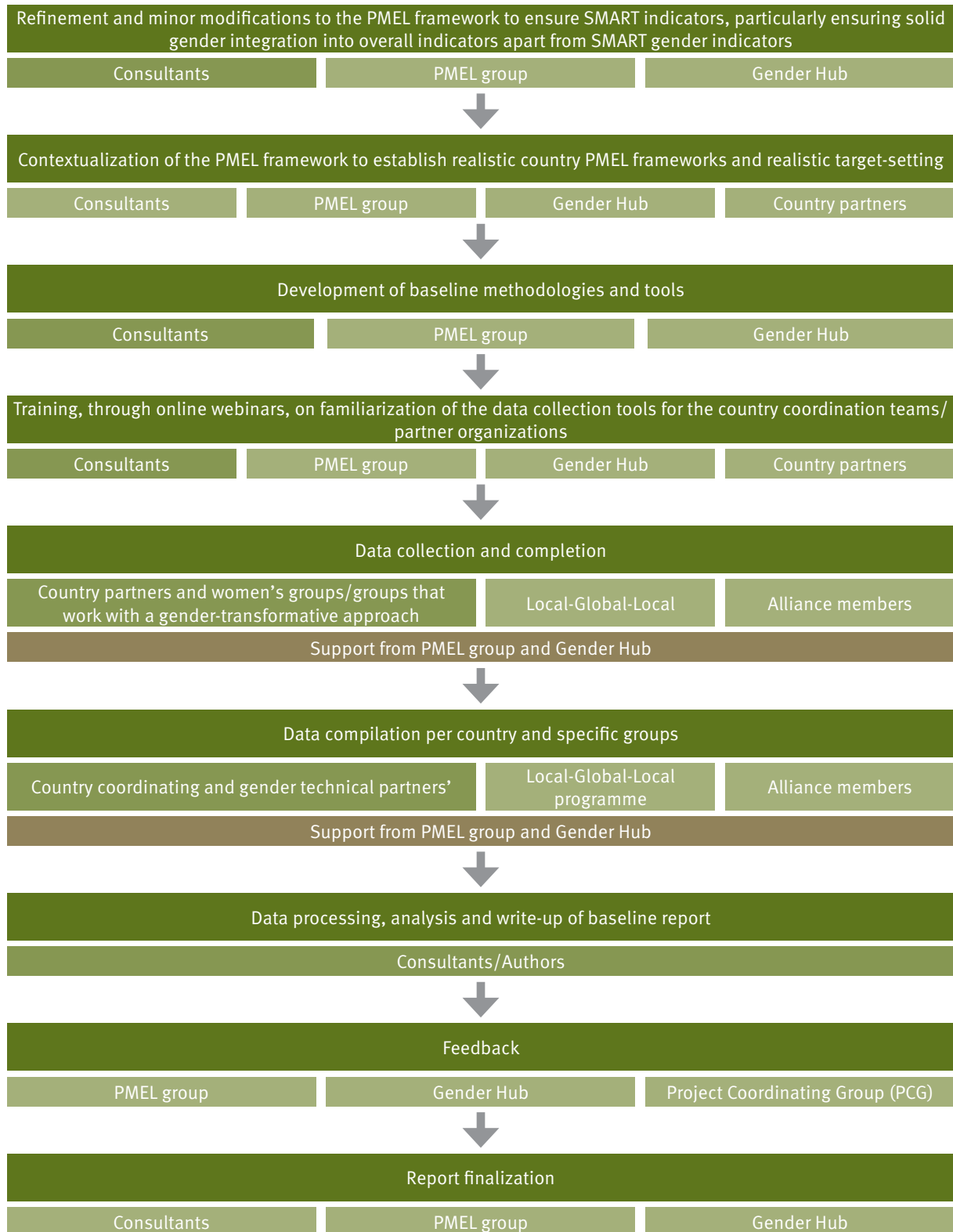


Figure 1. Baseline process

The PMEL group and Gender Hub are key groups within GLA's organisational structure. These groups consist of representatives of all Alliance members. The term 'Gender Technical Partners' refers to the partners from one of the Alliance's Technical Partners (WECF), and its sister organisation, the Global Forest Coalition (GFC), which serve a role as gender advisor to the programme. In countries without such a Gender Technical Partner, Country Coordinating Partners had the opportunity to hire gender consultants.

The authors developed tools in English, which were translated into French and Spanish and in some cases other local languages to facilitate everyone's contribution. Separate meetings with country partners were held in English, French and Spanish.

2.2. Methodology and tools

Affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, the programme and consultants had to design a methodology and set of tools for which local travel could be kept to an absolute minimum, only if and where required. There was no need for international travel.

A set of tools was developed to measure the impact, outcome and output indicators. See [Annex 2](#) for the Results Framework, including an overview of the indicators. One tool captured several indicators while others captured one indicator. Since the indicators are very diverse, so were the tools:

- *Indicator 1*: spatial tool (measuring the area covered)
- *Indicator 2*: sustainable practices tool
- *Indicators 3, 4 and 5*: policy tool
- *Indicator 6*: civic space tool

- *Indicator 7*: social movement and media tracking tool
- *Indicator 8*: decision making tool
- *Indicator 9*: capacity assessment tool
- *Indicator 10*: capacity and advocacy tool
- *Indicator 11 and 12b*: organisational self-assessment tool on commitment to gender equality

Attention to Pathway C (human rights and safe participation in social movements) is limited in this report because Outcome Indicator 6 is the key indicator focusing on Pathway C. After consulting with GLA, it was decided not to include Outcome Indicator 6 in this baseline report. The reason for this is that the information for Indicator 6 was to be collected via a survey. However, concerns arose regarding the use of some (virtual) survey tools for collecting the information from civic space respondents. In many GLA countries, it was not possible to guarantee the safety of partners who responded to the survey. Some alternatives were discussed, but none were found in time to collect baseline data for Outcome Indicator 6. In the future, the programme hopes to develop a safe method of collecting data via a civic space tool.

Respondent groups vary per tool. There were four types of respondent groups:

1. GLA country partners, including Women's Groups and groups that work with a gender-justice/gender-transformative approach;
2. Local-Global-Local Programme partners;
3. Alliance members; and
4. GLA Country Coordinating partners/teams and Gender Technical Partners/consultants.

Table 2 indicates which respondent group completed which indicator.

Table 2. Indicators completed by respondent groups

Indicators	Respondent			
	GLA country partners	Local-Global-Local	Alliance members	Women's groups
1	X			
2	X			
3,4,5	X	X		
7	X	X		
8	X	X		
9	X	X	X	X
10	X	X	X	X
11 and 12	X		X	

Table 2 shows that GLA country partners were key. Depending on whether recent data was available, to some extent they had to involve their own partners and IPLCs to obtain data. The Country Coordinating Partners and Gender Technical Partners/consultants compiled the data per country.

Each respondent group received its own package of monitoring tools needed to complete the baseline exercise. All packages consisted of a set of response templates for each relevant tool in Excel form and the guidance for these tools in Word with information on the indicators, the targeted respondents, and further guidance such as the questions to complete, an explanation of the questions, and relevant definitions. The package for the Country Coordinating Partners and Gender Technical Partners/consultants furthermore consisted of a set of compilation/aggregation templates in Excel. They also received an overview tool that summarised the requirements per indicator and provided relevant information on coordination for each country. The tools also included suggestions for the method of data collection during the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) phase.

For the baseline, the packages contained suggestions for data collection by country partners and Gender Technical Partners with their partners. It was up to country partners and Women's Groups to decide whether they considered that additional data collection was needed and if so, the best way to obtain this data. They were welcome to use their own usual data collection methods to respond to the tools' questions. Where relevant, partners were to decide themselves if data could be obtained virtually and/or whether the Covid-19 situation and safety and security constraints allowed for field visits. Partners and Alliance members were encouraged to form small groups within their own organisations to assess their organisations' capacities for some of the output indicators and to respond to some of the outcome indicators.

2.3. Data compilation, processing, analysis and limitations

Data processing was a joint effort. Country Coordinating Partners and Gender Technical Partners/consultants compiled the data for each country while the Local-Global-Local programme and individual Alliance members compiled the data for their own tools. Members from the PMEL

group and Gender Hub coordinated, supported time management and responded to questions along the way. They assisted in presenting data in the requested format and kept an eye on data quality and completeness. For this baseline report authors processed the compiled data using Excel. They prepared dashboards by which data could be analysed per characteristic or country. They also produced tables, charts and graphs, did the analysis of quantitative and qualitative data, and wrote the report.

In writing the Alliance report, data analysis focused on producing the overall baseline values for the indicators (the aim of the overall baseline and one of the aims of the gender baseline; see Introduction) and providing a narrative for each respondent group. In addition, analysis focused on producing the most relevant country data as part of the infographics (see [Annex 3](#)). The authors included country examples in the main report and examples from the Local-Global-Local programme. The key focus was to bring out both representative and remarkable examples. For further information per country, please see [Annex 3](#).

Notes:

- All graphs, charts and tables in the document were produced by the authors based on data obtained by GLA partners.
- Each country programme is different because of differences in landscapes, country partners, civic space and other factors. For all data, and especially for certain metrics, such as hectares of forestation, one country cannot be compared with another without understanding the different contexts.
- The programme size is different in different countries and the number of partners per country differs a lot. When looking at common or remarkable facts, it was not possible to give many examples from smaller programmes because of fewer data.
- The figures presented in the graphs, charts, tables and narrative are consolidated data from the different countries. They should not be read as exact numbers; rather, as overall approximate figures based on consolidation from all countries. Occasionally countries may have calculated or consolidated data in slightly different ways from others. This is no problem if the same country method is being used during monitoring.
- It was a conscious decision by the programme to distinguish between adults

and youth. Youth are defined as those aged 15–24 years old. It is important to listen to the voices of young women and men, recognising that youth in this age group, unlike children younger than 15, can be meaningfully involved without organisers having to take too many extra steps to facilitate their understanding of processes.

In further analysing the overall Alliance findings, the consultants focused on meeting the other aim and the three related purposes of the gender baseline, which was to better understand the inequalities that the programme may need to address. Many of the findings on gender should be seen as items for internal discussion, learning and exchange between partners. Where relevant, they serve as points to strengthen gender integration within the programme.

The consultants paid attention to the validity of the Theory of Change as part of the conclusion sections, particularly its programme analysis and the areas of work. The mid-term review will

provide an opportunity to validate the programmatic intervention choices and the assumptions.

The report does not cover data for Output Indicator 12a. Data collection for this indicator, which is not a requirement for the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will take place at a later stage. Additionally, as mentioned earlier, the Alliance decided not to include data for Outcome Indicator 6 in the baseline due to the associated risks for civic space activists when responding to virtual surveys. As mentioned previously, it is hoped that this data will be gathered in a later phase when security of the contributing partners can be guaranteed.

Data were received from the 11 countries⁷ in which GLA operates. Table 3 provides an overview of missing data for each indicator. In some instances, data was incomplete: either a response to one or more of the questions for the indicator was missing, or an element of one of the questions was missing.

Table 3. Overview of missing data

Indicator	Missing data from:			
	Country partners	Local-Global-Local	Alliance members	Women's Groups
1				
2	Cameroon; Liberia and Uganda (incomplete response)			
3-4-5				
7	Cameroon; DRC, Ghana and Malaysia (incomplete responses)	Missing from all partners except WECF-GFC		
8	Cameroon; DRC and Ghana (incomplete response)			
9	Uganda (incomplete response)			Missing from all countries except DRC, Indonesia and Liberia
10	Cameroon; Bolivia, DRC, Ghana and Viet Nam (incomplete responses)		Missing from all Alliance members	Missing from all countries except DRC, Indonesia and Liberia
11 and 12b				
12a	No data has yet been collected			

⁷ Bolivia, Cameroon, Colombia, DRC, Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, Philippines, Uganda, Viet Nam. Although the original programme also included Nigeria, it was excluded from the list of GLA countries in 2021. This has been formally communicated to DGIS.

Limitations related to the missing data can be explained as follows:

- Not all country partners and Gender Technical Partners/consultants had the opportunity to complete all data despite good planning, and sometimes there was a slow response from the PMEL and Gender Hub because of the European summer holidays.
- GLA made the decision to make the tool for Outcome Indicator 7 optional for the Local-Global-Local programme. The report does include the data from WECF-GFC where relevant.
- Not all country partners work with Women's Groups yet and others faced constraints to reaching out to them because of restrictions related to the Covid-19 pandemic, lack of funds and time constraints.
- GLA made the decision to make the tool for Output Indicator 10 optional for Alliance members.

It might be relevant to note that the Technical Partners WECF-GFC and Fern did not need to complete the tools since they are not Alliance members. WECF-GFC did however choose to complete the tools as it plays a role as Local-Global-Local partner in one of the topic groups.

Most of the compiled data were of good quality for data processing. Two remarks are relevant:

1. The consultant team had to make minor adjustments for three questions (for indicators 8, 9 and 10) where a few respondents from country partners and the Local-Global-Local programme had

added additional options to what had been provided in Excel format.

2. NTFP-EP Asia, SDI and GAIA are both implementing partners at the country level and Alliance members. The GLA secretariat and/or PMEL members decided to include their data for Indicator 9 as country partners and to include their data for Output Indicator 11 and 12b twice, at both the country and Alliance level. The consultants recommend including the data from NTFP-EP Asia, SDI and GAIA as Alliance members during the mid-term review.

It is important to note that there were also countries that struggled to collect high-quality data due to safety and security concerns resulting from Covid-19 and the restrictions that were imposed. In this year, where Covid-19 was a limitation in many aspects of the programme, this was also the case when collecting the baseline data. In various cases data was collected through an online setting. It could have benefited from in-person meetings; for example, with certain target groups. Nevertheless, it is impressive that so many partners around the world managed to collect this level of baseline data in such a complex period.

The entire baseline process was the first test for the Alliance members in working together and in doing so effectively under tight timelines. They passed this first test. There was a strong commitment by Alliance members, resulting in useful shared products.

3. Findings and Reflection



Dayak women tapping rubber near the community of Simpang Dua, Ketapang District, West Kalimantan, Indonesia (Irpan Lamago)

Impact Indicator 1

Sustainable forest governance by IPLCs area of land under improved sustainable forest management or other improved practices

Table 4 shows the baseline values and targets for Impact Indicator 1.

Table 4. Baseline values and targets for Impact Indicator 1

ToC result area	Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forest	1. Area of land (hectares) under improved sustainable forest management or other improved practices contributing to decreased deforestation	29,005,000 hectares of sustainably managed forest	42,820,000 hectares of sustainably managed forest

Introduction, Impact Indicator 1

The main goal of the Forests for a Just Future programme is to decrease and prevent deforestation and to improve the livelihoods of IPLCs living in or near forested areas. It does so by focusing on improved sustainable forest management, especially encouraging sustainable and inclusive forest governance by IPLCs. In other words, the programme encourages governments to legally recognise, respect, protect and increase IPLC

territories while improving sustainable land-use practices in the forest areas governed by IPLCs and areas governed by others. Not all countries aim solely for an increased number of sustainably managed forests, as prevention of deforestation is also achieved by strengthening management schemes to maintain existing forested areas.

Sustainable forest management aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and

environmental values of all types of forests. Examples of sustainable activities include selective logging (removing certain trees while preserving the balance of the woodland), collecting non-timber forest products (NTFPs), certain agroforestry systems, and sustainable community forestry schemes. Evidence of improved sustainable land-use practices includes increased numbers of trees on farmlands, increased tree species richness, increased use of organic pesticides and fertilizers, and increased diversity of crops.

Findings

With Impact Indicator 1, the programme aims to measure changes in its ultimate aim of halting deforestation and promoting sustainable use of forest resources by forest dependent communities. For this reason, it measures the area of land (hectares) under improved sustainable forest management or other improved practices in the landscapes where the partners operate. Achieving an impact indicator is beyond the control of a programme. The idea is that the FfJF

programme will contribute to reduced deforestation by increasing the areas under sustainable forest management, under the governance of Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC), and areas with protective measures against large-scale deforestation processes.

In the 11 countries, around 29 million hectares (ha) of land in the areas in which GLA partners work are currently subject to varied ways of sustainable forest management and/or under the governance of IPLC. As shown in Table 4, this is the combined area 1) under sustainable land-use practices; 2) under IPLC governance; and 3) with protective measures against deforestation. These areas contribute to the main ambitions of the GLA programme. It is important to note that almost 19 million hectares, or 65% of the total, is forested area with some form of protective measure against deforestation (see categories 3 and 2 and 3 in Table 4). A major part of this area is currently governed by IPLCs (13.6 million hectares) and the public sector (4.9 million hectares of the 5,326,000 hectares indicated in Table 5).

Table 5. Area of land (hectares) under improved sustainable forest management or other improved practices

Area under improved sustainable forest management or other improved practices	Baseline (hectares)	Percentage
1 - Area under sustainable land-use practices	1,290,000	4.4%
2 - Area under IPLC governance	7,954,000	27.3%
1 and 2	694,000	2.4%
3 - Areas with protective measures against deforestation	5,326,000	18.1%
2 and 3	13,622,000	47.3%
Not specified	119,000	0.4%
Total	29,005,000	100%

Note that the numbers in Table 5 and Figure 2 are rounded figures resulting from the consolidation of country level data. They are not exact figures.

As can be seen in Figure 2, more than 9 million hectares of forested areas are managed by governments and public bodies, and around 8 million hectares are managed by other actors in the landscapes such as those in the private sector. Only around 9.5 million hectares are legally managed by IPLCs; an area twice as large does not have any formal/recognised tenure system in place, even though a considerable part of it is informally managed by IPLCs. These statistics support the intention of the programme of increasing the area of legally recognised IPLC governance, especially where IPLCs already play that role informally.

Areas managed by the public sector were reported to be both those with protective mechanisms in place to secure forest extent and reduce deforestation processes (4.9 million hectares), and those without any form of protection or sustainable practice (4.5 million hectares). On the other hand, the majority of areas managed by other stakeholders such as the private sector were reported not to deploy any form of sustainable practice or protective measures to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. This highlights the need to work with all stakeholders in order to halt deforestation in the long term. Figure 2 includes areas taken as baseline as well as areas selected as targets.

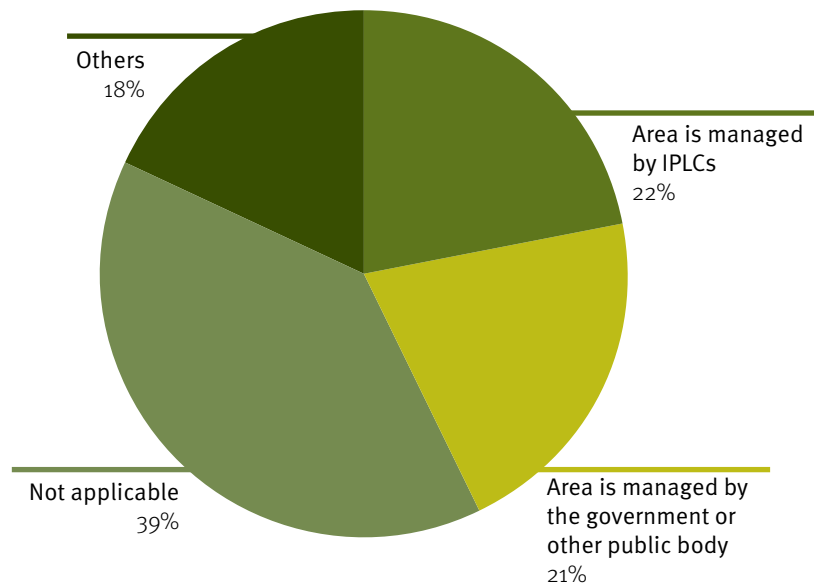


Figure 2. Management of forest area per type of group

The baseline values in each GLA country of operation vary considerably, which is the result of varying local contexts and strategic priorities. In countries such as Bolivia, Colombia and the DRC, partners work in very large areas compared to other countries in the programme. This can be explained by the different contexts: some partners work in large expanses of forest in sparsely populated areas, whereas others encounter different landscape characteristics. The number of partners and programme focus vary per country, which also contributes to the differences in country figures.

GLA partners provided a description of each identified forest area. Descriptions often included the type of ownership (such as IPLC governance with or without legal backing, farmer or business owned) and the deforestation challenges, where relevant. The deforestation challenges that featured most prominently included a lack of legal permits for IPLCs, illegal or traditional farming and logging activities, traditional cocoa farming with tree clearance, charcoal production, oil palm and sugarcane plantations of large-scale monocultures, conflict between the private sector and the local community or between communities, land grabbing, large-scale tourism, mining, and dam or road construction. Partners identified a target for each forest area, which makes monitoring easy, traceable and useful for comparison during the mid-term and final evaluation.

Targets

GLA partners have set ambitious targets for the five-year programme. The intention is to have

42.9 million hectares of land — 10 times the size of the Netherlands — under improved sustainable forest management or other improved practices by the end of the programme (2025). This target includes the hectares identified as the baseline value. Please note that these are indicative numbers and depend on a multitude of factors that are beyond the control of the programme.

Another important note is that target-setting information and baseline data for this indicator were not provided by all partners. Within the GLA programme not all partners work directly on this indicator and therefore do not measure the outcome, or do not have the capacity to do so. The information provided here is based solely on the data provided by the partners who will track the changes in sustainable forest management over the course of the programme.

Targets vary per country. While some countries expect to increase the area of forest under improved sustainable forest management, as identified in the baseline categories, others will focus on strengthening the mechanisms deployed in the areas identified as baseline (i.e. no increase in the number of hectares is expected).

In aggregate, GLA will work towards increasing the area under IPLC governance, sustainable practices and protection from deforestation by 13.9 million hectares in several countries in the Global South. See Table 6.

Table 6. Increase in areas (ha) under improved sustainable forest management or other improved practices at the end of GLA

Type of area	Increase (ha)
1 - Areas under sustainable management practices	7,550,000
2 - Areas legally governed by IPLCs	450,000
3 - Areas with protective measures against deforestation	5,900,000
Total	13,900,000

As can be seen in Table 6, GLA is set to work towards having more than 7.5 million ha of new areas under sustainable management practices, and over 455,000 hectares of new areas legally governed by IPLCs and 5.9 million hectares of new areas under protection against deforestation.

It is important to note that almost half of the area of category 3 above is managed by the private sector (46%), actors mainly targeted to encourage them to adopt practices and comply with social and environmental standards. This also shows the alliance’s ambitions to engage not only with IPLCs, public and civil actors, but also to focus on the actions of private companies.

Furthermore, as tropical forested areas are continuously under mounting pressure, GLA

also intends to keep working within the areas reported as already following GLA ambitions (baseline areas). See Figure 3. In this regard, GLA intends to keep strengthening the role of IPLCs in the governance of forested areas, to support and improve the management practices already in use by the various landscape actors, and to further support those anti-deforestation measures already in place.

This also shows the complementarity between the different strategies. To halt deforestation, not only is it important that IPLCs are empowered and have a role in the decisions made locally, but the practices used need to be appropriate and the necessary protective measures and standards need to be effectively implemented.

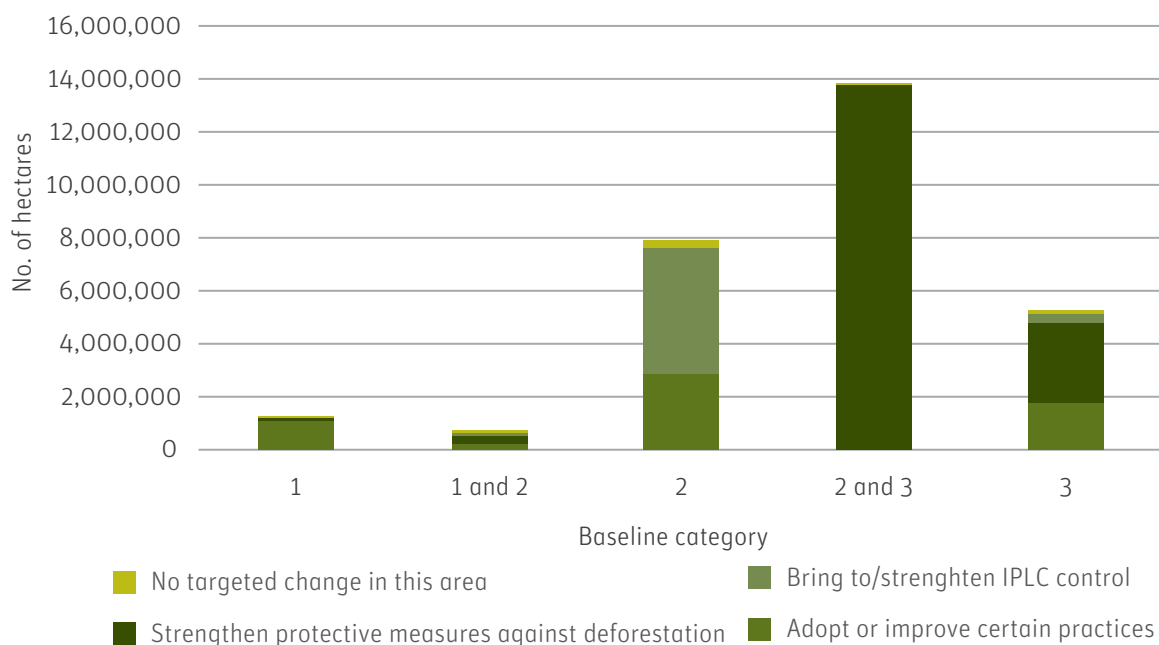


Figure 3. Targeted changes in areas already included in the baseline

In Figure 3, the baseline categories correspond to those presented in Table 5 and 5: 1) Areas under sustainable management practices; 2) Areas legally governed by IPLCs; and 3) Areas with protective measures against deforestation.

Areas reported as already having some form of sustainable land-use practice are mainly targeted for further adoption/improvement of these

practices, whereas areas sustainably managed and under IPLC governance (“1 and 2” in Figure 3) are targeted not only to further promote

adoption and/or improve practices used (37%), but also to increase protective measures for reducing deforestation (50%).

Furthermore, GLA partners will support and/or strengthen the standards and protection measures of the current forested areas secured and governed by IPLCs (category “2 and 3”). However, in forests currently protected and managed by the public sector and other stakeholders, GLA aims to support IPLC rights over land (7.5%) and promote improved forestry practices (33%) besides supporting current efforts in avoiding recurrent threats to forests such as illegal logging (58%).

Examples of strategies that aim at increasing IPLC governance over land are the designation of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT), community-based forest management (CBFM) in the Philippines and Indonesia, and Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) in Ghana.

Sustainable activities promoted by the GLA partners include agroforestry practices in commodity production such as cocoa in several African countries, as well as coffee and palm oil in Asia. The promotion of restoration of degraded areas among communities and the private sector is also a common endeavour by several GLA partners, as well as the strengthening of community forestry over large-scale logging concessions.

When it comes to strengthening protective measures to reduce deforestation, common strategies are the establishment of monitoring activities led by local communities, such as in Colombia and Bolivia; promotion of public- and private-sector commitments to conservation of forests and the strengthening of multi-party partnerships for the protection of the remaining tracts of forests in most countries where GLA is active.

Analysis and reflection

The above information makes the case for the programme’s aim to achieve the following:

- Bring more forest area under improved and secure sustainable forest management to avoid deforestation and to adapt to and mitigate climate change.
- Bring more forest area under IPLC control to improve the lives of IPLCs, including their adaptation to climate change. This is not only good for IPLCs. GLA assumes that IPLCs will prefer to protect forests and stop the expansion of agricultural commodities, extractive industries and infrastructure at the expense of forests.
- Work towards more sustainable land-use practices in the forest areas governed by IPLCs and areas governed by other actors such as private-sector companies. Sustainable land-use practices, such as other effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs), contribute to the protection of forests and climate mitigation.
- Implement and strengthen protective/adaptive measures that contribute to decreased deforestation and promote forest integrity in areas managed by the public sector.

Although many IPLCs depend on forests for their livelihoods and manage them sustainably, their rights to manage them are often not formally acknowledged. And if they are acknowledged, they may not be respected. This puts both the forests and local livelihoods at risk. GLA aims to strengthen IPLCs to represent themselves and collaborate effectively with others, building networks to leverage more power and stand up for their rights.

Impact Indicator 2

Gender inclusive and sustainable forest governance and livelihood strategies by IPLCs (Impact Indicator 2, Pathway A)

Table 7 shows the baseline values and targets for Impact Indicator 2.

Table 7. Baseline values and targets for Indicator 2

ToC Result area	Women	Baseline					Target				
		Women	Men	Young women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Young women	Men	Total
2. IPLCs implementing gender inclusive and sustainable forest governance and livelihood strategies	2a. Number of people who are better prepared and/or supported to use improved sustainable practices and to participate in governance	0	0	0	0	0	88,600	87,100	31,500	31,200	238,400
	2b. Number of people who practise sustainable activities and/or actively participate in (local) governance	2,900	6,300	650	1,100	10,950	11,100	13,300	2,900	3,400	30,700
		1,700	3,600	400	700	6,400	4,200	5,900	1,700	1,800	13,600

Introduction, Indicator 2

To achieve sustainable IPLC forest governance and livelihood strategies, GLA considers it important that local authorities and other landscape actors provide support to IPLCs for sustainable forest management. This includes services to increase IPLCs' access to finance and support in monitoring and in rights enforcement. IPLCs may also benefit from support in identifying and implementing sustainable livelihoods, developing sustainable land-use plans and implementing and financing low-carbon sustainable forest management projects; for example, agroecology models, NTFP enterprises, developing just energy transition alternatives, and the protection of sacred sites and Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs).

The idea is that when people are better prepared and/or supported to use improved sustainable practices and to participate in governance (Impact Indicator 2a) many of them will change their practices, adopting more sustainable practices or becoming directly involved in (local) governance processes in their landscape (Impact Indicator 2b).

Impact Indicator 2a

Number of people that are better prepared and/or supported to use improved sustainable practices and to participate in governance

Findings

The GLA programme aims to better prepare and/or support people to use improved sustainable practices and to participate in governance processes. The baseline for this indicator is zero since the purpose is to count the number of people reached by the programme, by receiving training or by being engaged and/or supported by the programme in various ways.

The authors suggest slightly revising the original indicator to take out the word 'better,' since an indicator is not supposed to indicate the direction of change. Independent of whether GLA supports the modification, the baseline will remain zero.

Targets

GLA is set to reach over 237,000 people in 11 countries. More than 88,000 women, 87,000 men, 31,000 young women and 31,000 young men are expected to benefit from the programme's interventions through improved capacities, improved access to resources, improved food security and improved incomes. See Figure 4.

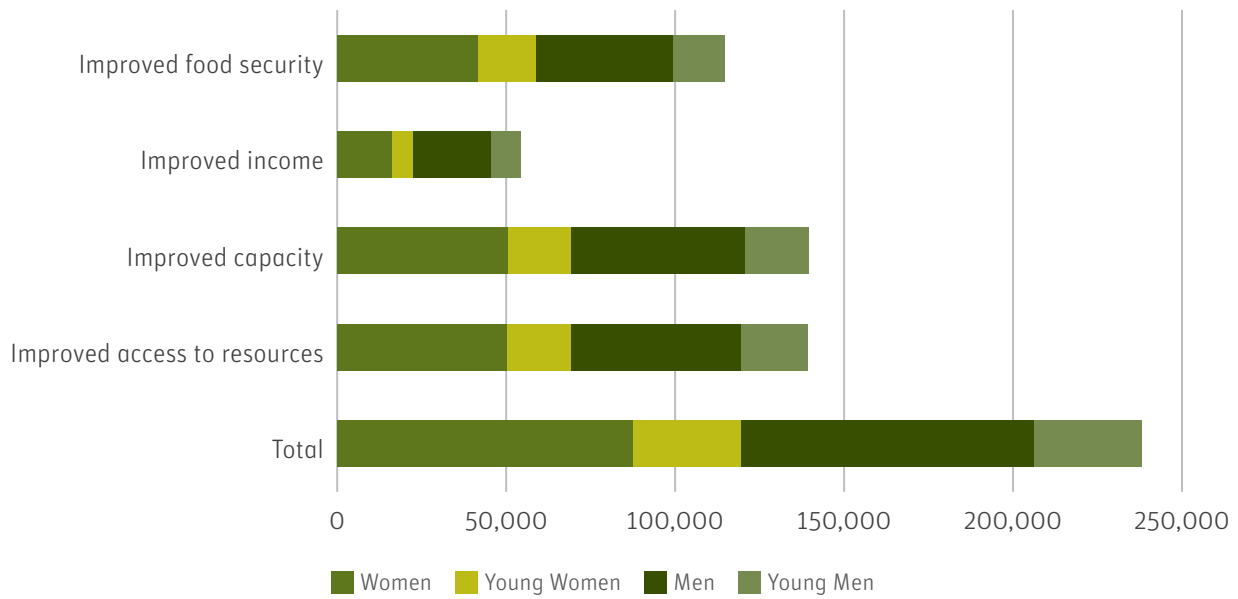


Figure 4. Number of potential beneficiaries and related benefits

An important note is that target-setting information for this indicator was not provided by all partners. Within the GLA programme not all partners work directly on this indicator and therefore do not measure the outcome, or do not have the capacity to do so. The information provided here is based solely on the data provided by the partners who will track the changes over the course of the programme.

Numbers differ greatly per country programme, depending on the number of partners and the population density in the areas where they work. The type of interventions and strategies through which GLA partners will yield these benefits are context specific and aim to respond to the most pressing challenges at the local level.

By 2025, over 140,000 people will potentially experience improved access to resources. GLA aims to strengthen the role of IPLCs in the governance of larger areas, making use of existing networks to lobby and advocate for IPLC rights over land, supporting communities to stand up against detrimental actions from private-sector companies, and encouraging community participation, with a special focus on women and youth, in forest management and monitoring activities.

A considerable share of GLA's implementation on the ground relates to capacity strengthening and training IPLCs in a set of locally appropriate skills, such as sustainable agricultural practices, social forestry, forest monitoring and financial literacy. Its work also strengthens constituencies

and organisations on lobby and advocacy and legal proceedings, with the potential to reach over 140,000 people.

In several countries, actions will be taken to promote the use of sustainable practices in agriculture and forest restoration within IPLCs, and to work with the private sector in order to comply with standards, improving the food security of up to 115,000 people. Furthermore, by GLA partnering in various networks and linking different stakeholders with financiers, and by identifying and supporting livelihood diversification activities and benefit-sharing mechanisms in the landscape, 56,000 people may potentially benefit from improved income.

Impact Indicator 2b

Number of people that practice sustainable activities and/or actively participate in governance processes (Impact Indicator 2b)

Findings

The aim of establishing the baseline was to identify how many people already practise sustainable activities and/or actively participate in governance. This allows GLA to see if the support does indeed result in an increase in the number of people practising sustainable activities and/or active participation in governance by the end of the programme.

Around 11,000 people currently practise (improved) sustainable activities in a range of landscapes (see Table 8). Sustainable practices

include farming, forestry, and supply chain operations that take into account the environmental health of the forest or agricultural land, economic profitability and social and economic equity.

The type of improved practice that is undertaken is context-specific. It varies amongst countries

and in forest areas within countries. Examples regularly mentioned include sustainable cocoa farming in Ghana; agroforestry in Cameroon, the DRC, Indonesia and the Philippines; agroecological, organic farming and community forestry in the Philippines, and community-based NTFP enterprises in Indonesia and the Philippines.

Table 8. People practising (improved) sustainable activities, disaggregated for women/men/young women/young men

People practising sustainable activities (farming, forestry, sustainable supply chains, etc)	Baseline	Percentage	Target	Percentage
Women	2,900	26%	11,100	37%
Men	6,300	58%	13,300	43%
Young women	650	6%	2,900	9%
Young men	1,100	10%	3,400	11%
Total	10,950	100%	30,700	100%

As can be seen in Table 8, of the total number of people currently practising (improved) sustainability practices, more than half are men (58%); relatively few women (26%), young women (6%) and young men (10%) apply these practices.

Table 9 shows the number of people actively participating in local/regional/national governance processes.

Table 9. People actively participating in local/regional/national governance processes

People actively participating in local/regional/national governance processes	Baseline	Percentage	Target	Percentage
Women	1,700	26%	4,200	31%
Men	3,600	56%	5,900	44%
Young women	400	7%	1,700	12%
Young men	700	11%	1,800	13%
Total	6,400	100%	13,600	100%

As can be seen in Table 9, 6,400 people are directly involved in (local) governance processes in the landscape.

The number of people actively participating in governance processes varies per country and so does the type of participation per forest area. Examples of participation include various forms of local governance and occasionally governance at the landscape level. Other forms of participation include participation in spatial planning, networks and multi-stakeholder bodies, and certification processes. Occasional reference was made to increased meaningful participation by women and youth in governance processes.

Of the people actively participating in governance processes, 26% are women, 56% are men, 7% are young women and 11% are young men.

Targets

The GLA programme aims to triple the number of people practising sustainable activities to more than 30,000 people in 11 countries. GLA predicts that by 2025 more than 11,000 women will have adopted improved practices in farming, forest management and the sourcing of various land-based products, more than four times the number as of 2021. A similar increase is expected for young men and women, while the number of men is expected to more than double. Once again, the type of practice is context specific.

Similarly, the number of people actively participating in local/regional/national governance processes is targeted for a two-fold increase as of 2025, to a total of 13,600 people. It is important to note that 30% of these are to be women

and 25% to be youth, a considerable increase from 25% and 18% respectively at the onset of the programme. These figures portray well the aim of GLA to increase women's and youth's participation, representation and decision-making power within the various ongoing governance processes in the areas where GLA partners work.

These figures are based on GLA's capacity to reach large numbers of people following its different strategies and pathways, which ultimately is set to result in changes in practice in the 11 countries where the programme is implemented.

As with Impact Indicator 1 and 2a it is important to note that target-setting information for Indicator 2b was not provided by all partners. Within the GLA programme not all partners work directly on this indicator and therefore do not measure the outcome, or do not have the capacity to do so. The information provided here is based solely on the data provided by the partners who will track the changes over the course of the programme. Also note that these are indicative numbers and depend on a multitude of factors that are beyond the control of the programme.

Analysis and reflection

The total number of people practising sustainable livelihood activities and participating in governance processes is very limited. This makes the case for GLA's effort to support inclusive and resilient practices leading to enhanced IPLC livelihoods, improved well-being, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. The sustainable livelihood activities practised are context-specific. They include sustainable cocoa farming, agroforestry, agroecological and

organic farming, community forestry, and community-based NTFP enterprises. Governance processes include various forms of local and landscape governance as well as participation in spatial planning, in networks and multi-stakeholder bodies and in certification processes.

With the aim of being gender-responsive and gender-transformative where possible (see box 1), GLA sees the need to pay special attention to women, young women and young men when providing support for the adoption of sustainable activities and for participation in (local) governance. Comparing the baseline value and GLA's targets shows that GLA will be trying to actively reach a significantly higher number of women, both young and adult. The targets reveal that the final count of people practising sustainable activities and participating in governance processes will be higher for adult men than for adult women and higher for young men than for young women. This is explained by the current low numbers of young and adult women. The programme may wish to consider if it would like to set the ambitious goal of meaningfully reaching at least as many women as men, and as many young women as young men. Setting such an ambitious target would mean applying a gender-transformative approach as it may, for example, demand working with local authorities and other landscape actors to proactively overcome gender inequalities and practices that exclude women from participation in training and governance. This effort would have the double benefit of reaching more women and making their engagement more meaningful, which would benefit women and results in more sustainable practices and more inclusive governance, which in turn would benefit everyone.

Impact Indicator 3, Outcome Indicator 4 and Outcome Indicator 5

Governments and other actors driving deforestation and inclusive IPLC governance structures; number and nature of (gender-responsive) policies, practices and regulations that address drivers of deforestation and IPLC governance structures (Impact Indicator 3, Pathway B –Table 10); Outcome Indicator 4, Pathway A (Table 11); and Outcome Indicator 5, Pathway B (Table 12)

Table 10. Baseline values and targets for Impact Indicator 3

ToC result area	Indicator	Baseline	Target
3. Government and agro-commodities, extractives, energy and infrastructure sectors no longer drive deforestation (Pathway B and contribute to Pathway C)	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 which have a gender perspective and those that do not (qualitative)	Number: 60 policies, etc.	Number: 96 policies, etc.
		Nature: Main focus on community-driven land and forest management, regulations for the financial and economic sectors that drive deforestation, biodiversity and conservation, coffee/oil palm/soy, mining, human rights and the rights of environmental and human rights defenders	Nature: Same as baseline

Outcome Indicator 4, Pathway A

Table 11. Baseline values and targets for Outcome Indicator 4

ToC result area	Indicator	Baseline	Target
4. IPLCs install inclusive governance structures and (local and national) authorities support sustainable IPLC forest management (Pathway A)	4. The number and nature of changes in policies and practices contributing to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management	Number: 0	Number: 82 policies and practices
		Nature: Most of the policies identified are on the agenda or being implemented and are gender-sensitive (refer to box 1)	Nature of changes in the level of adoption/ implementation; content or level of gender responsiveness

Outcome Indicator 5, Pathway B

Table 12. Baseline values and targets for Outcome Indicator 5

ToC result area	Indicator	Baseline	Target
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 and C)	5. The 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.	Number: 0 policies, etc.	Number: 48 policies
		Nature: 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 in level of adoption/ implementation; content or level of gender responsiveness

Introduction, Impact Indicator 3 and Outcome Indicators 4 and 5

Key to sustainable (IPLC) forest governance is that governments and agro-commodities, extractives, and energy and infrastructure sectors no longer drive deforestation. Rather, they address citizens' concerns about protecting forests and human rights and they are held accountable for the consequences of their actions and decisions. To do so, the programme aims to strengthen the influence of governments over the private sector through regulations while also advocating for national and lower-level governments, inter-governmental bodies (e.g. the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, Amsterdam Declarations Partnership and the European Union), as well as private-sector initiatives (e.g. the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, the Round Table on Responsible Soy, and Tropical Forest Alliance). At the same time, increased civic space (Pathway C) is crucial to allow for effective advocacy.

Similarly, the sustainable and climate-adaptive management of IPLC territories requires an enabling policy environment for IPLCs in addition to the legal recognition of their rights (see section 3.1) and being better prepared and/or supported to use improved sustainable practices and to participate in governance (see Section 3.2).

Findings

The idea is that the strengthened influence of governments over the private sector leads to changes in policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations that are on the agenda, adopted, implemented, enforced and/or blocked. Adoption of these regulations is measured as part of Outcome **Indicator 5**. Whether adoption leads to change; namely, whether these regulations are implemented and enforced, is measured as part of Impact **Indicator 3**. As indicated above, civic space is essential for this process to be successful. For this reason, Indicators 3 and 5 refer to work done under **Pathway B and C**.

Similarly, policies and practices need to be in place that contribute to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management (Outcome Indicator 4, Pathway A).

Note: a policy scan tool was used for Indicators 3, 4 and 5. Responses that related to Pathway A were analysed under Outcome Indicator 4. Responses related to Pathway B and C were analysed under Outcome Indicator 5 (for adoption of policies, etc.) or Impact Indicator 3 (implementation, enforcement and blockage of policies, etc.).

For the baseline, the number of changes to the targeted policies, practices and regulations (see Targets, below) influenced by the FfJF programme is zero. For this reason, the baseline for Indicators 4 and 5 is zero. However, the nature of the targeted policies needs to be provided to ensure effective monitoring of the changes over time.

The Forest for a Just Future programme aims for gender-responsive or gender-transformative policies and regulations instead of gender-blind or gender-sensitive policies and regulations (see Box 1). For this reason, the GLA secretariat included the term 'gender-responsive' in Outcome indicators 4 and 5. This means that only gender-responsive and gender-transformative policies, practices and regulations are taken into account for measuring Outcome indicators 4 and 5. With the recognition that the gender-responsive element of adopted policies and regulations is sometimes dropped by external actors along the way, GLA aims to measure both the regulations with and without a gender perspective for Impact Indicator 3. For this reason, Indicator 3 reads 'those which have a gender perspective and those without.'

Pathway B and C, Impact Indicator 3

Figure 5 shows the number of policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations implemented by local, national, regional and global public and private actors that address drivers of deforestation. The total number is 60. The topics, audience and level of the policy, investment and regulation are the same as those described under Outcome Indicator 5, above.

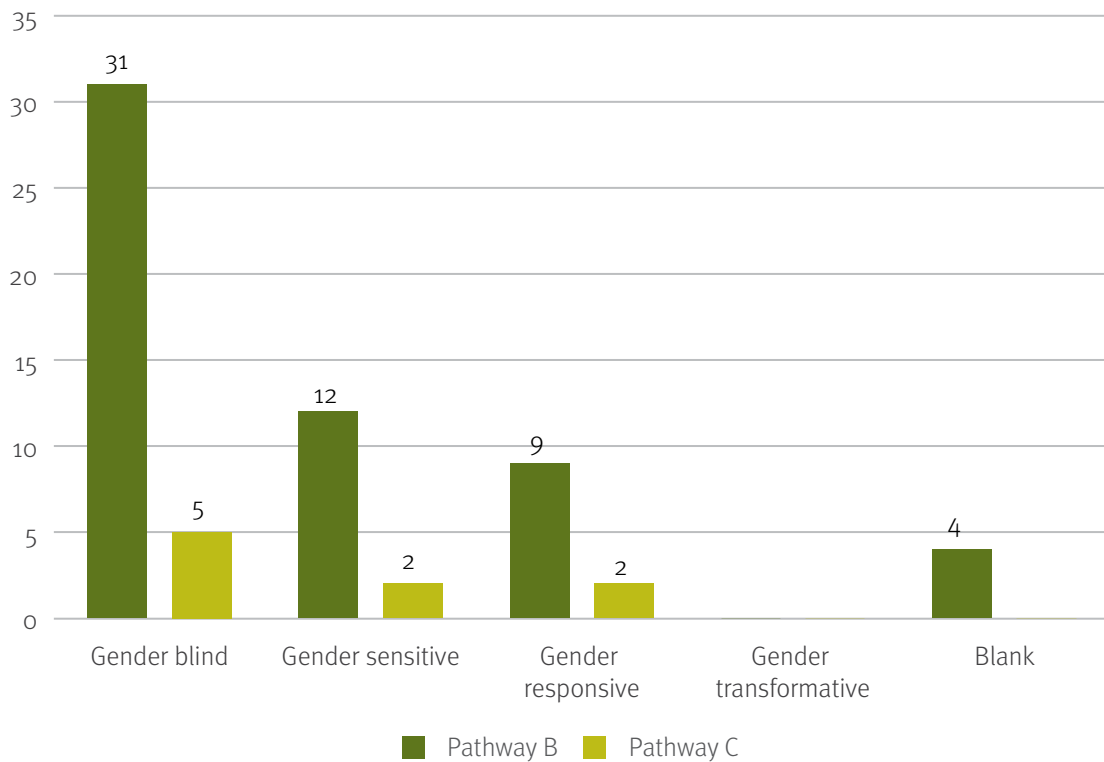


Figure 5. Number of policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations implemented by local, national, regional and global public and private actors that address drivers of deforestation, and their level of gender integration

Of the total policies and regulations, 11 are gender-responsive and none are gender-transformative. For Indicator 3, however, all 60 policies and regulations will be counted.

Pathway A, Outcome Indicator 4

Figure 6 provides the current number of policies and practices contributing to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management and their level of gender integration. Figure 6 shows that most of the policies that will be targeted are either on the agenda or being implemented.

Topics are very diverse in each country. Common factors are policies and practices that relate to the use of forest areas and biodiversity; the role of communities in managing and monitoring conservation areas; the protection of IPLCs, including reducing violence against women; and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). In Colombia and the Philippines, a relatively large number of policies relate to the rights of indigenous

communities, including the preservation of their culture, traditional livelihood opportunities and protection of their areas. In Indonesia, a relatively large number of policies focus on the change of functions of areas to forest, the use of conservation areas, social forestry management; and empowerment and protection of IPLCs.

In most instances policies already existed. Partners particularly wish to see adoption and improved implementation of these policies and regulations.

The majority of policies focus on the national level; others focus on the local/landscape level, and some focus on the regional level. Only a few policies focus on the international level. In the Philippines many focus on the local/landscape level.

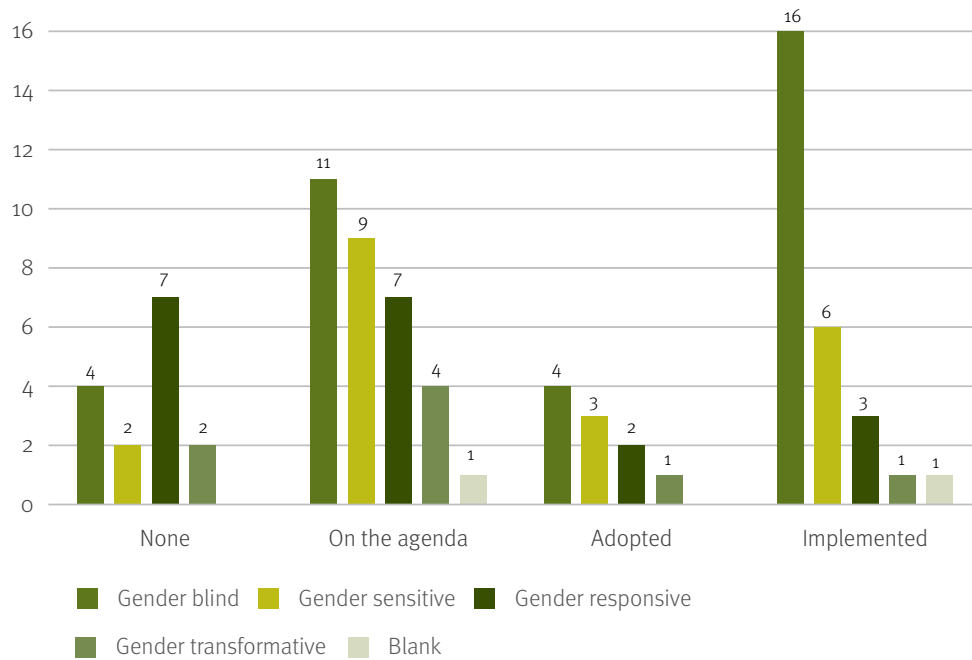


Figure 6. Current status of policies and practices contributing to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management and their level of gender integration

On average policies and practices are gender-sensitive but not gender responsive; i.e. they recognise but do not address differences in the participation, power, needs, etc. of men and women. As shown in Figure 6, the total number of policies that are gender-responsive or gender-transformative is 27, which is relatively small. It became clear during discussion of the draft report that Alliance members and country partners had not realised that the intention of using this indicator is encouraging partners to work on gender integration in ongoing policy development and discussions. In reality, many country partners have already been working on a set of policies and regulations for many years without a focus on making them gender-responsive. The majority of policies and regulations established by partners are gender blind or gender-sensitive; i.e. not gender responsive.

The local-global-local programme intends to lobby the Government of the Netherlands to include IPLCs and their management of territories as part of its policy letter from 2020 on international biodiversity. It intends to lobby the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), including on indigenous peoples and local communities. And it intends to lobby for more attention to IPLCs and climate change mitigation in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Pathway B and C, Outcome Indicator 5

The topics of the policies and regulations that fall under Pathway B and C are very diverse in each country. For the most part they consist of policies, investments and regulations that relate to sustainable land-based management, biodiversity protocols, regulations on coffee/palm oil/soy production, environmental conservation and mining, and conflict resolution and grievance mechanisms to resolve conflict between IPLCs and private companies. Related to Pathway C and increased civic space in particular, some policies focus on human rights and the rights of environmental and human rights defenders. The descriptions do not all provide that much detail on who or what the policy targets. Where that information is provided, it is obvious that many policies and regulations falling under Pathway B focus on companies, agroindustry, extractive industry and local government.

The majority of policies, investments and regulations are at the national level. In DRC, Malaysia and the Philippines many are at the local/landscape level. Some policies, investments and regulations are at the regional or international level.

For Pathway B, Figure 7 provides the current number of policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations not yet on the agenda, on the agenda and adopted by local, national, regional and global public and private actors

to address the drivers of deforestation, and the level of gender integration.

In most instances policies already exist. Partners particularly wish to see that policies that are on the agenda are adopted.

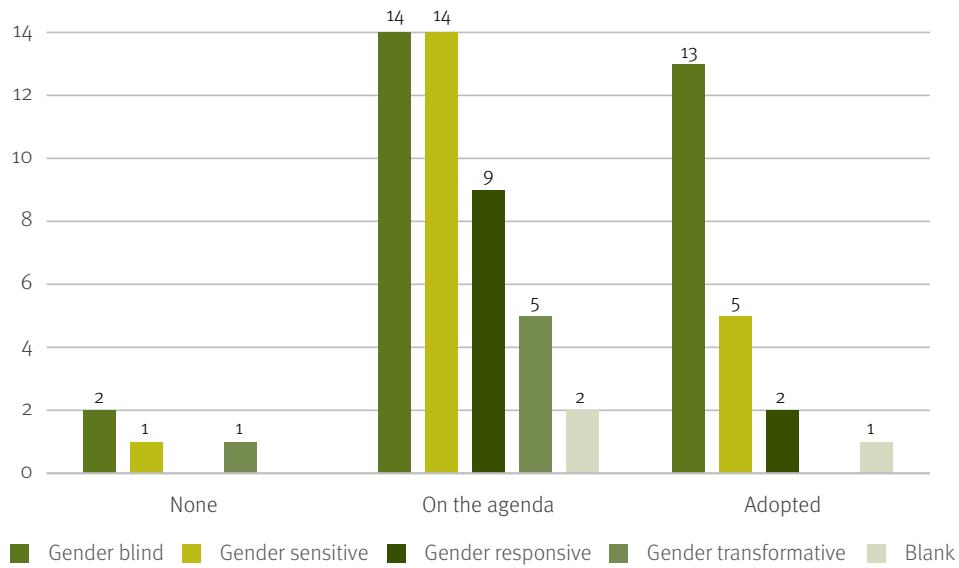


Figure 7. Current status of policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations of local, national, regional and global public and private actors to address the drivers of deforestation and their level of gender integration

On average policies and practices are gender-sensitive or gender-blind. The total number of adopted policies that are gender-responsive or gender-transformative is 2.

Data also indicated that fewer policies target Pathway C than Pathway B. Additionally, most policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations of local, national, regional and global public and private actors to protect the rights of (W)EHRDS are on the agenda.



Figure 8. Number of policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations of local, national, regional and global public and private actors to protect the rights of (W)EHRDS, and their level of gender integration

On average policies and practices are gender-sensitive. The total number of adopted policies that are gender-responsive or gender-transformative is 0. The relatively small

number of targeted policies and regulations that are gender-responsive or gender-transformative likely relates to the lack of understanding of and communication that the intention would be to

only target gender-responsive and gender-transformative policies and regulations. Discussion may be relevant to see if it would be useful to modify the indicator; see Outcome Indicator 4, above.

The 33 policies and regulations identified by the LGL programme focus on anything to do with the Convention on Biodiversity, UNFCCC, environmental human rights defenders and other human rights, including IPLC conventions and the responsibility of corporations. The primary focus is the national (particularly the Netherlands and Colombia), EU, regional and inter-regional levels. The programme aims to influence the European Union for eight of the policies and regulations. Examples relate to legislation on reduced pressure on global forests, forest restoration, a reduced footprint of consumption, and sustainable corporate governance. Other cases include insurance companies (in the Netherlands),

various UN bodies, the Economic Community of West African States, the African Commission on Human Rights and Peoples Rights, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

GLA partners and the Local-Global-Local programme provided detailed descriptions of the current state of each policy and the targeted change. This makes monitoring relatively easy.

Targets

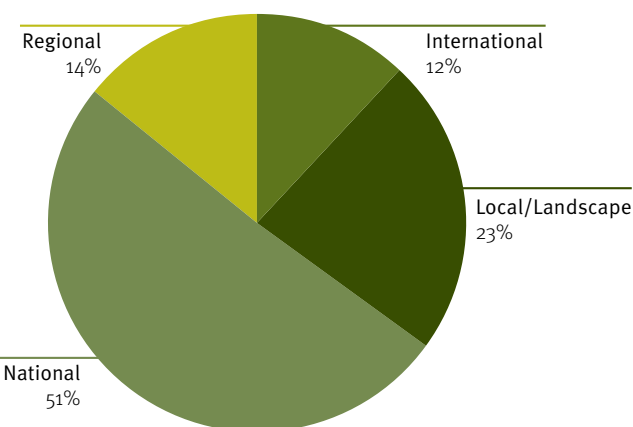
GLA has identified and targeted more than 220 policies, standards, regulations, investments and practices and various types of actors over its five-year programme. See Table 13 and Figure 9. Targeted changes range from agenda setting and fostering adoption and/or implementation to changing the content or blocking policies, regulations, etc.

Table 13. Types of actors targeted and Figure 9. Policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations according to geographical level

Type of actors targeted	Percentage
Civil actors	2%
Public actors	43%
Private actors	4%
Community actors	5%
Civil and public actors	6%
Public and private actors	12%
Public and community actors	8%
Other combinations of two actor types	3%
More than two of above actors	17%

The policies targeted focus on civil, public and/or private actors as well as IPLCs, and very often are relevant for a combination of the latter two. It is important to note that policies and regulations focusing on Pathway A (inclusive governance structures based on IPLCs) generally target public and/or community actors, whereas the targeted changes in policies regarding Pathway B mostly target public and/or private actors.

The number of policies, standards and regulations targeted vary per country, as does the nature and focus of these mechanisms. Also, it is important to note that the LGL programme targets 34 policies, with Pathway B standing out as dominant. Country programmes mostly target policies, regulations, investments and practices at the local, regional and national level, whereas



the Local-Global-Local programme mostly targets policies, regulations, etc. at the international level.

Indicator 3

By the end of the programme GLA aims to reach 96 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. GLA partners and Alliance members target each group of policies differently, according to the issues identified in the baseline assessment. See Table 14.

Table 14. Targeted changes in policies, standards, regulations and investments relevant for Indicator 3

Targeted actions regarding Indicator 3	Number
Change/adapt content of implemented policy, regulation, etc.	10
Implement policy, regulation, etc. (not yet implemented)	25
Improve implementation of policy, regulation, etc.	37
Block implemented policy, regulation, etc.	13
Block policy, regulation, etc. before implementation	11
Total	96

As seen in Table 14, 25 policies are targeted to be implemented, 10 policies are prioritised to change/adapt content and 37 policies need to improve current implementation. On the other hand, 24 policies are targeted to be blocked, with 13 of these currently in the implementation stage. This means that by the end of the programme, it is expected that there will be 72 policies implemented that address drivers from deforestation and 24 policies, standards, regulations, etc. blocked that are not in line with the sustainable and just trajectory prioritised by the GLA programme.

These policies vary in each country, showing the diversity of factors that put pressure on forests and communities in the 11 countries where GLA works. Targeted changes include the implementation of grievance mechanisms for conflict resolution between IPLCs and corporations; implementing and strengthening related spatial planning resolutions to make sure IPLCs and companies can better coexist and work towards sustainable management of forested areas; and ensuring accountability within the private sector in several countries, such as Indonesia and Bolivia.

Another targeted change is strengthening the implementation of policies that recognize campesino territoriality in rural areas by making sure

all stakeholders are well informed about current mechanisms that are in place, and avoiding land grabbing in the Colombian Amazon.

Changes to the content of policies include working with the relevant bodies at the local, regional and national level to tighten resource use regulations and emphasise their ecological aspects, as well as including gender perspectives such as is the case in customary protocols within local forest departments in Malaysia.

As for the Local-Global-Local programme, the Alliance partners aim to engage with large Dutch insurers to support the implementation of their commitments to environment-positive investments, fostering IPLC-owned nature-based solutions within the Dutch Development Cooperation and promoting the phasing out or blockage of projects that do not align with that vision but rather intensify environmental and local social issues. Additionally, LGL aims to work at the EU level to change Regulation to minimize the risk of deforestation associated with products placed on the European Union market.

Indicator 4

GLA aims to influence more than 80 policies and practices that contribute to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management. See Table 15.

Table 15. Targeted changes in policies, standards, regulations and investments relevant to Indicator 4

Targeted actions regarding Indicator 4	Number
Set policy, regulation, etc. on the agenda	10
Adopt policy, regulation, etc.	13
Change/adapt content of policy, regulation, etc.	12
Implement policy, regulation, etc. (not yet implemented)	23
Improve implementation of policy, regulation, etc.	22
Block policy, regulation, etc.	2
Total	82

Table 15 summarises the ambitions identified by the GLA partners and Alliance members towards changes in policies and regulations to contribute to Pathway A.

Most ambitions focus on increasing the degree of implementation of these policies, from agenda setting to adoption, to implementation and further compliance (improved implementation). It is also important to note that 13 policies are aimed at being changed, whereas only two policies were prioritised to be blocked.

Examples of changes are increased engagement with appropriate ministries to improve current tree tenure and benefit-sharing schemes, and fostering the inclusion of local communities and the private sector within resource management bills in Ghana, with similar ambitions in other countries.

Integration of local communities and CSOs in local management bodies is prioritised throughout the countries where GLA works and thus several country programmes aim at the adoption and implementation of and compliance

with policies that promote the decentralisation of management decisions and services and strengthen the use of public consultations with the different stakeholders, such as in the Philippines, DRC and Bolivia. Specifically, several policies and regulations directly address increased IPLC management of forested areas, making use of a range of mechanisms and existing frameworks such as CADTs, CREMAs and ICCAs.

At the international level, it is important to mention the aim of the LGL programme to contribute to the NDC revision process under the UNFCCC to strengthen the attention given to forests as contributors to climate change adaptation, and the role that IPLCs, particularly women and youth groups, have within them.

Indicator 5

GLA aims to set the agenda, change/adapt content and foster the adoption of 48 policies, agreements, investments, standards and regulations to address drivers of deforestation in a gender responsive way (see Table 16 for detailed figures).

Table 16. Targeted changes in policies, standards, regulations and investments relevant to Indicator 5

Targeted actions regarding Indicator 5	Number
Put policy, regulation, etc. on the agenda	13
Adopt policy, regulation, etc.	8
Change/adapt content of adopted policy, regulation, etc.	27
Total	48

Examples of policies and regulations aimed at agenda setting relate to regulations protecting IPLCs from land acquisition by private and public actors, working towards an enabling environment through which IPLCs can protect themselves against vested interests, as the Land Acquisition Bill in Uganda and the moratorium on land-based concessions in Cameroon. In other countries, sector-specific regulations are to be prioritised, such as for mining in the Philippines (Alternative Minerals Management Bill) and oil palm in Indonesia.

At the international level, it is noteworthy that LGL plans to work towards the adoption of ambitious regulations that prevent corporate abuse, as well as promoting accountability for environmental and human rights impacts, within various international conventions.

Analysis and reflection

Most of the identified policies and regulations are on the agenda, which means that the ideas for the policies already exist and policies can still be influenced prior to adoption. The nature of the policies and regulations can be summarised as focusing on community driven land and forest management, regulations for the financial and economic sectors that drive deforestation, sustainable corporate governance, biodiversity and conservation, coffee/oil palm/soy, mining, human rights and the rights of environmental and human rights defenders and IPLCs, reduced violence against women, and FPIC.

GLA may wish to internally discuss, including with country partners, whether to keep Outcome Indicators 4 and 5 as they are or modify them. The indicators in themselves make good sense since the second phase of the Forests for a Just

Future programme aims to integrate gender well in its work. Possibly a middle ground could work for these policies by encouraging them to work towards gender-responsive policies where the contents of policies and regulations are still being discussed.

The discussion of the draft report further reveals the need to discuss what these and similar indicators mean, including the implications for programming. People should not fear that adding gender-responsive means that policies or regulations only target gender aspects. Exchanges

between partners can help strengthen their capacity to address the gender aspects within policies and regulations along with addressing all other elements. It may be good to identify if partners support this and other indicator choices and to help them understand that practically all policies and practices, or other interventions falling under other indicators, have different implications for women and men, and for women and men from different backgrounds, even if the interventions do not seem to target people.

Outcome Indicator 7

Attention to environmental IPLC and women’s rights issues and drivers of deforestation by the media, community members and CSOs (Outcome Indicator 7, Pathway B)

Table 17 shows the baseline values and targets for Outcome Indicator 7.

Table 17. Baseline values and targets for Outcome Indicator 7

ToC result area	Indicator	Baseline	Target
7. Media, community members and (other) CSOs highlight environmental IPLC and women’s rights issues and deforestation drivers	7a. Degree to which environmental and deforestation driver issues affecting IPLCs are taken up by and on the agenda of social movements, constituents, media	Social movements: 17% of the issues (n=168) are rarely taken up; 33% of the issues are sometimes taken up; 33% of the issues are often taken up; and 16% of the issues are always taken up. 1% of the issues are never taken up.	Not applicable
		Media: 6% of identified agendas (n=178) had no coverage; 23% had some coverage; 20% had moderate coverage; 38% had good coverage; and 12% were covered as a high-profile issue.	Not applicable
	7b. Number of gender-just reports/analysis on drivers, best practices, successful solutions and/or gender-just demands related to forests that are taken up by social movements, constituents, media N.B. 7b numbers are based on aggregated data from country partners, not including findings from WECF-GFC	Social movements: In 23 cases, (13% of 170), reports, etc. sought to explicitly address gender justice. In 42 cases (25% of 170) reports, etc. paid explicit attention to differences between women and men and to the level of gender justice. Media: In 7 cases (4% of 178), reports, etc. sought to explicitly address gender justice. In 22 cases (12% of 178), reports, etc. paid explicit attention to differences between women and men but not to the level of gender justice.	Not applicable

Introduction, Outcome Indicator 7

Attention by the media, community members (including social movements), and CSOs can be instrumental to governments and private sector in their efforts to reduce deforestation and

enhance sustainable forest management and sustainable (IPLC) forest governance. Of course, the extent to which the media can work independently influences the extent to and way in which the media can influence governments and the private sector. This aspect is not covered in

the report since it has not been possible to collect data for Outcome Indicator 6. Perpetuation of the status quo on gender inequalities can occur if the environmental and deforestation driver issues affecting IPLCs receive attention without addressing the fact that they affect men and women IPLCs differently. They may also affect certain women or men differently than other women and men. They could even worsen conscious or unconscious gender and power inequalities, leading to discrimination against women and men based on historic and social/colonial systems of oppression. These are some examples of inequalities:

- the unequal distribution of resources between women and men IPLCs;
- unequal participation in decision making and representation in leadership positions by women from different social classes in forest governance; and
- lack of recognition of IPLCs' traditional knowledge in managing and conserving forests.

The GLA aims to ensure that environmental IPLC and deforestation driver issues affecting IPLCs and gender justice are taken up more often by social movements and the media, but no specific target is defined. Additionally, there is no link to an IGG or DSO basket indicator.

Outcome Indicator 7a

Degree to which environmental and deforestation driver issues affecting IPLCs are taken up by and on the agenda of social movements, constituents, media (Outcome Indicator 7a)

Findings

For the baseline, it was important to capture the current extent to which environmental and deforestation driver issues affecting IPLCs are taken up by and on the agenda of social movements, constituents, and the media. GLA can subsequently monitor to what extent these issues are taken up over time as a result of its efforts to target these groups.

Social movements

Figure 10 demonstrates the frequency with which social movements took up agenda items on environmental and deforestation issues affecting IPLCs in their activities (e.g. events/meetings/rallies/debates) in the past year. Frequency refers to the number of times social movements took up an issue (never, rarely, etc.).

Figure 10 demonstrates that 33% of identified social movement agenda items on environmental and deforestation issues affecting IPLCS were taken up often, another 33% of agenda items were taken up sometimes by social movements; 16% of agenda items always received attention by social movements; 17% rarely received attention and 1% never received attention.

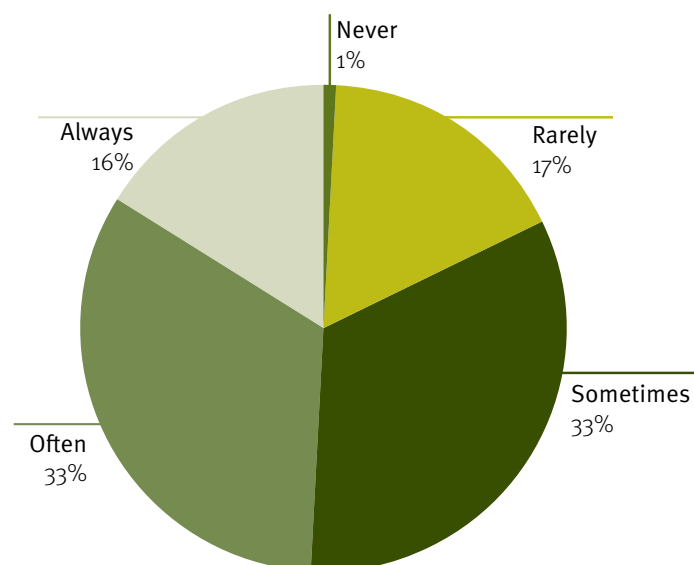


Figure 10. Frequency with which social movements took up identified agenda items on environmental and deforestation issues affecting IPLCs in their social movement activities in the past year (aggregated data from country partners; N=168).

In most countries, most identified social movement agenda items were taken up sometimes or often. In Malaysia and particularly in the DRC fewer agenda items were taken up (with more participants responding ‘rarely’).

Partners reported a large number of activities and agendas taken up by social movements on environmental and deforestation issues affecting IPLCs. Other partners reported wanting to take on similar agenda items. These are examples of topics already taken up and mentioned by at least two countries:

- recognition of IPLC rights and areas;
- recognition of the rights of environmental and human rights defenders;
- recognition of the need to include women in governance processes;
- recognition of the knowledge of youth;

- forest protection areas;
- land tenure rights and land use;
- water protection;
- prevention of forest fires;
- oil palm regulations and/or the strengthening of sustainable economic activities; and
- mining regulations.

Some countries also reported agenda items that are specific to their country. Partners from the DRC, for example, reported several agenda items related to fisheries.

For the most part, the activities related to these agenda items took place at the local and national level (32% of activities) or at the local level (25% of activities), as shown in Table 18.

Table 18. Number and percentage of times social movements undertook activities on environmental and deforestation issues at various levels

Relevant levels	Number of times activities and agendas taken up by social movements on environmental and deforestation issues affecting IPLCs per relevant levels	Percentage
Subnational	3	2%
(1) Local - (3)International	6	3%
(3)International	6	3%
(2) National - (3)International	9	5%
(2) National	25	14%
(1) Local - (2) National - (3)International	25	14%
(1) Local	44	25%
(1) Local - (2) National	55	32%
Unknown	1	2%
Total	174	100%

In Colombia and Uganda about half of activities and in Liberia all activities took place at the local/international, local/national/international or international level.

According to the country partners, many of which involved IPLCs, in most cases the agendas by social movements were somewhat aligned (29%), largely aligned (29%) or fully aligned (32%) with IPLCs’ own agendas.

Media

The extent to which the media took up identified agenda items on environmental and deforestation issues affecting IPLCs varied a lot. As can be seen in Figure 11, around 6% of identified agendas had no coverage, 24% had some coverage, 20% had moderate coverage, 38% had good coverage and 12% was a high-profile issue. On average the coverage is good, but mostly in outlets with small audience.

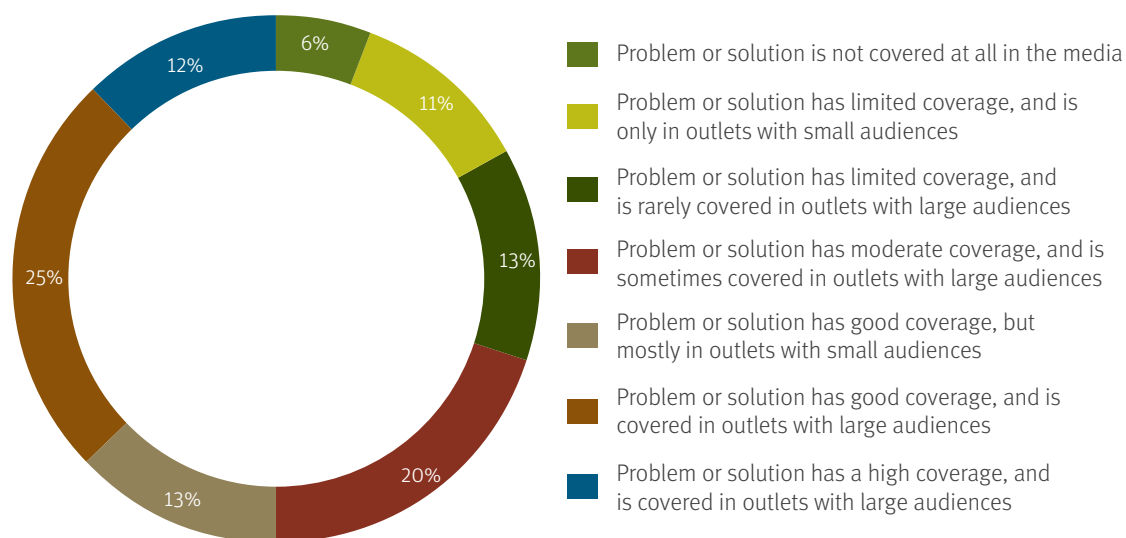


Figure 11. Percentage with which the media took up agenda items on environmental and deforestation issues affecting IPLCs (aggregated data from country partners; chart provides number followed by percentage) (N=178)

Most countries followed the same pattern of varied responses with, on average, good coverage in small audience outlets. Ghana reported two agenda items that were covered, both of which were high-profile cases. In the DRC media coverage is much more limited than in other countries. While media coverage is average in the Philippines, Indonesia and Bolivia, participants from those countries most often rated media coverage as good and covered in outlets with large audience.

The agenda items that are taken up in the media are very similar to those identified in Figure 10 as being taken up by social movements. The specific kind of coverage of such topics depends on the country. In terms of IPLC rights, for example, media in Colombia covered the militarisation of

deforestation and the arrest of peasants and seizures of their areas by the military. Some countries' media cover IPLC human rights violations without specifying the perpetrators. Specific topics covered by the media include Earth Day in the Philippines and the UN binding treaty on business and human rights.

Among the topics covered by the media, 61% of cases had a positive tone in relation to the goals of the Forests for the Future programme. Partners from the DRC explain that 'neutral' messaging refers to an occasionally positive and occasionally negative tone by the media on a certain topic.

In most cases (59%), the topic was relevant to the local or local and national level. See Table 19.

Table 19. Number of times and percentage an issue was relevant and at which level (aggregated data from country partners)

Relevant levels	Number of times issues covered per relevance level	Percentage
(1) Local - (2) National	66	37%
(1) Local	39	22%
(1) Local - (2) National - (3)International	31	17%
(2) National	29	4%
(2) National - (3)International	7	14%
(3)International	3	2%
(1) Local - (3)International	1	1%
Unknown	3	2%
Total	179	100%

Compared to the other countries, a relatively large percentage of cases in Bolivia and Colombia are relevant only at the national level, not in combination with the local level. Uganda does not report relevance at the local or local/national level and reports relevance only at the national and local/national/international level.

For the most part, media coverage is somewhat (29%) or largely (29%) aligned with IPLCs' own agendas.

Analysis and reflection

It may seem promising that the degree to which environmental and deforestation driver issues affecting IPLCs are taken up by and on the agenda of social movements is 'sometimes' to 'often' and that coverage by the media is 'good.' It is important to realise, though, that the measurement tool counts the extent to which identified agenda items on environmental and deforestation drivers that affect IPLCs are taken up. In other words, the tool asked about social movements and media that pay attention to environmental and deforestation drivers, ignoring other social movements and other media coverage. For monitoring purposes this is a valid and solid tool as it allows people to measure if these social movements take on these agendas more often over time.

The findings demonstrate that the alignment of the work of social movements with the IPLCs' own agendas is quite good. The findings further demonstrate that the work of the consortium and its partners can be very instrumental with its focus on:

- more alignment of media coverage with IPLC's own agenda and more coverage in outlets with a large audience; and
- more attention and related advocacy at international level.

The uptake of environmental and deforestation driver issues affecting IPLCs is most limited in the DRC. Partners report that the uptake of related agendas by social movements is limited there and media coverage is much more limited than in other countries. GLA may decide to pay more attention to this indicator in its work with partners from the DRC.

It would be helpful to see if cross-linkages exist between civic space (Outcome Indicator 6) and the effectiveness of media attention during the mid-term review.

Outcome Indicator 7b

Number of gender-just reports and analyses of drivers, best practices, successful solutions and gender-just demands related to forests that are taken up by social movements, constituents, media (Outcome Indicator 7b)

Findings

GLA is aware of the major differences in impacts that environmental issues and deforestation have on different people, depending on their gender, social class, ethnicity, indigenous status, (dis)ability, age, etc. It is important that social movements and the media analyse these differences as part of their attention to environmental and deforestation drivers to avoid perpetuating the status quo on gender inequalities or even deepen gender and power inequalities, whether consciously or unconsciously. For this reason, GLA encourages a gender-just approach by working with its partners, including social movements, constituents and media.

To be able to measure Indicator 7b, GLA looked at the extent to which gender aspects are integrated as part of the activities of social movements and coverage by the media. In other words, it measured how often gender-just reports/analyses on drivers, best practices, successful solutions and/or gender-just demands related to forests were taken up by social movements and the media. In the context of this indicator, gender-just reports, analyses and demands refer to reports, analyses, best practices, solutions and/or demands that explicitly seek to more equally distribute power and/or access to resources between women and men or between women of different social class, ethnicity or indigenous status, (dis)ability, age, etc.

Social movements

Table 20 demonstrates that gender aspects were not covered extensively or in some cases at all in the analyses, reports, best practices, solutions and/or demands by social movements in 62% of cases (n=170). In 25% of cases reports, etc. paid explicit attention to differences between women and men but not to the level of gender justice. In 23 cases, 13% of reports, etc. sought to explicitly address gender justice. In other words, the attention to gender issues did not explicitly seek to more equally distribute power and/or access to resources between women and men, or between women of different social class, ethnicity or indigenous status, (dis)ability, age, etc.

Table 20. Number and percentage of extent to which gender has been integrated in the analyses, reports, best practices, solutions and/or demands by social movements (aggregated data from country partners)

Extent to which gender has been integrated	Number of reports in which gender has been integrated	Percentage of extent to which gender has been integrated among all 4 options
No, gender is not covered.	52	31%
No, although gender was mentioned in the agenda, it was not covered in the analysis, report, best practice/solution and/or demand.	53	31%
Yes, the report/analysis/demand paid explicit attention to differences between women and men, but not to the level of gender justice (instead it could, e.g. focus on disaggregation of data for women and men).	42	25%
Yes, the report, analysis, best practice, solution and/or demand explicitly sought to achieve gender justice.	23	13%

Of the countries reporting a large number of cases, in the DRC and Viet Nam gender is not covered for the most part. In the Philippines most of the time gender was mentioned in the agenda, but not covered in analyses, reports or best practices. Indonesia and Bolivia reported the best levels of gender integration.

Media

Table 21 demonstrates that gender aspects were not covered in the agenda or at all in the analyses, reports, best practices, solutions and/or demands covered by the media in 84% of cases (n=178). In 7 cases (4%), reports, etc. sought to explicitly address gender justice. In 22 cases (12%), reports, etc. paid explicit attention to differences between women and men, but not to the level of gender justice.

Table 21. Number and percentage of extent to which gender has been integrated in the analyses, reports, best practices, solutions and/or demands by the media (aggregated data from country partners)

Extent to which gender has been covered in issues which got media coverage	Number of reports, etc. in which gender was covered in issues that got media coverage	Percentage of reports, etc. in which gender was covered in issues that got media coverage
No, gender is not covered.	99	56%
No, although gender was mentioned in the agenda, it was not covered in the analysis, report, best practice/solution and/or demand	49	28%
Yes, the report/analysis/demand paid explicit attention to differences between women and men, to a limited extent (instead, it could focus on, e.g. disaggregation of data for women and men)	22	12%
Yes, the report, analysis, best practice, solution and/or demand explicitly sought to more equally distribute power and/or access to resources between women and men or between women	7	4%

In almost all countries gender was not covered in most issues taken up by the media. Only Liberia and Indonesia reported that in most instances gender was mentioned in the agenda, but not covered in analyses, reports, and best practices.

Technical Partner WECF-GFC also completed the tools for this indicator. Media campaigns are an important part of GFC's work, and they are planning to publish analyses on drivers of deforestation from a gender-transformative perspective

and to organise related campaigns and other policy processes around the Convention on Biological Diversity. They report on three important agenda items that are sometimes taken up by social movements, usually with attention to gender but only with a gender-just approach only in the case of the first item:

- addressing drivers of deforestation and biodiversity loss and understanding the impacts of these drivers on diverse and underrepresented groups;
- promoting the divestment of perverse incentives and funds that damage forests and biodiversity, and for redirecting the related finance towards community-governed and gender-transformative forest conservation and restoration; and
- greater understanding of the barriers, priorities and roles of indigenous and rural women in forest conservation and governance and the translation of local-level experiences into meaningful gender-transformative policies and measures.

Analysis and reflection

Gender integration in analyses, reports, best practices, solutions and/or demands by social movements and the media is very limited. This is even more the case for the extent to which attention focuses on gender justice or, in other words, intends to address gender and power inequalities. As shown in Table 20 and 2, only 13% of identified activities by social movements and 4% of identified media coverage on environmental and deforestation drivers are in the category of gender-just reports, analyses, best practices, solutions and/or demands.

As a result, activities and coverage may consciously or unconsciously perpetuate the status quo and deepen inequalities, instead of more equally distributing power and/or access to resources between women and men and between women and men of different social class, ethnicity or indigenous status, (dis)ability, age, etc. This justifies the programme's intentions to take a gender-just approach when working with social movements and the media. The three specific items highlighted by WECF-GFC may be good entry points for collaboration by partners.

Outcome Indicator 8

Participation in decision-making processes and monitoring and enforcement bodies by IPLCs (Outcome Indicator 8, Pathway A)

Table 22 shows the baseline values and targets for Outcome Indicator 8.

Table 22. Baseline values and targets for Outcome Indicator 8

ToC result area	Indicator	Baseline	Target
8. IPLCs, 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	8a. Number of times that IPLCs, including women and youth, participate in decision-making processes, are active in monitoring and enforcement bodies and their interests are recognised by governments at the national and international level.	<p>Of the 131 processes IPLC men always participate in 41%; always 24%; and sometimes participate in 20%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPLC Women always participate in 21% of the processes; often participate in 20%; and sometimes participate in 30% IPLC young men always participate in 11% of the processes; often participate in 8%; sometimes participate in 27%; and rarely participate in 31%. IPLC young women always participate in 6% of the processes; often participate in 4%, sometimes participate in 18%; and rarely participate in 32%. 	8a. and 8b. The aim of the programme is to increase the level of influence or participation in decision making by IPLCs in more processes, especially at the national and international level. In addition, the programme aims to increase the level of participation by women and young women/men in all processes. No specific target is defined in this case.
	8b. Level of influence or participation in decision making by social movements and CSOs, including groups that work on gender justice or a gender transformative approach and IPLCs (women/men, young women/young men)	The level of influence/participation by social movements and CSOs is low. Social movements and CSOs mostly composed of men are most consulted. Women's rights IPLC groups less so and groups mostly consisting of young women and men are least consulted with young women being least consulted.	

Introduction, Outcome Indicator 8

As shown in Table 9 (Impact Indicator 2b) 6,400 people are directly involved in (local) governance processes in the landscape. Outcome Indicator 8 looks at the extent and quality of this involvement. It looks particularly at these aspects:

1. extent and frequency of participation in decision-making processes and level of involvement of IPLCs, including women and youth;
2. the level of recognition or acceptance of proposals from indigenous communities/ women and inclusion of IPLCs' knowledge in

planning/proposals for forest/biodiversity management/governance; and

3. the level of influence/participation by social movements and CSOs, including groups that work on gender justice or a gender-transformative approach and IPLCs (women/ men, young women/young men).

In all instances the extent and quality of participation may differ for groups, including IPLCs, consisting of adult women, adult men, and young women or men. For this reason, the report distinguishes between these categories. At a country level, partners were invited to also distinguish between other relevant categories

such as urban/rural (men/women) and ethnicity (men/women). Bolivia used this opportunity to add the category ‘indigenous peoples.’

Outcome Indicator 8a

Number of times that IPLCs have increased participation in decision-making processes, are more active in monitoring and enforcement bodies by IPLCs and their interests are increasingly being recognised by governments at the national and international level

Findings

The authors suggest slightly rewording the indicator by taking out the words ‘increased,’ ‘more’ and ‘increasingly.’ These words are commonly used for outcome statements. Indicators in themselves do not measure an increase. Instead, the data collected can be compared over time and in that way demonstrate an increase (or decrease). As a result of this suggested change to the indicator, the report can now include a baseline value, which is easy to use for monitoring by comparing over time if the extent and

quality of people’s participation increase. If GLA would prefer to keep the existing wording, the baseline for this indicator would be zero because the increase can only be measured over time.

Country partners

Figure 12 demonstrates that IPLC participation in decision-making processes and monitoring and enforcement bodies is limited.

Each country identified the top five spaces where this participation took place. One space, the only one mentioned by many countries, is a (social) forestry meeting. In most instances both women and men IPLCs collaborate often or always in these meetings. Participation is more limited in the DRC and Uganda. Participation frequency is very diverse per identified space.

Almost all participation (73%) takes place at the local level and only 12% of the participation takes place at the national level. Only 14% of the IPLC groups participate only at the national level or at a combination of the local, national and international level.

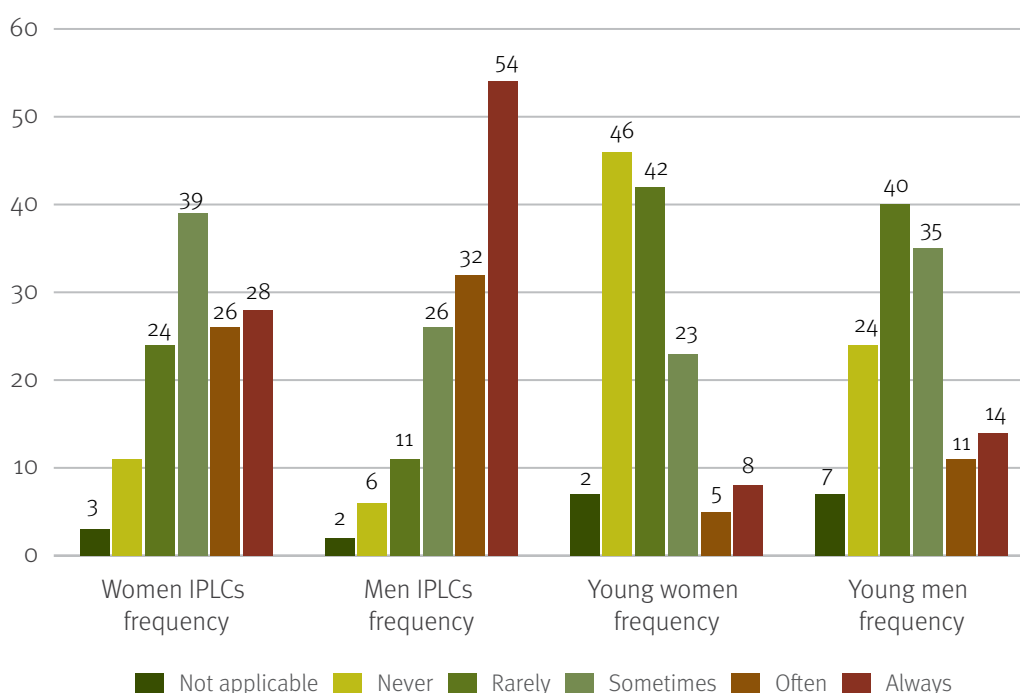


Figure 12. Number of times IPLCs participated in decision-making processes or were engaged in monitoring and enforcement bodies, and level of involvement of IPLCs, including women and youth, in the past 12 months (aggregated data from country partners)

IPLCs composed of adult men participate most often in decision-making processes and monitoring and enforcement bodies, and adult women IPLCs participate much more often than IPLC groups composed of young women and men. On average, IPLCs composed of adult men

participate often, adult women IPLCs participate sometimes and young women and young men IPLCs participate rarely. Young men IPLCs do however participate more often than young women IPLCs. Young women groups participate the least.

In terms of the percentage with which women and men IPLCs participate, individual countries for the most part have similar findings as in Figure 12. Findings from Malaysia and Colombia demonstrate some differences. In Malaysia the difference in frequency between women and men IPLCs is close to zero. The difference between women’s and men’s frequency of participation is

largest in Colombia, with men IPLCs participating much more often.

Figure 13 shows that on average all country groups rely on ad hoc fora for consultation for their proposals or knowledge being taken into account. This means that their participation is not structural, which affects their level of influence.⁸

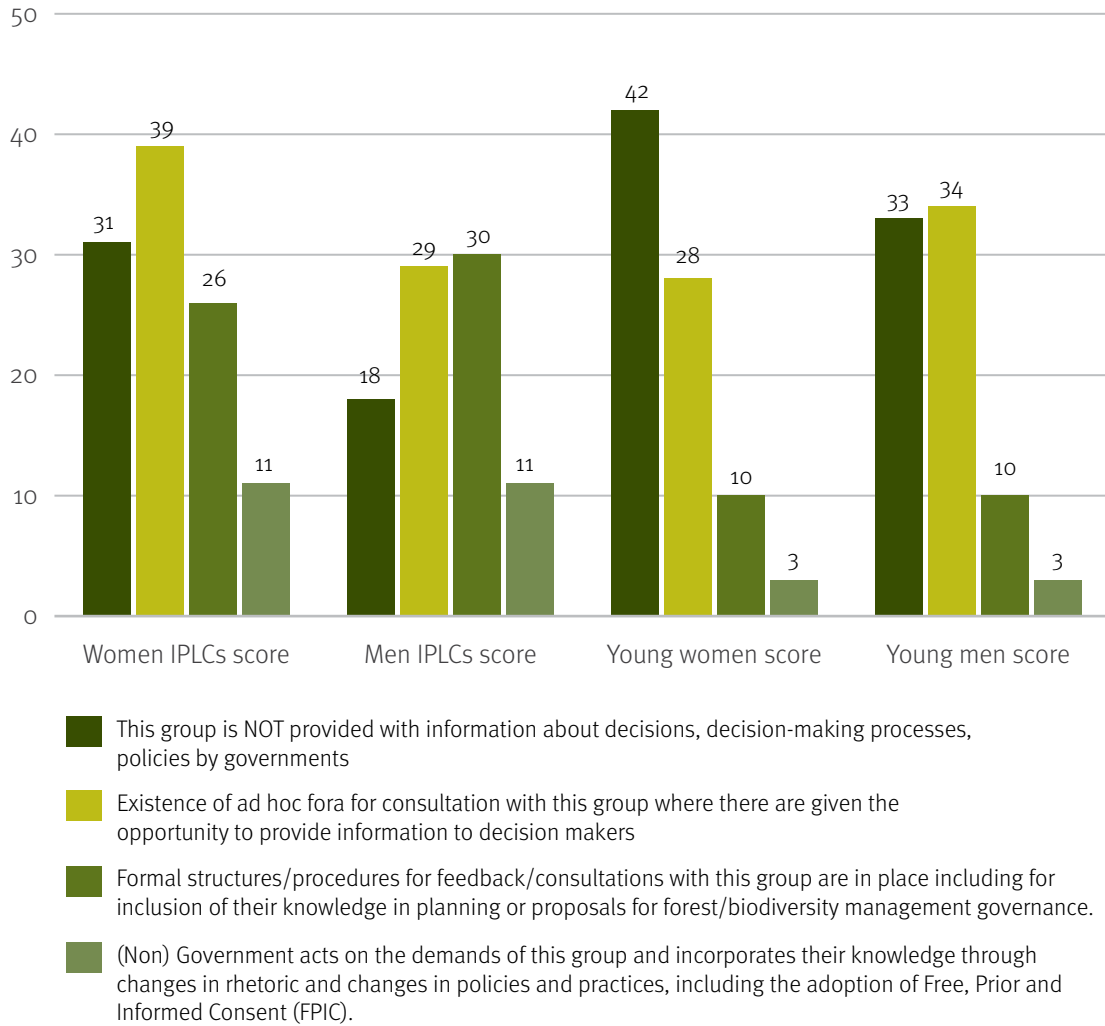


Figure 13. Extent to which proposals from IPLCs and inclusion of IPLCs’ knowledge from the regions of organisation’s GLA work been accepted/recognised for forest/biodiversity management/governance in the past 12 months (aggregated data from country partners)

Young women and young men IPLCs are most often not provided with information about decisions, decision making processes and policies, or they rely on ad hoc fora for consultation. Adult women and men IPLCs either are not provided with information (women more than men), depend on ad hoc fora, or participate in formal structures for feedback. In terms of the

language of the indicator, the level of recognition or acceptance of proposals from indigenous communities/women and inclusion of IPLCs’ knowledge in planning/proposals for forest/biodiversity management/governance is highest among adult women and men IPLCs and lower for young women and men IPLCs.

⁸ Figure 13 shows that the total count of proposals for women IPLCs is higher than for men IPLCs. This is because DRC data included Women’s Groups only.

Comparing women and men IPLCs at the country level, Colombia, Uganda and Viet Nam did not show any difference between the extent to which women and men receive information about decisions, decision-making processes and policies. The difference was highest in Indonesia and the Philippines, where men IPLCs are more at an advantage.

For some proposals, Bolivia also identified indigenous peoples as a sub-category. In all instances, this group was not provided with information about decisions, decision-making processes or policies by the government.

Local-Global-Local programme

IPLC participation in decision-making processes and monitoring and enforcement bodies is more limited amongst groups from the Local-Global-Local programme. Within the five spaces of participation identified by the Local-Global-Local programme, participation takes place at the local, national or international level. Only some men ILPC groups participate often or always.

As for country partners, on average groups within the Local-Global-Local programme rely on ad hoc fora for consultation for their proposals or for their knowledge being taken into account. Young men and women IPLC groups for the Local-Global-Local programme rely on ad hoc fora and experience a lack of information about decisions, decision making processes and government policies.

Targets

The aim of the programme is to increase the level of influence or participation in decision making by IPLCs in more processes, especially at the national and international level. In addition, the programme aims to increase the level of participation by women and young women/men in all processes. No specific target is defined in this case.

Analysis and reflection

The extent and quality of IPLCs' involvement in governance processes is limited. IPLC participation in decision-making processes and monitoring and enforcement bodies is also limited. On average all groups rely on ad hoc fora for consultation. This means that the quality of participation is low, even when groups do participate.

To increase the total number of IPLCs participating in governance processes, special attention is required to increase the participation of IPLC groups composed of adult women, young women and young men, and of indigenous communities. In addition, special attention is required to increase the quality of participation by young women and men.

Outcome Indicator 8b

Level of increased influence or participation in decision making by social movements and CSOs, including groups that work on gender justice or a gender-transformative approach and IPLCs (Outcome Indicator 8b)

Findings

The authors suggest slightly rewording the indicator by taking out the word 'increased.' As a result of this change, the report can include a baseline value, which is easy to use for monitoring by comparing over time. If GLA would prefer to keep the existing wording, the baseline for this indicator would be zero.

The current level of influence/participation by social movements and CSOs is low, as can be seen in Figure 14.

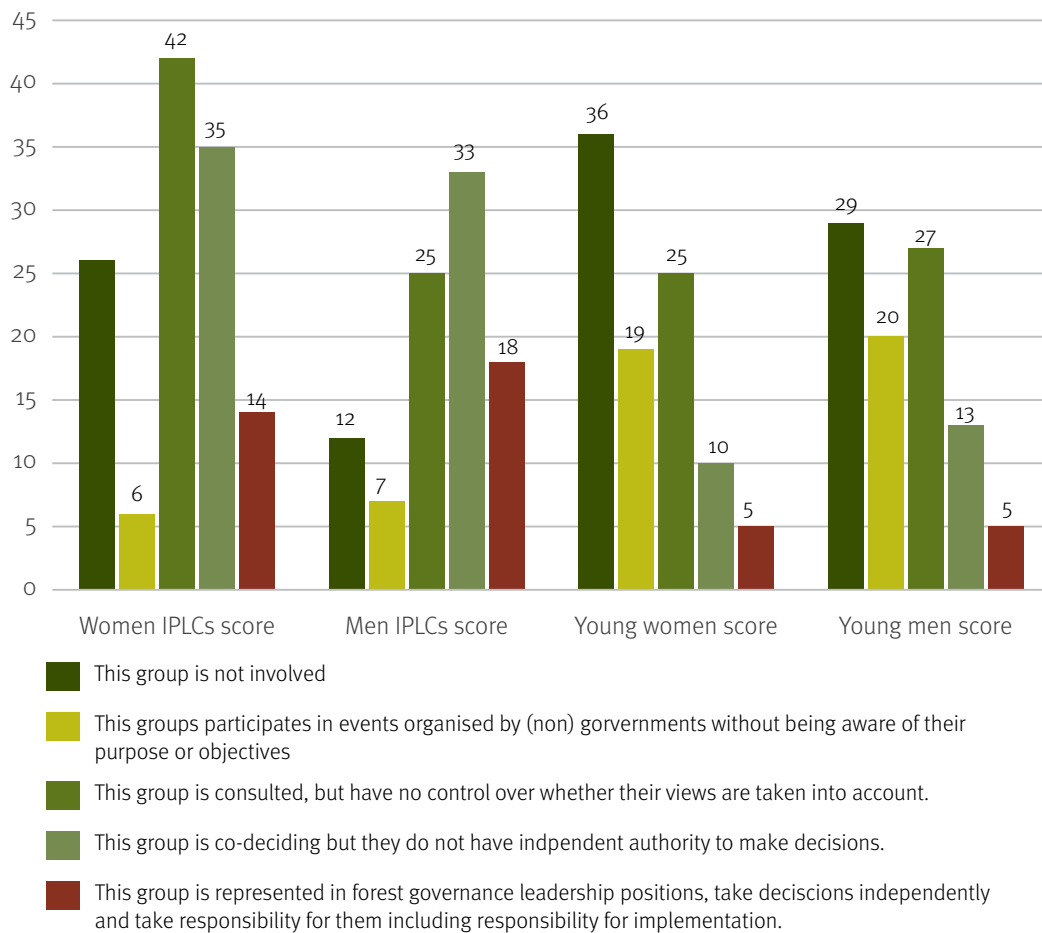


Figure 14. Level of participation of various identified groups from the GLA regions of organisation's work in decision-making on forest/climate in the past 12 months (aggregated data from country partners)

Social movements and CSOs mostly composed of men are consulted most often, followed by women's IPLC groups. Groups mostly consisting of young women and men are consulted less often, with young women being consulted the least. On average adult men IPLCs are co-deciding but do not have independent authority to make decisions; women IPLCs are consulted without control whether views are taken into account. Young men IPLCs and young women IPLCs participate in events without being aware of the purpose or objectives.

Comparing women and men IPLCs at the country level, Uganda stands out as it does not show any difference between the level of participation by women's and men's groups. The difference is highest in Indonesia and the Philippines, followed by Bolivia, where men IPLCs are more at an advantage.

The type of groups differ in each country. In Bolivia it is noteworthy that women's and youth's groups, including groups that work on gender justice or gender-transformative approaches (see Box 1), are not involved. These groups are

to some extent consulted in the DRC, where internally displaced, disabled people, divorced women and widows, and orphans are least involved.

The small group of Local-Global-Local partners demonstrate a bit more diverse picture: one of three partners indicated that adult women's IPLCs and young women and men's IPLCs are not involved at all. The other two groups indicated that adult and young women and men's IPLCs are either consulted without control over whether their views are taken into account, or that they are co-deciding but do not have independent authority to make decisions.

Targets

The aim of the programme is to increase the level of influence or participation in decision making by IPLCs in more processes, especially at the national and international level. In addition, the programme aims to increase the level of participation for women and young women/men in all processes. No specific target is defined in this case.

The goal is that CSOs increase the representation and decision making of constituencies through the support of the GLA programme. More extensive country-specific and yearly targets are provided in [Annex 2b](#).

Data from Outcome Indicator 8b will also be used to set the values for the basket indicator SCS7 identified by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the number of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies.

In the analysis, 40 organisations indicated for more than 123 topics the level to which IPLCs participate in decision making. In some cases, constituencies already participate, but their participation could be more diverse or cover more topics. In other cases, there is no participation yet at all or just on a few topics.

Analysis and reflection

The level of influence/participation by social movements and CSOs is low. This negatively affects the extent to which they can influence decisions that affect IPLCs and the extent to which they can inform citizens of the processes

that affect them. It makes the case for the Forests for a Just Future to invest in working with social movements and CSOs and to encourage governments to listen to their voices.

Social movements and CSOs mostly composed of men are consulted most often. Women’s rights IPLC groups are consulted less often and groups mostly consisting of young women and men are consulted even less, with young women being least consulted. Special attention, especially to young women and men IPLCs, is required.

Interesting findings from Bolivia and the DRC may be relevant and worth exploring more in other countries to see if it is important to add an intersectional lens in addition to distinguishing between women and young women and men:

- the level of influence/participation by youth groups and by groups that work on gender justice or with a gender-transformative approach (i.e. not only being groups composed of women); and
- groups of marginalised people such as internally displaced, handicapped people, orphans and divorced women and widows.

Output Indicator 9

Capacity for international and regional collaborations and exchange, legitimacy and effective lobby and advocacy (Output Indicator 9, all pathways)

Table 23 shows the baseline values and targets for Output Indicator 9.

Table 23. Baseline values and targets for Output Indicator 9

ToC result area	Indicator	Baseline	Target
9. Alliance members and partners strengthen their capacity for international and regional collaborations and exchange, legitimacy, effective L&A, etc.	9a. Degree to which alliance members and CSO partners have increased capacity and skills to advocate effectively and/or with improved ability to activate and strengthen the capacity of other civil actors	Of the 43 partners 218 capacities were identified (21 types of capacities, with an average of 5 per CSO); 31% of capacities were assessed as low, 54% were moderate; and 15% were high.	The target of GLA is to increase on average at least two capacity types for all 43 GLA partners.
	9b. Degree to which CSO partners and women’s groups have strengthened capacity and understanding to claim and use political space to ensure gender-just forest governance, to fight drivers of deforestation and influence associated policies with a gender perspective and/or to stand up for WEHRDs and women’s rights	One-quarter of the capacities that CSO partners, Local-Global-Local partners and Alliance members selected had a notion on gender justice, women’s inclusion or gender-transformative approaches.	The target of GLA is to increase the number of capacities that have a notion on gender justice. Specific target not produced.

Introduction, Output Indicator 9

With the output indicators (Output Indicators 9–12), the programme aims to measure the extent to which the organisation and its counterparts such as social movements and networks have the capacity to deliver the programme. Much of the work of the Forests for a Just Future programme relates to lobbying and advocacy, undertaken by members of the Alliance, partner organisations and by other civil actors such as IPLCs. For this reason, Output Indicator 9 focuses on the capacities that Alliance members and CSO partners consider the most important to strengthen. In addition, it focuses on the capacity of CSO partners and Women's Groups to be able to adequately undertake or support advocacy activities that ensure a gender-just focus.

Output Indicator 9a

Degree to which Alliance members and CSO partners have increased capacity and skills to advocate effectively and/or with improved ability to activate and strengthen the capacity of other civil actors (Output Indicator 9a)

Findings

The authors suggest slightly rewording the indicator by taking out the word 'increased' and 'improved.' Indicators in themselves do not provide the direction of change. Instead, the data collected can be compared over time and in that way demonstrate an increase (or decrease). If GLA would prefer to keep the existing wording, the baseline for this indicator would be zero.

The aim of this indicator is to measure the capacity and skills of the GLA members and CSO partners to effectively advocate and/or to activate and strengthen the capacity of other civil actors.

Figure 15 demonstrates the capacities that were identified by country partners as being most important. The colour coding indicates the importance of having the capacity. The following four capacities were selected most often:

- knowledge of and ability to act on differentiated impacts of deforestation on IPLCs and women (1.1);
- knowledge of and ability to act on national and local policies to protect/conservate forests and IPLCs territories (1.2);
- ability to generate and use verified evidence for advocacy/lobby/campaigns/cases (1.4); and
- ability to engage and build alliances with social movements and/or other actors (2.4).

CSO partners scored most of their selected capacities as moderate. On average, they considered their capacity less than moderate for the following capacities:

- mobilising and investing in (gender specific) knowledge and expertise (e.g. research, Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices) (1.5);
- developing (gender-transformative/gender-just) strategies and plans together with constituencies/local communities (2.5); and
- mobilisation of constituencies/local communities in an inclusive way (women, IPLCs, youth, etc.) (3.2).

The selection of capacities differed for each country. These capacities were selected by a relatively large number of partners in at least three countries:

- knowledge of and ability to act on national and local policies to protect/conservate forest and IPLC territories (Bolivia, Malaysia, Philippines) (1.2);
- doing an actor analysis, build and manage relations, engage in constructive dialogue with stakeholders (Colombia, DRC, Viet Nam) (2.1);
- developing (gender-transformative/gender-just) strategies and plans together with constituencies/local communities (Indonesia, Philippines, Uganda) (2.5); and
- access to (financial) resources; e.g. fundraising capacity, securing core funding, diversification of funding (Bolivia, Uganda, Viet Nam) (5.1).

Except for item 2.5, partners on average already have moderate or high capacity in these areas.

For the Local-Global-Local programme the following two capacities stand out as they were selected by half or almost half of the respondent groups:

- knowledge of and skills to participate in international and national agreements/trajectories/fora (to e.g. protect WEHRDs, address drivers of deforestation) (1.3); and
- engage and build alliances with social movements and/or other actors (2.4).

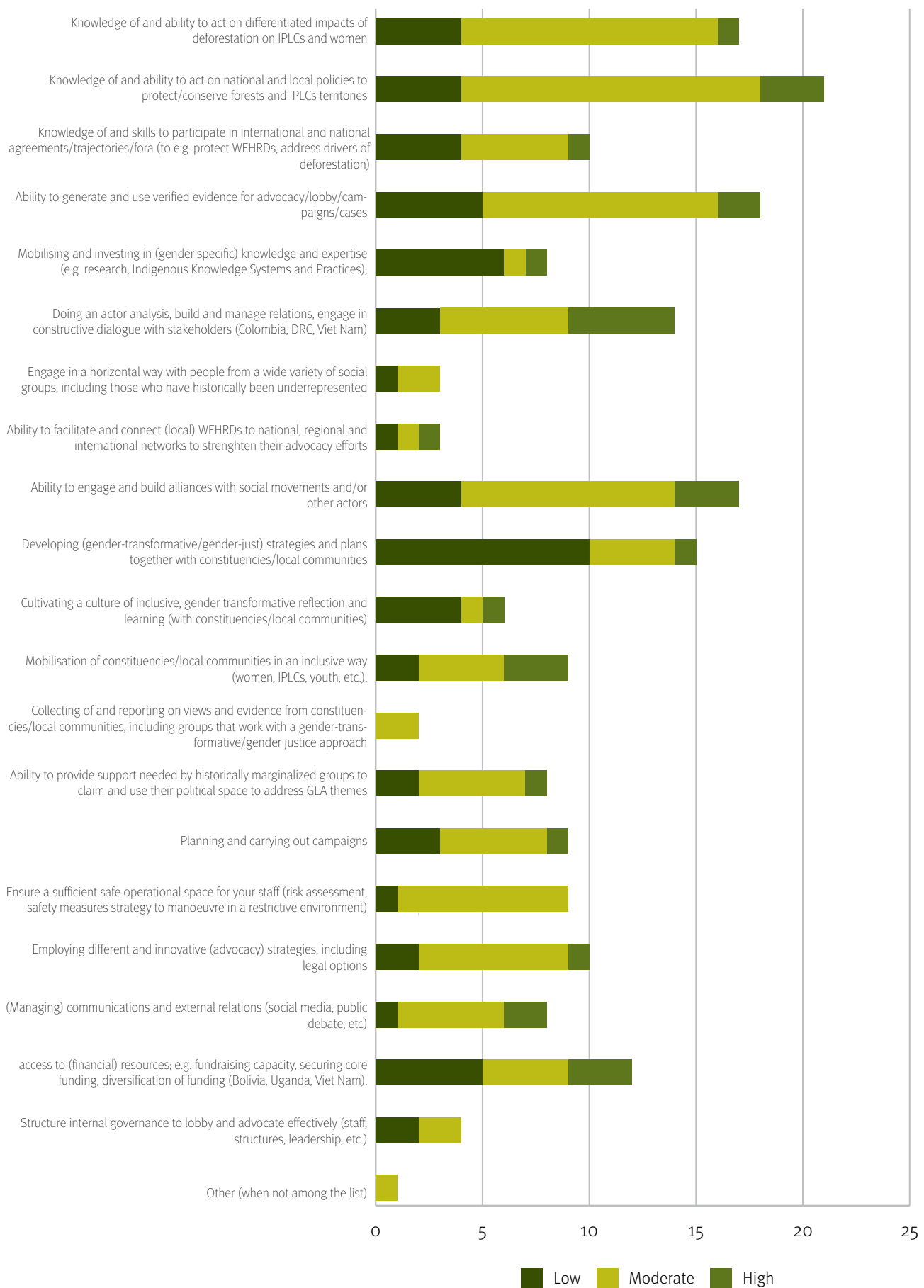


Figure 15. Required capacities of CSO partners to advocate effectively and/or to activate and strengthen the capacity of other civil actors (aggregated data from country partners and Women’s Groups)

For Alliance members no particular capacity stands out. Alliance members selected many different capacities once, and did not select any more than twice.

As for the country partners, Local-Global-Local partners and Alliance members on average scored their capacity as moderate.

Targets

The target of the GLA is to increase on average at least two capacity types for the 43 GLA partners.

The data for Indicator 9a will be used to set the target for the basket indicator SCS₅ identified by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the number of CSOs with increased L&A capacities.

In total 43 CSOs aim to have increased lobby and advocacy capacities through the support of the GLA programme. Country-specific and yearly targets are more extensively provided in [Annex 2b](#).

As lobby and advocacy is a multifaceted skill, CSOs on average strengthen five different types of capacities (of a total 20 types). Increased capacity is a key step to deliver the expected outcomes; the expectation is that in the years 2022, 2023 and 2024 partners will work on strengthening their capacities. The targets are not set incrementally, as partners are expected to increase their lobby and advocacy capacities over multiple years during the programme.

Analysis and reflection

Country partners, Local-Global-Local partners and Alliance members already rate themselves as having moderate capacity in those skills most required for adequate lobby and advocacy and/or to activate and strengthen the capacity of other civil actors.

For country partners and Alliance members an individual organisation's approach in strengthening the capacities may be most useful since the identified capacities differ a lot per country and per partner and Alliance member.

In a few countries, some capacities stand out as important to strengthen. This is most obvious for the Local-Global-Local programme where knowledge on and skills to participate in international and national agreements and alliance building with social movements stood out as priorities for about half of the partners.

Most notably, the following two capacities may require special attention by the programme:

- knowledge of and ability to act on national and local policies to protect/conservate forest and IPLCs territories. This is one of the four capacities marked most often by country partners as being most important. However, Bolivian, Malaysian and Filipino partners indicated that they had less capacity in this area (1.2); and
- developing (gender-transformative/gender-just) strategies and plans together with constituencies/local communities. This was one of three skills in which partners had the least capacity, particularly partners in Indonesia, the Philippines and Uganda (2.5).

Output Indicator 9b

Gender-related advocacy experience: the degree to which CSO partners and Women's Groups have strengthened capacity and understanding to claim and use political space to ensure gender-just forest governance, to fight drivers of deforestation and influence associated policies with a gender perspective and/or to stand up for WEHRDs and women's rights (Output Indicator 9b)

Findings

The authors suggest slightly rewording the indicator by taking out the word 'strengthened.' As a result of this change, the report can now include a baseline value, which is easy to use for monitoring by comparing over time. If GLA would prefer to keep the existing wording, the baseline for this indicator would be zero.

One-quarter of the capacities that CSO partners, Local-Global-Local partners and Alliance members selected had a concept of gender justice, women's inclusion or gender-transformative approaches. The findings presented in 3.7.1 show that capacities that mentioned gender were on average not selected more or less than others. Those that mention gender and that appear in the lists above (1.1, 2.5 and 3.2) all relate to inclusivity. Some partners in Bolivia, Colombia, Malaysia and the Philippines explicitly indicated the need to strengthen their gender approach.

Women's Groups chose from a somewhat different list of capacities than the other CSO partners did. Some of these capacities focused more on understanding deforestation issues, with the idea that Women's Groups need to build their capacity in this area to be able to provide capacity building on gender aspects to GLA country

partners that work on these issues. Many other capacities from the list had the same wording as those for Output Indicator 9a.

From the few Women’s Groups for which data were received no particular capacity stands out. They selected many different capacities. These two were mentioned most often:

- knowledge of and ability to act on differentiated impact of deforestation on IPLCs and women (especially mentioned by partners in the DRC) (1.1); and
- engaging and building alliances with social movements to defend WEHRDs (2.4).

The capacity of Women’s Groups is considered moderate on average, which is largely because of the higher numbers of Women’s Groups in the DRC with that score. In Indonesia and Liberia, the capacity of Women’s Groups is considered low in just over half of the selected capacities. The capacities themselves vary and relate for

example to both knowledge of deforestation issues and other capacities.

Targets

The target of GLA is to increase the number of capacities that have a notion of gender justice. A specific target was not produced.

Analysis and reflection

Some of the capacity strengthening of individual CSO country partners should pay attention to gender approaches, including gender-transformative approaches.

An individual organisation’s approach in strengthening the capacities may be most useful for Women’s Groups given the variety of responses. Special attention to strengthening the capacities of Women’s Groups in Indonesia and Liberia may be required.

Output Indicator 10

Advocacy and collaboration by coalitions, social movements and networks (Output Indicator 10, all pathways)

Table 24 shows the baseline values and targets for Output Indicator 10.

Table 24. Baseline values and targets for Output Indicator 10

ToC result area	Indicator	Baseline	Target
10. Strengthened coalitions, social movements and networks advocate and collaborate	10a. Number of coalitions, social movements and groups with the capacity to collaborate and do joint advocacy (e.g. to claim and use political space, to ensure gender-just and inclusive forest governance, to fight drivers of deforestation and/or stand up for (W)EHRDs and civic space)	Country partners: 87 coalitions 55 networks 26 social movements	Country partners: 87 coalitions 55 networks 26 social movements
		Local-Global-Local programme: 4 coalitions 13 networks	Local-Global-Local programme: 4 coalitions 13 networks
		Country partners: 110	Country partners: 110
		Some attention to gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership	Some attention to gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership
	10b. Number of and extent to which joint campaigns/advocacy strategies of GLA partnerships/ consortium promote gender-just forest demands and female leadership in forest governance	Local-Global-Local programme 11	Local-Global-Local programme 11
		Some attention to extensive attention to gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership, without this being the primary focus	Some attention to extensive attention to gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership, without this being the primary focus

Introduction, indicator 10

The effectiveness of advocacy depends to a large extent on the formation of coalitions, social movements and networks.⁹ For this reason, Output Indicator 10 focuses on the capacities of partners to form coalitions, social movements and networks and on their capacity to undertake joint advocacy. In addition, it focuses on the extent to which the joint campaigns and joint advocacy strategies of social movements and groups funded by partners promote gender justice.

Output Indicator 10a

Number of coalitions, social movements and groups with strengthened capacity collaborating and doing joint advocacy (Output Indicator 10a)

Findings

Country partners

The authors suggest slightly rewording the indicator by taking out the word ‘strengthened’ to avoid providing the direction of change in the indicator.

To establish a baseline value, the capacity to collaborate and undertake joint advocacy was measured by counting the number of coalitions, social movements and networks in which partners engaged in the past 12 months. The thinking behind this measurement is that coalitions, etc. will not be formed if partners do not have the capacity to collaborate. This is a good measurement tool at the output level. The quality and effect of the advocacy is measured as part of outcome indicators 9–12.

Table 25 demonstrates that partners participated in 168 coalitions, social movements and networks that undertook joint advocacy activities in the past 12 months.

Table 25. Number of coalitions, social movements and networks (aggregated data from country partners and Women’s Groups)

Number of coalitions, social movements and networks	
Coalitions	87
Networks	55
Social movements	26
Total	168

Partners further indicated that 85% of these were existing coalitions, social movements and networks whereas the other 15% were formed in the past 12 months.

Grassroots organisations and individuals were part of 77% of the coalitions, social movements and networks. NGOs operating at the local or local and national level were part of 87% of the coalitions and social movements, and NGOs working internationally were part of 52% of the coalitions, social movements and networks.

Analysing this per country, the number of coalitions, networks and social movements seems to be proportional to the number of partners per country. Partners from the Philippines participated in a relatively large number of groups. Indonesian partners report engaging in networks more than coalitions, which differs from the overall findings that partners engage more in coalitions. Indonesian partners also report a relatively low number of new coalitions, social movements and networks compared to the other countries. Advocacy groups in the DRC engage relatively more with NGOs working at the international level than groups in other countries do.

Figure 16 demonstrates the variety of topics covered by the coalitions, social movements and networks in the past 12 months.

⁹ A coalition is defined as a strategic collaboration between two or more organisations to achieve a joint goal. A network is defined as a group of connected people working around similar issues.. Change “one” to “two”? In order for it to be a collaboration there would need to be more than one.

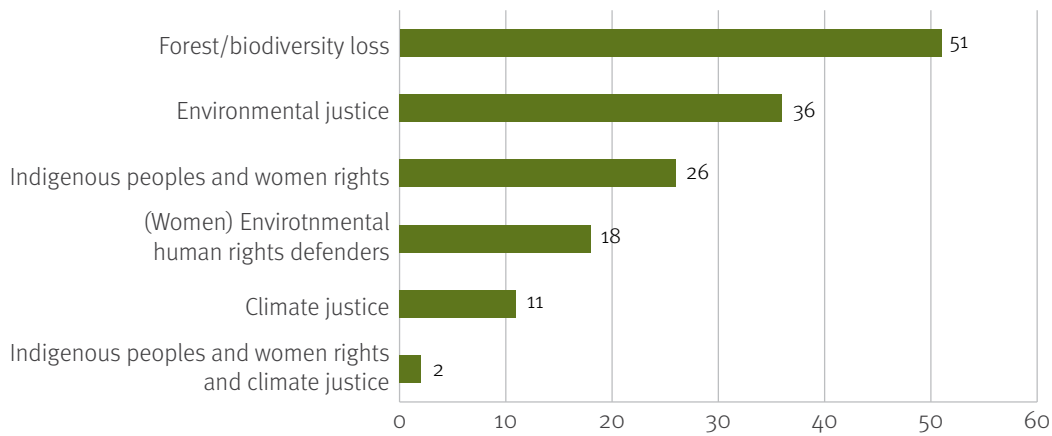


Figure 16. Type of topics covered by the coalitions, social movements and networks in the past 12 months (aggregated data from country partners and Women’s Groups)

Partners indicated that the topics of advocacy and the reasons for joint advocacy vary a lot per collaboration and within the topics indicated in Figure 16. Topics and reasons for joint advocacy also vary a lot between countries. In Bolivia and the Philippines some topics stand out within the category of forest/biodiversity loss. There is a lot of attention to mining and dams in the Philippines and to sustainable forms of agriculture and forest protection in Bolivia.

The measurement tool further looked at whether the agendas of the coalitions, social movements and networks, including the Women and Gender Constituency, aimed at engaging in public debate with political actors/institutions/local authorities, and/or at influencing public opinion. Figure 17 demonstrates that all these forms of engagement received almost equal attention, whether the topic relates to Pathway A, B or C (the first three sets of data) or whether the agenda was set by coalitions, networks or social movements.

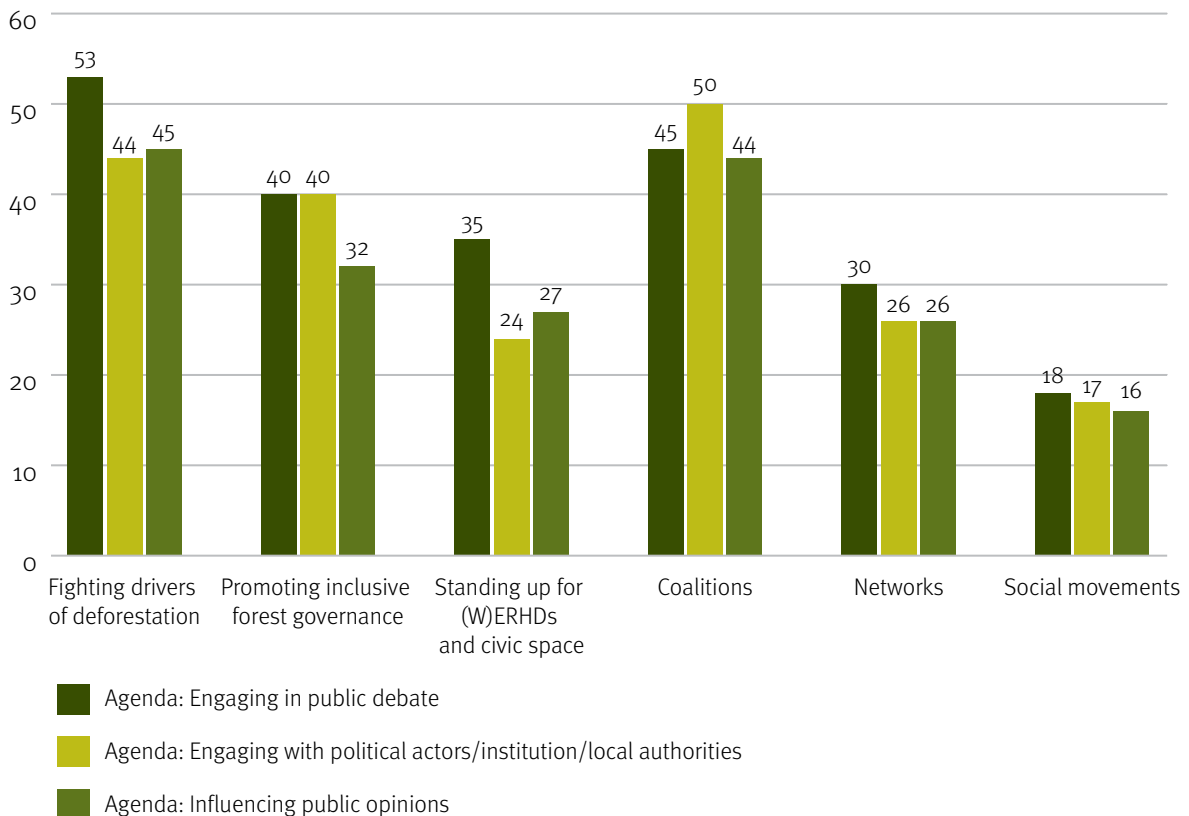


Figure 17. Forms of engagement aimed at by coalitions, social movements and networks, presented separately for the advocacy topic and whether a coalition, social movement or network (aggregated data from country partners and Women’s Groups)

Partners provided an overview of internal and external challenges related to these forms of engagement. Many partners in different countries indicated the challenges related to government involvement. Establishing relationships can be hard. Governments have different political interests than partners and law violators often have a lot of power. Other external challenges mentioned include the difficulty of spreading information and the lack of public or media interest. The internal challenges mentioned most often relate to internal coordination between members of the group, internal staff capacity on lobby and advocacy, and keeping members of the coalitions, social movements and networks active. Some partners explicitly indicated that no internal or external challenges exist for some topics.

Local-Global-Local programme

Local-Global-Local programme partners participated in 13 networks and 4 coalitions (17 in total; no social movements). Two of these networks/coalitions were new in the past year. In over 90% of cases the coalitions and networks included NGOs operating at the local or local and national level, and in close to 95% of cases included NGOs working internationally. In over 70% they included grassroots organisations or individuals.

The Local-Global-Local partners addressed the topic of climate justice in about two-thirds of the cases. Half of the coalitions and networks in which they were involved undertook joint advocacy on women's rights. These were coalitions and networks such as Women's Major Groups, Women and Gender Constituency, Women's Caucuses and initiatives focusing on (eco) feminism.

The agendas of the coalitions and networks with which the Local-Global-Local Partners engaged aimed at engaging political actors, institutions and local authorities in half of the cases (10 of 20). The challenge mentioned most was the Covid-19 pandemic, which did not allow for as much interaction and overshadowed the climate debate. Other challenges mentioned repeatedly were the shrinking space for civil society and the safety and security of CSOs and their members.

Analysis and reflection

Data on the composition of the coalitions, social movements and NGOs demonstrate that most coalitions, social movements and networks were formed from a variety of actors, including

grassroots organisations or individuals and NGOs operating at different levels. This may create the opportunity to benefit from a range of insights, experiences and expertise. These percentages may go up as a result of the programme. An increase in the total number of coalitions, social movements and networks may also be expected over time as a result of the programme. Partners may find each other more easily and may see the benefit of advocating jointly.

The findings seem to demonstrate that Indonesia has more established networks working on the programme themes. This may clarify why Indonesian partners formed fewer new coalitions, social movements or networks.

Lobby topics differ per country. Biodiversity loss is a key lobby theme. In the Philippines this focuses to a large extent on mining and dams, in Bolivia it focuses on sustainable forms of agriculture and forest protection. Other countries wishing to do work on these themes may benefit from exchanges with their colleagues.

It may be hard to identify overall capacity needs since lobby and advocacy topics and capacities vary a lot between countries and within countries. The most prominent challenge relates to engagement with governments. GLA may wish to explore how the Alliance could be of best support and where a peer-to-peer sharing of best practices and lessons learned might be beneficial. The challenge of engaging governments makes a good case for the role of the Local-Global-Local programme and its central focus on engaging political actors through its advocacy work with coalitions and networks.

Output Indicator 10b

Number of and extent to which joint campaigns/advocacy strategies of GLA partnerships/consortium promote gender-just forest demands and female leadership in forest governance (Output Indicator 10b)

Findings

Country partners

Table 26 demonstrates that partners funded 110 coalitions, networks and social movements in the past 12 months that had the primary aim to promote gender-just forest demands, and/or female leadership in forest governance to fight drivers of deforestation, and/or stand up for (W)EHRDs and civic space.

Table 26. Number of coalitions, networks and social movements funded by partners with the primary aim to promote gender-just forest demands, and/or female leadership in forest governance to fight drivers of deforestation, and/or stand up for (W)EHRDs and civic space

Joint campaigns/advocacy strategies of GLA partnerships/consortium	Total number	Average by partners
Coalitions	67	3
Networks	28	1
Social movements	15	1
Total	110	

On average country partners funded three coalitions, one network and one social movement. Liberia reported a relatively high number of coalitions that had the primary aim to promote gender-just forest demands and/or female leadership, considering the relatively small number of GLA partners in the country.

Figure 18a and 18b present information on the coalitions, social movements and networks that were funded by partners and in which they participated. It shows the varying degree to which the advocacy and campaigns from these advocacy groups promoted gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership. In some instances (39%/44%) gender-just forest demands and female leadership received some attention.

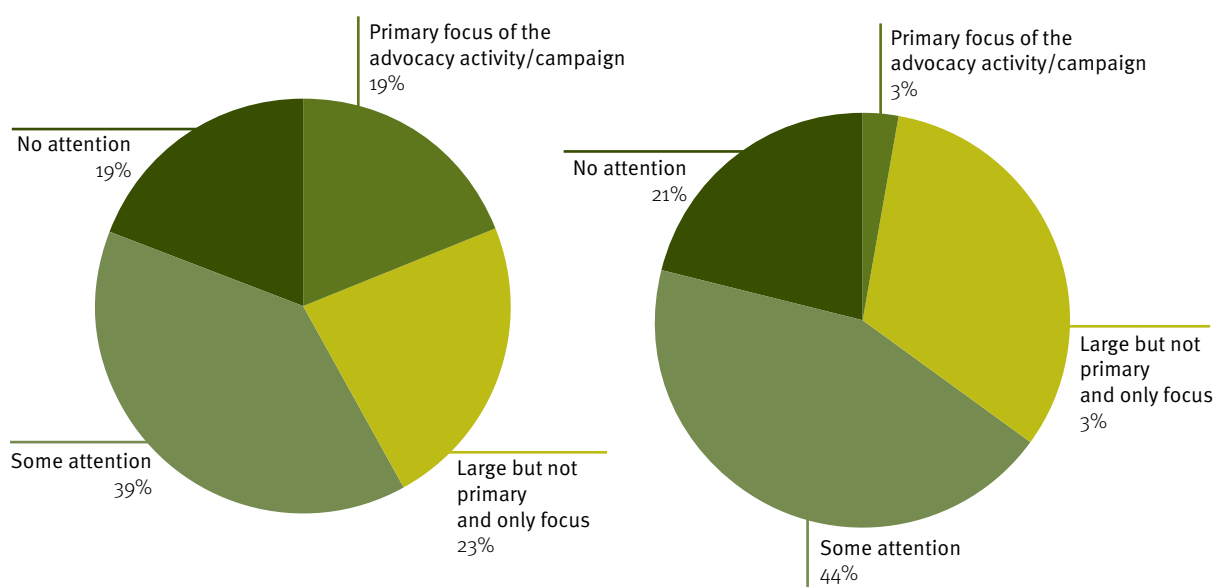


Figure 18a and 18b Percentage with which the advocacy of/campaign by coalitions, social movements and networks funded by partners and in which they are involved paid attention to gender-just forest demands and gender-just female leadership in the past 12 months (aggregated)

Country partners indicate that they pushed the gender agenda to some extent (72% of cases), to a large extent in 9% of cases, and not at all in 19% of cases.

Only slight variations exist between countries in the extent to which the advocacy and campaigns promoted gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership. The same applies to the extent to which they pushed the gender agenda.

Local-Global-Local programme

Local-Global-Local partners funded nine networks and two coalitions that had the primary aim to promote gender-just forest demands, and/or female leadership in forest governance to fight drivers of deforestation, and/or stand up for (W)EHRDs and civic space in the past 12 months.

In the case of the Local-Global-Local programme, half of the advocacy and campaigns from coalitions and networks that were funded by them and in which they participated promoted

gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership to some extent. The other half promoted gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership to a large extent without it being the primary focus. In all cases, the Local-Global-Local partners pushed the gender agenda to a large extent.

Analysis and reflection

The attention by country partners to gender-just forest demands and gender-just female leadership is greater than the authors would have expected. Country partners were supposed to measure only those instances where attention to forest demands and female leadership was done in a gender-just way, per the indicator. Or, in other words, where the attention has been focused on seeking to eliminate all forms of gender inequality and to address power imbalances

while recognising cultural and colonial forms of oppression.

GLA may wish to find out from some partners how they interpreted the wording ‘primary aim to promote gender-just ...’ for this indicator. The authors assume that many partners may have interpreted the question as ‘paying attention to gender and forest demands’ and ‘female leadership’ instead of gender justice. GLA may wish to pay special attention during monitoring to measuring both aspects: attention to gender and attention to gender justice.

The fact that the attention of the Local-Global-Local programme partners to gender-just forest demands and gender-just female leadership was even a bit higher than that of the country partners is not surprising. Half of their agendas focused on Women’s Caucuses, (eco)feminism and related inputs.

Output Indicator 11 and 12b

Support of women’s rights groups and degree to which actions are gender-transformative by Alliance members and CSO partners (Output Indicators 11 and 12a and 12b, all pathways)

Table 27. Baseline values and targets for Output Indicators 11 and 12a and 12b

ToC result area	Indicator	Baseline	Target
11. Alliance members and partners are gender-transformative and support women’s rights groups to advance environmental literacy	11. Degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender-transformative	64% (CSO partners)	75% (CSO partners)
	Actions include here organisations’ gender policy, attitudes, and practices at the organisational level (institutional policies/practices, etc.), programme level and external engagement (in movements, networks, L&A strategies)	58% (Alliance members, not including technical partners WECF and Fern)	75% (Alliance members, excluding WECF)
ToC result area	Indicator	Baseline	Target
12b. Alliance members and local partners (at different levels) adhere to the principles of collaboration	12a. Degree to which we adhere to the principles included in our vision on collaboration	No data collection yet	Not applicable
	12b. Degree to which the consortium and local partners address historic gender imbalances and under-representation of women in decision-making roles and processes by embedding transformative governance as an overall approach to the governance of GLA	Level of awareness (CSO partners)	Not applicable
		Work in progress (Alliance members)	Not applicable

Introduction, Output Indicators 11 and 12a and 12b

The Forests for a Just Future programme aims to integrate gender aspects throughout its activities and to use a gender-transformative approach

where possible. For this reason, working in a gender-transformative way is a key element and desired capacity for Alliance members and CSO partners (Output Indicator 11). Applying a gender-transformative approach also implies addressing historic gender imbalances and

under-representation of women in decision-making roles and processes (Output Indicator 12b).

Country partners and Alliance members undertook one or more steps of a three-step approach to analysing and planning in order to work on becoming more gender-transformative. The baseline reports on the first step. This step resulted in a score for the degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender-transformative, and additional responses provide an indication of the degree to which the consortium and local partners address historic gender imbalances and under-representation of women in decision-making roles and processes by embedding transformative governance. The second step for GLA country partners and Alliance members consists of organising a reflection meeting within the organisation to share the findings and engage in a deeper conversation on

the topic areas. During the third step the organisations develop a gender action plan outlining the steps to take to improve the degree to which they are gender-transformative.

The Gpower app, developed and owned by Share-Net Bangladesh, was used to measure the degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender-transformative. This app assesses the actions identified in the indicator, particularly organisational (gender) policies, implementation of policies and other practices, and workplace conditions.

Findings

Table 28 shows that the average score for being gender-transformative was 64% amongst CSO partners. The average score amongst Alliance members was 57%.

Table 28. Findings, Gpower app score

Summary	CSO Partners	Alliance members
Average score in general	64%	57%
Highest score among all	91%	84%
Lowest score among all	37%	30%
Country with the highest recorded score	Philippines	n/a
Organisation with the highest recorded score	MABUWAYA (Philippines)	NTFP-EP Asia
Country with highest average score	Uganda (84%)	n/a
Country with lowest average score	Bolivia (46%)	n/a

The average scores per CSO partner vary from 46% in Bolivia to 84% in Uganda. The actual score varies a lot per partner. The variation amongst the Alliance members is even higher, ranging from 30% to 84%. This demonstrates that partners and Alliance members are at varying levels of working towards a gender-transformative approach. All partners and Alliance members recognise their score. Many partners, and some Alliance members, emphasise the need to develop gender policies. In a few countries such as Bolivia partners were critical of the app and its lack of contextualisation to their context of work. Where policies do exist, Alliance members realise that operationalisation can be improved.

Additional questions were asked as the GPower app is not complete and not necessarily the most useful tool, especially for small organisations and women's rights organisations. The questions looked deeper into gender-transformative attitudes and practices, including addressing

historic gender imbalances, governance and leadership, gender integration at the programme level and external engagement (in movements, networks, L&A strategies).

The consultants used the following scale to come to an overall baseline value for the different respondent groups:

- no awareness on gender-transformative actions and addressing historic gender imbalances and under-representation of women in decision-making no information on how gender imbalances are addressed;
- limited awareness: limited information on how gender imbalances are addressed;
- awareness: some action to address gender imbalances, without a gender-transformative approach;
- work in progress: some or more action to address gender imbalances, and working towards (adoption of) a gender-transformative approach; and

- actively addressing historic gender imbalances and embedding gender-transformative governance.

Country partners and Alliance members could see the scale as a motivation to advance a gender-transformative agenda. It is important to recognise existing strengths.

On average, CSO partners are at level of awareness in addressing historic gender imbalances and women's leadership. Many indicated that equal participation of women is encouraged, that no discrimination takes place or that the same opportunities are provided. Very few organisations indicated having policies and/or more women in leadership at the moment. Overall responses focused on the binary distinction between women and men without discussing women's and men's multiple identities that can result in privilege or discrimination, such as being indigenous and a woman.

On average the Alliance members are at the level of work in progress. NTFP-EP Asia, the organisation with the highest score, serves as a best practice case amongst the Alliance members. It has gender policies in place and female leadership. Good practices further include monthly learning sessions (brown bags), weekly fun activities, a policy on safeguarding on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH), and a ten-year gender strategy.

Three Dutch organisations reflected on the broader aspect of diversity, including their need to improve; for example, by distinguishing gender and aspects such as nationalities, ethnicities, and other gender identities. Good practices were shared, such as a new diversity and inclusion policy. At the same time, several Dutch organisations mentioned that gender does not receive attention during recruitment processes and that more work is needed on policies and operationalisation.

Targets

During the course of the programme, the Alliance members and CSO partners are expected to improve on gender transformative actions. Output Indicator 11 measures the extent to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative. The target for Output Indicator 11 has been set at 75% for Alliance members and 75% of CSO partners.

Additionally, the basket indicator SCS8 identified by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been linked to Output Indicator 11. This basket indicator focuses on the number of CSOs using a gender and social inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle, with specific attention to youth. In total 51 CSOs aim to use a gender and social inclusion lens during all phases of their programming cycle, with specific attention to youth, through the support of the GLA programme. Country-specific and yearly targets are provided in [Annex 2b](#).

For Output Indicator 12a, no targets have been set, as no data has yet been collected. For Output Indicator 12b the target of Work in progress has been set for CSO partners. For the Alliance members the target Actively addressing historic gender imbalances has been set.

Analysis and reflection

Both the Gpower app score and the responses to the additional questions reveal that most organisations can improve how they address historic gender imbalances and under-representation of women in decision-making roles and processes by embedding gender-transformative governance. The responses indicate that it would be useful to strengthen partners' capacities by focusing on gender-transformative justice with an intersectional framework. This can take place through knowledge sharing, peer exchange, etc. NTFP-EP Asia excels amongst the Alliance members and could be encouraged to share its best practices.

The small size of organisations in Bolivia may partly explain the country's low Gpower app score. In Ghana, another country scoring very low, only one partner completed the Gpower app. It is recommended to ask partners for the reason they did not answer the questionnaire and to encourage them to adapt the questions to make them fit their context.

It is important to note that Gpower app scores will not be compared between organisations. Instead, they will be used by organisations to monitor changes over time. In its assessment of Alliance members, WECF points out that different Alliance members had different perceptions that affected the process. Some questions were deemed not relevant in the context of the organisation, and the level of critical self-reflection was different for each organisation, which eventually

influenced the scoring. The same may apply to the CSO partners.

The assessments that are being done by the local gender consultants and others based on Step 2 of the process and the action plans for Step 3 will contain much more detailed information about each partner organisation. The same applies to the WECF assessment from the findings of the alliance members. It is recommended to use the Gpower app and these more detailed assessments and the Gender Action Plans, when ready, for monitoring.

4. Conclusion and recommendations



The Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park is the largest Protected Area in the Philippines with contiguous tropical rainforest. (© Merlijn van Weerd, Mabuwaya Foundation).

4.1. Programmatic Choices

The analysis in the previous chapter shows that the programme is very relevant. Findings show that the programme's problem analysis and identified programme areas are valid. Programmatic choices and assumptions as identified in the Theory of Change will be validated during the mid-term review.

4.1.1. Baseline values

The baseline values demonstrate that the programme areas identified in the Theory of Change are valid, as improvement is needed in all these areas. Most of the baseline values demonstrate the relevance of the programme's choices to focus on certain outcomes. Other values demonstrate that the Alliance members and partners are capable of delivering the programme while needing to strengthen their capacities in the areas identified in the Theory of Change.

4.1.2. General conclusions (impact and outcome indicators)

The key overall conclusions that relate to intended programme Impact Indicators (1–3) and Outcome Indicators (4–8) include the following:

- focus on halting deforestation and bringing more forest area under IPLC forest governance;
- work towards more sustainable forest management, including sustainable land-use practices in forest areas governed by IPLCs and areas governed by others; and
- actively reach out to IPLCs, social movements and CSOs for their meaningful say in forest management and protection.

Many IPLCs depend on forests for their livelihoods and manage them sustainably. Despite the very different contexts in the different landscapes and country programmes, the extent and quality of IPLCs' involvement in governance processes remains limited, as the baseline findings demonstrate. Where participation takes place, the level of recognition or acceptance of

proposals from indigenous communities and inclusion of IPLCs' knowledge in planning for proposals for forests, biodiversity management and governance is low. In addition, the level of influence and participation by social movements and CSOs that could support the case is low. This puts both the forests and local livelihoods at risk. The Forests for a Just Future programme aims to strengthen IPLCs to represent themselves, while encouraging governments to legally recognise, respect, protect and increase IPLC territories and to support IPLCs' access to finance and support in monitoring and rights enforcement. This will result in enhanced IPLC livelihoods, well-being and adaptation to climate change while contributing to worldwide climate mitigation.

To halt deforestation and to support IPLCs, governments further need to have strengthened influence over the private sector and to create an enabling policy environment. Such a policy environment can include government policy and requires regulations and standards for the activities of agro-commodities, extractives, and energy and infrastructure sectors so that they no longer drive deforestation. Regulations and standards must also formally recognise IPLCs' governance. The baseline demonstrates that not many relevant policies have been adopted or are being implemented. The programme will encourage regulations and standards while advocating for national and lower-level governments, intergovernmental bodies, and private-sector initiatives.

Sustainable forest management in turn will help maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests. The baseline demonstrates that the current number of people practising improved sustainable livelihood activities is limited. This makes the case for GLA's effort to better prepare and support IPLCs to adopt inclusive and resilient practices. Support includes service provision by local authorities and other landscape actors to better prepare and support IPLCs to achieve sustainable livelihoods, develop climate resilient land-use plans, operate NTFP enterprises, and protect sacred sites and ICCAs.

The programme recognises that attention by the media, community members (including social movements) and CSOs can be instrumental to governments and the private sector in their efforts to reduce deforestation, and can enhance sustainable forest management and sustainable

IPLC forest governance. The major bottlenecks demonstrated by the findings include the limited alignment of media coverage with IPLC's own agenda (where media coverage does exist it is predominantly in outlets with a small audience) and the need for more attention and related advocacy at the international level.

It is important to realise that the programme also actively intends to work on increasing civic space. This is something that aligns closely with the ability of citizens to participate in social movements, to advocate for their rights and for the media to work independently and in that way support and influence the case for IPLCs. Baseline values on this aspect were not part of this report. It is recommended to conduct the research on civic space for Indicator 6 and to make cross-linkages with the baseline findings on IPLC decision-making, media and social movements.

4.1.3. Gender and gender justice (impact and outcome indicators)

The findings for most outcome and impact indicators, where relevant, indicate relatively low baseline values on gender integration and gender justice and attention to other aspects of identity. This was expected and was a main reason for this second phase of the Forests for a Just Future programme to aim for better gender integration and related learning. These are some of the main conclusions:

- The participation by adult women directly involved in (local) governance processes is more limited than that of men and the participation of young women and men is very limited. The frequency with which IPLCs participate in decision-making processes and monitoring and enforcement bodies is greatest for IPLCs composed of men. Young women IPLC groups participate the least. Social movements and CSOs composed of adult men are consulted more than those composed of adult women, while groups mostly composed of young women are consulted the least.
- Fewer women than men currently practise (improved) sustainability practices.
- Most policies, regulations and practices that relate to deforestation and inclusive governance systems are gender-sensitive or gender-blind, not gender-responsive or gender-transformative.

- Gender integration into the analyses, reports, best practices, solutions and/or demands by social movements and the media is very limited. This is even more the case for the extent to which this attention focuses on gender justice or, in other words, intends to address gender and power inequalities.

To prevent conscious or unconscious perpetuation of the status quo on gender and power inequalities and the risk of deepening these inequalities, it makes good sense that the second phase of the Forest for a Just Future programme explicitly aims for a gender-just approach. In addition, its work with WECF and GFC as Technical Partners will be useful. The broad network of WECF and GFC partners can provide support to country partners as Gender Technical Partners while WECF and GFC can provide support to Alliance members and undertake work as part of the Local-Global-Local programme. The Technical Partners can be particularly useful to support adopting a gender-just approach, thereby going beyond merely counting women to meaningfully addressing gender inequalities and power inequalities based on other intersecting identities such as age or indigenous status. Both WECF/GFC and Technical Partners can also bridge rich experiences from national partners that might be relevant to other landscapes.

Apart from continuing the programme as planned, **recommendations** include:

- to pay special attention to increasing the participation of IPLC groups composed of adult women and of young women or young men in governance processes;
- to pay special attention to women, young women and young men when providing support for the adoption of sustainable activities; and
- to internally discuss Outcome Indicators 4 and 5 and other indicators that refer to being gender-responsive or gender-transformative. For Outcome Indicators 4 and 5, it would be good to clarify their meaning and to jointly discuss whether to keep the current wording or rephrase the initiative. Subsequently, it may be an option to encourage working towards gender-responsive policies where the contents of targeted policies and regulations are currently gender-blind or gender-sensitive.
- for partners and Alliance members to take responsibility to deliver on the targets set for the involvement of different groups such as young and adult women along with young men and to work on their own organisational gender action plans.
- for partners and Alliance members to each work with WECF, GFC or country-based Gender Technical Partners to provide capacity building and support for the adoption of a gender-just approach in programming and at the organisational level.

4.1.4. Capacity strengthening (output indicators)

The output indicators (9–12) focus on capacity strengthening for the programme partners and Alliance members so they are able to deliver the programme themselves. These are the key overall conclusions related to these output indicators:

- work with existing country partners, Local-Global-Local partners and Alliance members for the programme's lobby and advocacy and activation and strengthening of the capacity of other civil actors (Output Indicator 9). On average partners rate themselves as having moderate capacity in the capacities they would like to strengthen in order to adequately lobby and advocate and/or to activate and strengthen the capacity of other civil actors;
- focus on engaging political actors through advocacy work with coalitions and networks as part of the Local-Global-Local programme (Output Indicator 10). Topics and capacities vary a lot between countries and within countries. However, the most prominent challenge relates to the engagement with governments. It is recommended that GLA explore how the Alliance could best support country partners and where a peer-to-peer sharing of best practices and lessons learned might be beneficial; and
- strengthen organisations' capacity to address historic gender imbalances and the under-representation of women in decision-making roles and processes by embedding gender-transformative governance. The low scores of the Gpower app (Output Indicator 11 and 12b) demonstrate the relevance of GLA's approach to work with Technical Partner WECF, in alignment with country-based Gender Technical Partners and GFC, to strengthen this capacity. The information for the baseline was a first step. Organisations are now engaged in reflection meetings to

discuss the findings and the production of action plans.

4.1.5. Countries

Overall responses follow a similar pattern for the findings for the different indicators for each country. Nevertheless, countries and partners within each country report some differences in areas of strength and weakness and in terms of activities. Because each country's context is specific and because organisations are individual entities, it is therefore **recommended** to as much as possible continue following a country-by-country approach instead of prioritising actions on the basis of aggregated country findings.

Overall, none of the countries stands out as being more or less advanced in addressing the overall drivers of deforestation, IPLC governance or sustainable improved practices, or in terms of capacities. Nonetheless, a few remarks might be useful for planning purposes.

It may be relevant to regularly review the country data and to analyse findings more deeply at the country level for planning purposes. GLA may decide to pay more attention to Outcome Indicator 7 in its work with partners from the DRC since the uptake there of environmental and deforestation driver issues affecting IPLCs by social movements is limited and media coverage is much more limited than in other countries.

Bolivia and the DRC looked more deeply into the question of influence or participation in decision making by social movements and CSOs (Outcome Indicator 8b). It may be worth exploring these questions in other countries as well, particularly:

- the level of influence/participation by youth groups and by groups that work specifically on gender justice or with a gender-transformative approach (instead of 'only' identifying groups as composed of women); and
- the level of influence/participation by groups of marginalised people such as internally displaced, disabled people, orphans and divorced women and widows.

In Bolivia participants remarked that groups that work on gender justice or a gender-transformative approach are excluded from decision-making processes and participation in monitoring and enforcement bodies. In the DRC, these

groups are consulted to some extent. However, the DRC partners used a bit more of a diversity and intersectional lens, identifying that displaced people, divorced women and widows, and orphans are least involved. Bolivia further added the category 'indigenous peoples' for some of the spaces in which people participate in local governance (Outcome Indicator 8a).

Despite great diversity, some capacity-building needs were shared by several countries. The following countries identified that their capacities for lobby and advocacy and/or activating and strengthening the capacity of other civil actors were less than average (Output Indicator 9):

- Bolivia, Malaysia, Philippines: knowledge of and ability to act on national and local policies to protect/conservate forest and IPLC territories. This is one of the four capacities noted most often by country partners as being most important;
- Indonesia, Philippines, Uganda: developing (gender-transformative/gender-just) strategies and plans together with constituencies/local communities. This also turned out to be one of three skills in which partners overall had the least capacity;
- Colombia, DRC, Viet Nam: doing an actor analysis, build and manage relations, engage in constructive dialogue with stakeholders; and
- Bolivia, Uganda, Viet Nam: access to (financial) resources (e.g. fundraising capacity, securing core funding, diversification of funding).

Lobby topics differed for each country. Biodiversity loss is a key lobby theme in Bolivia and the Philippines. In the Philippines attention focuses to a large extent on mining and dams, in Bolivia it is sustainable forms of agriculture and forest protection (see Output Indicator 10). Other countries wishing to do work on these themes may benefit from exchanges with their colleagues. NTFP-EP Asia excels amongst the Alliance members in working in the most gender-transformative way and in addressing historic gender imbalances and under-representation of women in decision-making roles and processes by embedding transformative governance as an overall approach (Output Indicator 11 and 12b). It is **recommended** that NTFP-EP Asia play a role, together with WECF and GFC, to support other Alliance members in strengthening their focus on gender-transformative justice and

a gender-just approach, which includes application of an intersectional framework.

4.1.6. Respondent groups

This report pays most attention to the findings from the country partners since they responded to all indicator tools and are available country-level data was most numerous.

The findings from the Local-Global-Local programme for the most part align well with the country findings. A noticeable difference is the desire of about half of the Local-Global-Local partners to gain knowledge and skills to participate in international and national agreements (Output Indicator 9). This desired capacity aligns well with the intentions of the Local-Global-Local programme. The other most desired capacity, for alliance building with social movements, is one of the four indicated as most important by country partners.

The fact that country partners find it challenging to engage governments in their lobby and advocacy (Output Indicator 10) makes a good case for the role of the Local-Global-Local partners in the programme. This is especially the case for the central focus on engaging political actors through its advocacy work with coalitions and networks.

Country partners were able to include only some Women's Groups' responses; see section 2.3. It is worth noting that special attention to strengthening the capacities of Women's Groups in Indonesia and Liberia is required (Output Indicator 9).

In addition, the two capacities that Women's Groups felt were most important are included in the four capacities that the other country partners and groups identified as most important:

- knowledge of and ability to act on differentiated impact of deforestation on IPLCs and women (especially mentioned by partners in the DRC); and
- engage and build alliances with social movements to defend WEHRDs.

It is **recommended** to first of all collect data from Women's Groups in the other countries or to identify them if not yet collaborating with Women's Groups. Capacity strengthening of Women's Groups is important for their credibility as useful partners to engage in the Forests for a Just Future programme.

The Alliance members who scored low or very low on the Gpower app (Output Indicator 11 and 12b) should be aware that they may be less knowledgeable and committed to applying a gender-transformative approach than their country partners. In addition to learning from WECF and NTFP-EP Asia they may be able to learn from their own country partners through peer-to-peer exchange and other forms of knowledge sharing.

4.2. GLA Monitoring & Evaluation

4.2.1. Baseline values and tools

The key aim of the baseline is to provide the baseline values against which the programme can monitor and evaluate its progress over time. These baseline values have been provided and the quality of data has proven to be so useful that the authors consider the baseline values useful for monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

This also means that the tools have been useful. The authors further provided a detailed overview per tool with their recommended methodology for M&E. Some of the existing tools can be used again. For some others the authors recommend Outcome Harvesting. An advantage of the Outcome Harvesting method is that it provides information on both expected and unexpected outcomes. Other tools are also suggested, including a form for tracking policy or legislation and policy implementation, a social movement activities logbook, a media tracking form, interviews with country and Local-Global-Local partners, completion of the Gpower App and related additional questions, and review of progress on the Gender Action Plan.

The authors recommend monitoring the output and outcome indicators yearly. Figures can be compared against the baseline values presented in this report. Additional information can be obtained where relevant, depending on the suggested tool and desire per country or at the level of the Alliance. The impact indicators could get attention during the mid-term review and evaluation.

Whereas a baseline requires setting the baseline value for each indicator and respondent group, the monitoring process is a bit more flexible. GLA could give more flexibility to countries to develop their own tools to monitor against the baseline values or to zoom in on specific indicators per programme needs that may arise. Now that

country partners have used the tools, it might be more realistic to use country reports as entry points for overall monitoring. For the mid-term review, GLA could decide to focus on one or more countries if considered relevant.

4.2.2. Good M&E practices

The programme used an extensive participatory process for data collection, with involvement by and feedback from all Alliance members and in some instances country partners. The process was to a large extent based on M&E best practices. It took into account principles such as participation and power sharing. Country partners were for example able to select their own way of collecting the requested data.

It is recommended to give more voice to country partners during monitoring. The focus could be on ensuring more of a say to country partners in deciding what data to collect, and for country partners to continue having a say in how to collect the data. In addition, monitoring could be centred around reflection and learning, and where possible it can be used as an empowering exercise for CSO groups. Given the large size and scope of the programme and the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic at the beginning of the programme, involving country partners more meaningfully was not very realistic at this stage.

In line with good M&E practices, it is **recommended** to:

- have feedback sessions to present and openly discuss the baseline report with country coordinating and Gender Technical Partners. The main emphasis should be on discussion and exchange;
- have feedback sessions organised by country coordinating and Gender Technical Partners to present findings, with emphasis on country data, at the country level. Again, the main emphasis should be on open discussion and exchange;
- where possible, encourage country partners to share and discuss findings with IPLCs, engaged social movements and media;
- share lessons amongst Country Coordinating Partners, Gender Technical Partners, Local-Global-Local partners and Alliance members on Outcome Harvesting. If done soon, this can engage people to think of the ways in which some of the monitoring could take place;

- ask country coordinating and Gender Technical Partners to organise similar sessions with the country partners (online if the Covid-19 pandemic does not allow for face-to-face meetings);
- have the GLA programme carry out the monitoring and possibly the mid-term review and evaluation (if not required to be external) itself. A consultant team could play a coaching role for training and advice, and possibly a role in report review. Possibly the PMEL team could divide the tasks or each Alliance member could take responsibility for one indicator. Again, this should be followed up with a process of feedback sessions;
- allow country partners to have more of a say in the selection of data to be collected;
- encourage a participatory process in which (young) women and men members of IPLCs, social movements, some media and in particular country partners (including country coordinating and Gender Technical Partners) have the lead in much of the data collection and analysis for monitoring, and for the mid-term review and evaluation. Proposed methods such as Outcome Harvesting can be empowering and useful methods for participants; and
- apply a gender-just approach to M&E, meaning a) analyse the extent to which findings lead or have led to changes in gender and power inequalities; and b) be conscious of selecting monitoring methods that give power to the voiceless. To do this adequately it is crucial that many of the Alliance members and country partners strengthen their capacity to address gender inequality while WECF and Gender Technical Partners continue to play a key advisory role (without taking the responsibility for the actual work).

4.2.3. Revisions to the results framework/ Theory of Change

Per previous comments on the validity of the Theory of Change's problem analysis and the good quality of baseline values, the authors conclude that the overall set of indicators is relevant. They form a good way to measure the programme's progress over time.

The authors made a few recommendations in chapter 3 for revising the indicator wording. Table 29 provides an overview of the original and

suggested wording. In all instances the authors reported on the suggested indicators in the report itself. If GLA prefers to keep the original

indicators, the baseline values for these indicators would be zero.

Table 29. Overview of original and suggested indicators

	Original indicator	Suggested indicator
2a	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	Number of people (women, men, boys and girls) that are prepared or supported to use improved sustainable practices and to participate in (local) governance
8a	Number of times that 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 recognised by governments at national and international level	Number of times that IPLCs, including women and youth, participate in decision-making processes, are active in monitoring and enforcement bodies and their interests are recognised by governments at national and international level
8b	Level of increased influence or participation in decision making by social movements and CSOs, including groups that work on gender justice or a gender-transformative approach and IPLCs (women/men, young women/young men)	Level of influence or participation in decision making by social movements and CSOs, including groups that work on gender justice or a gender-transformative approach and IPLCs (women/men, young women/young men)
9a	Degree to which Alliance members and CSO partners have increased capacity and skills to advocate effectively and/or with improved ability to activate and strengthen the capacity of other civil actors.	Degree to which Alliance members and CSO partners have capacity and skills to advocate effectively and/or with ability to activate and strengthen the capacity of other civil actors.
9b	Degree to which CSO partners and Women's Groups have strengthened capacity and understanding to claim and use political space to ensure gender-just forest governance, to fight drivers of deforestation and influence associated policies with a gender perspective and/or to stand up for WEHRDs and women's rights (gender-related advocacy experience)	Degree to which CSO partners and Women's Groups have capacity and understanding to claim and use political space to ensure gender-just forest governance, to fight drivers of deforestation and influence associated policies with a gender perspective and/or to stand up for WEHRDs and women's rights (gender-related advocacy experience)
10a	Number of coalitions, social movements and groups with strengthened capacity collaborating and doing joint advocacy (e.g. to claim and use political space, to ensure gender-just and inclusive forest governance, to fight drivers of deforestation and/or stand up for (W)EHRDs and civic space)	Number of coalitions, social movements and groups with the capacity to collaborate and do joint advocacy (e.g. to claim and use political space, to ensure gender-just and inclusive forest governance, to fight drivers of deforestation and/or stand up for (W)EHRDs and civic space)

During the mid-term review and evaluation, the assumptions from the Theory of Change will need to be reviewed, especially if progress against the baseline values is slower than expected. The baseline did not pay attention to the assumptions identified in the Theory of Change since baseline values were not different than expected.

Targets

It is **recommended** to the GLA to review the targets against GLA's aim to work in a gender-responsive and gender-transformative way. To prevent perpetuating the status quo on gender and

power inequalities, GLA could for example adopt the good practice to aim to meaningfully reach at least 50% women, including a significant percentage of young women, for each activity. Such an approach would further require an intersectional lens to ensure reaching the most marginalised women (and men). Such a lens would need to be contextualised for each country. As an example, sometimes it is particularly worthwhile if indigenous women and men participate. Women-only events can occasionally be a good idea, as can different spaces for dialogue after which inputs are brought together.

Forests for a Just Future

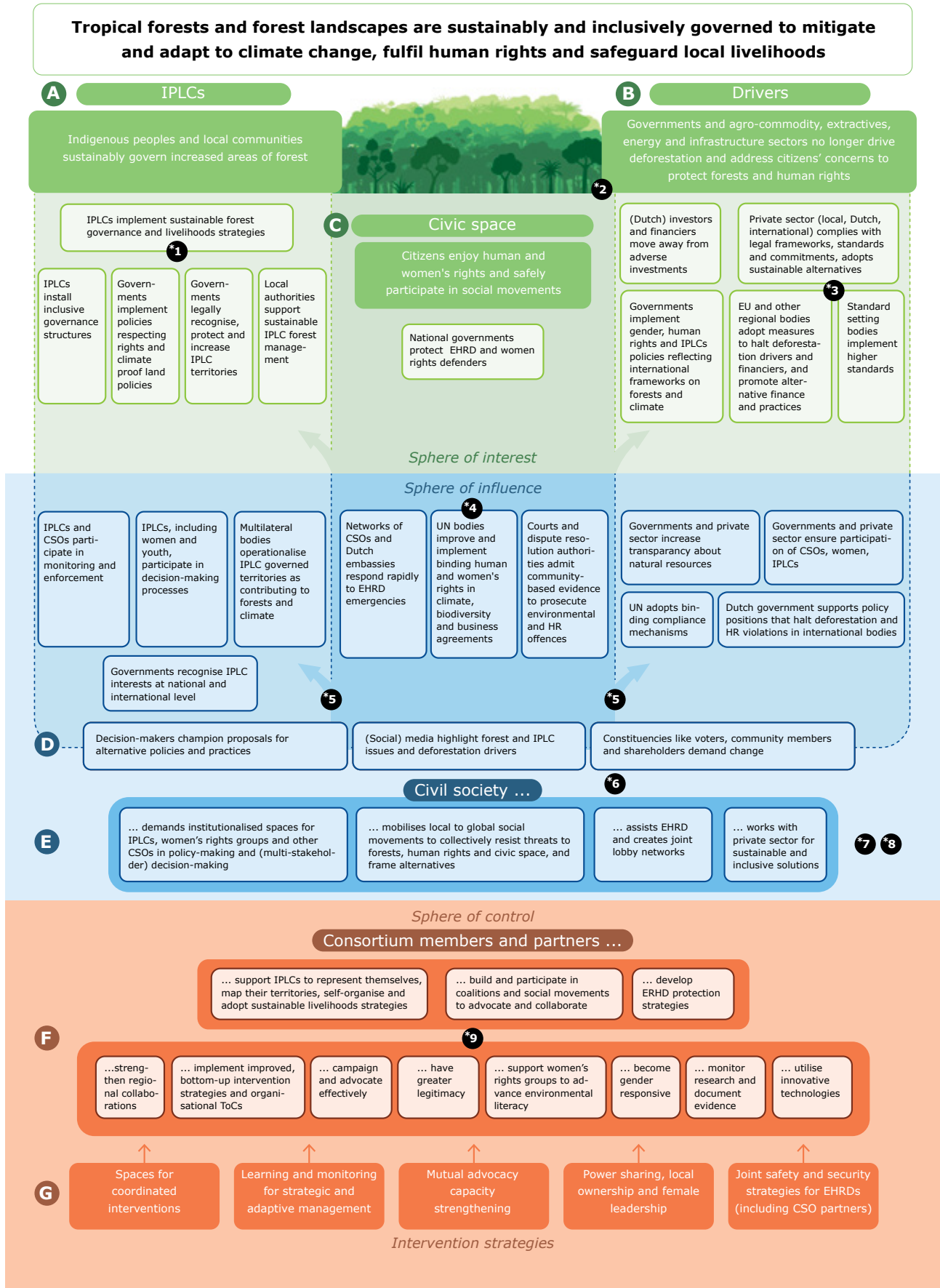
Green Livelihoods Alliance

Baseline report

Annexes

Annex 1

Theory of Change



Annex 2a

Overview based on GLA Indicator framework

Country level summary available in the country infographics (annex 3).

GLA ToC Result	GLA Indicators	Baseline 2021	Target 2025	Link to DSO/IGG indicator (see Annex 1b)
1. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forest	1. Area of land (hectares) under improved sustainable forest management or other improved practices contributing to decreased deforestation	29,005,000 hectares	42,910,000 hectares	IGG: Area of forest(ed) land under sustainable forest management or other improved practises contributing to decreased deforestation, enhanced carbon sinks and increased adaptive capacity of ecosystems and livelihoods
2. IPLCs implementing gender inclusive and sustainable forest governance and livelihood strategies	<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</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 thus experience increased adaptive capacity (resilience) to climate change</p>	<p>2a. 0 people</p> <p>2b. Total: 17,350 Women: 4,600 Men: 9,900 Young women: 1,050 Young men: 1,800</p>	<p>2a. 238,400 people Women: 88,600 Men: 87,100 Young women: 31,500 Young men: 31,200</p> <p>2b. 44,300 people Women: 15,300 Men: 19,200 Young women: 4,600 Young men: 5,200</p>	2a. IGG: Number of beneficiaries (m/f) supported by projects and programs on sustainable agriculture and/or forestry practices in the landscape/ jurisdiction
3. Government and agro-commodities, extractives, energy and infrastructure sectors no longer drive deforestation. (Pathway B and contribute to Pathway C)	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)	<p>Number of policies: 60 policies etc. (11 of which are gender-responsive and 0 of which are gender-transformative)</p> <p>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>	96 policies	<p>SCS1 number of laws and policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement</p> <p>SCS2 number of laws and policies for sustainable and inclusive development adopted/improved/ blocked as a result of CSO engagement</p>

<p>4. IPLCs install inclusive governance structures and (local and national) authorities support sustainable IPLC forest management (Pathway A)</p>	<p>4. Number and nature of changes in policies and practices contributing to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management</p>	<p>Number of policies: 0 policies</p> <p>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</p>	<p>82 policies</p> <p>Nature of the changes: changes in level of adoption/ implementation; content or level of gender responsiveness</p>	<p>(SCS1, SCS2) same links as GLA indicator 3</p>
<p>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)</p>	<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>Number of policies: 0 policies</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</p>	<p>48 policies</p> <p>Nature of the changes: changes in the level of adoption/ implementation; content or level of gender responsiveness</p>	<p>(SCS1, SCS2) same links as GLA indicator 3</p>
<p>6. National governments and other actors protect EHRD and women rights defenders (Pathway C)</p>	<p>6. 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</p>	<p>Due to safety issues relating to the civic space of the survey respondents no data has been collected for this indicator</p>	<p>Due to safety issues relating to the civic space of the survey respondents no targets have been set for this indicator</p>	<p>No link to any IGG or DSO basket indicators</p>
<p>7. Media, community members and (other) CSOs highlight environmental IPLC and women's rights issues and deforestation drivers</p>	<p>7a. Degree to which environmental IPLC and deforestation drivers affecting IPLCs are taken up by and are on the agenda of social movements, constituents, media</p>	<p>7a. 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.</p> <p>7a. 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'.</p>	<p>7a. The GLA aims to improve how often these issues are taken up by social movements and media, but no specific target is defined.</p>	<p>No link to any IGG or DSO basket indicators</p>

	<p>7b. Number of gender-just reports/ analysis on drivers, best practises, successful solutions and/or gender just demands related to forests that are taken up by social movements, constituents, media</p>	<p>7b. Social movements: In 13% of the cases (n=170), reports, etc. sought to explicitly address gender justice. In 25% of the cases reports, etc. paid explicit attention to differences between women and men, but not to the level of gender justice.</p> <p>7b. Media: In 4% of the cases (n=178), reports, etc. sought to explicitly address gender justice. In 12% of the cases reports, etc. paid explicit attention to differences between women and men, but not to the level of gender justice.</p>	<p>7b. The GLA aims to improve the frequency with which gender justice is explicitly addressed by social movements and media, but no specific target is defined.</p>	
<p>8. IPLCs, 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</p>	<p>8a. Number of times that ILPLCs have increased participation in decision-making processes, are more active in monitoring and enforcement bodies, and that their interests are increasingly being recognised by governments at the national and international level</p> <p>8b. Level of increased influence or participation in decision making by social movements and CSOs, including groups that work on gender justice or a gender transformative approach and IPLCs (women/ men, young women/young men)</p>	<p>8a. Of the 131 processes IPLC men always participate in 41%; often participate in 24%; and sometimes participate in 20%. - IPLC women always participate in 21% of the processes; often participate in 20% and sometimes participate in 30%. - IPLC young men always participate in 11% of the processes, often participate in 8%; sometimes participate in 27%; and rarely participate in 31%. - IPLC young women always participate in 6% of the processes; often participate in 4%, sometimes participate in 18%; and rarely participate in 32%.</p> <p>8b. The level of influence/participation by social movements and CSOs is low. Social movements and CSOs mostly composed of men are consulted most often. Women's rights IPLC groups are consulted less often and groups mostly consisting of young women and men are consulted even less often, with young women being consulted least often.</p> <p>SCS7. The baseline for the number of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies (as a result of the programme) is 0.</p>	<p>8a. and 8b. The aim of the programme is to increase the level of influence or participation in decision making by IPLCs in more processes, especially at national and international level. Besides, the program 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> <p>SCS7. Over the entire programme 40 CSOs will have enhanced representation of constituencies. See table A6 for further country specification and yearly targets.</p>	<p>SCS7 number of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies</p>

<p>9. Alliance members and partners strengthen their capacity for international and regional collaborations and exchange, legitimacy, effective L&A, etc.</p>	<p>9a. Degree to which alliance members and CSO partners 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>9b. Degree to which CSO partners and women's groups have strengthened capacity and understanding to claim and use political space to ensure gender-just forest governance, fight drivers of deforestation, and influence associated policies with a gender perspective and/or stand up for WEHRDs and women's rights</p>	<p>9a. For the 43 partners 218 capacities were identified (21 types of capacities, with an average of 5 per CSO). Of these, 31% of capacities were assessed as low, 54% were moderate and 15% were high.</p> <p>9b. One-quarter of the capacities that CSO partners, Local-Global-Local partners and alliance members were able to select had a notion on gender justice, women's inclusion or gender-transformative approaches.</p> <p>SCS5. The baseline for the number of CSOs with increased L&A capacity is 0</p>	<p>9a. The GLA target is to increase on average at least 2 capacity types for each GLA partner.</p> <p>9b. The GLA target is that at least one-third of the capacities that partners were able to select will have a notion on gender justice, women's inclusion or gender-transformative approaches.</p> <p>SCS5. Over the entire programme 46 CSOs will have increased L&A capacity. See table A5 for further country specification and yearly targets.</p>	<p>SCS5. Number of CSOs with increased lobby and advocacy capacities</p>
<p>10. Strengthened coalitions, social movements and networks advocate and collaborate</p>	<p>10a. Number of coalitions, social movements and groups with strengthened capacity collaborating and doing joint advocacy (e.g., to claim and use political space, to ensure gender-just and inclusive forest governance, to fight drivers of deforestation and/ or stand up for (W)EHRDs and civic space)</p> <p>10b. Number of and extent to which joint campaigns/advocacy strategies of GLA partnerships/consortium promote gender just forest demands and female leadership in forest governance</p>	<p>10a. Country partners: 87 coalitions 55 networks 26 Social Movements</p> <p>Local-Global-Local programme: 4 coalitions 13 networks</p> <p>10b. Country Partners: 110 Some attention to gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership.</p> <p>Local-Global-Local programme: 11 Some attention to extensive attention to gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership, without this being the primary focus.</p>	<p>10a. Country Partners: 87 coalitions 55 networks 26 Social Movements</p> <p>Local-Global-Local programme: 4 coalitions 13 networks</p> <p>10b. Country Partners:110 Some attention to gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership.</p> <p>Local-Global-Local programme: 11 Some attention to extensive attention to gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership, without this being the primary focus.</p>	<p>No link to DSO/IGG indicators</p>

<p>11. Alliance members and partners are gender transformative and support women’s rights groups to advance environmental literacy</p>	<p>11. Degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative</p>	<p>11. 58% (Alliance members, excluding WECEF)</p> <p>64% (CSO partners)</p> <p>SCS8. Baseline for the number of CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth is 0.</p>	<p>11. 75% (Alliance Members excluding WECEF)</p> <p>75% (CSO partners)</p> <p>SCS8. Over the entire programme 51 CSOs will use a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle, with specific attention to youth. See table A7 for further country specification and yearly targets.</p>	<p>SCS8 number of CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle, with specific attention to youth.</p>
<p>12. Alliance members and local partners (at different levels) adhere to the principles of collaboration</p>	<p>12a. Degree to which Alliance members adhere to the principles included in the GLA vision of collaboration</p> <p>12b. Degree to which the consortium and local partners address historic gender imbalances and under-representation of women in decision-making roles and processes by embedding transformative governance as an overall approach to the governance of GLA</p>	<p>12a. No data collected yet</p> <p>12b. Level of awareness (CSO partners)</p> <p>Work in progress (Alliance Members)</p>	<p>12a. Not applicable</p> <p>12b. Work in progress (CSO partners)</p> <p>Actively addressing historic gender imbalances (Alliance members)</p>	<p>No link to DSO/IGG indicators</p>

Annex 2b

Indicator values per country for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Strengthening Civil Society and thematic Result Framework basket indicators

IGG Thematic basket Indicator: 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.¹

Description of data

This indicator measures the number of hectares of forested land under sustainable forest management or other improved practices in the various regions where GLA partners work. GLA partners will work towards the inclusive management of areas, the improvement of the practices used, and the promotion of protection measures for forested areas, all of which are expected to help decrease deforestation. This differs from forest cover, as forest cover might still decrease even if an area is sustainably used. Baseline and target values differ, as a result of the diversity of local contexts and programme choices in the countries. Currently the GLA partners actively contribute to the sustainable forest management of approximately 29 million hectares of forest. The aim is to add another 14 million hectares through contributions of the GLA programme.

Table A1. Baseline and target number of hectares of sustainably managed forest land

Number of hectares of sustainably managed forest land	Baseline	Target
Bolivia	6,200,000	9,860,000
Cameroon	35,000	89,000
Colombia	17,400,000	17,400,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	970,000	8,350,000
Ghana	69,000	134,000
Indonesia	509,000	573,000
Liberia	38,000	406,000
Malaysia	1,500,000	1,600,000
Philippines	1,300,000	3,500,000
Uganda	730,000	742,000
Viet Nam	254,000	256,000
Total	29,005,000	42,910,000

IGG Thematic Basket Indicator: Number of beneficiaries (m/f) supported by projects and programmes on sustainable agriculture and/or forestry practices in the landscape/jurisdiction.²

Description of data

This indicator measures the number of people deriving benefits from the various activities and achievements of the GLA programme. These benefits range from beneficiaries participating in activities such as training, workshops and awareness-raising campaigns to people reached by new partnerships and coalitions, among others. People are counted according to the most direct levels of impact, where a clear link can be made to GLA results.

Figures differ due to different contexts and programmatic choices of the country partners.

¹ This is linked to GLA indicator GLA 1: Area of land (hectares) under improved sustainable forest management or other improved practices contributing to decreased deforestation.

² This is linked to GLA indicator 2a: 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.

Table A2. Baseline and target number of beneficiaries

Number of beneficiaries	Baseline	Target
Bolivia	0	3,400
Cameroon	0	NA
Colombia	0	2,800
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	41,600
Ghana	0	73,800
Indonesia	0	14,600
Liberia	0	6,300
Malaysia	0	1,300
Philippines	0	8,400
Uganda	0	82,900
Viet Nam	0	3,300
Total	0	238,400

SCS1: Number of laws, policies, and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development³

Description of data

In total the GLA expects to implement or improve the implementation of 107 laws, policies and norms, at the international (15), regional (16), national (49) and landscape level (27). The baseline is set at zero, as the programme assumes this indicator will register the changes made as a result of GLA's contribution.

Table A3. Baseline and target number of laws, policies, and norms

Number of laws, policies, and norms	Baseline	Target
Bolivia	0	2
Cameroon	0	1
Colombia	0	10
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	9
Ghana	0	3
Indonesia	0	20
Liberia	0	3
Malaysia	0	8
Philippines	0	19
Uganda	0	7
Viet Nam	0	11
Local-Global-Local partners	0	14
Total	0	107

³ This is linked to three GLA indicators:

Indicator 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 which have a gender perspective and those that do not (qualitative).

Indicator 4. Number and nature of changes in policies and practices contributing to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management.

Indicator 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.

SCS2: Number of laws and policies blocked/adopted/improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement⁴

Description of data

In total GLA expects to adopt, improve or block 95 laws, policies, norms and investments at the international (10), regional (11), national (58) and landscape level (16). The baseline is set at zero as the programme assumes this indicator will register the changes made as a result of the contribution by the programme.

Table A4. Baseline and target number of laws and policies blocked/adopted/improved

Number of laws and policies blocked/adopted/improved	Baseline	Target
Bolivia	0	16
Cameroon	0	2
Colombia	0	17
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	6
Ghana	0	4
Indonesia	0	11
Liberia	0	0
Malaysia	0	1
Philippines	0	14
Uganda	0	7
Viet Nam	0	0
Local-Global-Local partners	0	17
Total	0	95

SCS5: Number of CSOs with increased L&A capacities⁵

Description of data

Currently this indicator registers a total of 49 CSOs for which the GLA programme will contribute to increased capacities. As lobby and advocacy is a multifaceted skill, CSOs on average strengthen five different types of capacities (of a total 20 types). Increased capacity is a key step to deliver the expected outcomes; the expectation is that in the years 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 partners will work on strengthening their capacities.

As the current capacity assessment baseline has been done only with direct GLA project partners, these figures do not include the wider range of partners (networks, CSOs, CBOs, Indigenous Peoples organisations) that will be strengthened by the partners.

⁴ This is linked to GLA indicator 9a. Degree to which alliance members and CSO partners have increased capacity and skills to advocate effectively and/or with improved ability to activate and strengthen the capacity of other civil actors.

⁵ This is linked to GLA indicator 8b: Level of increased influence or participation in decision making by social movements and CSOs, including groups that work on gender justice or a gender transformative approach and IPLCs (women/men, young women/young men).

Table A5. Number of CSOs with increased L&A capacities: baseline and 2021–2025

Number of CSOs	Baseline	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	total
Bolivia	0	0	3	4	4	2	4
Cameroon	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Colombia	0	0	3	3	2	2	3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	0	4	5	5	4	5
Ghana	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Indonesia	0	0	4	5	5	4	5
Liberia	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	3	4	4	2	4
Philippines	0	0	7	9	10	5	10
Uganda	0	0	3	3	3	2	3
Viet Nam	0	0	3	3	3	2	3
Local-Global-Local partners	0	0	4	6	6	4	6
Total	0	0	37	45	45	30	46

SCS7: Number of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies⁶

Description of data

The baseline of this indicator is set to zero as the GLA programme has so far not yet enhanced the representation of constituencies. In total, 40 CSOs aim to increase representation and decision making of constituencies through the support of the GLA programme. The annual target is incremental in this case as increasing enhanced representation needs a lot of work. In some cases this can be a slow process that involves various stages — including trust building, internal organisation of IPLCs, and providing information — before enhanced representation of constituencies can occur.

This data is based on an analysis of GLA indicator 8b, where 40 organisations indicated for more than 123 topics the level to which IPLCs participated in decision making. In some cases, constituencies already participate, but their participation could be more diverse or could cover more topics. In other cases, they do not participate yet at all, or just on a few topics.

Table A6. Number of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies: baseline and 2021–2025

Number of CSOs	baseline	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Bolivia	0	0	1	3	4	4	4
Cameroon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colombia	0	0	1	2	2	2	2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	0	1	3	4	4	4
Ghana	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Indonesia	0	0	2	3	4	5	5
Liberia	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	1	3	4	4	4
Philippines	0	0	5	7	8	9	9
Uganda	0	0	1	2	3	3	3
Viet Nam	0	0	1	2	3	3	3
Local-Global-Local partners	0	0	1	2	3	4	4
Total	0	0	14	29	37	40	40

⁶ This is linked to GLA indicator 11: Degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative

SCS8: Number of CSOs using a gender and social inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle, with specific attention to youth⁷

Description of data

The baseline of this indicator is set to zero as the GLA had not supported CSOs in using a gender and social inclusion lens before. The total target is set at 51 as almost all the GLA partners have used a gender and social inclusion lens since the programme started.

Table A7. Number of CSOs using a gender and social inclusion lens: baseline and 2021–2025

Number of CSOs	baseline	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Bolivia	0	0	2	2	3	4	5
Cameroon	0	0	1	2	2	2	2
Colombia	0	0	2	2	3	4	5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	0	3	3	4	5	6
Ghana	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Indonesia	0	0	2	2	3	4	5
Liberia	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	2	3	4	4	4
Philippines	0	0	4	4	6	8	10
Uganda	0	0	1	1	2	3	3
Viet Nam	0	0	1	1	2	3	3
Local-Global-Local partners	0	0	6	6	6	6	6
Total	0	0	26	28	37	45	51

⁷ This is linked to three GLA indicators:

Indicator 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 which have a gender perspective and those that do not (qualitative)

Indicator 4. Number and nature of changes in policies and practises contributing to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management.

Indicator 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.

Annex 3

Visualisation of the most important findings per country

FORESTS FOR A JUST FUTURE

Green Livelihoods Alliance

Bolivia

The long-term objectives of this project are for citizens and indigenous and local communities to know, demand, and advance human and women's rights towards the conservation of Guarayos, Chiquitania, Pantanal, and Southern Amazon ecosystems, including their protected areas. Furthermore, the project aims to ensure gender and intergenerational equality are achieved and to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Several indicators are presented below as baseline values and targets that will be used as references to track progress throughout the programme.

A Indicator 1: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forests

CATEGORIES/SUB - INDICATOR

Areas under secured and recognized IPLC control **IPLC**

RST Areas under restoration activities undertaken by IPLCs

Areas under IPLC control under improved agricultural practices (e.g. Agroforestry, etc.) and community forest arrangements **AFCF**

PROT Areas protected and managed by government and/or its related institutions e.g National Park, etc.

Area under cultural and/or intersectoral commitments to decrease deforestation **INT**

Area manage by private sector under sustainable commitments **SUCO**

THE BASELINE AND TARGET AREA IN HECTARES:

Baseline	Target
9855765	9855765



B Indicator 2: Number of people benefiting from the programme (indicator 2a), number of people expected

People actively participating in local/regional/national governance processes



to have changed their practices (indicator 2b)

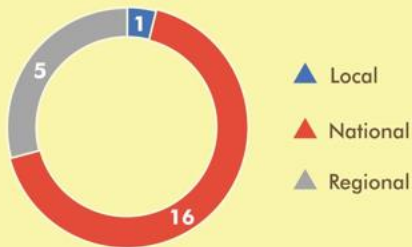
People practicing (improved) sustainable activities (farming, forestry, sustainable supply chains, etc)



C Indicators 3, 4, and 5 related to the improvement of policies, regulations, and other

In Bolivia, GLA aims to influence and improve 22 policies, practices and regulations that address drivers of deforestation and contribute to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management. The 22 policies, practices and regulations apply to 34 geographic level, but mostly national. Of the 22 policies, 16 are gender blind.

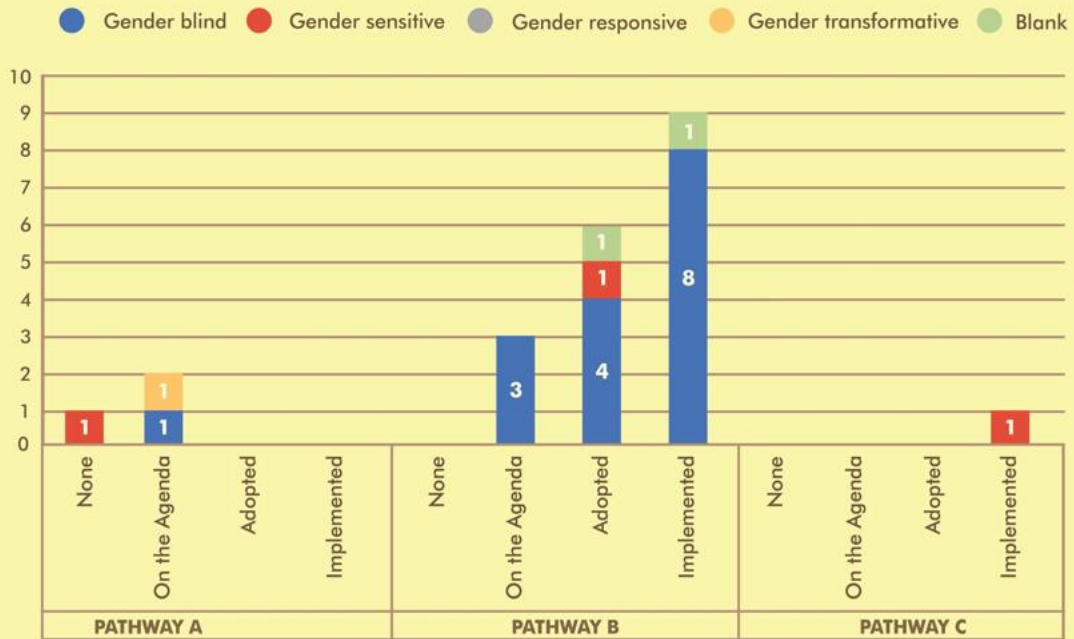
Geographical level to which the policy/ regulation/practice/investment is relevant to



Total number of policies, regulation and practices based on pathway



Current level of targeted policies in pathways A, B, and C



Three strategic pathways to provide a comprehensive and successful approach towards a more sustainable future:

Pathway A: Strengthening IPLC governance over increased areas of forest

Pathway B: Halting deforestation and addressing people's concerns about forests and human rights

Pathway C: Securing civic space



At the end of this project, partner expecting some improvement

Target improvement from current level						
Current → Target	Adopt	Block	Change/ adapt content	Implement	Improve Implementation	Set on the Agenda
None	1					
On the Agenda		3	1			1
Adopted		4		1	1	
Implemented		10				

D Indicator 7. Environmental and deforestation issues taken up by social movements and the media

There are 25 issues which all partners believe to be important. Of these 25 issues, the extent to which the media took up identified agenda items on environmental and deforestation issues affecting IPLCs are mostly in good coverage and in outlets with large audience, however most times gender is not covered.

Media Coverage



- 2 = Limited coverage, in outlets with small audience
- 3 = Limited coverage, rarely covered in outlets with large audiences
- 4 = Moderate coverage, sometimes covered in outlets with large audiences
- 5 = Good coverage, in outlets with small audiences
- 6 = Good coverage, coverage in outlets with large audiences
- 7 = A high-profile issue in reporting and/or op-eds

Some of the issues/topics that are covered in the media include: protected areas threatened by various factors, protection of water sources, etc.

E Indicators 9, 11, and 12b: Self-evaluation of the capacity and degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative

On indicator 9: Partners consider their knowledge and skills to use different advocacy techniques and their capacity to develop advocacy campaigns based on data and information collected as moderate.

On the G power App, the country partners scored between **37%** to **56%**

Curious to know more about the GPower App? You can download the app from Google Play Store via this link:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.red.orange.genderanalysis>

Alliance Partners, Technical Partners & Country Partners :

Report Developer :



FORESTS FOR A JUST FUTURE

Green Livelihoods Alliance

Cameroon

The long-term objective of "Forests for a just future" in Cameroon are:

- The village is recognized as a legal entity by the Cameroonian State, where it collectively owns and manages its traditional lands under a regime whereby the land can't be sold;
- The government stops granting land-based concessions in areas where communities claim customary rights without their free prior informed consent;
- The government of Cameroon recognizes the need to protect EHRDs and develops a legal framework.

Several indicators are presented below as baseline values and targets that will be used as references to track progress throughout the programme.

A Indicator 1: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forests

CATEGORIES/SUB - INDICATOR

Areas under secured and recognized IPLC control **AUS**

AUR Areas under restoration activities undertaken by IPLCs

Areas under IPLC control under improved agricultural practices (e.g. Agroforestry, etc...) and community forest arrangements **AUI**

APM Areas protected and managed by government and/or its related institutions e.g National Park, etc...plant life sanctuary

Area under cultural and/or intersectoral commitments to decrease deforestation **AUC**

THE BASELINE AND TARGET AREA IN HECTARES:

Baseline	Target	Increase
35260	80000	44740



B Indicators 3, 4, and 5 related to the improvement of policies, regulations, and other

In Cameroon, GLA aims to influence and improve 5 policies, practices and regulations that address drivers of deforestation and contribute to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management. The 5 policies, practices and regulations apply to 2 geographic level, but mostly national. the 5 policies, 3 of them are gender responsive.

Geographical level to which the policy/ regulation/practice/investment is relevant to



Total number of policies, regulation and practices based on pathway



Current level of targeted policies in pathways A, B, and C



● Gender blind ● Gender sensitive ● Gender responsive ● Gender transformative

Three strategic pathways to provide a comprehensive and successful approach towards a more sustainable future:

Pathway A: Strengthening IPLC governance over increased areas of forest

Pathway B: Halting deforestation and addressing people's concerns about forests and human rights

Pathway C: Securing civic space

At the end of this project, partner expecting some improvement

Target improvement from current level						
Current → Target	Adopt	Block	Change/ adapt content	Implement	Improve Implementation	Set on the agenda
None						2
On the Agenda	2					
Adopted						
Implemented					1	

Indicators 9, 11, and 12b: Self-evaluation of the capacity and degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative

On indicator 9: Partners consider their capacity to be at a moderate level to develop an advocacy campaign based on data and knowledge and skills to use different advocacy techniques, also in a changing environment.

On the G power App, the country partners scored between **68%** and **82%**

Curious to know more about the GPower App? You can download the app from Google Play Store via this link:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.red.orange.gendranalysis>

Alliance Partners, Technical Partners & Country Partners :

Report Developer :



FORESTS FOR A JUST FUTURE

Green Livelihoods Alliance

Colombia

The long-term objective of "Forests for a just future" in Colombia is for forests and forested landscapes to be and managed in a sustainable and inclusive way to mitigate and adapt to climate change and defend human rights, territories, and local livelihoods

Several indicators are presented below as baseline values and targets that will be used as references to track progress throughout the programme.

A Indicator 1: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forests

CATEGORÍAS / SUBINDICADORES

Area under the governance of indigenous peoples and local communities with improved territorial governance conditions.

AMG

ABM

Area under improved and sustainable forest management (or other practices) that directly contribute to reduce deforestation or to promote forest restoration processes.

ACI

Area with cultural and intersectoral agreements that support improved and sustainable forest management processes and indirectly contribute to reduce deforestation or encourage forest restoration processes.

THE BASELINE AND TARGET AREA IN HECTARES:

Baseline

17467557

Target

17467557

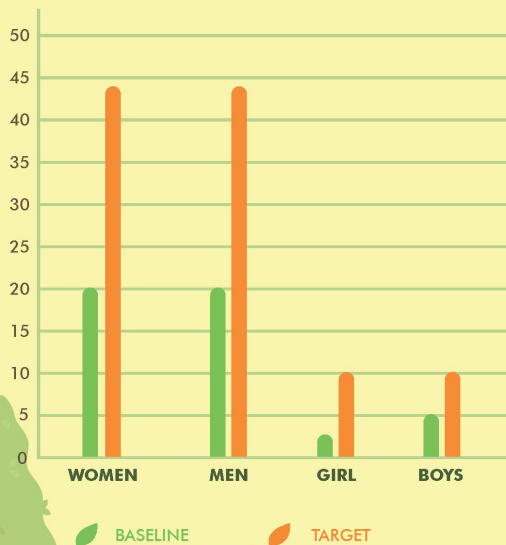
Colombia is committed to maintaining & protecting these areas by strengthening IPLC's governance, and for this, has set qualitative goal that enables the effective maintenance of these hectares in the the reinforcement of the capacities of communities for equitable & sustainable forest management.

Therefore, at a country level, it has been agreed that the number of hectares reported in the baseline will not increase, reason way the target is the same as the baseline: 17.467.557 hectares.

Colombia has added a contextualized sub-indicator that aims to reflect the area (hectares) under cultural and intersectoral agreements which indirectly contribute to improved and sustainable forest management processes, and therefore reduce and/or prevent deforestation.

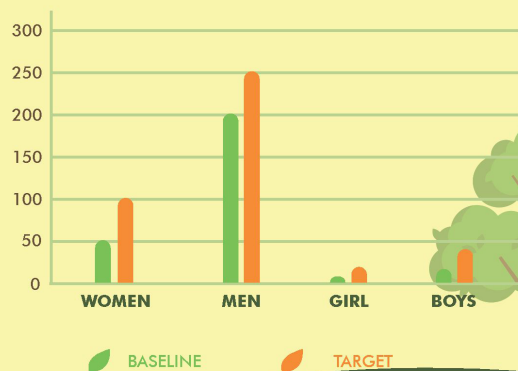
B Indicator 2: Number of people benefiting from the programme (indicator 2a), number of people expected to have changed their practices (indicator 2b)

People actively participating in local/regional /national governance processes



to have changed their practices (indicator 2b)

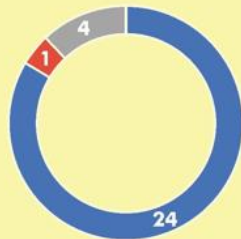
People practicing (improved) sustainable activities (farming, forestry, sustainable supply chains, etc)



C Indicators 3, 4, and 5 related to the improvement of policies, regulations, and other

In Colombia, GLA aims to influence and improve 29 policies, practices and regulations that address drivers of and contribute to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management. The 29 policies, practices and regulations apply to 3 geographic level, but mostly national. Of the 29 policies, almost half are gender blind.

Geographical level to which the policy/ regulation/practice/investment is relevant to



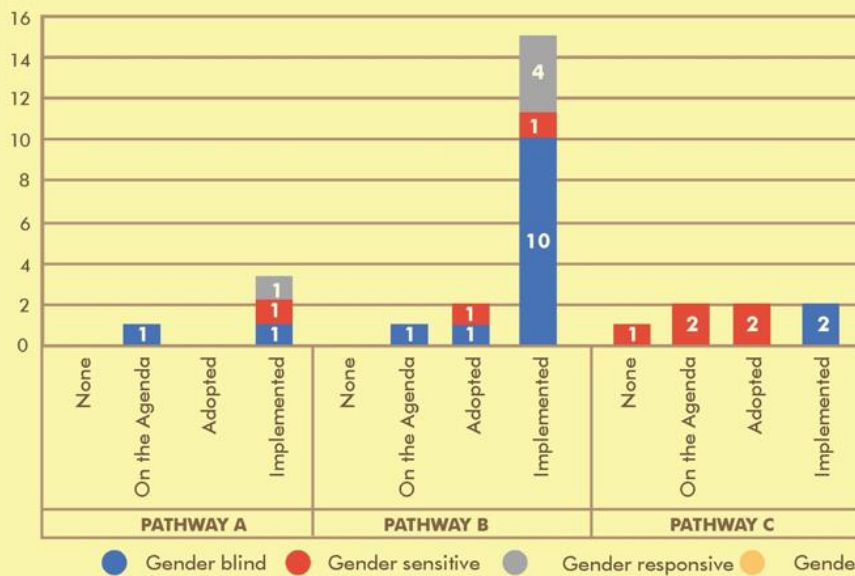
▲ National ▲ Regional ▲ International

Total number of policies, regulation and practices based on pathway



▲ Pathway A ▲ Pathway B ▲ Pathway C

Current level of targeted policies in pathway A, B and C



Three strategic pathways to provide a comprehensive and successful approach towards a more sustainable future:

Pathway A: Strengthening IPLC governance over increased areas of forest

Pathway B: Halting deforestation and addressing people's concerns about forests and human rights

Pathway C: Securing civic space

At the end of this project, partner expecting some improvement

Target improvement from current level						
Current → Target	Adopt	Block	Change/ adapt content	Implement	Improve Implementation	Set the Agenda
None	1					
On the Agenda	1				1	1
Adopted	1		1		2	
Implemented		4	9	2	5	

D Indicator 7. Environmental and deforestation issues taken up by social movements and the media

There are 24 issues which all partners believe to be important. Of these 24 issues, the extent to which the media took up identified agenda items on environmental and deforestation issues affecting IPLCs mostly in moderate coverage. In this coverage, gender mostly not covered.



Example of the issues/topics that are covered in the media include: land grabbing and deforestation, threats to forest defenders, and deforestation in indigenous reserves and protected areas.

E Indicators 9, 11, and 12b: Self-evaluation of the capacity and degree to which actions by Alliance members

and CSO partners are gender transformative

Indicator 9: Partners consider their capacity to develop advocacy campaigns based on data and information collected, and their knowledge and skills to use different advocacy techniques, as either moderate or high.

On G power App, Colombia's highest recorded score is **74%**

Curious to know what the GPower App is? You can download the app from Google Play Store via this link:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.red.orange.genderanalysis>

Alliance Partners, Technical Partners & Country Partners :



FORESTS FOR A JUST FUTURE

Green Livelihoods Alliance

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The program aims to contribute to a sustainable and inclusive management of forests to mitigate and adapt to climate change, respect human rights and safeguard the livelihoods of local communities and indigenous peoples. It will focus on three distinct landscapes namely: the Virunga/Kahuzi Biega landscape located in the eastern part of the DRC, the Ituri/Mongala/Tshopo landscape in the central part of the country and the Salonga landscape located in the west.

Several indicators are presented below as baseline values and targets that will be used as references to track progress throughout the programme.

A Indicator 1: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forests

CATEGORIES / SOUS-INDICATEURS

Zones sous contrôle IPLC sécurisé et reconnu **IPLC**

RST Zones faisant l'objet d'activités de restauration entreprises par les PACL

Zones sous contrôle des PACL sous pratiques agricoles améliorées (par exemple, agroforesterie, etc.) et arrangements forestiers communautaires **AFCF**

PROT Zones protégées et gérées par le gouvernement et/ou ses institutions connexes, par exemple les parcs nationaux, etc.

Superficie sous engagements culturels et/ou intersectoriels pour réduire la déforestation **INT**

SUCO Superficie sous engagements culturels et/ou intersectoriels pour réduire la déforestation

Superficie sous engagements des concessionnaires pour l'exploitation forestière ou agricole **CEFA**

THE BASELINE AND TARGET AREA IN HECTARES:

Baseline	Target
8271003	8271003

B Indicator 2: Number of people benefiting from the programme (indicator 2a), number of people expected to have changed their practices (indicator 2b)

People practicing (improved) sustainable activities (farming, forestry, sustainable supply chains, etc)



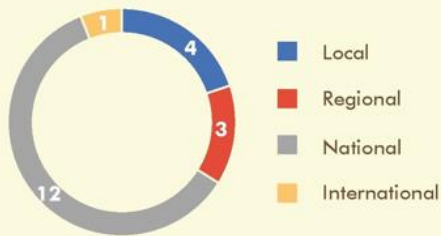
People actively participating in local/regional/national governance processes



C Indicators 3, 4, and 5 related to the improvement of policies, regulations, and other

In DRC, GLA aims to influence and improve 20 policies, practices and regulations that address drivers of deforestation and contribute to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management. The 20 policies, practices and regulations apply to 4 geographic level, but mostly national. Of the 20 policies, practices and regulations 55% are gender responsive.

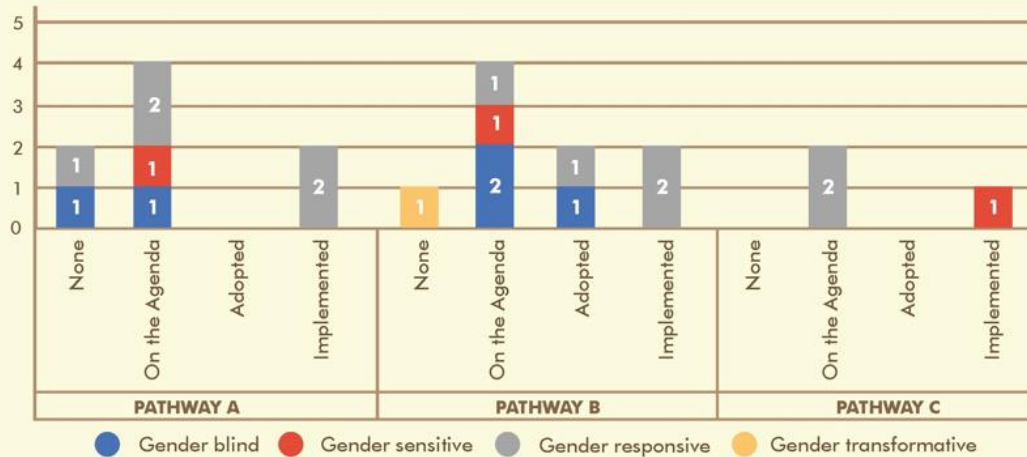
Geographical level to which the policy/ regulation/practice/investment is relevant to



Total number of policies, regulation and practices based on pathway



Current level of targeted policies in pathway A, B and C



Three strategic pathways to provide a comprehensive and successful approach towards a more sustainable future:
 Pathway A: Strengthening IPLC governance over increased areas of forest
 Pathway B: Halting deforestation and addressing people's concerns about forests and human rights
 Pathway C: Securing civic space

At the end of this project, partner expecting some improvement

Target improvement from current level						
Current → Target	Adopt	Block	Change/ adapt content	Implement	Improve Implementation	Set the Agenda
None	1					2
On the Agenda	2	2	1		2	
Adopted				2		3
Implemented				2	3	

D Indicator 7. Environmental and deforestation issues taken up by social movements and the media

There are 24 issues which all partners believe to be important. Of these 24 issues, only 29% of them have good media coverage, while 50% of them have only limited coverage. 46% of the issues are covered in a positive tone, however gender is not covered for the most part.

Media Coverage



- 1 = Not Covered at all
- 2 = Limited coverage, in outlets with small audience
- 3 = Limited coverage, rarely covered in outlets with large audiences
- 4 = Moderate coverage, sometimes covered in outlets with large audience
- 5 = Good coverage, in outlets with small audience
- 6 = Good coverage, coverage in outlets with large audience

Tone of Coverage



- Negative
- Neutral
- Positive

Examples of the issues/topics that covered in the media include: Dissemination of the report in the conference on the contribution of PIREDD-O Tshopo to the restoration of forest ecosystems organised in the margin of the launching of the Nations decade for the restoration of ecosystems.

E Indicators 9, 11, and 12b: Self-evaluation of the capacity and degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative

Indicator 9: Partners consider their capacity to develop advocacy campaigns based on data and information collected, and their knowledge and skills to use different advocacy techniques, as moderate.

On the G power App, the country partners scored between **52.5%** & **68%**

Curious to know what the GPower App is? You can download the app from Google Play Store via this link:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.red.orange.genderanalysis>

Alliance Partners, Technical Partners & Country Partners :



FORESTS FOR A JUST FUTURE

Green Livelihoods Alliance

Ghana

The programme aims to continue to mobilize Local Community (LC) and Civil Society campaigns, capacity strengthening, and advocacy based on empirical evidence to create a social movement that defends forests and biodiversity and supports communities to protect their environmental rights that reduce the drivers of deforestation. The forested landscapes in Ghana selected for the GLA 2021–2025 intervention are the Atewa Forest Landscape in the eastern region and the Juaboso-Bia Sefwi-Wiawso Forest Landscape in the north-western region.

Several indicators are presented below as baseline values and targets that will be used as references to track progress throughout the programme.

A Indicator 1: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forests

CATEGORIES/SUB - INDICATOR

Areas under IPLC control under improved agricultural practices (e.g. Agroforestry, etc.) and community forest arrangements

AFCF

Areas protected and managed by government and/or its related institutions e.g National Park, etc.

PROT

Areas under secured and recognized IPLC control

IPLC

Area under cultural and/or intersectoral commitments to decrease deforestation

INT

Areas under restoration activities undertaken by IPLCs

RST

Baseline and Target per sub indicator



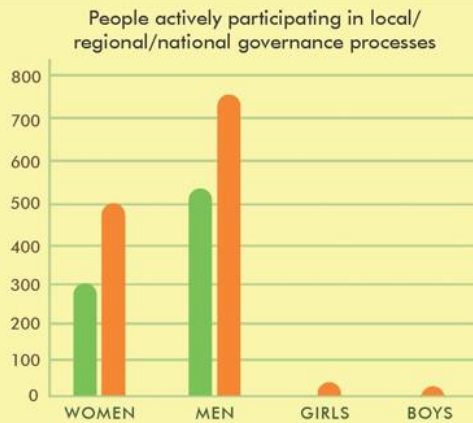
THE BASELINE AND TARGET AREA IN HECTARES:

Baseline	Target	Increase
68716	134154	65438

BASELINE

TARGET

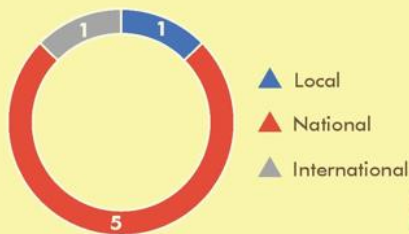
B Indicator 2: Number of people benefiting from the programme (indicator 2a), number of people expected to have changed their practices (indicator 2b)



C Indicators 3,4, and 5 related to the improvement of policies, regulations, and other

In Ghana, GLA aims to influence and improve 7 policies, practices and regulations that address drivers of deforestation and contribute to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management. The 7 policies, practices and regulations apply to 3 geographic level, but mostly national (5). Of the 7 policies, almost all are gender blind.

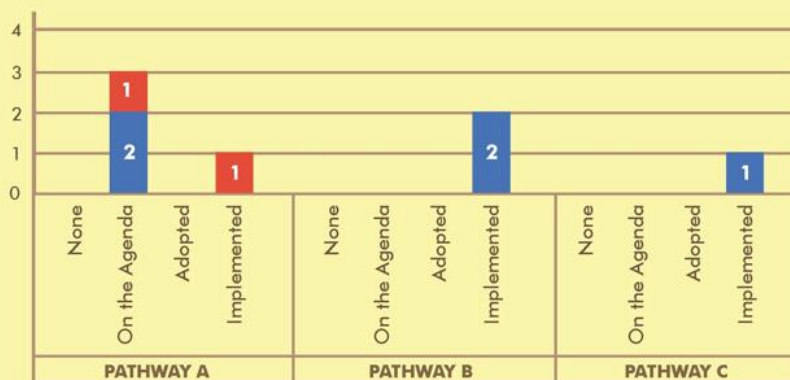
Geographical level to which the policy/regulation/practice/investment is relevant to



Total number of policies, regulation and practices based on pathway



Current level of targeted policies in pathways A, B, and C



Three strategic pathways to provide a comprehensive and successful approach towards a more sustainable future

Pathway A: strengthening IPLC governance over increased areas of forest.

Pathway B: halting deforestation and addressing people's concerns on forests and human rights

Pathway C: securing the civic space

● Gender blind ● Gender sensitive ● Gender responsive ● Gender transformative

At the end of this project, partner expecting some improvement

Target improvement from current level					
Current → Target	Adopt	Block	Change/ adapt content	Implement	Improve Implementation
None					
On the Agenda	1		2		
Adopted					
Implemented			1		3

D Indicator 7. Environmental and deforestation issues taken up by social movements and the media

Data for Ghana, especially related to social movements, is not available. Ghana reports two agenda items that were covered, both of which were high-profile cases.

The agenda items that were covered in the media were: illegal small-scale mining and illegal logging (especially of rosewood, which was banned).

E Indicators 9, 11, and 12b: Self-evaluation of the capacity and degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative

Indicator 9: partners consider their capacity to be at a moderate level.

On the G power App, only one partner completed the GPower app with a recorded score **50%**

Curious to know what the GPower App is? You can download the app from Google Play Store via this link:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.red.orange.genderanalysis>

Alliance Partners, Technical Partners & Country Partners :



FORESTS FOR A JUST FUTURE

Green Livelihoods Alliance

Indonesia

Goal: By 2025, this project aims for the forest in Indonesia to be maintained at the current extent and cover. It likewise aims to contribute to Indonesia's commitments to climate change mitigation and adaptation. That the Government and private sector commit to zero-deforestation and sustainability principles and that sustainable and inclusive forest management mechanisms of IPLCs are installed and strengthened in four landscapes on three islands.

The following are programme outcome indicators at baseline:

A Indicator 1: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forests

SUB-INDICATOR

Areas under secured and recognized IPLC control **IPLC**

AFCF Areas under IPL control with improved agricultural practices (e.g Agroforestry, etc.) and community forest arrangements, including independent smallholder oil palm (ISP)

Areas under cultural and /or intersectoral commitments to decrease deforestation (incl ICCA) **INT**

EKW Areas protected and managed by IPLC through ecotourism schemes

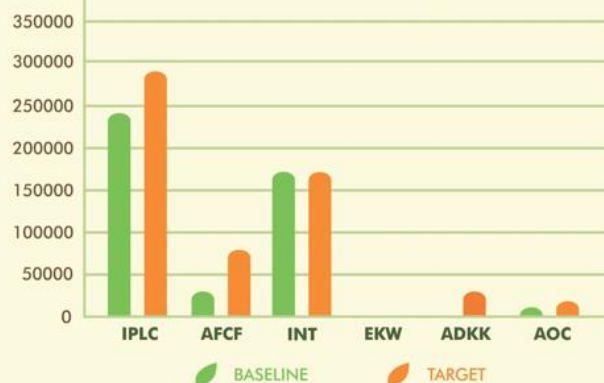
Areas restored under restoration commitment by corporation **ADKK**

AOC Area under resolved agrarian conflict

THE BASELINE AND TARGET AREA IN HECTARES:

Baseline	Target	Increase
442,852	572,109	129,257

Baseline and target per sub indicator



B Indicator 2: Number of people who benefit from the programme (indicator 2a) and number of people who

WHO ARE THEY? IPLC people (women, men, boys, and girls) in 4 landscapes that: **are expected to have changed their practices (indicator 2b)**

- Participate in local governance
- Apply sustainable practice
- Participate in the participatory mapping and spatial planning of IPLC territory
- Participate in the establishment of SF, CF & ICCA boundaries & its management

ACTIVE PARTICIPATING

People actively participating in local/ regional/ national/ governance processes



ACTIVE PRACTICING

People practicing (improved) sustainable activities (farming, forestry, sustainable supply chains, etc)

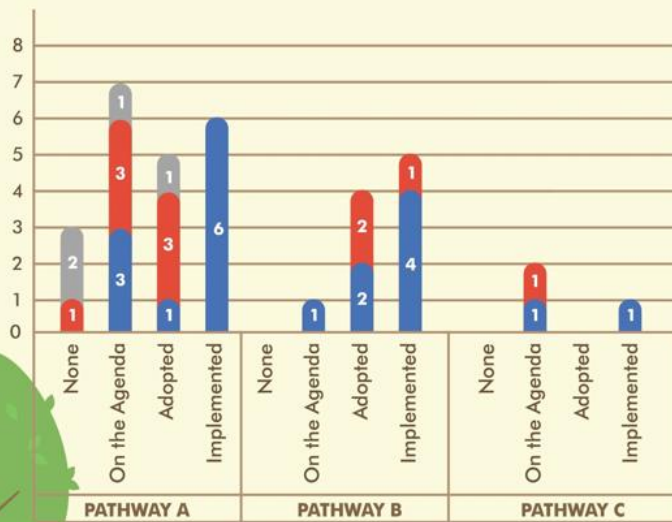


Indicators 3,4 and 5 related to the improvement of policies, practices and regulations

In Indonesia, GLA aims to influence and improve 34 policies, practices and regulations that address drivers of deforestation and contribute to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management. These are geographically located in 4 levels and are mostly gender blind.



Current level of targeted policies in pathway A, B and C



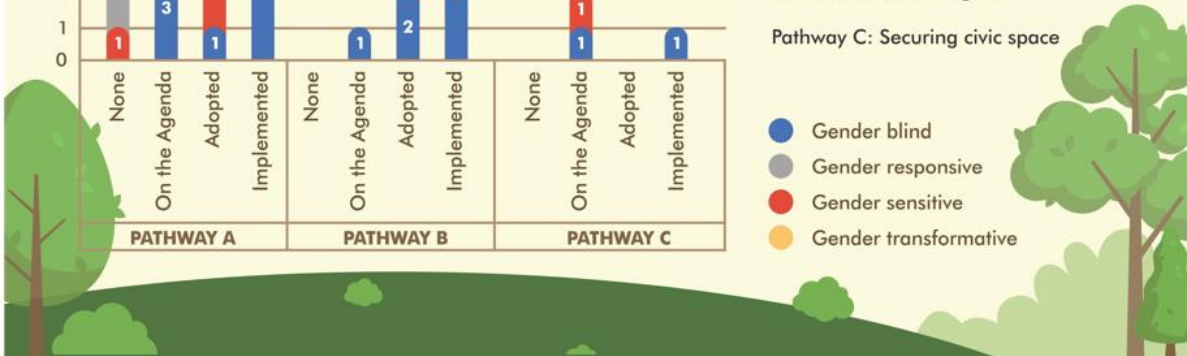
Three strategic pathways to provide a comprehensive and successful approach towards a more sustainable future

Pathway A: Strengthening IPLC governance over increased areas of forest.

Pathway B: Halting deforestation and addressing people's concerns on forests and human rights

Pathway C: Securing civic space

- Gender blind
- Gender responsive
- Gender sensitive
- Gender transformative

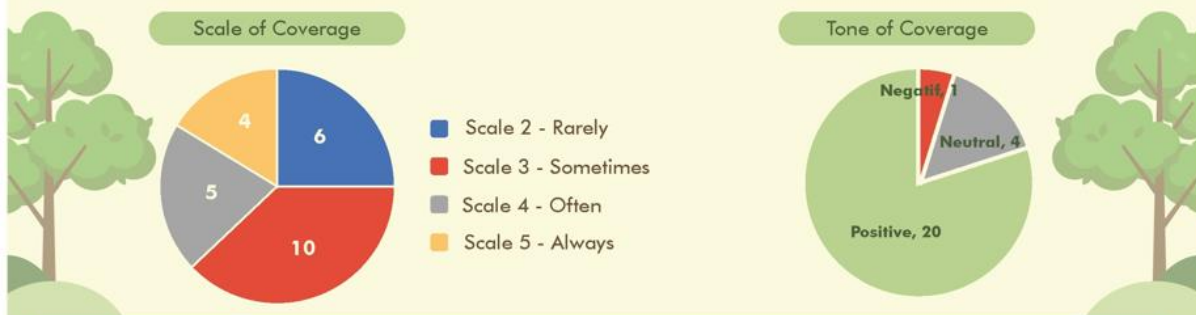


At the end of this project, partner expecting some improvement

Target improvement from current level						
Current → Target	Set on the Agenda	Adopt	Block	Change/ adapt content	Implement	Improve Implementation
None	2	2				
On the Agenda	1	6		2	1	
Adopted			1		6	2
Implemented				1		10

D Indicator 7: Environmental and deforestation issues taken up by social movement and Media

There are 25 issues related to the environment and deforestation which all partners in Indonesia believe to be important. The visualizations below illustrate the scale at which these issues are being addressed by social movements and the tone of media coverage on the issues:



Issues/topics that are covered in the media include palm oil, social forestry, forest and land fire prevention, etc.

E Indicator 9, 11 and 12b: Self-evaluation on capacity and degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative

Indicator 9: Developing (gender transformative/ gender justice) strategies and plans together with constituencies/local communities are mostly mentioned by the country partner

Indicator 11 and 12b: On Gpower App, the country partners score between **65%** to **85%**

Curious to know more about the GPower App? You can download the app from Google Play Store via this link:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.red.orange.genderanalysis>

Alliance Partners, Technical Partners & Country Partners :

Report Developer :



FORESTS FOR A JUST FUTURE

Green Livelihoods Alliance

Liberia

The programme aims are that by 2025, the area and expansion of the industrial and elite land-based concessions are reduced in Liberia and no longer drives deforestation, forest degradation and the violation of Local Communities' rights.

Several indicators are presented below as baseline values and targets that will be used as references to track progress throughout the programme.

A Indicator 1: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forests

CATEGORIES / SOUS-INDICATEURS

Areas under secured and recognized IPLC control

LC

ACFC Areas under LC control under improved agricultural practices (e.g Agroforestry, etc...) and community forest arrangements, including smallholder farming oil palm

Areas protected and managed by the government and/or its related institutions e.g National parks, etc...

PROT

INT Area under cultural and/or intersectoral commitments to decrease deforestation

Areas manage by private sector under sustainable commitment

SUCO

RST Areas under restoration commitment managed by LCs

Area Lcs secured for mining and other extractive activities

MEA

THE BASELINE AND TARGET AREA IN HECTARES:

CODE	Baseline	Target
LC		150000
ACFC	n/a	130000
PROT	180365	180365
INT		500
SUCO	37981	57407
RST		30000

B Indicator 2: Number of people benefiting from the programme (indicator 2a), number of people expected to have changed their practices (indicator 2b)

Number of people reached by the end of the progamme

WOMEN	MEN	GIRLS	BOYS
1467	2379	1006	1496

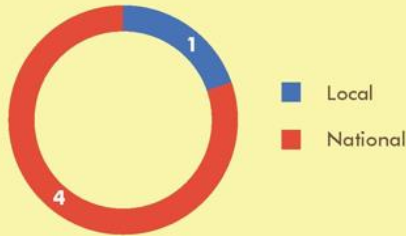
C Indicators 3, 4, and 5 related to the improvement of policies, regulations, and other

In Liberia, GLA aims to influence and improve 5 policies, practices and regulations that address drivers of deforestation and contribute to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management. The 5 policies, practices and regulations apply to 2 geographic level, but mostly national

C Indicators 3, 4, and 5 related to the improvement of policies, regulations, and other

Of the policies, practices and regulations that exist, 5 have been prioritised for this project. Geographically located in 2 level, but mostly national.

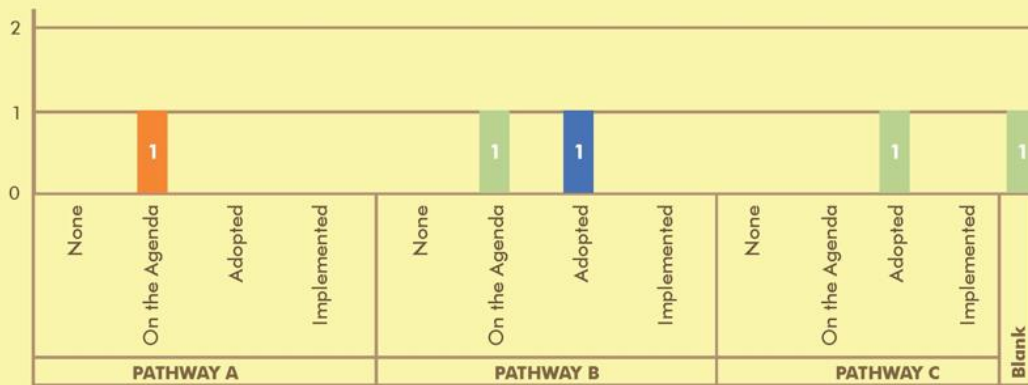
Geographical level to which the policy/ regulation/practice/investment is relevant to



Total number of policies, regulation and practices based on pathway



Current level of targeted policies in pathway A, B and C



● Gender blind ● Gender sensitive ● Gender responsive ● Gender transformative ● Blank

Three strategic pathways to provide a comprehensive and successful approach towards a more sustainable future:

Pathway A: Strengthening IPLC governance over increased areas of forest

Pathway B: Halting deforestation and addressing people's concerns about forests and human rights

Pathway C: Securing civic space

At the end of this project, partner is expecting some improvement

Target improvement from current level							
Current → Target	Adopt	Block	Change/ adapt content	Implement	Improve Implementation	Set the Agenda	Blank
None							
On the Agenda					2		1
Adopted					1		1
Implemented							

D Indicator 7. Environmental and deforestation issues taken up by social movements and the media

There are 5 issues believed to be important by all partners. Of 5 issues, 2 are in the moderate coverage and in outlets with large audience. Gender was mentioned in the agenda but not covered in analyses, reports, and best practices. Tone of coverage is more neutral.

Media Coverage



- 4 = Moderate coverage, sometimes covered in outlets with large audience
- 5 = Good coverage, in outlets with small audience
- 6 = Good coverage, coverage in outlets with large audience
- 7 = Pa high - profile issue in reporting and/or op-eds

Examples of issues/topics that are covered in the media: destruction of primary forest by oil palm multinational companies in Liberia and convention on the right of local people.

E Indicators 9, 11, and 12b: Self-evaluation of the capacity and degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative

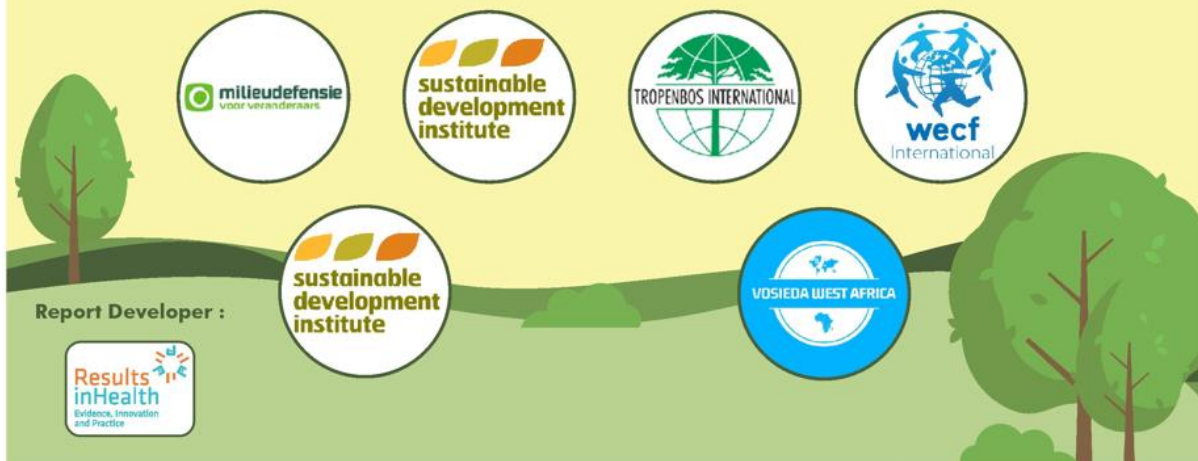
On indicator 9: Partners consider their capacity and women groups capacity is less than average in the following capacity: ability to generate and use verified evidence in advocacy/lobby/campaign work and cultivating a culture of inclusive, gender transformative reflection and learning (with constituencies / local communities

On G power App: the country partners average score is **81%**

Curious to know what the GPower App is? You can download the app from Google Play Store via this link:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.red.orange.genderanalysis>

Alliance Partners, Technical Partners & Country Partners :



FORESTS FOR A JUST FUTURE

Green Livelihoods Alliance

Malaysia

The GLA programme in Malaysia will focus its efforts on working with and assisting the Orang Asal of Sabah and Sarawak to address the loss of their Native Customary Rights (NCR) lands and forests. These losses come as a result of deforestation, the diminishment of biodiversity due to logging, and its subsequent conversion into massive monocrop plantations (Oil Palm) and massive hydropower dams.

Several indicators are presented below as baseline values and targets that will be used as a reference to track progress throughout the programme.

A Indicator 1: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forests

CATEGORIES/SUB-INDICATOR	
Areas under secured and recognized IPLC control	IPLC
RST Areas under restoration activities undertaken by IPLCs	
Areas under IPL control under improved agricultural practices (e.g Agroforestry, etc.) and community forest arrangements	AFCF
PROT Areas protected and managed by the government and/or its related institutions e.g National parks, etc.	
Area under cultural and/or intersectoral commitments to decrease deforestation	INT

THE BASELINE AND TARGET AREA IN HECTARES:



B Indicator 2: Number of people benefiting from the programme (indicator 2a), number of people expected to have changed their practices (indicator 2b)

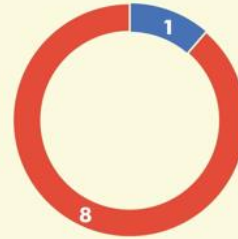
People actively participating in local/regional/national governance processes	Baseline	Target
Women	0	359
Men	0	400
Girls	0	154
Boys	0	155

People practicing (improved) sustainable activities (farming, forestry, sustainable supply chains, etc)	Baseline	Target
Women	0	2279
Men	0	2322
Girls	0	702
Boys	0	702

C Indicators 3, 4, and 5 related to the improvement of policies, regulations, and other

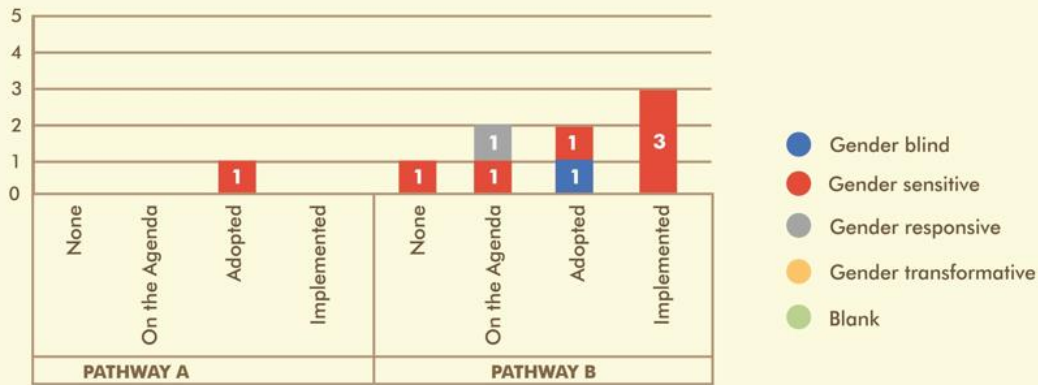
In Malaysia, GLA aims to influence and improve 9 policies, practices and regulations that address drivers of deforestation and contribute to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management. The 9 policies, practices and regulations apply to one geographic level, which is local level. Of the 9 policies, 6 of them are gender sensitive.

Total number of policies, regulation and practices based on pathway



▲ Pathway A ▲ Pathway B

Current level of targeted policies in pathway A, B and C



Three strategic pathways to provide a comprehensive and successful approach towards a more sustainable future:

Pathway A: Strengthening IPLC governance over increased reas of forest

Pathway B: Halting deforestation and addressing people's concerns about forests and human rights

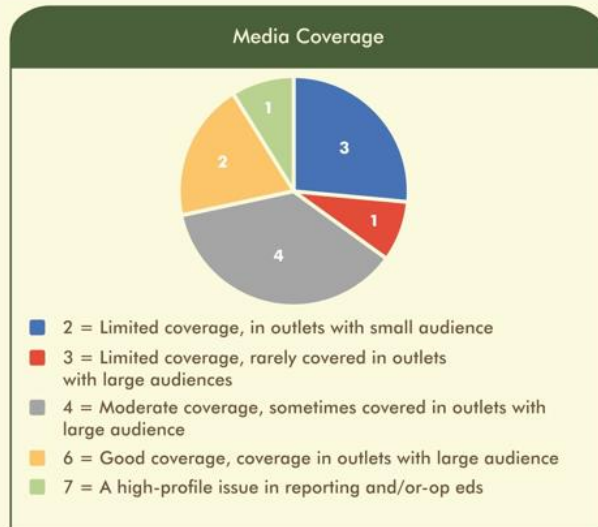
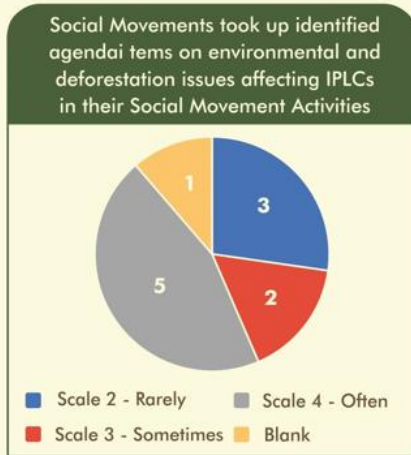
Pathway C: Securing civic space

At the end of this project, partner expecting some improvement

Current → Target	Target improvement from current level				
	Adopt	Block	Change/ adapt content	Implement	Improve Implementation
None	1				
On the Agenda				1	1
Adopted					3
Implemented					3

D Indicator 7. Environmental and deforestation issues taken up by social movements and the media

There are 11 issues which all partners believe to be important. Of these 11 issues, 40% have moderate coverage in outlets with large audiences, however most times gender is not covered. The tone of coverage is mostly neutral



Some of the issues/topics that are covered in the media include: indigenous forest management/protection and the problems with national logging certifications.

E Indicators 9, 11, and 12b: Self-evaluation of the capacity and degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative

Indicator 9: The partners in Malaysia consider their capacity to be moderate for many skill and knowledge required, only two capacities were scored less than average: structural internal governance to lobby and advocate effectively (staff, structures, leadership, etc.) and engagement and alliance building with social movements and/or other actors.

On the G power App, the country partners scored between **67%** and **84%**

Curious to know what the GPower App is? You can download the app from Google Play Store via this link:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.red.orange.genderanalysis>

Alliance Partners, Technical Partners & Country Partners :



FORESTS FOR A JUST FUTURE

Green Livelihoods Alliance

The Philippines

To address the problems of massive deforestation and human rights violations, by 2025 this project aims for sustainable and inclusive forest management mechanisms of IPLCs to be installed and strengthened in four major landscapes: Sierra Madres in Luzon, Southern Palawan, Northern Mindanao, and South-Central Mindanao.

Several indicators are presented below as baseline values and targets that will be used as references to track progress throughout the programme.

A Indicator 1: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forests

SUB-INDICATOR

Areas under secured and recognized IPLC control (CADT, CBFM) **IPLC**

RST Areas under restoration activities undertaken by IPLCs

Areas under IPL control under improved agricultural, agroforestry and NTFP harvesting practices and community forest arrangements **AFNT**

Areas protected and managed by government and its related institutions (parks, protected areas) **PROT**

Areas under ICCA or LCA **CONS**

Areas manage by private sector under sustainable commitment **SUCO**

Areas classified as No Go Zone for mining and other extractive and intrusive activities **NGZ**

THE BASELINE AND TARGET AREA IN HECTARES:

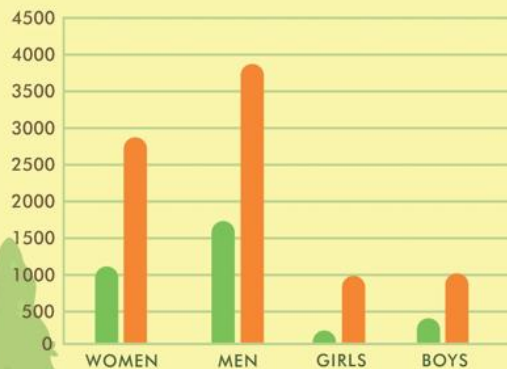
Baseline	Target
1350524	3532818

Baseline and target per sub indicator



B Indicator 2: Number of people benefiting from the programme (indicator 2a), number of people expected to have changed their practices (indicator 2b)

People practicing (improved) sustainable activities (farming, forestry, sustainable supply chains, etc)



to have changed their practices (indicator 2b)

People actively participating in local/regional/national governance processes

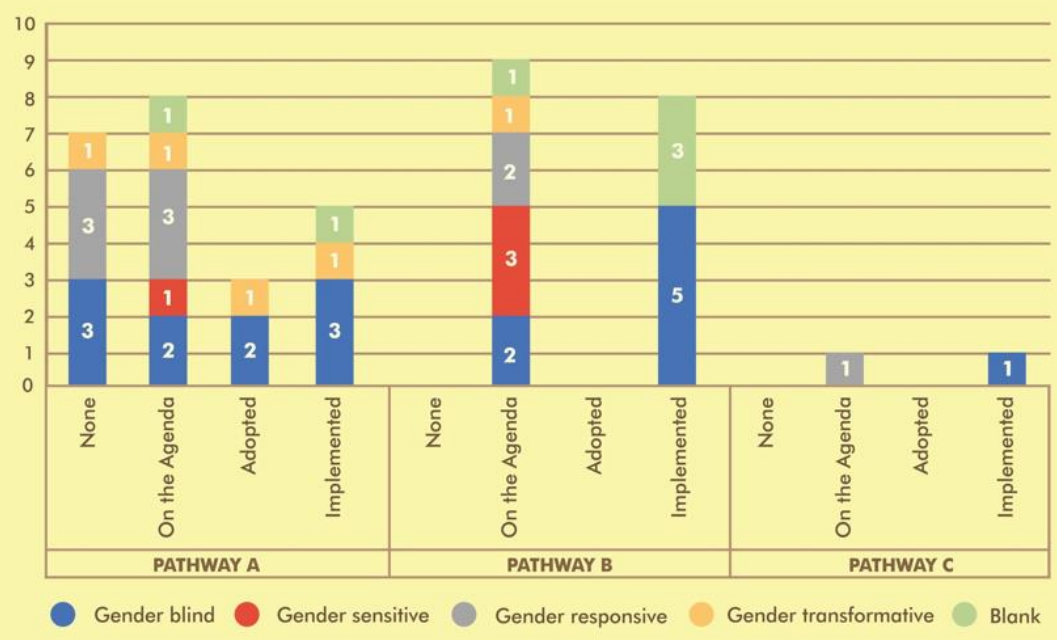


C Indicators 3,4, and 5 related to the improvement of policies, regulations, and other

In the Philippines, GLA aims to influence and improve 42 policies, practices and regulations that address drivers of deforestation and contribute to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management. The 42 policies, practices and regulations apply to 2 geographic level, but mostly national. Of the 42 policies, almost half (43%) are gender blind.



Current level of targeted policies in pathway A, B and C



Three strategic pathways to provide a comprehensive and successful approach towards a more sustainable future

Pathway A: strengthening IPLC governance over increased areas of forest.

Pathway B: halting deforestation and addressing people's concerns on forests and human rights

Pathway C: securing the civic space



At the end of this project, partner expecting some improvement

Current → Target	Adopt	Block	Change/ adapt content	Implement	Improve Implementation	Set on the Agenda
None				4		3
On the Agenda	8	1	1	3		5
Adopted				2	1	
Implemented	1	3	1		9	

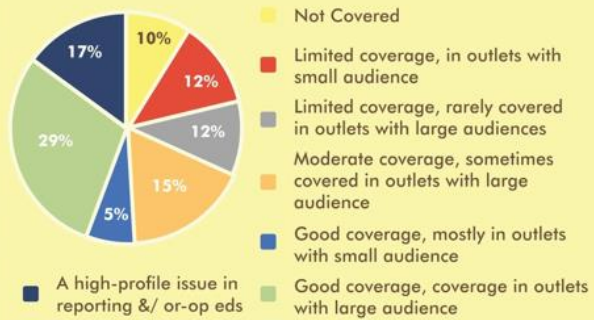
D Indicator 7: Environmental & deforestation issues which have been taken up by social movements and the media

There are 34 issues which all partners believe to be important. Of these 34 issues, the extent to which the media addressed the agenda items on environmental and deforestation issues affecting IPLCs mostly in good coverage and in outlets with large audiences, however most times gender was not covered. More than half of the issues are covered in a positive tone.

Social Movements took up identified agenda items on environmental and deforestation issues affecting IPLCs in their Social Movement Activities



Media Coverage



Example of the issues/topics that are covered in the media include the reversal of mine suspensions and closures, agricultural expansion in forests, and the adverse impact of the division of Palawan on the environment and IPLCs

E Indicators 9, 11, and 12b: Self-evaluation on capacity and degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative

Some partners consider their capacity less than average for the following capacities: knowledge on and ability to act on national and local policies to protect/conservate forests and IPLCs territories and to develop (gender-transformative /gender-just) strategies and plans together with constituencies/local communities.

On the G power app, the Philippines the country partners scored between **48%** & **91%**

Curious to know what the GPower App is? You can download the app from Google Play Store via this link:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.red.orange.gendernalysis>

Alliance Partners, Technical Partners & Country Partners :



FORESTS FOR A JUST FUTURE

Green Livelihoods Alliance

Uganda

The long-term objectives of the program are that Uganda's forest landscapes are sustainably and inclusively governed to address climate change impacts and safeguard livelihoods and human rights.

Several indicators are presented below as baseline values and targets that will be used as references to track progress throughout the programme.

A Indicator 1: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forests

CATEGORIES/SUB-INDICATOR

Areas under IPLC control under improved agricultural practices (e.g. Agroforestry, etc) and community forest arrangements

AFCF

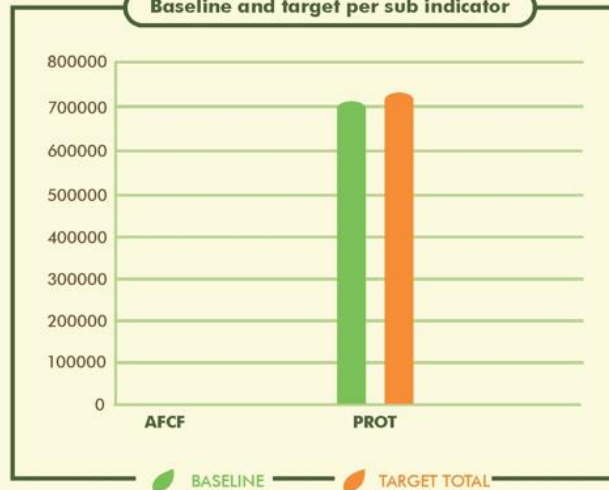
Areas protected and managed by the government and/or its related institutions e.g. National parks, etc.

PROT

THE BASELINE AND TARGET AREA IN HECTARES:

Baseline	Target
730145	741985

Baseline and target per sub indicator



B Indicator 2: Number of people benefiting from the programme (indicator 2a), number of people expected to have changed their practices (indicator 2b)

No data Provide

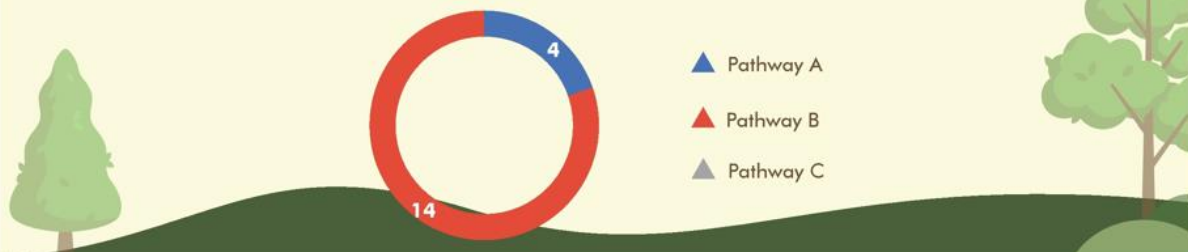
to have changed their practices (indicator 2b)

C Indicators 3, 4, and 5 related to the improvement of policies, practices and regulations

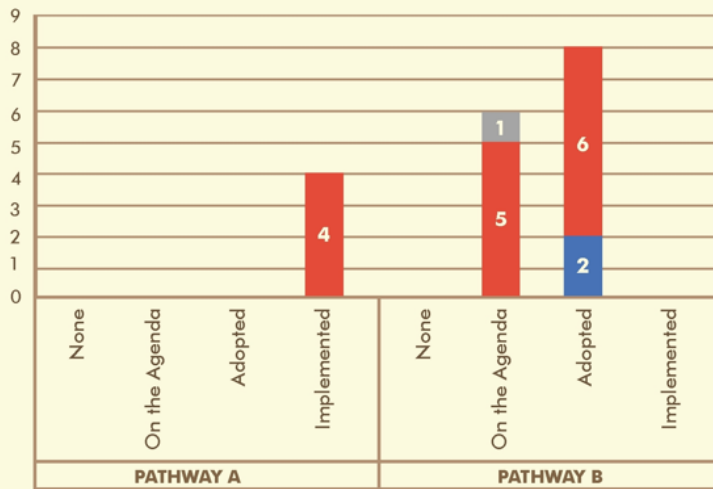
In Uganda, GLA aims to influence and improve 18 policies, practices and regulations that address drivers of deforestation and contribute to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management. The 18 policies, practices and regulations apply to the national level.

Of the 18 policies, 83% are gender sensitive.

Total number of policies, regulation and practices based on pathway



Current level of targeted policies in pathway A, B and C



- Gender blind
- Gender sensitive
- Gender responsive

Three strategic pathways to provide a comprehensive and successful approach towards a more sustainable future.
 Pathway A: Strengthening IPLC governance over increased areas of forest
 Pathway B: Halting deforestation and addressing people's concerns on forests and human rights
 Pathway C: Securing civic space

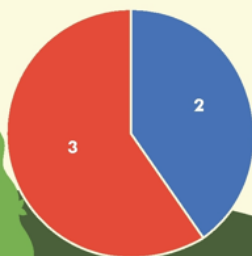
At the end of this project, partner expecting some improvement

Target improvement from current level						
Current → Target	Adopt	Block	Change/adapt content	Implement	Improve Implementation	Set the Agenda
None						
On the Agenda	1					2
Adopted						
Implemented	1		2		7	

D Indicator 7. Environmental and deforestation issues taken up by social movements and the media

There are 5 issues which all partners believe to be important. Of these 5 issues, most have received good coverage in outlets with large audiences, however gender is either not covered or it is mentioned but not covered in the analysis, report, best practice/solution, and/or demand.

Media Coverage

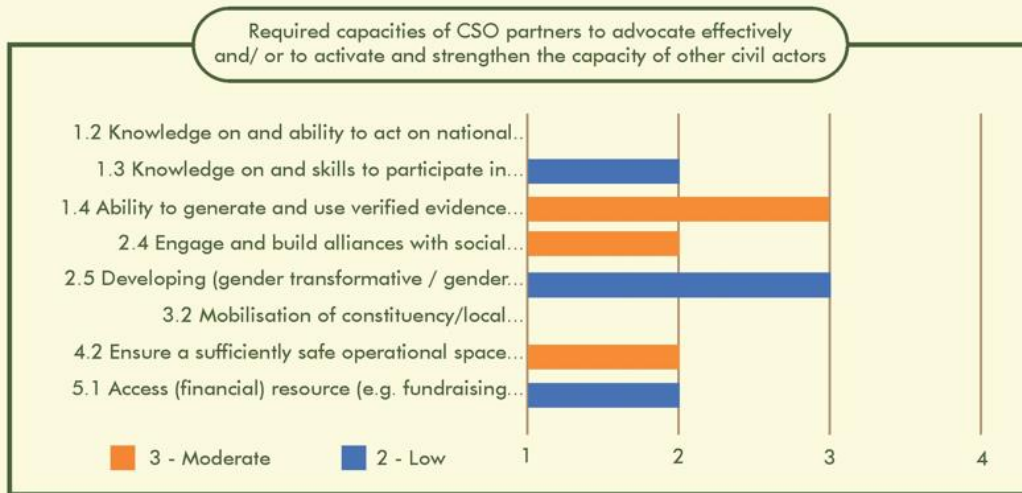


- 4 = Moderate coverage, sometimes covered in outlets with large audience
- 6 = Good coverage, coverage in outlets with large audience

Some of the issues/topics that are being covered in the media include: food insecurity in areas promoting agro-commodities (oil palm and sugar cane), forest reduction in private holdings, and degradation in public holdings.

E Indicators 9, 11, and 12b: Self-evaluation of the capacity and degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative

Indicator 9: Partners rate themselves as having 'moderate' capacity lobby and advocacy and least capacity in developing (gender-transformative / gender-just) strategies and plans together with constituencies/local communities.



On the G power App, Uganda is the country with the highest average score **83,7%**

Curious to know what the GPower App is? You can download the app from Google Play Store via this link:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.red.orange.genderanalysis>

Alliance Partners, Technical Partners & Country Partners :



FORESTS FOR A JUST FUTURE

Green Livelihoods Alliance

Viet Nam

The Viet Nam GLA 2021–2025 programme aims to support IPLCs, including women and youth, to secure their forestlands, have more sustainable livelihoods, and participate more in decision-making processes with strengthened capacity and confidence in order to address the problem of massive deforestation and human rights violations. The programme will be implemented in the Central Highlands (CHs).

Several indicators are presented below as baseline values and targets that will be used as references to track progress throughout the programme.

A Indicator 1: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forests

SUB INDICATOR

Areas under secured and recognized IPLC control **IPLC**

RST Areas under restoration activities undertaken by IPLCs

Areas under IPL control with improved agricultural practices (e.g Agroforestry, etc...) and community forest arrangements, incl independent smallholder oil palm (ISP) **AFCF**

PROT Areas protected and managed by the government and/or its related institutions e.g National Parks, etc...

Areas under cultural and /or intersectoral commitments to decrease deforestation (incl ICCA) **INT**

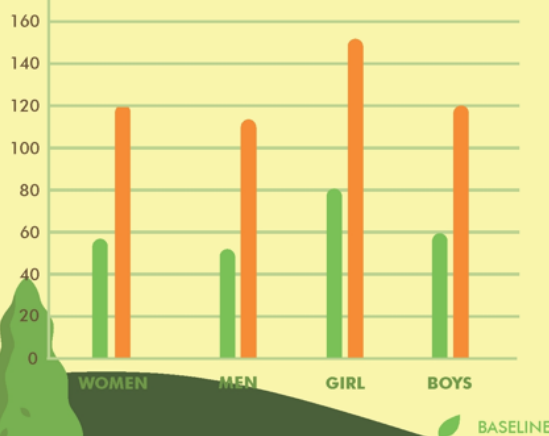
THE BASELINE AND TARGET AREA IN HECTARES:

Baseline	Target	Increase Target
253623	256103	2480

CODE	Baseline	Target
IPLC	600	1500
RST	50	130
AFCF	500	1250
PROT	251973	251973
INT	500	1250

B Indicator 2: Number of people benefiting from the programme (indicator 2a), number of people who expected to have changed their practices (indicator 2b)

People actively participating in local/regional /national governance processes



People practicing (improved) sustainable activities (farming, forestry, sustainable supply chains, etc)



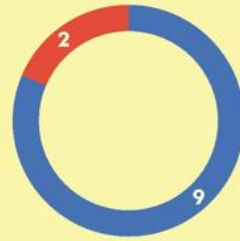
C Indicators 3, 4, and 5 related to the improvement of policies, practices and regulations

In Viet Nam, GLA aims to influence and improve 11 policies, practices and regulations that address drivers of deforestation and contribute to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management. The 11 policies, practices and regulations, geographically located in 4 level, but mostly national (6). Of the 11 policies, practices and regulations 10 are gender blind.

Geographical level to which the policy/ regulation/practice/investment is relevant to



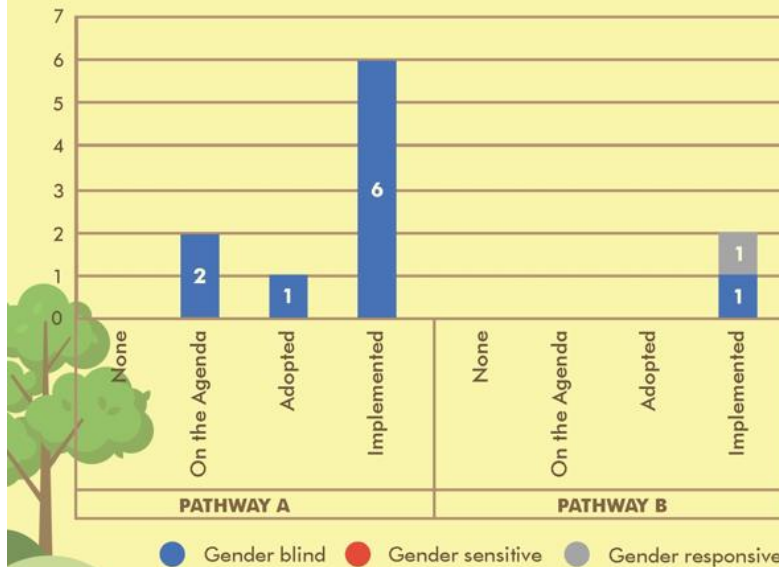
Total number of policies, regulation and practices based on pathway



Local National Regional International

Pathway A Pathway B Pathway C

Current level of targeted policies in pathways A, B, and C



Three strategic pathways to provide a comprehensive and successful approach towards a more sustainable future.

Pathway A: Strengthening IPLC governance over increased areas of forest

Pathway B: Halting deforestation and addressing people's concerns on forests and human rights

Pathway C: Securing civic space

Gender blind Gender sensitive Gender responsive Gender transformative

At the end of this project, partner expecting some improvement

Current → Target	Target improvement from current level				
	Adopt	Block	Change/ adapt content	Implement	Improve Implementation
None					
On the Agenda				2	
Adopted				1	
Implemented				5	3

D Indicator 7. Environmental and deforestation issues taken up by social movements and the media

There are 16 issues which all partners believe to be important. Of these 16 issues, half of them have good media coverage but only in outlets with small audiences. 50% of the issues are covered in a positive tone.

Social movements took up identified agenda items on environmental and deforestation issues affecting IPLCs in their Social Movement Activities



- Scale 3 - Sometimes
- Scale 4 - Often
- Scale 5 - Always



- 3 = Limited coverage, rarely covered in outlets with large audiences
- 4 = Moderate coverage, sometimes covered in outlets with large audience
- 5 = Good coverage, in outlets with small audience
- 7 = Become a high-profile issue in reporting &/or-op eds

Examples of the issues/topics that covered in the media include: forest exploitation and access to land use rights for local communities

E Indicators 9, 11, and 12b: Self-evaluation of the capacity and degree to which actions by Alliance members

and CSO partners are gender transformative

Indicator 9:

Partners consider their capacity less than average for the following: their knowledge on and ability to act on national and local policies to protect/conservate forests and IPLCs territories, mobilising and investing in (gender specific) knowledge and expertise (e.g., research, Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices or IKSPs), etc.

On the G power App, the country partners scored between

62%

&

69%

Curious to know what the GPower App is? You can download the app from Google Play Store via this link:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.red.orange.genderanalysis>

Alliance Partners, Technical Partners & Country Partners :

Report Developer :





Alliance members

Gaia Amazonas



Technical partners

