



# Forests for a Just Future

## Green Livelihoods Alliance

Annual Report  
2021



### Alliance members

Gaia Amazonas



### Technical partners



### In partnership with



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
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Anislagan Bantay Kalikasan Task Force (ABAKATAF ) protests against large-scale mining - denounce plan to lift ban on open-pit mines. Photo by: Alyansa Tigil Mina

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# Contents

<b>Section I - Annual Report narrative</b>	<b>5</b>
1. Introduction	6
2. Changes in context and risks in 2021	8
3. Overview of progress made in 2021	11
4. Inclusion, gender equality and youth involvement	27
5. Programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (PMEL)	28
6. Global alliance coordination and collaboration	30
7. Planning and reporting	32
<b>Section II - Annual financial report and narrative</b>	<b>33</b>
1. Introduction	34
2. Financial overview expenditure 2021	34
3. Disbursements and liquidity overview	37
4. Financial irregularities	38
5. Conclusions on financial progress of the programme	38
<b>Annexes</b>	<b>41</b>
A. Financial report 2021	42
B. Overview of countries, partners and landscapes (updated 2021)	46
C. GLA indicator framework and progress towards indicators (2021)	49
D. Brief summary country reports 2021	60
E. Brief summary Local-to-Global-to-Local (LGL) Thematic programmes reports 2021	85
F. Brief summary Local-to-Global-to-Local Policy dossiers reports 2021	89
G. GLA in the media 2021	97









# Section I

## **Annual Report narrative**

Photo credit: Simanau Landscape in Solok District, Indonesia – Nanda Rahman





# 1. Introduction

Photo credit: Moa village, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia - NTFP-EP Indonesia

## The programme & alliance

The **Forests for a Just Future (FfJF) programme** (January 2021 - December 2025) has the long-term goal of ensuring 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. It aims to increase the participation of indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs) in policy and decision making regarding their (land) rights and forest governance; and to strengthen lobby and advocacy efforts to hold governments and agro-commodity, extractives, energy and infrastructure industries accountable for deforestation and human rights violations. The programme's Theory of Change (ToC) takes an intersectional and gender transformative approach and revolves around three mutually reinforcing pathways of change:

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

Ultimately, the programme aims to contribute to the sustainable management of 43 million hectares of forest, directly benefiting the lives of at least 240,000 people. To achieve this, the alliance collaborates with over 70 civil society organisations (CSOs), IPLCs and social movements in 11 countries in South America, Africa and Asia (refer to annex B), as well as internationally. Recognising the risks faced by these collectives, the programme pays particular attention to ensuring the operational space and security of IPLC leaders, CSO activists, and (women) environmental human rights defenders (WEHRDs). This programme builds on and extends the GLA Forested Landscapes for Equity programme<sup>1</sup> that ran from 2016 until 2020.

The programme is implemented by the **Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA)**, formed by Milieudefensie (Alliance lead), Gaia Amazonas, IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands Foundation (IUCN NL), Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme Asia (NTFP-EP Asia), Sustainable Development Institute (SDI), Tropenbos International (TBI) and two technical partners: (i) Fern and (ii) Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF), working in partnership with the Global Forest Coalition (GFC). The programme is funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs *Directoraat Generaal Internationale Samenwerking* (DGIS) through the DSO Power of Voices policy framework, in partnership with the Inclusive Green Growth (IGG) department.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

In 2021, implementation took place as planned with one substantial change to the proposal presented in the programme document (2020). This was the decision to not implement the Nigeria country programme, reducing the number of GLA implementing countries from 12 to 11. Funds originally allocated to the Nigeria country programme were re-allocated to strengthen the Just Energy Transition (JET) programme in Africa. Details on this shift were formally communicated to the ministry on December 2, 2021. In other countries that formed part of the previous phase of GLA, most CSO partners were able to ensure a smooth transition to the current GLA programme. The countries that were new to the alliance in this second phase, Colombia and Malaysia, required some time to start up the programme. Likewise, the inclusion of regional work also required a start-up period. In all cases, teams dedicated considerable time and resources to contextualise and validate the country ToC, gather and analyse their baseline data and discuss and agree on the most effective country governance and coordination model going forward. By the end of the year, implementation was well underway in all countries and the local-to-global-to-local (LGL) thematic programmes and policy dossiers (see below).

## Aim & scope of this report

This report provides an overview of the progress made by the Green Livelihoods Alliance in 2021, the first 12 months of the programme. It describes the results and outcomes that have been achieved so far and reflects on what aspects of the programme are on track and why, as well as where more attention is needed.

In this report we aim to provide a comprehensive oversight of where the programme stands and how we are operationalising our ToC. As input, we used information from:

- **Eleven country annual reports** by GLA partners using input from outcome harvesting exercises and reflection meetings and one report focusing on activities in the Netherlands not covered by the LGL policy dossier reports (see next bullet).
- **Six GLA LGL annual reports** addressing progress on issues that connect the local context to international (policy) processes and vice-versa. This work is captured in **two thematic programmes** [JET and Community Rights and Deforestation Drivers (CRDD)] and **four policy dossiers** [Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); EU Deforestation legislation; UN Binding Treaty and Due Diligence legislation; UNFCCC and nationally determined contributions (NDC)].

## Inclusivity

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

## Sections and chapters

This annual report is structured as follows:

In **Section I** we review our progress in 2021 following the key elements of the ToC. The section covers contextual developments and progress on the three reinforcing pathways of change that we identified, as well as overarching issues such as gender and inclusion. In this section we also review our internal collaboration and planning, monitoring and evaluation systems.

**Section II** presents a summary of the 2021 financial report on programme expenditures and provides a brief financial narrative overview of the main trends (see Annex A for the complete financial report).

In addition to this consolidated overview of the GLA programme in 2021, brief summaries of the country and LGL thematic programmes and policy dossier reports are presented in annexes D, E and F.





## 2. Changes in context and risks in 2021

Photo credit: Anislagan Bantay Kalikasan Task Force (ABAKATAF ) protests against large-scale mining - denounce plan to lift ban on open-pit mines – Alyansa Tigil Mina

The context analysis and risk assessment as described in the programme document (2020) are still valid and relevant. The pressure on forests and IPLCs that depend on them remains unrelentingly high. Identified risks related to safety and security, shrinking civic space, COVID-19 and natural disasters related to climate change have materialised and required mitigation. The GLA partners are well aware of the turbulent context in which they operate and the need to be flexible, vigilant and responsive to unexpected events.

### Increased urgency: bringing 1.5°C global warming centre stage and the crucial role of forests and IPLCs

2021 brought new momentum and urgency to the international climate goal of limiting global warming to a maximum of 1.5°C as well as the key role and contribution of forests and IPLCs in addressing climate change. The publication of authoritative and increasingly alarming studies stressing the importance of limiting global warming to 1.5°C ([IPCC AR6 WG1](#)), the possibility of a corresponding pathway for the global energy sector ([IEA Net Zero by 2050 report](#)), the [interconnection between biodiversity loss, climate change](#) and [the role and rights of IPLCs](#) combined with the momentum of the Glasgow UNFCCC COP26, as well as global grass-roots climate movements and CSO actions, has contributed to this. In addition, the victory of Milieudéfense and thousands of co-plaintiffs in their lawsuit against Royal Dutch Shell (verdict May 2021) underlined the legality of the 1.5°C climate goal and the role and responsibility of all actors. However, the acknowledgement of the global 1.5°C goal and the role of IPLCs has still to be translated into reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and large scale sustainable forest management by IPLCs.

### Elections

2021 was an election year for the Netherlands and Uganda. In **Uganda**, this was accompanied by unprecedented civic space repression. Fifty-four CSOs were temporarily suspended, and six staff members of AFIEGO, a GLA CSO partner, were arrested. As a result, the implementation of planned activities was affected. In the **Netherlands**, national elections took place in March 2021 and were followed by nine months of negotiations before a new government was formed in December 2021. This slow process has delayed the process of realising national mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence (mHRDD) legislation as well as actions related to our international commitments on biodiversity, climate and human rights. This is increasingly problematic as the latest IPCC and UNCCD<sup>2</sup> reports indicate that climate and biodiversity are on a worst case scenario trajectory, causing massive droughts, crop failure and ecosystem collapse. The new

2 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).



government has hardly increased international climate and biodiversity funding and could do more to hold polluting industries accountable. It committed 35 billion Euros to make these industries more sustainable but failed to introduce an obligation to reduce CO2 emissions as part of mandatory due diligence regulations.

In the Philippines and Colombia, the upcoming elections in 2022 influenced the political context in 2021. Both countries' governments made ambitious commitments related to preventing deforestation in global negotiations, but it remains to be seen whether these commitments will last after the elections. The GLA partners in these countries developed advocacy strategies asking presidential candidates to commit to prioritising the environment and IPLC's rights. In **Colombia**, GLA partners were able to show the environmental and social problems experienced in the prioritised territories to presidential candidates, the authorities and national journalists and placed deforestation, violation of human rights and territorial dispossessions on the national agenda. In the **Philippines**, President Rodrigo Duterte reversed all policies and practices on mining, including lifting the ban on open-pit mining. This resulted in GLA partners stepping up their anti-mining campaigns at the local and national levels.

## Safety, security and repression

A central part of our ToC revolves around mitigating safety and security risks and stopping the repression of IPLCs and civil society. In 2021, safety and security risks and repression hindered IPLCs, (W)EHRDs and CSOs from taking action on environmental and human rights violations. The mitigation strategies laid out in our ToC and programme document remained therefore relevant and unchanged. Activities to protect (W)EHRDs and the civic space are described under Pathway C in Chapter 3.

An unexpected development in 2021 was the filing of a defamation suit by Samling Plywood against GLA partner Save Rivers in **Malaysia**. The suit claimed that Save Rivers made defamatory statements about the company in several press releases in which it expressed concerns over certification throughout 2020 and 2021. Through the GLA Quick Response Fund set up by IUCN NL and NTFP-EP for Asia, Save Rivers was able to pay for legal support to defend itself against the suit.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**, a state of siege was established in North Kivu in May 2021 and in Ituri a few months later. This enabled actions and measures against the illicit exploitation of natural resources and a reduction in the activities of rebels and armed groups, but also led to difficulties in the execution of GLA activities because of an increase in administrative procedures and the military activity in the areas.

## COVID-19

Restrictions related to COVID-19 continued throughout 2021. In most countries, these were gradually lifted over the course of the year, allowing GLA partners to travel and implement face-to-face activities as planned. An exception was **Malaysia** where travel was restricted throughout 2021 and many project activities at the community level had to be postponed. Communication with some IPLCs has been very limited as there is no internet connectivity and only very limited mobile phone communication in the areas where they live.

COVID-19 led to increased encroachment, land grabbing and deforestation in many countries, partly because of a lack of monitoring. The economic impact of COVID-19 was also used to justify some projects. GLA partners will continue their data collection and monitoring efforts to gather evidence of illegal deforestation as well as their lobbying and advocacy for effective laws and legislation to prevent deforestation. The economic hardship and restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic also increased existing inequalities and conflicts and delayed essential policy processes. For example, COP15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was postponed for the second year in a row. The pre-negotiations on the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) took place through virtual platforms that are not equally accessible to all countries and are often disadvantageous to those who are mostly affected by the global biodiversity crisis. At the same time, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in increased awareness on the need to preserve forests for global health.



## Natural disaster related to climate change

As the climate crisis is worsening every day, it is to be expected that natural disasters related to climate change will affect the programme more frequently.

Super Typhoon Odette/Rai which hit parts of Mindanao, Visayas and Palawan in **the Philippines** in December 2021 was unexpected as the areas that were hit were not on the usual pathway of typhoons. The Super Typhoon caused deaths and the destruction of property, infrastructure and livelihoods. It also affected the project timeline and planned activities, which were redirected to relief activities including those funded by the Quick Response Fund for Asia. The disaster showed a need for disaster risk reduction and management schemes for communities previously considered as low risk.

In **Malaysia**, the only bridge linking the villages in the Apoh-Tutoh river basin was washed away in May 2021 by huge floods caused by climate change and deforestation along with logging debris which clogged the bridge. The destruction of the bridge made it more difficult and costlier for the GLA partners to reach the landscape on the other side. In good weather they used a small boat and a 4x4 rental car on the other side. The bridge is expected to be repaired in 2022.

## Programme-level risks and mitigation

At programme level, none of the risks related to issues around financial mismanagement, corruption or sexual harassment materialised. However, we note that the GLA country partners experienced pressure due to the high programme demands in combination with often stressful and complicated contextual circumstances. Burnout is a real risk that should not be underestimated. The programme coordination group (PCG) and planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning (PMEL) working group are discussing internally how to lighten the monitoring burden for GLA partners while still tracking progress and capturing relevant information and lessons learned.





### 3. Overview of progress made in 2021

Photo credit: Workshop on village planning, Bariri Village, Poso District, Central Sulawesi – Iwin - ROA (NTFP-EP Indonesia)

2021 was the first year of the Forests for Just Future programme implemented by the extended Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA2). This meant that the Alliance members needed to invest time and effort in getting to know each other and our strengths and weaknesses and building trust and efficient collaborations. In addition, the development, implementation and completion of the baseline study, which is a crucial part of the programme monitoring, also required a lot of capacity. However, this programme is not starting from scratch. Many of the activities are a continuation of activities and partnerships that started during the previous GLA programme period. As a result, some planned outcomes have already materialised, even though this is technically only the first year of the programme. Overall, the progress in 2021 was on track, sometimes slightly behind and sometimes ahead. We did not encounter serious concerns that would require significant programmatic changes, apart from the cancellation of the Nigeria programme.

Below, we will provide a general narrative overview of progress per pathway. This narrative links to the GLA monitoring framework that can be found in Annex C. The GLA identified 12 core results areas linked to 18 indicators. For 12 of these indicators, the achievements were measured for 2021 and were included in Annex C. Six indicators will only be measured at the mid-term and end reviews. For each pathway there are results that are specific for that pathway. In addition, there are results that are preconditions that contribute to all pathways such as capacity strengthening, coalition building, media visibility and gender transformation. In the text below we reference the relevant results (1-12), linked to the narrative. However, the data was not (always) complete as some partners had not filled out the indicator data at the time of writing. The data presented below is therefore a sample.



## Progress per pathway of the theory of change

### Pathway A: IPLC governance



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

Under this pathway the GLA aimed for IPLCs to sustainably and inclusively govern increased areas of forest. To achieve this, GLA partners in all GLA countries invested in supporting IPLCs in a variety of ways to strengthen their capacity to govern their lands and claim their (land) rights effectively. Mapping indigenous lands and monitoring deforestation and rights violations was an important part of this. GLA members, CSO partners and IPLCs carried out advocacy to encourage governmental actors to legally recognise, ensure and protect the rights of IPLCs, including their right to participate meaningfully in policy processes.

The GLA monitoring framework (Annex C) identified ToC result and related indicator 4 specifically for this pathway. Other results and indicators support several pathways and are therefore also mentioned under this pathway when relevant.

### Progress 2021: consolidated overview monitoring data Pathway A

In 2021, the programme contributed to 25 changes in policies and practices contributing to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management (**GLA indicator 4**), in eight countries. Of these, nine policies were implemented and 10 adopted. These changes in policies or practices took place at different government levels, mainly local or subnational (60%), national (40%) and international (12%), with some issues tackled at multiple levels. In 13 cases, the policy represented a change in gender equality and justice.

The GLA worked through 31 spaces in nine countries. IPLCs, including women and youth, had increased participation in decision-making processes in 2021 and were more active in monitoring and enforcement as well as increasingly recognised by governments (**GLA indicator 8**). The groups that reported increased presence in these spaces were CSOs (5), community-based organisations (3), social movements (2), women's groups (3), indigenous communities (11) and local communities (7). Achievements included the formation of local task forces to deal with government bodies, the creation of different platforms for stakeholders and local management committees and women's and youth groups to represent themselves in important decisions.

### Strengthening IPLCs to govern their lands and claim their rights

In 2021, the GLA achieved several successes **in supporting IPLCs to govern their land** (Result 1). For example, in **the Philippines**, the provincial offices of Cagayan, Palawan and Bukidnon of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples validated the ancestral domain plans submitted by the indigenous peoples. They were supported by GLA partners Mabuwaya Foundation, IDEAS and KIN from Palaui Island and Baggao in Cagayan, Isugod and Suring, Quezon in Palawan and Daraghuyan, Baleteon and Milalitra in Bukidnon.

Another great achievement was the signing of two social forestry permits for Rangkiang Luluhi and Sungai Lansek villages in West Sumatra covering an area of 1,271 hectares by the Minister of Forestry and Environment in **Indonesia**. These permits, initiated by GLA partner WARSI, increased the area of forest that can be legally managed by local self-organised communities.

In January 2021 in **Cameroon**, the Ministers of Agriculture and Lands expressed support for the recognition and protection of collective land rights of communities, and for the need to improve coexistence between all land and resources management actors in all sectors.

In **Bolivia**, GLA partner Savia provided support and institutional and judicial-legal strengthening of the management committees of the Protected Areas and Conservation Units of the Natural Heritage of the



Chiquitanía, Chaco, Pantanal and South Amazon. As a result, the management committees, as well as the Association of Management Committees were legally consolidated.

The GLA interventions contributed to more **IPLCs being able to sustainably govern their lands** (Result 4). The shape and form of sustainable land governance is context-specific, but one underlying precondition for its realisation is always that IPLCs have organised themselves, developed common positions and goals and strengthened their knowledge and skills to implement sustainable forest governance and livelihood strategies. In all countries, GLA partners work with IPLCs to strengthen their capacity to self-organise. This was effective in the **Philippines** where two indigenous peoples' organisations in Northern Mindanao jointly delineated their Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) covering approximately 10,000 hectares of primary forest. Four indigenous organisations also planted 30,000 native trees covering a total of 45 hectares. In **DRC**, community nurseries of cocoa trees, cedrella eucalyptus, fruit trees and native species were installed in Bulongo, Kanyabayonga and Rughetsi which resulted in the reforestation of 21 hectares in these towns which neighbour Virunga National Park.

On a smaller scale, we also saw an increase in **livelihood strategies that are aligned with sustainable forest management** (Result 2). For example, in **Viet Nam**, indigenous Bana, K'Ho, Cil and Raglay people developed, increased the value and sold their forest-friendly products (wild food, honey, soap and natural beauty care and organic coffee) through online platforms. This contributed to sustainable forest governance but also increased the income of 205 ethnic households in the central highlands by at least 10%. In **Malaysia**, an eco-tourism project was started by local communities in the Bukit Bediri and Stika forest reserves to prevent encroaching. Supported by GLA partner SADIA, a local project management committee (LPMC) was established with representatives from seven villages to plan and manage the project. This was the first time that villagers from both reserves had collaborated. Not all villagers are supportive of the project, so SADIA and the LPMC will engage in educational activities to increase awareness on the importance of the project to protect the forest. In **Ghana**, farmers are now integrating and nurturing trees on their land as a climate-smart practice, making their farms less vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

In many countries we saw that our investments in **land mapping and monitoring deforestation** could be protective strategies against (land) rights violations (Result 8). For example, in **Liberia**, SDI worked with women and youth from the communities in Tartweh, Sinoe County, to map their customary land areas in order to determine the land rent and benefits they are entitled to in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Golden Veroleum Liberia (GVL). In **Indonesia**, Sawit Watch successfully mapped small farmer's plantations in collaboration with the agriculture office and registered the area through the plantation cultivation registration certificate. As a result, the land is now secured for the smallholder farmers. In **Ghana**, GLA awareness raising campaigns exposing illegal forest operations persuaded the Forest Services Division office in the Juaboso-Bia landscape to increase forest monitoring patrols in communities in the Bia West district from zero to weekly. Illegal chainsaw operations in the Papase community in the Bia West District reduced from an average of 10 per week to five between October and December 2021. In the Bia landscape, local forest monitors intensified their efforts, leading to 13 alerts between November and December 2021. This was a direct result of capacity building in six communities on the use of mobile technology in forest monitoring. In **Cameroon**, CED took the initiative to make several participatory maps to assess the impacts of a proposed agro-industrial project by the Société Agricole de Mbanga on 3,000 hectares of land. The maps showed that the communities would lose more than 80% of their land and that more than 2,500 hectares of forest would be destroyed. The collected data will be used to build a case against the company and strengthen the capacity of the affected communities to stand up for their rights.

**Ensuring inclusivity** is an important part of sustainable governance structures. GLA contributed to this in a variety of ways (Result 11). For example, in **Bolivia**, supported by IBIF, women from different communities of Lomerío elected a taskforce with the mandate to establish an organisation of indigenous Chiquitana women of Lomerío, during a women's meeting led by the ICCA gender chief. The objective of the indigenous women's organisation was to develop and support proposals for the political and socio-economic empowerment of women from Lomerío within the ICCA. In **DRC**, a space for women in Bas-Uélé to communicate and develop joint strategies to participate in important fora was created through a WhatsApp group. This space was created at the citizen forum on female leadership organised by Tropenbos DRC. The advantage of this virtual platform is that it is easily accessible and there is no need for participants to travel to meet each other, which is often incompatible with women's obligations and roles. In **Liberia**, GLA partner Community Rights

Support Facility (CRSF) facilitated seven landowning communities in Senjeh and Klay districts, Bomi County to formalise their customary lands in order to gain increased control and ownership over their lands through a broad-based structural decision-making process involving women, men, youth and marginalised groups. In **Ghana**, GLA supported the Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) of Atewa and Ayensuano district to develop constitutions, management plans and governance instruments that ensured inclusivity (Result 4).

## Lobby and advocacy for improved legal recognition and protection of IPLC rights

The sustainable governance of forest depends on the establishment and implementation of the necessary policy and legal frameworks that ensure the legal recognition and protection of IPLC rights. This includes meaningful participation and representation of IPLCs in policy development and policy implementation. In all countries, IPLCs engage in lobby and advocacy towards this goal.

Strengthening **collaboration and coalition building** are important strategies to **effectively exert power** on decision makers and are thus essential parts of the GLA work in every country as well as at the regional and international levels (Result 10 and 12). The GLA coalition itself, with dozens of partners around the globe and its engagement in national and international networks, is an example of strengthened collaboration and coalition building. In **Colombia**, the GLA partners invested heavily in creating spaces for communities and indigenous people to exchange knowledge and experiences in sustainable models of land and forest management, both in Colombia and at a regional level. These spaces resulted in a better understanding of, and commitment to, sustainable and solidarity-based economies and forest management and the development of joint lobby and advocacy positions to prevent projects in indigenous people (IP) territories that are not in line with their priorities. In **Cameroon**, CED brought together traditional leaders of indigenous communities during Land Week. The traditional leaders drafted and adopted a declaration calling for the recognition of their collective ownership of their village land. The declaration was disseminated to key decision makers in Cameroon and endorsed by other networks of traditional leaders. In the **Philippines**, NTFP-EP Philippines and IDEAS worked with five indigenous women and four indigenous youth organisations in the Palawan and Northern Mindanao landscapes which established their own organisations within their respective indigenous peoples' organisations (IPOs) to ensure that their agenda is included in the management of their ancestral domain. Indigenous youths from 11 communities in five provinces formed the core group of a national indigenous youth network. More importantly, local governments in the municipalities of Brooke's Point, Rizal, and Narra in the province of Palawan accredited eight indigenous groups, including two indigenous women and three indigenous youth organisations, paving the way for their participation in local development planning. In **Uganda**, GLA supported communities in Kikuube district, Bugoma forest, to form a task force to influence the Ugandan government to ensure sustainable governance of the forest and prevent encroachment. In DRC, eight associations of women fish sellers from Lake Edward formalised the creation of a federation for joint advocacy. In **Viet Nam**, the Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECM) Alliance was established to enhance dialogue between IPLCs (women and youth), experts and policy makers at all levels while formulating policy recommendations including their active participation in the process of revising biodiversity laws.

**Media engagement** is another essential strategy to increase awareness on IPLC rights and influence decision making (Result 7). For example, in **Indonesia**, a press conference was organised by NTFP-EP Indonesia around the PARARA festival which promotes local and sustainable products from across the Indonesian archipelago. The press conference was attended by 35 journalists and resulted in several [media articles](#). In **Liberia**, the Liberia Forest Media Watch (LFMW) [reported on a violent incident](#) in June 2021 in Grand Gedeh County. Aggrieved residents from six towns resisted the signing of an MoU with the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) over the management of the forest. The media attention led to the forestry sector addressing the issue.

To ensure IPLC's right to participate in sustainable forest governance policy development and implementation, it is important that IPLCs are aware of their rights and existing or planned policies. Many trainings, workshops and exchange fora were conducted in 2021 to **strengthen IPLC's capacity** in this respect (Result 9). In **Viet Nam**, communities were trained on tenure rights by GLA partner PanNature. In the **Philippines**, GLA partner CSOs participated in the Green Bills Online Forum series, which helped familiarise them with the National Land Use Act, the Alternative Minerals Management Bill, the ICCA Bill and the Sustainable Forest Management Act. In **Ghana**, women who produce cocoa in the Juaboso-Bia landscape were supported



to increase their knowledge of the Cocoa and Forest Initiative as well as the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme (GCFRP) so they can meaningfully contribute to the implementation of, and discourse on, these initiatives. In **Malaysia**, Save Rivers conducted regular logging certification virtual trainings to create awareness about the crucial involvement of communities in the certification process.

## Local-to-global-to-local (LGL) policy dossiers

Under this pathway, we worked on two relevant international policy dossiers that aimed to ensure IPLCs participation in these policy processes and support for sustainable IPLC forest management.

### Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The CBD COP15 aims to establish the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). The overall goal of the GLA partners is to ensure that the GBF is in line with the goals, vision and principles of the GLA and its members. **Coalition building, capacity strengthening** (Results 9 and 10) and **lobby and advocacy** took place at different levels: Gaia Amazonas aimed to position the [North Amazon Alliance](#) (ANA) as a unified and legitimate voice from the Amazon at the CBD. WECF/GFC focused on the inclusion of feminist and gender-just demands in the GBF including a specific self-standing gender target. NTFP-EP Asia, SDI and MD/FoEI focused on ensuring that Asian and African IPLCs, including women and youth, were able to engage and advocate for rights-based, inclusive and climate adaptive strategies. IUCN NL is focused on the CBD process in the Netherlands. The international secretariat of Friends of the Earth (FoE) and FoE organisations advocated for the adoption of community forest management as a legitimate alternative to classic nature conservation and sought to ensure that rules for businesses on human rights and deforestation were included in the GBF.

In 2021, COP15 was postponed for the second time until 2022, and key advocacy outcomes were therefore not yet achieved. Activities focused on **preparatory events, meetings and awareness raising**. For example, NTFP-EP Asia, as part of the Asian regional collaboration, created a specific topic group on forest governance and tenure rights with GLA partners from different countries. The group identified capacity building on ICCAs as a priority. In South America, Gaia Amazonas worked with indigenous organisations from the Amazon to analyse the role of IPs in articulating the climate change and biodiversity agendas based on the Amazon region's priorities and to strategise on how to influence the current negotiations for the new GBF (Result 8). IUCN NL produced three [10 minute videos and short clips](#) about local ownership and governance, filmed in Uganda, Indonesia and Bolivia (Result 7). The Global Forest Coalition (GFC) actively participated in the virtual meetings of the ad hoc working group on the post-2020 GBF and other CBD meetings and the virtual Conference of the Parties (COP) in October 2021, highlighting the need to eliminate perverse incentives and investments including in the livestock and extractive industry sectors.

### UNFCCC and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)

This policy dossier aims to **strengthen the recognition and position of IPLCs**, including women and youth, in the discussions and the design and implementation of climate action, particularly in relation to the NDCs and NAPs (National Adaptation Plans). Activities include **strengthening capacities of IPLCs, women and youth groups** to participate in national and international discussions on climate action (Result 8). Since this GLA policy dossier and common goals were only established late 2021, the involved GLA members worked independently of each other throughout most of the year. The first joint activity was a webinar on the UNFCCC, gender, forests and biodiversity for GLA partners, organised by WECF which was attended by more than 80 participants.

Other activities and results related to this topic include: the sixth edition of the [Gender Just Climate Solutions](#) (GJCS) award celebration, held at COP26 by WECF with the support of the Women and Gender Constituency (WGC). The ceremony was attended by over 100 people and live streamed on YouTube. The winners of the GJCS award took part in a two-day workshop to **strengthen their capacity** on the UNFCCC financial and technology mechanisms, engage with their country delegations, contribute to the drafting of position papers, speak at side events and network with other CSOs, media and potential donors (Result 11). In addition, reports on [rights-based](#) and [gender just](#) climate solutions were published and are available for use in dialogue with decision makers. In Asia, NTFP-EP was involved in two multi-stakeholder dialogues that provided relevant inputs on the outline and content of the ASEAN Guidelines on Customary Tenure Recognition in Forested Landscapes. The outline was approved by the ASEAN Working Group on Social Forestry in 2021.

### Women Aspiration for ICCAs in Mekar Raya Village

The Working Group for Indigenous Community Conservation Areas (ICCAs) in Indonesia - known as WGII - is now an established coalition of national CSOs, recognised as the leading platform for ICCA issues in Indonesia.

The people of Mekar Raya Village in Simpang Dua, Ketapang, West Kalimantan, are currently preparing their application to the ICCAs to register to WGII.

Serina Greta, 37, Head of Lawe sub-village, represents the women's group, who use tembawang, or agroforestry, in the proposed area for many purposes in their daily lives. The women collect woven materials to produce handicrafts or mats. They also pick fruits during the harvest season such as durian, cempedak, kandaria, langsung, duku, mentawa and pekawai. Furthermore, they get their water from the springs inside the proposed area. They rely on the benefits this area provides.

However, pressure from illegal mining and palm oil expansion by corporations, threaten this existence. "They want to convert the land to palm oil expansion areas while some illegal miners are silently destroying the area," says Serina. The community, especially the women, are worried they will not be able to access what they need. The tembawang locations in their area have remained intact so far, but are not yet legally acknowledged by the government. The potential for ecotourism has not yet been developed, nor have the agriculture and plantation sectors, which need quality improvement.

"We disagree with the conversion of our land from tembawang to palm oil or to mining and we know the impact is destroying the protected area," Serina adds. But the younger generation might not be as persevering and the companies use various means to persuade people to sell their land. "We need the support from GLA to obtain some sort of legality for this area and capacity strengthening for the community to make people understand the importance of protecting and managing the area, especially important areas such as the spring water and tembawang," she added.

With the support from GLA, they are hopeful they can keep the area protected. Tropenbos Indonesia is proposing to protect around 200 hectares of tembawang area (35 locations) and 13 spring water areas. This also includes seven traditional sacred locations that incorporate the natural habitat of the tiger, regarded as the Dayak tribe's ancestor, making sure the tiger habitat will be closed, even for agriculture. In April 2022 field visits were organised to measure the habitat of the tiger.

Serina hopes the inventory of the cultural sites can be made. To get a better understanding of the requirements to apply for ICCA, she participates actively in the discussions. She realises that the most important thing, by being registered as ICCA, people in her village can prevent the area from being converted into palm oil and from being destroyed by illegal mining activity.



Photo credit: ICCA facilitation process (FGD) in Mekar Raya Village, Simpang Dua Sub-district, Ketapang, West Kalimantan, Indonesia - Tropenbos Indonesia



## Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation



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

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

The GLA indicator framework (Annex C) identified two ToC results and related indicators (Results 3 and 5) under this pathway. Other results and indicators supported several pathways and are therefore also mentioned when relevant.

### Progress 2021: consolidated overview monitoring data Pathway B

In 2021, the GLA observed that 20 policies and regulations addressing drivers of deforestation by public and private actors were implemented and complied with (19) or blocked (1) (**GLA indicator 3**). The main focus of the policies were on community-driven management of land and forests, management regulations for the financial and economic sectors that drive deforestation, biodiversity and nature conservation, oil, palm oil, soy, mining, human rights and the rights of environmental and human rights defenders. Eleven reflected a change in policies of public actors, five of private actors and four of civil actors. Of the 20 changes in policies or practices, 25% were at a local level, 35% at national level and 45% covered the international or regional, comprising several countries (with some issues covered at multiple levels). Seven represented a change in gender and/or inclusiveness.

Social movements, constituents and media took up 45 relevant issues covering environmental IPLC and deforestation drivers in 10 countries (**GLA indicator 7**). Coverage of these issues took place at multiple levels: local (73%), national (71%) and international (31%), with some issues covered at multiple levels. In 11% of the cases, the media reports called for changes to improve the power balance between women and men and in 18% of the cases, they called attention to the differences between women and men (**GLA indicator 7b**).

All the pathways of change of the programme aimed to build and increase the capacities of civil society. In 2021, GLA strengthened the capacity of 36 CSOs/CBOs (**GLA indicator 9**). Of these, 18 are GLA implementing partners that reported an increase in their capacity, an average of 1.6 different capacities per partner. An additional 18 other CBOs / CSOs were strengthened.

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

At the country level, the GLA works with IPLCs and CSOs to prevent deforestation and to hold governments and private sector actors accountable for deforestation and rights violations (Result 3). The GLA efforts to strengthen networks and coalitions (Result 10), to monitor violations (Result 8), work with the media (Result 7) and lobby and advocate for forest protection and human rights reaped small and also more significant results in 2021 in all countries. Examples were:

In **Bolivia**, IPLCs and GLA partner CEDIB successfully **raised awareness on the issue of mercury contamination** as a result of unregulated gold mining through media and with the UN Rapporteur on Toxic Waste and Human Rights. Throughout December, 19 different media outlets (13 national and six international) published 33 articles referring to the problem (Result 7). As a result of public pressure and the widely-publicised position of the UN Rapporteur, representatives of

two gold mining associations (FECOMAN and FECMABOL) publicly spoke about mercury contamination, partially acknowledging the problem but affirming that the government must give them alternatives to carry out responsible mining.

In **Cameroon**, communities supported by CED and Milieudefensie made **complaints against two palm oil companies, HEVECAM and SOCAPALM** (Result 8). In July 2021, communities affected by HEVECAM's breach of commitments in the MOU organised a public demonstration which led to the arrest and detention of six people from the village including two women. One of the women was forced to wean her child, barely two months old, from whom she was brutally separated. Following this, GLA contributed to the capacity building of the communities and the defence of their rights. As a result, the prefect, under the pressure of popular discontent, invited all parties to a dialogue. In a second case, three communities filed a complaint with the court against SOCAPALM after documenting the specific impacts of the SOCAPALM agro-industry on women, youth and indigenous peoples. Women, youth and indigenous peoples are among the plaintiffs in the complaint.

In **Colombia**, GLA partner FCDS analysed the causes and drivers of deforestation associated with **oil palm plantations and cattle ranching and the gaps in traceability processes**. These analyses provide the basis for working with Colombian and international actors on the traceability gaps that were identified. FCDS signed a technical cooperation agreement (Result 5) with the National Federation of Palm Growers of Colombia (FEDEPALMA), which included an analysis of oil palm expansion and agreements to exclude areas where there are land use restrictions or socio-environmental conflicts.

In **DRC**, GLA partners and communities addressed **violations of national and provincial environmental laws by powerful policy makers** (Result 3). A deputy is currently under arrest for incitement to the violation of laws, including that on nature conservation. Some provincial governors were dismissed for failing to respect nature conservation rights, for example, illicit exploitation by the Chinese of minerals in the Kahuzi Biega National Park. In addition, environmental protectors claimed a victory when a court ruled that a fishing permit that was provided to fish in Lake Edward was in violation of the law on nature conservation. This ruling opened the door for conservation actors to enforce the law through the courts.

In **Ghana**, the advocacy efforts contributed to the Okyehene (tribal king) in the Atewa landscape speaking out publicly against **illegal mining** (galamsey) in the Atewa forest and declaring his support for a green economy for the Atewa area (Result 5). The **legal campaign against bauxite mining** in Atewa forest created a lot of (international) media attention (Result 7).

In early 2021, the government of **Indonesia** [revoked](#) over 2,000 mining permits, 192 forestry permits and 137 plantation concessions stating that they were unused, unproductive, already transferred to another party, used for unsuitable activities and against regulations. GLA partner WALHI, sent out a [press release](#) (Result 7) calling for the disclosure of information about which **companies have had their licences revoked** and have been in dispute with local communities. These lands could then be returned to communities and restore rights that the state has taken away through the license scheme. Another important development was the 2021 decision by the Indonesian government **not to extend the palm oil moratorium** (2018). GLA partner Sawit Watch, in collaboration with other Indonesian CSOs and IUCN NL, assessed the strategic opportunities gained from the policy extension and the consequences of policy termination and [called](#) upon the Indonesian government to extend the current moratorium. Despite the central government's decision, the Kayong Utara district government in the Ketapang-Kayong Utara landscape continued its commitment to fair and sustainable practices of oil palm governance (Result 5).

In **Liberia**, a **complaint filed at the High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA) against Golden Veroleum Liberia (GVL)** by Milieudefensie, SDI and FoE US in 2018 came to a conclusion. The complaint included illegal clearing of high conservation value (HCV) and high carbon stock (HCS) areas and free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) violations by the company. The independent grievance panel published its final report on February 4, 2021, which compelled GVL to restore 1,000 hectares of deforested areas (Result 3).

In **Malaysia**, GLA partner Save Rivers **efforts to document rights violations by Samling Plywood** resulted in a defamation case against the NGO filed by the company. Even though this case is affecting the resources and capacity of Save Rivers, they continued to strengthen the capacity of the communities in the



Upper Baram forest area, mainly through online meetings and training on accessing the certification processes of the logging industry in their area (Result 9).

In the **Philippines, environmental policy reversals** at the national level significantly influenced policy development and actual implementation of protection or deforestation at the landscape level and could not be stopped by CSO and IPLC coalitions (for example, [new mining policies](#) fast-tracked the re-entry or expansion of mining contracts and large-infrastructure projects). A positive result in 2021 was the **victory** of the Palawan residents, including indigenous peoples, women and youth, **to reject Republic Act 11259** that would have divided Palawan into three separate provinces. The rejection of the law prevented the bloating of the government bureaucracy and increased socio-economic costs as well as environmental risks (Result 3). GLA partners ELAC, IDEAS and NTFP-EP contributed to this win.

In **Uganda**, GLA advocacy contributed to action by the Ministry of Lands and the National Forestry Authority (NFA) to **stop further encroachment in the Bugoma forest by sugarcane companies**. In addition, the Minister of Tourism of the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom **stopped the destruction of cultural sites by loggers** in Bugoma forest. The district governments in Mayuge and Buikwe adopted **land use plans and alternative methods of oil palm** growing in their district development plans in July 2021. At the national level, the parliament passed the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Bill with recommendations to improve it to protect community livelihoods and forest landscapes. All these accomplishments are part of Result 3 of the monitoring framework.

In **Viet Nam**, GLA partner PanNature collaborated with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) to **support businesses** in the Central Highlands in sustainable forest management and benefit sharing with local communities. GLA partners had initial conversations with the FSC and the Dak Lak Rubber Joint Stock Company (DRG) on sustainable forest management and forest certification. Both come under Result 8.

## Regional and international progress in addressing drivers of deforestation

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

### Community rights and deforestation drivers (CRDD)

In the CRDD thematic programme, FoE works with IPLCs and allies to connect IPLC rights and corporate driven deforestation struggles to national, regional and international fora and social movements. The programme provided strategic capacity building to conduct international, grassroots and rights-based forest campaigns and lobby and advocacy.

In 2021 the CRDD work with IPLCs on **local monitoring and research** resulted in progress on several complaints and advocacy dossiers (see also Pathway A, Result 3). In **Ghana**, illegal logging was reduced significantly in several communities after alerts from timely monitors. Milieudefensie, SDI and FoE US won a complaint against an industrial palm oil company (GVL) in **Liberia** which now has to restore 1,000 hectares of forest and was forced to compensate human rights defenders for wrongful dismissal (see Story of Change on page 22).

Other **advocacy** results in 2021 included an invitation in December 2021 to FoE Africa to speak at ECOWAS for the first time on the need to halt the expansion of industrial palm oil plantations. During a UN Binding Treaty side event in October 2021, the UN Rapporteur on Poverty committed to work with the UN rapporteur on The Right to Food to provide access for FoE Africa to procedures aimed at challenging corporate investments in agro-commodities. Case studies from FoE Africa and allies on the impacts of industrial palm oil plantations in Africa were shared. These results are part of the monitoring framework Result 8.

The CRDD programme also supported local communities who spoke out in great numbers against Roundtable of Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification of plantations in West Africa as it is not preventing unsustainable practices. A formal complaint within the RSPO system was accepted in July 2021 by Assurance Services International (ASI) in relation to RSPO certification of four Socfin plantations in **Nigeria, Cameroon, Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast** (Result 8). ASI has since started an investigation.

Joint evidence-based lobby and advocacy brought results in the EU and the Netherlands. Voluntary certification schemes were not included as a green lane in the European Commission's November 2021 Forest and Ecosystem Risk Commodities (FERC) proposal (see below), and Dutch financiers divested from controversial palm oil companies Golden Agri-Resources and Socfin/Bolloré (Results 3 and 5).

### **Just Energy Transition (JET)**

FoE's JET programme aims to halt deforestation and related human rights violations in relation to fossil and renewable energy-related mineral extractivism. JET supports international collaboration in lobby and advocacy and mutual capacity building to stop fossil support and to ensure that responsible renewable energy alternatives are developed that protect forest ecosystems and human rights in the global south. The JET programme aims to contribute to a global just transition, in which local communities play a central role and can directly influence the decision-making processes that impact their environments and lives. **Capacity strengthening** of CSOs, IPLCs and women as well as **coalition building** were key parts of the programme that laid the foundation for effective **lobby and advocacy** at all levels (Results 9 and 10). In 2021 it was decided that funds originally planned for a Nigeria country programme would be redirected to strengthen and expand the **JET Africa network**.

New partnerships with 20 African CSOs (Result 10) were established in the framework of joint research for advocacy and campaigning against finance for fossil projects in Africa. Together with these partners and Bantrack, we developed an extensive dataset of new and planned fossil fuel projects in Sub-Saharan Africa. The local impacts of fossil financing in 10 African cases were documented in a report, which also laid out Just Transition perspectives to put pressure on financiers to stop supporting fossil fuel projects. The report was published early 2022. In South America, the JET programme included FoE partners in Colombia and Argentina. The South American JET work consisted of mapping (indigenous) communities' renewable energy alternatives and promoting these in public awareness raising activities, publications, webinars, online exhibitions and in dialogue with policy makers as well as through 387 community radio stations and an online exhibition featuring 21 community experiences, with special attention on the **key role women play in the implementation of JET** (Results 7 and 11). In Europe, CSOs produced a shared vision on a Just Transition perspective on renewable energy, which was informed by southern JET perspectives. This north-south equity analysis was inserted into two EU-level policy research processes.

In 2021, JET paid special attention to **Export Credit Agency (ECA) support for LNG projects** in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique and their contribution to climate change and a violent conflict that led to a humanitarian crisis. Milieudefensie collaborated with FoE Europe, SOMO and BothEnds in submitting a freedom of information request to the Dutch governments to gain clarity on how the decision to provide ECA support to the Mozambique LNG project was taken. This led to extensive media attention (Result 7) and many critical questions by Dutch MPs. Ultimately, this work resulted in a commitment by the Dutch government to commission an independent investigation on the ECA approval (Result 8). In the UK, our findings from the documents obtained through the freedom of information request provided essential information for a court case initiated by the incumbent FoE organisation to challenge the British ECA support for the LNG project.

Our **joint advocacy and campaigning work on ECAs** culminated in the UK government spearheading the Glasgow statement during the UNFCCC COP26, signed by 34 countries (including the Netherlands) and five financial institutions, to end public fossil finance by the end of 2022 (Result 3). UNFCCC COP26 was informed on the key characteristics of a **just feminist transition** with the launch of the [If it's not Feminist, it's not Just](#) publication in three languages (Results 7 and 11).

### **LGL policy dossier. EU deforestation legislation**

This policy dossier focuses on the European Commission as a key actor to halt deforestation worldwide, and specifically on the EU regulation to minimise the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products placed on the European Union market, the EU FERC regulation. Other EU policy trajectories that are of relevance for this policy dossier are the Renewed EU Sustainable Finance Strategy, the EU Sustainable Corporate Governance Directive and Trade and Aid Partnerships with producing countries.

A major outcome in 2021 was the **publication of the FERC regulatory proposal** by the European Commission in November (Result 3) after nearly seven years of campaigning by Fern, GLA partners and other NGOs including a multitude of **lobby and advocacy** activities in 2021. The proposal included several



of our requests. For example, it took a due diligence approach, did not create a green lane for certification but laid final responsibility with the traders/operators and contained much stronger enforcement measures compared to the EU timber regulation. The proposal also has weak points and gaps. It does not include human rights, especially tenure rights, and financial institutions in its scope, nor does it address the conversion from other natural ecosystems. Following the proposal, Fern published [a rapid analysis of the proposed regulation which was shared](#) with GLA partners. This was followed by the development of 16 recommendations in a [joint position paper](#) signed by over 100 CSOs in February 2022. TBI, Fern and IUCN NL co-published a [briefing paper](#) with recommendations on smallholder inclusiveness and advised the Dutch government with other GLA alliance partners through a collective, targeted advice document<sup>3</sup> and additional online meetings on the EU regulation.

In December 2021, Milieudefensie published [new research into the money flows from Dutch financial institutions to forest risk commodities](#) to underline the **need to include the financial sector in the regulation**. In addition, the team working on this policy dossier has been **liaising with southern GLA and other partners** in producer countries on a regular basis (Result 9) **to ensure they are well informed about EU policy developments** and can contribute to the text of the regulation. For example, Fern organised a series of well attended online webinars for GLA southern partners to brief them about the key elements and concerns of the EU draft FERC regulation and next steps and began documenting CSO views in producer countries on the draft regulation.

The members of this policy dossier also engaged in **lobby and advocacy** towards the private and the financial sector in the Netherlands and the EU, including by participating in relevant multi-stakeholder platforms and networks, which led to noteworthy results. For example, IUCN NL and VBDO published a [report](#) on the lack of progress of the Dutch financial sector in integrating biodiversity concerns in their risk management and engaged with the Dutch National Bank (DNB) and two other banks on their role in watching over the financial risks of ecosystem conversion and biodiversity decline. DNB adopted recommendations on acting now, as expressed in the VBDO report (Result 5). Milieudefensie published a [report about the soy supply chains of major Dutch meat and dairy companies](#), demonstrating these companies do not properly address deforestation for the production of soy in their chains. As a result, FrieslandCampina and Royal Agrifirm Group announced they would introduce dedicated supply chains in order to guarantee the use of deforestation-free soy for animal fodder (Result 5). In September 2021, the Dutch Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa (DISCO) [roadmap](#) on ending deforestation and forest degradation was accepted by the DISCO steering board and members. The roadmap included the concept of collaborative (landscape) governance (Result 5). TBI played an active role in blocking and improving earlier versions due to insufficient support and ambition.

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<sup>3</sup> Advice (not published) sent in email to Gersom van der Elst (copied to ao Felix Hoogveld) on November 5, 2021 by Heleen van den Hombergh. Additional informal exchange/advice meetings on a palm oil moratorium, ecosystems and EU regulation were held in December 2021.

### SDI Wins Long Standing Case for Dismissed Palm Oil Plantation Workers

In 2015, 16 palm oil plantation workers were illegally dismissed then imprisoned for 12 months without trial. They were accused of participating in a riot that damaged property belonging to Golden Veroleum Liberia (GVL), a multi-million dollar palm oil company in Butaw in the south east of the country.

The Sustainable Development Institute (SDI), a leading CSO and GLA alliance member implementing the Forests for a Just Future programme, campaigned for the workers to receive compensation. SDI convened a series of meetings with the company, the union, lawyers, the Ministry of Labour, local authorities and community members in order to reach a financial settlement. As a result of this advocacy, the workers were paid US\$35,541.

It was the first time in Liberia that a civil society organisation took on a major corporation – and won.

Sampson Williams, SDI's national programme assistant, said: "We wanted to set a precedent that will serve as a deterrent to investors that we have laws in Liberia that will guide their operations."

Abraham Sillah, a lawyer hired by SDI to represent the workers, said: "I think it brings hope to the people in the communities that when their rights are tampered with they are guaranteed relief in the legal system."

For some, however, the victory was bittersweet.

Felecia Karwell, the daughter of GVL worker Beatrice Koon who died in prison said: "I feel sorry because my mother is not alive today. I want to use the money to complete the house she left behind."



Photo credit: Golden Veroleum Liberia (GVL) pays former worker - SDI



## Pathway C: Civic Space



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

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

The GLA indicator framework (Annex C) identifies two ToC results and related indicators (Results 5 and 6) that are specifically linked to Pathway C. Other results and indicators support several pathways and are therefore also mentioned when relevant.

### Progress 2021: consolidated overview monitoring data Pathway C

In 2021, the programme contributed to the adoption of nine standards and regulations by public and private actors to address the drivers of deforestation in a gender responsive way and to protect the rights of (W)EHRDs (**GLA indicator 5**). Six of these reflect a change in public actors and four a change in gender equality, justice and/or inclusiveness of marginalised groups. The changes in policies or practices took place at different levels: local (44%) national (44%) and international or regional (56%). Multiple levels are possible per issue.

The programme also aimed to contribute to changes through the strengthening of coalitions. In 2021, the GLA supported 51 coalitions, social movements and groups in over eight countries to strengthen their capacity for collaborating and doing joint advocacy (**GLA indicator 10**). Some were existing coalitions (14), social movements (2) and networks (16) and others were new, created with support from the GLA: four coalitions, five social movements and 10 networks. Some coalitions and networks were comprised of national CSOs (14), some mostly indigenous and/or local CBOs and/or local communities (12), international organisations (12), women's groups (2) and others (11). Of the 51, four specifically focused on joint campaigns /advocacy strategies to promote gender just forest demands and female leadership in forest governance.

### Addressing CSO and IPLC repression and insecurity

[Shrinking civic space and the security of \(W\)EHRDs](#) is an ongoing and growing issue in many of the GLA countries (**Bolivia, Colombia, Uganda, Philippines, Indonesia**). This has been exacerbated by militarisation and armed conflicts in some countries (**Cameroon, Colombia, DRC**) and the COVID-19 pandemic. All countries developed safety and security strategies, sometimes supported by international actors and networks. Overall, there is a constant need for vigilance and flexibility in all countries. A positive development is the [UN resolution](#) to recognise the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right and to appoint an expert to monitor human rights in the context of the climate emergency.

Repression, threats and insecurity can only effectively be challenged by **building counter power**. Civil society actors and (W)EHRDs have limited power on their own, so in repressive and unsafe situations it is extremely important to build strong solidarity coalitions and collaborations, at the local, national and international level. The GLA programme contributed to this at all levels, strengthening networks and capacity. Many new formal and informal networks, collaborations and coalitions were established in 2021 under Pathways A and B, which are also relevant for Pathway C (Result 10). Networks were specifically set up to protect civic space. In 2021, for example, in **DRC**, the GLA actors took the initiative to establish the ROPE movement, bringing together more than 100 environmental NGOs from all over the DRC to protect (W)EHRDs. In **Bolivia**, with the support of Protection International,

IUCN NL, IPLCs and CSOs invested in developing collective self-protection strategies focused on judicial defence efforts, technical advice, communications to international human rights organisations, press coverage and establishing a team of lawyers. As part of the **Asia regional programme**, the Asia-Pacific Gathering on Extractives and Human Rights was organised which resulted in an [action statement](#).

In many countries, CSOs are hindered by increasing bureaucracy and regulations, especially when they receive foreign funding. **Collaboration** between NGOs and with other relevant actors is important to **collectively challenge new and existing restrictions**. For example, in the **Philippines**, a *Note Verbale* was issued in early 2021 informing all NGOs and diplomatic missions that they would be required to channel all foreign government funding through the Department of Foreign Affairs. Subsequently, the GLA partners reached out to the Dutch Embassy for clarification on the note. There has been push back from NGOs and the proposed policy has not yet been implemented (Result 6). However, banks now require many documents from NGOs every time funds are received from foreign agencies. NGOs, including GLA partners, also had to comply with a new form from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on mandatory disclosures that includes details on sources of funds. According to the SEC, this is to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. In **Uganda**, repression of NGOs severely increased in 2021, leading to the suspension of the [Democratic Governance Facility](#) and 54 other CSOs, including GLA partner AFIEGO, and the arrests of EHRDs. The collaboration with the Dutch Embassy was helpful in supporting the arrested staff (Result 10).

Repression also takes place by **creating distrust and division between people and civil society actors**. For example, in **Cameroon**, the political and security crisis in the north-west and south-west regions had a major impact on the other regions. The political climate of widespread government suspicion of CSOs and all critical voices affects GLA's work on sensitive issues like forest and land governance. To mitigate the impact of this suspicion, the GLA partners increased the number of field visits in 2021 to re-explain the value of the work being done and to resurrect the interest of communities and civil society groups in sustainable management and better recognition of the rights to land and resources of local communities and indigenous people. In **Colombia**, uncertainty, instability, military operations and the resurgence of informal armed groups in the GLA territories increased, along with the criminalisation of social leaders and EHRDs. This fed distrust and anxiety within and between communities. One strategy to deal with this situation was working with the pre-candidates of the 2022 presidential elections to increase their awareness and understanding of the environmental and social problems and working with the local authorities and media. This way, the GLA partners aimed to prioritise the issues of deforestation, rights violations and territorial disposessions on the national agenda. In the **Philippines**, 'red-tagging' of opposing voices - labelling them as rebellious or even terrorists - is a common practice by power holders, including the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). One success was achieved in October 2021, when the 80th infantry brigade of the Philippine army stopped the red-tagging of indigenous leaders in Daraitan, Tanay and Rizal after they conducted a dialogue with the military with the support of NTFP-EP Philippines.

## Monitoring and documentation of rights violations and access to justice

In all countries, the monitoring and documentation of rights violations is an important strategy to support CSOs, IPLCs and (W)EHRDs to find redress and achieve justice (see also Pathway A). IUCN NL and Milieudefensie supported GLA partner CSOs with **documentation and access to national and international redress mechanisms**. For example, IUCN NL supported the production of a documentary about women environmental human rights defenders in South America. The documentary will be part of an international campaign to be rolled out in 2022 about the rights of local women and the responsibilities of international players (Result 7). In the thematic JET and CRDD, Milieudefensie works with GLA partners to develop and file complaints to the relevant actors seeking redress when injustices have been committed. In 2021, IUCN NL and NTFP EP jointly re-installed a **Quick Response Fund for Asia** to support (W)EHRDs in acute need. This included a female community leader from the Philippines who received death threats and faced two lawsuits after she protested against a mining company that was causing major environmental damage on her island. The fund supported the costs of the hearings and of transport and representation.

The road to justice is often long, but some results were achieved in 2021 (Result 6). On September 2, 2021, the government of **Liberia**, through the Ministry of Labour, forced GVL to pay salary arrears (compensation) to 16 community members/employees who were illegally dismissed. This came one year after their illegal imprisonment and more than five years of unemployment. On October 20, 2021, GVL paid over 35,000



USD to the 16 people who won the case with the support of Milieudefensie, SDI and FoE US. In **Uganda**, GLA partners trained youth groups such as Fridays for Future Uganda on lobby and advocacy for improved civic space and human rights observance in the extractives sector in Uganda. These youth groups took an active role in contributing to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) report to the UN Human Rights Council. In **Indonesia** some progress was made by WAHLI in (W)EHRD protection when in February 2021 several agencies expressed a joint commitment to encourage the protection of human rights defenders in West Sumatra. The agencies included the Indonesian National Human Rights Commission Representative of West Sumatra, the Indonesian Ombudsman Representative of West Sumatra, the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law, and Human Rights of West Sumatra Province and the Regional Police of West Sumatra.

## LGL policy dossier

To strengthen human rights protection, we also worked on international policy related to the United Nations Binding Treaty (UN BT) on business and mHRDD.

### UN Binding Treaty and EU due diligence legislation

This policy dossier focused on strengthening our **joint lobby and advocacy** efforts towards mandatory legislation on business and human rights on global institutions (UN, EU), ensuring that businesses were obliged to perform due diligence on their business throughout the whole value chain, particularly in relation to (potential) violations to human rights and the environment. The key policy processes we engaged with were the development of the EU and Dutch mHRDD and the UN BT on business and human rights. Hereto, Milieudefensie and IUCN NL played an active role in CSO coalitions at the Dutch (NL4Treaty coalition) and European level (UNTreaty EU Coalition) (Result 10).

As the draft proposal for EU mHRDD legislation was not published in 2021, most lobby and advocacy efforts focused on the UN BT and the Dutch mHRDD legislation. As part of the NL4Treaty Coalition, GLA partners worked on the organisation of an expert session on the third draft of the UN BT to advocate for greater participation of the Dutch government within UN BT process and the organisation of a seminar in July to show the complementarity between the UN BT and the EU and Dutch mHRDD together with the Asser Institute. At the regional level, Asian GLA partners were inspired to actively **campaign and intensify public awareness** (Result 7) on the need for stronger mechanisms on corporate accountability after joining a discussion with the Asia Task Force on the UN BT. In the **Netherlands**, Milieudefensie developed and implemented a campaign and a [petition](#), currently signed by more than 42,000 people, to stress the need for a national mHRDD law that includes a climate duty (Result 7).

### Using evidence and media pressure to eliminate mercury use in Bolivia

Gold mining in Bolivia has increased and expanded due to rising oil prices and the global economic recession caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. That means there has also been an increase in the use and trade of mercury, one of the most toxic substances in the world which is often used in artisanal and small-scale gold mining. This has serious impacts on forests as well as on people's health.

Since 2015, Bolivia has become the second largest importer of mercury in the world, and there is evidence of illegal exports to neighbouring countries.

In May 2021, GLA implementing partner Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia (CEDIB) wrote to the UN Special Rapporteur on Toxic Waste and Human Rights, Marcos Orellana, expressing concerns about the impacts of mercury. He presented information from a study done on the trade of mercury for gold mining in Bolivia, which was conducted as part of the civic space pathway of the GLA1 programme.

On September 28, Orellana, together with the UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples, sent a Letter of Allegations to the Bolivian government raising questions about the commercialisation and unregulated use of mercury for gold mining.

A large number of media outlets, both national and international, published articles highlighting the aggravating factors of unregulated markets including evidence of smuggling, which also impacts the broader South American region.

As a result of the extensive media coverage and the intervention of the UN Rapporteur, representatives of two associations of gold mining cooperatives publicly spoke out about mercury contamination. They partially acknowledged the problem and asked the government to give them alternatives to carry out responsible mining while taking care of the environment and health.

CEDIB's efforts to address the dangers of mercury contributed to the preservation of livelihoods and to the health of local communities. The actions from international organisations, the gold mining cooperatives and the change of public opinion put pressure on the Bolivian government to publicly acknowledge the problem and begin developing a National Plan of Action to reduce and phase out mercury under the Minamata convention.

This showed that well-founded evidence and technical analysis serve lobby purposes and are essential to alert both communities and authorities. The success was achieved by involving and reaching a wide range of stakeholders such as affected communities, public authorities and international organisations using traditional and social media.



Photo credit: Liquid mercury - Bram Ebus InfoAmazonia



## 4. Inclusion, gender equality and youth involvement

Photo credit: Participants of the event “Retos por el Futuro de los Bosques” in Guarayos, Bolivia – Miguel Manchego (IBIF)

As GLA is committed to **addressing historic gender imbalances and the under-representation of women, youth and other marginalised forest people** in decision-making roles and processes, we aim to ensure that gender transformative policies and actions are embedded in overall planning, structures and organisational culture of the consortium and local partners (Result 11). This is key to achieving our ultimate goal: the inclusive governance of forests. But power structures and gender and age-related roles and behaviour are deeply ingrained in society, families and people’s thinking. Changing this takes reflection, learning and time. In the previous GLA programme, it was found that more training and support for GLA members and partners was needed to realise the transformational changes that the programme is looking for. WECF, together with strategic partner GFC, joined the alliance to offer support in this respect. In GLA2, gender equality and inclusion goals were prioritised from the start in the planning and monitoring framework which was one of the recommendations from GLA1.

The **baseline** found that the participation by adult women and youth (both girls and boys) directly involved in (local) governance processes was more limited than that of men. Fewer women than men currently practised (improved) sustainability practices and most policies, regulations and practices that related to deforestation and inclusive governance systems were gender sensitive or gender blind, not gender responsive or gender transformative. Moreover, gender integration into the analyses, reports, best practices, solutions and/or demands by social movements and the media was very limited. Hence, the baseline clearly showed that a lot needs to be done and that gender inequality and injustice is everywhere.

Many of the GLA partners indicated that ensuring the **meaningful participation of women in the programme and in governance structures remained very difficult**, despite their strong commitment to do so. This made sense considering the size of the power gap that needed to be bridged. However, we saw some initial results of the programme’s efforts to engage women and youth meaningfully. In 2021, GLA partners invested in setting up and supporting women and youth groups at all levels and worked to amplify their voices in local, national and international policy making processes. This is reflected in the previous chapter and annexes. In research and monitoring, specific attention is paid to how deforestation impacts women in different ways than men, and data is disaggregated by gender and age where possible. WECF/GFC organised online gender webinars to support GLA partners in gender-related activities, which were well attended and valued. These were crucial steps to ensure that gender, inclusion and youth involvement was prioritised and effectively implemented throughout the programme.

Addressing gender inequalities also implies that consortium and local partners should **review their respective organisational culture** (policies, governance system, attitudes and practices) to make sure that gender is mainstreamed internally. The baseline results indicated different levels of gender commitments and gaps among partners. The Gender Hub together with the gender technical partners are guiding each GLA partner to develop and implement their respective Organisational Gender Action Plans (OGAPs) for the five years of the programme. Some partners have already developed their OGAPs, while others are in process of completing them in 2022 (Result 12).





## 5. Programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (PMEL)

Photo credit: Cross Section of local communities in a forum – Friends of the Earth Ghana

### Contextualisation of the ToC at country / thematic programme level

In early 2021, GLA partners took time to contextualise the ToC pathways for each country and LGL thematic programme, creating 13 unique, customised ToCs (11 countries and two LGL thematic programmes). To ensure that the indicators were useful and effectively reflected the reality of each specific context, partners were also requested to contextualise the indicators at the country/thematic level. This way, (i) indicators suited the local country or thematic context and (ii) contributed to the general indicator in the overall monitoring framework (Annex C). GLA members and partners were supported in these participative processes by the global PMEL working group. This work not only required great effort and coordination from the partners but also significantly contributed to the recognition and understanding of local contexts by the Alliance and the PMEL working group. The contextualization of indicators also proved a good way of ensuring that both the requirements of the ministry as well as the wishes and possibilities of the GLA partners were being met.

### Baseline – Forests for a Just Future

In 2021, the PMEL working group dedicated significant time and resources to the development and implementation of the programme baseline. The GLA decided early on to bring in an external consultant to support the baseline process and report and selected [ResultsInHealth](#).

The baseline for the Forests for a Just Future was designed using a co-creation, gender-responsive methodology with the gender technical partners (WECF/GFC). Once the framework was finalised, baseline data was gathered and analysed for 18 indicators, linked to 12 result areas of the ToC and seven DSO/IGG indicators. These indicators can be found in the monitoring framework in Annex C. Overall, the baseline process resulted in realistic, good-quality data from all 11 GLA countries, the LGL thematic programmes and the GLA members.

As the Alliance is particularly committed to strengthening inclusiveness in forest governance, a number of indicators of the baseline integrated gender and intersectional analysis for data collection. As a result, the process consisted of two baselines: (i) an overall baseline; and (ii) an integrated gender baseline. The findings, however, were brought together in a single baseline report that was shared with the ministry in December 2021.

The baseline was a rich source of information that will be highly valuable in the years to come. It was also an important source of learning and reflection that will be taken into account when the GLA starts to prepare for the mid-term and end-term review. We will also take into account the substantial feedback that was given

during the 2021 reflection meetings from different countries and partners. These stressed that the baseline process was very labour intensive and that it impacted heavily on people and organisations. It is important to be aware that many of the GLA country partners are already under great pressure and need to strike a balance between effective monitoring and programme implementation, including flexibility when needed. The PMEL working group will explore what can be done to lighten the monitoring and reporting burden for the partners, while still making sure that information is captured.

## Monitoring for planning and reporting

At the end of the year, the annual planning process, guidelines and templates were developed in preparation for the elaboration of the annual plan 2022. These were based on the programme document and the monitoring framework. Templates were designed to ensure coherence and alignment between the annual plans and annual reports.

The planning process included a planning and reflection meeting at the country level and for members of the LGL teams. Due to COVID-19 and distances, most of these took place virtually. The PMEL working group gave support throughout the process.

The GLA selected outcome harvesting (OH) as the most appropriate and primary methodology for the programme. This decision was taken based on the positive experience using outcome harvesting in GLA1. For some partners this was a new methodology, so the PMEL working group organised a training (early 2022) on OH to enable annual reporting over 2021. We expect that in 2022 all partners will be fully familiar with and skilled in outcome harvesting. Any potential inconsistencies in the 2021 reporting will be corrected and adjusted over the course of 2022.





## 6. Global alliance coordination and collaboration

Photo credit: Landscape of San José de Chiquitos, Bolivia – Sara Crespo (PROBIOMA)

### Collaboration within the GLA

Internal coordination and collaboration among the GLA members remained positive throughout 2021. As soon as the programme was approved, each GLA member named their representatives for the decision-making committees – the supervisory board (SB) and the programme coordination group (PCG) – and both these coordination mechanisms were functioning from the very start of the programme. Kick-off meetings took place to finetune existing agreements on decision-making procedures, collaborative ways of working and meeting frequency. A document was developed to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the alliance members and technical partners, as well as the global coordination team, the **decision-making committees (SB and PCG) and the working groups (finance, PMEL, gender hub, integrity and communications)**. The collaboration within and between the different governing committees and working groups has been very positive and professional and has established a solid base to continue working together to guide the programme during the rest of the inception phase and beyond. At the country level, partners had the autonomy to define their preferred country-level coordination structure which varied between countries.

It is notable that this first year of implementation was also the opportunity to put the shared **vision on collaboration and equity** principles into practice (Result 12). In the programme document, we agreed that the principles of solidarity, integrity, trust, subsidiarity, honesty, openness, transparency, inclusiveness, equality and reciprocity were prerequisites for a just power balance and equity. In 2021, the first steps were taken to discuss power and equality (im)balances in the GLA. This was particularly important taking into account that new partners entered the GLA as alliance members, all of which are southern-led organisations.

Alliance members and gender technical partners discussed alternatives to further **explore and address power dynamics** at different levels within the alliance and decided to adapt the power awareness tool (PAT) developed by Partos to the GLA context. The tool included a matrix in which the GLA members, including the PCG and SB, CSO partners and IPLCs indicated who has decision-making power within the GLA. This tool should provide useful information about undesirable power inequalities and can be used to develop action plans to improve collaboration and transparency. However, the GLA decided to postpone the power awareness exercise until 2022 as, in addition to programme implementation, programme teams were already busy with the baseline process and the annual planning at the end of the year.

In 2021, GLA members formed a working group on integrity. As a first step, the group had several meetings in which experiences and organisational documents and policies were shared related to codes of conduct, integrity and whistleblower policies.



## Regional collaboration and exchange

In 2021, **regional collaboration and exchange was strengthened** for the Asian, South American and African regions under the leadership of NTFP-EP, Gaia Amazonas and SDI respectively. In Asia, the GLA established the regional thematic group on WEHRDs as a platform for learning and coordination of advocacy work. The focus was mainly on increased collaboration in regional and international policy processes that affect IPLC governance such as the CBD. In South America, Colombia and Bolivia, had four sharing sessions to learn more about each other's programmes and identify possible topics for collaboration. Gaia also works with the [North Amazon Alliance](#) to strengthen its legitimacy and common voice in regional and international processes and campaigns. In Africa, regional collaboration is mainly organised through the JET and CRDD thematic programmes.

Although GLA members and partners indicated that regional collaboration had its challenges, for example getting people to engage and developing a common position, it was important and valuable to strengthen regional connections and our collective voice in regional and international processes.

## Collaborative learning and exchange

In 2021, collaborative learning and exchange largely took place through existing spaces and platforms. Due to COVID-19, new opportunities were discovered or strengthened. For example, Tropenbos International facilitated a monthly online exchange for the wider TBI family and CSO partners. The exchange started with discussing COVID-19 challenges and developed into a platform to discuss and exchange on a wide variety of topics, such as 'Towards a Youth declaration in the World Forestry Congress', 'Gender Toolkit', 'Development of competencies for community forest management', 'Adoption of Cocoa Agroforestry' and 'NDC and related activities in Viet Nam'. At the global GLA level, opportunities for joint learning took place but were largely limited to topics on issues linked to programme start-up (global kick-off webinar in January 2021) or strengthening of organisational capacities on topics related to gender and/or the baseline process.

The data gathered for the baseline also helped us gain a better understanding of learning interests and needs, both within countries as well as between countries. At the GLA global level, the information collected will serve to launch an online collaborative learning platform in 2022 for partners to exploit the enormous knowledge and experience available among the wider GLA community.

## Collaboration with others

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

In the Netherlands, an exchange of information on the programme and collaboration with DGIS took place on a regular basis, mostly online, to ensure that the non-Dutch partners were able to equally participate.

TBI is one of the initiators of a collaborative learning platform on landscapes in which several members of other strategic partnerships as well as MoFA-IGG participated.

At the country level, there was contact with all the **Dutch Embassies**. In some cases, this was merely an exchange of information, whereas in others GLA partners were supported by the embassy in resisting civic space restrictions including the arrests of (W)EHRDs (see Pathway C in Chapter 3).



## 7. Planning and reporting

Photo credit: Workshop in the community San José de Chiquitos with high participation of women, Bolivia — Paúl Romero (PROBIOMA)

In 2021, the following reports and plans were developed and submitted:

Planning and reporting requirements 2021	Period covered	Deadline	Status
Baseline report	Not relevant	December 31, 2021	Sent: December 22, 2021 Approved: February 25, 2022
Adjusted 5-year budget	2021-2025	December 31, 2021	Sent: December 23, 2021 Approved: March 7, 2022
Annual plan & budget 2022	January 1 to December 31, 2022	December 3, 2021	Sent: December 3, 2021 Approved: January 26, 2022

Note that IATI reporting is also a requirement from 2022 onwards, with publications every quarter (January 31, April 30, July 31, October 30). In 2021, the GLA began developing the internal IATI framework and reporting structure for the programme. The first publication will take place in 2022.





## Section II

# Annual financial report and narrative

Photo credit: "Maloca" traditional indigenous house in the resguardo Guayabal, Solano, Colombia – Tropenbos Colombia



## 1. Introduction

The 2021 financial report of the GLA annual expenditure with respect to the budget division as requested by the Ministry is found in Annex A. This includes expenditures as per annual budget 2021 (A.1), per pathway (A.2), per country (A.3) and country/pathway (A.4). Expenditures are reported in relation to the 2021 figures included in the revised five-year budget formally approved by MoFA on March 7, 2022.

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

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

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

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

The rest of this section will provide a narrative overview of the financial report 2021 (section 2) providing explanations for deviations in actuals versus budget per budget line, country and pathway, the liquidity overview (section 4) and in section 5 we report the financial irregularities and the mitigation measures that were implemented. Section 6 provides a conclusion on the financial progress of the programme so far.

## 2. Financial overview expenditure 2021

The Green Livelihoods Alliance programme spent € 8,787,176 of the 2021 annual budget of € 8,799,250. Taking into account the funds advanced by the ministry in 2020 and 2021 for a total of € 8,860,000, the GLA liquidity statement at the end of 2021 had a cash balance of € 480,611, based on reported payments.

All amounts in the financial report relate to the reporting year 2021. However, it is worth noting that in December 2021, IUCN NL carried out advances to subcontracted partner organisations for the implementation year of 2022. This led to the perception of higher total expenditures in 2021 although in reality, € 1,109,675 of the € 8,787,176 were related to 2022 contracts. These commitments are reported in the 2021 financial report as the transfers were carried out that year after contracts were signed. However, it also skewed the total values on which we based our analysis of the 2021 actuals compared to budget, especially per country and pathway. To make this financial narrative more relevant for 2021 analysis, we therefore included below the normalised figures indicating the 2021 value excluding the 2022 IUCN-NL advances to sub-contracted partners. The analysis below, including the explanations on deviations<sup>4</sup>, is therefore based on the normalised actuals.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Required explanations for deviations above 10% per cost type are part of the audited financial report and based on the actuals.

<sup>5</sup> Explanations are given for at least all deviations >10% and >€50,000.

## Overview actuals versus annual budget 2021

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

Per budget line	Budget	Actuals	Normalised actuals *	Budget -/- normalized actuals	Difference in %	Link to narrative
<b>I. Direct staff costs</b>						
A. Staff costs	€ 1.936.929	€ 1.918.054	€ 1.918.054	€ 18.875	1,0%	
B. Local staff costs	€ 14.478	€ 13.344	€ 13.344	€ 1.133	7,8%	
C. Consultants and advisers	€ -	€ 133.542	€ 133.542	-€ 133.542		1.1
<b>Subtotal I</b>	<b>€ 1.951.406</b>	<b>€ 2.064.940</b>	<b>€ 2.064.940</b>	<b>-€ 113.534</b>	<b>-5,8%</b>	
<b>II. Other direct programme costs</b>						
A. Activity costs	€ 5.547.783	€ 5.574.660	€ 4.576.400	€ 971.383	17,5%	1.2
B. Costs of consortium partners and local NGOs	€ 123.000	€ 59.854	€ 59.854	€ 63.146	51,3%	1.3
C. Activity-related travel costs	€ 109.166	€ 76.544	€ 76.544	€ 32.622	29,9%	
D. Project office costs (if applicable)	€ 10.400	€ 17.585	€ 17.585	-€ 7.185	-69,1%	
E. Equipment and investments	€ 32.939	€ 17.157	€ 17.157	€ 15.782	47,9%	
F. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	€ 61.539	€ 67.353	€ 67.353	-€ 5.814	-9,4%	
<b>Subtotal II</b>	<b>€ 5.884.827</b>	<b>€ 5.813.153</b>	<b>€ 4.814.893</b>	<b>€ 1.069.934</b>	<b>18,2%</b>	
<b>III. Overheads / indirect costs</b>						
Overhead/Indirect costs	€ 963.017	€ 909.084	€ 797.669	€ 165.348	17,2%	1.4
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>€ 8.799.250</b>	<b>€ 8.787.176</b>	<b>€ 7.677.501</b>	<b>€ 1.121.749</b>	<b>12,7%</b>	

Generally, the programme had a good start up year, and the financial implementation is on schedule. Based on the normalised figures, on December 31, 2021 alliance members and technical partners had justified 87% of the 2021 budget, with the remaining 13% unspent carried forward to 2022.

Direct staff costs: Although staff costs are relatively in line with the 2021 forecast, unforeseen budget had to be allocated to the budget line consultants and advisors (1.1). A large part (56%) were secondment contracts of IUCN-NL staff to MD to provide additional support on global coordination roles (e.g. programme secretary, PMEL, finance officer). The rest were consultants contracted directly by MD to cover temporary staff shortages. Brought together, there was therefore an over-expenditure of direct staff costs of 5.8%. One of the main drivers for this variation is the amount of work going into the setup and rollout of the PMEL framework within the alliance and with/towards subcontracted partners, as well as the baseline. This is a lesson learned that will need to also be taken into account when planning for the mid-term review and end evaluation.

Activity costs: This lower activity cost (1.2) is largely due to the start-up phase of the programme, a period where expenditure is often slower as teams and implementation structures are being set up, as well as a result of the impact of COVID-19 that led to some activities being postponed. We expect that this underspending will be made up for in the coming years as activities were quite linearly budgeted over the project period, while the first and last year normally have slightly less activities compared to other years.

Costs of consortium partners and local NGOs: This budget line refers largely to the programme budget dedicated to global alliance coordination (excluding related staff costs). In 2021, there was some under expenditure (1.3) as some global coordination costs/activities planned for that year were carried forward to 2022.

These costs were mainly related to internal training, learning and exchange that were more relevant for the alliance once the programme had completed the baseline process and implementation was underway.

Overhead/Indirect costs: also include the overhead of our sub-contracted partners. These partners have, in general, less than 15% overhead and that is why the underspending (1.4) on this line is proportionally more than the overall underspending (in the budget we anticipated higher overhead % for subcontracted partners).

## Overview actuals versus budget per pathway

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

Per pathway	Budget	Actuals	Normalised actuals *	Budget -/- normalized actuals	Difference in %	Link to narrative
IPLCs (A)	€ 3.202.939	€ 2.713.068	€ 2.238.070	€ 964.870	30,1%	2.1
Drivers (B)	€ 2.809.779	€ 2.966.275	€ 2.705.600	€ 104.179	3,7%	
Civic space (C)	€ 1.590.296	€ 2.028.305	€ 1.654.303	-€ 64.007	-4,0%	
Organisational coordination	€ 1.196.235	€ 1.079.528	€ 1.079.528	€ 116.708	9,8%	
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>€ 8.799.250</b>	<b>€ 8.787.176</b>	<b>€ 7.677.501</b>	<b>€ 1.121.749</b>	<b>12,7%</b>	

In general, some variations in expenditure with respect to budget per pathway is quite likely and relates to the complexity partners have to assign results and related activities to a specific pathway when these are often mutually reinforcing and often inter-linked. As the table above shows, most of the deviation in 2021 was in relation to Pathway A (2.1). This was partly due to some under-expenditure by TBI (EUR -296K) in their overall budget of EUR 460K, most of which had been projected to this pathway. In addition, some of the Dutch activities carried out by Milieudefensie had been originally assigned to the Pathway A budget but their focus and impact made it more relevant to justify them in Pathway B (EUR -419K).

## Overview actuals versus budget per country

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

Per country	Budget	Actuals	Normalised actuals *	Budget -/- normalized actuals	Difference in %	Link to narrative
Bolivia	€ 419.072	€ 596.610	€ 428.168	-€ 9.096	-2,2%	
Cameroon	€ 143.290	€ 139.779	€ 139.779	€ 3.511	2,4%	
Colombia	€ 807.489	€ 654.696	€ 535.450	€ 272.039	33,7%	3.1
DRC	€ 403.411	€ 712.142	€ 523.671	-€ 120.260	-29,8%	3.2
Ghana	€ 451.240	€ 752.742	€ 552.712	-€ 101.472	-22,5%	3.3
Indonesia	€ 674.265	€ 655.817	€ 497.197	€ 177.068	26,3%	3.4
Liberia	€ 393.131	€ 363.897	€ 363.897	€ 29.234	7,4%	
Malaysia	€ 94.394	€ 73.101	€ 73.101	€ 21.293	22,6%	
Nigeria	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -		
Philippines	€ 637.288	€ 661.738	€ 503.115	€ 134.173	21,1%	3.5
Uganda	€ 253.266	€ 445.235	€ 328.993	-€ 75.728	-29,9%	3.6
Viet Nam	€ 240.479	€ 162.193	€ 162.193	€ 78.285	32,6%	3.7
Regional, international & thematic programs	€ 3.085.691	€ 2.489.698	€ 2.489.698	€ 595.993	19,3%	3.8
Organisational coordination	€ 1.196.235	€ 1.079.528	€ 1.079.528	€ 116.708	9,8%	
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>€ 8.799.250</b>	<b>€ 8.787.176</b>	<b>€ 7.677.501</b>	<b>€ 1.121.749</b>	<b>12,7%</b>	



In Colombia (3.1), almost all partner organisations had a late start due to Covid-19 restrictions. Also, Colombia being a new GLA country, the start-up phase caused that the budget allocated for the implementation was not fully spent during 2021. The country partners expect this will be caught up in 2022.

The overspending in DRC (3.2), Ghana (3.3) and Uganda (3.6) has to do with an extra budget that was shifted to 2021 to ensure enough capacity to set up the country programme and coordination structure in the first year. This budget shift will be compensated for in the following years and this has already been discussed with the respective implementing organisations.

In Indonesia (3.4), Philippines (3.5) and Viet Nam (3.7), COVID-19 had a clear effect. In Indonesia, the high number of Covid-19 infections led the national government to implement the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM). These restrictions meant that most of the project implementation activities were done by hybrid systems, causing underspending in 2021. Also in the Philippines and Viet Nam, partners faced restrictions due to the pandemic that hindered the implementation of some activities, although partners expect to fully catch up in the coming years. Furthermore, WECF has not yet found a gender technical partner yet in Viet Nam, therefore a consultant was hired temporarily in 2021.

Underspending on 'regional / international / thematic' (3.8) was caused by the start-up phase of the programme, but also because meetings were mostly online or postponed (for example, CBD CoP). COVID-19 also limited the organisation of other preparatory face-to-face meetings for international policy meetings.

We expect to fully catch up in the coming year(s).

## Overview actuals versus budget per country

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

## Subcontracted partners

Of the funds received in 2021, all alliance members transferred a total of € 4,576,418 to their subcontracted partner organisations. So far, these partner organisations have reported € 3,073,005 as (audited) expenses. This deviation is largely explained by the 2022 contracting of IUCN NL. In addition to this, not all audit reports of subcontracting partners were received on time to include these expenditures as reported in the 2021 financial report.

At the level of subcontracted partner organisations, the actual reported expenditure over 2021 is so far 78% of the funds received (excluding the IUCN NL advances on 2022 contract commitments).

At sub-contract partner organisation level, generally there was still limited face-to-face or fieldwork activity due to high instances of COVID-19 cases. Restrictions from the governments or the communities themselves did not allow entry of visitors for safety purposes. Besides these restrictions, the baseline process required a lot of time and as a result some planned activities had to be postponed into 2022. In general, we are content with the level of expenditures based on the 2021 reports and no red flags were identified.

## 3. Disbursements and liquidity overview

In 2020 and 2021, the GLA received payments for a total of € 8,860,000 from the ministry (via Milieudefensie) as a cash advance for 2021. Of the € 8,860,000 received, the consortium transferred a total of € 4,575,048 towards sub-contracted partner organisations.

From a liquidity perspective, the GLA programme had a cash balance of € 480,611 at year-end of 2021.

Disbursements from DGIS were received as follows:

- On December 15, 2020, we received the first cash-advance for 2021 of € 1,000,000 from the MoFA
- On February 2, 2021, we received the second cash-advance for 2021 of € 7,860,000 from the MoFA

## 4. Financial irregularities

In 2021 GLA alliance members, technical partners or subcontracted partners did not report any (suspected) irregularities or legal cases in relation to the implementation of programme activities.

## 5. Conclusions on financial progress of the programme

Taking into account the 2021 annual reports (technical and financial) sent by Alliance members and technical partners, the Forests for a Just Future is on schedule in terms of (financial) implementation.

Considering all of the above, the GLA Forests for a Just Future programme was financially well managed in 2021.

## List of abbreviations

ANA	North Amazon Alliance (based on an acronym in Spanish)
ASI	Assurance Services International
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Convention of the Parties
CRDD	Community Rights and Deforestation Drivers
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
CRSF	Community Rights Support Facility
CSOs	Civil society organisations
DGIS	Directoraat Generaal Internationale Samenwerking
DISCO	Dutch Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa
DNB	Dutch National Bank
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRG	Dak Lak Rubber Joint Stock Company
EACOP	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
ECA	Export Credit Agency
EHRDs	Environmental and Human Rights Defenders
EU	European Union
FEDEPALMA	National Federation of Palm Growers of Colombia
FDA	Forestry Development Authority
FERC	Forest and Ecosystem Risk Commodities
FfJF	Forests for a Just Future
FoE	Friends of the Earth
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consent
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GCFRP	Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme
GFC	Global Forest Coalition
GJCS	Gender Just Climate Solutions
GLA	Green Livelihoods Alliance
GVL	Golden Veroleum Liberia
HCS	High carbon stock
HCSA	High carbon stock approach
HCV	High conservation value
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
ICCA	Indigenous Community Conserved Area
IGG	Inclusive green growth
IPLCs	Indigenous people and local communities
IP	Indigenous people
IPOs	Indigenous peoples' organisations
IUCN NL	IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands Foundation
JET	Just Energy Transition
LFMW	Liberia Forest Media Watch
LGL	Local-to-global-to-local
LNG	Liquefied natural gas
LPMC	Local project management committee
MD	Milieudefensie
MEP	Member of the European Parliament
mHRDD	Mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NDC	Nationally determined contributions



NFA	National Forestry Authority
NTFP-EP	Non-timber forest products - exchange programme
OECM	Other effective area-based conservation measures
OGAP	Organisational Gender Action Plan
PAT	Power awareness tool
PCG	Programme coordination group
PMEL	Planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning
RSPO	Roundtable of Sustainable Palm Oil
SB	Supervisory board
SDI	Sustainable Development Institute
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
TBI	Tropenbos International
ToC	Theory of Change
UN BT	United Nations Binding Treaty
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WECF	Women Engage for a Common Future
(W)EHRDs	(Women) environmental and human rights defenders
WGC	Women and Gender Constituency



# List of Annexes

## Annual Report 2021

### A. Financial report 2021

1. Financial report with respect to annual budget 2021
2. Financial report per pathway
3. Financial report per country
4. Financial report country per pathway

### B. Overview of countries, partners and landscapes (updated 2021)

### C. GLA monitoring framework and indicator updates

### D. Brief summary country reports 2021

Bolivia  
Cameroon  
Colombia  
The Democratic Republic of Congo  
Ghana  
Indonesia  
Liberia  
Malaysia  
The Netherlands  
The Philippines  
Uganda  
Viet Nam

### E. Brief summary Local-to-Global-to-Local (LGL) Thematic programmes reports 2021

1. Just Energy Transition (JET)
2. Community Rights and Deforestation Drivers (CRDD)

### F. Brief summary Local-to-Global-to-Local Policy dossiers reports 2021

1. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
2. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
3. EU Deforestation legislation
4. EU Mandatory Human Rights Due Diligence (MHRDD) legislation & UN Binding Treaty for Transnational Corporations and Human Rights

### G. GLA in the media 2021

## Annex A1 – Financial report with respect to annual budget 2021

By Year		2021	Actuals 2021	Difference	Difference %	Reference to Explanations for differentiations
<b>I. Direct staff costs</b>						
A. Staff costs	Total	€ 1,936,929	€ 1,918,054	-€ 18,875	-1%	
B. Local staff costs	Total	€ 14,478	€ 13,344	-€ 1,133	-8%	
C. Consultants and advisers	Total	€ 0	€ 133,542	€ 133,542		1.1
<b>Subtotal I</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>€ 1,951,406</b>	<b>€ 2,064,940</b>	<b>€ 113,534</b>	<b>6%</b>	
<b>II. Other direct programme costs</b>						
A. Activity costs	Total	€ 5,547,783	€ 5,574,660	€ 26,877	0%	
B. Costs of consortium partners and local NGOs	Total	€ 123,000	€ 59,854	-€ 63,146	-51%	1.2
C. Activity-related travel costs	Total	€ 109,166	€ 76,544	-€ 32,622	-30%	1.3
D. Project office costs (if applicable)	Total	€ 10,400	€ 17,585	€ 7,185	69%	1.4
E. Equipment and investments	Total	€ 32,939	€ 17,157	-€ 15,782	-48%	1.5
F. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	Total	€ 61,539	€ 67,353	€ 5,814	9%	
<b>Subtotal II</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>€ 5,884,827</b>	<b>€ 5,813,153</b>	<b>-€ 71,674</b>	<b>-1%</b>	
<b>III. Overheads / indirect costs</b>						
Overhead / Indirect costs	Total	€ 963,017	€ 909,084	-€ 53,933	-6%	
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>€ 8,799,250</b>	<b>€ 8,787,176</b>	<b>-€ 12,074</b>	<b>0%</b>	



## Annex A2 – Financial report per pathway

By Result		IPLCs	Drivers	Civic space	Organisational coordination	Total Expenses (€)
		A	B	C		
<b>I. Direct staff costs</b>						
A. Staff costs	Total	€ 319,000	€ 742,540	€ 230,378	€ 626,136	€ 1,918,054
B. Local staff costs	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 13,344	€ 13,344
C. Consultants and advisers	Total	€ 1,375	€ 51,848	€ 1,093	€ 79,226	€ 133,542
<b>Subtotal I</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>€ 320,375</b>	<b>€ 794,387</b>	<b>€ 231,472</b>	<b>€ 718,706</b>	<b>€ 2,064,940</b>
<b>II. Other direct programme costs</b>						
A. Activity costs	Total	€ 2,051,115	€ 1,878,490	€ 1,525,219	€ 119,836	€ 5,574,660
B. Costs of consortium partners and local NGOs	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 59,854	€ 59,854
C. Activity-related travel costs	Total	€ 27,326	€ 21,403	€ 22,450	€ 5,365	€ 76,544
D. Project office costs (if applicable)	Total	€ 7,014	€ 5,249	€ 4,822	€ 501	€ 17,585
E. Equipment and investments	Total	€ 6,467	€ 4,475	€ 3,961	€ 2,254	€ 17,157
F. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	Total	€ 11,515	€ 8,408	€ 6,770	€ 40,659	€ 67,353
<b>Subtotal II</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>€ 2,103,436</b>	<b>€ 1,918,025</b>	<b>€ 1,563,222</b>	<b>€ 228,469</b>	<b>€ 5,813,153</b>
<b>III. Overheads / indirect costs</b>						
Overhead / Indirect costs	Total	€ 289,257	€ 253,862	€ 233,612	€ 132,353	€ 909,084
<b>Total (€)</b>		<b>€ 2,713,068</b>	<b>€ 2,966,275</b>	<b>€ 2,028,305</b>	<b>€ 1,079,528</b>	<b>€ 8,787,176</b>
Total Expenses (€)	Total	€ 2,713,068	€ 2,966,275	€ 2,028,305	€ 1,079,528	€ 8,787,176
Total Budget (€)	Total	€ 3,202,939	€ 2,809,779	€ 1,590,296	€ 1,196,235	€ 8,799,250
Difference (€)	Total	€ 489,871	-€ 156,496	-€ 438,010	€ 116,708	€ 12,074
Difference (%)	Total	15%	-6%	-28%	10%	
Reference to narrative		A.1		A.2		

Annex A3 – Financial report per country

By Country		Bolivia	Cameroon	Colombia	DRC	Ghana	Indonesia	Liberia	Malaysia	Nigeria	Philippines	Uganda	Viet Nam	Regional, international & thematic programs	Organisational coordination	Total (€)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
I. Direct staff costs																
A. Staff costs	Total	€ 47,401	€ 4,716	€ 132,821	€ 52,921	€ 39,153	€ 41,664	€ 122,693	€ 0	€ 0	€ 46,541	€ 45,985	€ 11,093	€ 746,931	€ 626,136	€ 1,918,054
B. Local staff costs	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 13,344	€ 13,344
C. Consultants and advisers	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 3,526	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 50,790	€ 79,226	€ 133,542
Subtotal I	Total	€ 47,401	€ 4,716	€ 132,821	€ 52,921	€ 39,153	€ 41,664	€ 126,219	€ 0	€ 0	€ 46,541	€ 45,985	€ 11,093	€ 797,720	€ 718,706	€ 2,064,940
II. Other direct programme costs																
A. Activity costs	Total	€ 476,751	€ 110,213	€ 415,953	€ 587,171	€ 643,405	€ 540,839	€ 151,211	€ 70,673	€ 0	€ 541,844	€ 353,955	€ 128,955	€ 1,433,856	€ 119,835	€ 5,574,660
B. Costs of consortium partners and local NGOs	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 59,854	€ 59,854
C. Activity-related travel costs	Total	€ 3,518	€ 1,786	€ 15,865	€ 13,419	€ 1,993	€ 0	€ 25,705	€ 0	€ 0	€ 43	€ 27	€ 0	€ 8,824	€ 5,365	€ 76,544
D. Project office costs (if applicable)	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 14,080	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 3,004	€ 501	€ 17,585
E. Equipment and investments	Total	€ 0	€ 0	€ 4,917	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 5,797	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 4,189	€ 2,254	€ 17,157
F. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	Total	€ 0	€ 14,094	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 7,354	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 5,245	€ 40,659	€ 67,353
Subtotal II	Total	€ 480,269	€ 126,094	€ 436,734	€ 600,590	€ 645,398	€ 540,839	€ 204,147	€ 70,673	€ 0	€ 541,887	€ 353,981	€ 128,955	€ 1,455,117	€ 228,468	€ 5,813,153
III. Overheads / indirect costs																
Overhead / Indirect costs	Total	€ 68,940	€ 8,970	€ 85,141	€ 58,631	€ 68,190	€ 73,314	€ 33,531	€ 2,428	€ 0	€ 73,310	€ 45,269	€ 22,146	€ 236,861	€ 132,353	€ 909,084
Total (€)		€ 596,610	€ 139,779	€ 654,696	€ 712,142	€ 752,742	€ 655,817	€ 363,897	€ 73,101	€ 0	€ 661,738	€ 445,235	€ 162,193	€ 2,489,698	€ 1,079,528	€ 8,787,176
Total Expenses (€)	Total	€ 596,610	€ 139,779	€ 654,696	€ 712,142	€ 752,742	€ 655,817	€ 363,897	€ 73,101	€ 0	€ 661,738	€ 445,235	€ 162,193	€ 2,489,698	€ 1,079,528	€ 8,787,176
Total Budget (€)	Total	€ 419,072	€ 143,290	€ 807,489	€ 403,411	€ 451,240	€ 674,265	€ 393,131	€ 94,394	€ 0	€ 637,288	€ 253,266	€ 240,479	€ 3,085,691	€ 1,196,235	€ 8,799,250
Difference (€)	Total	€ 177,538	-€ 3,511	-€ 152,793	€ 308,731	€ 301,502	-€ 18,447	-€ 29,234	-€ 21,293	€ 0	€ 24,451	€ 191,970	-€ 78,285	-€ 595,993	-€ 116,708	-€ 12,074
Difference (%)	Total	42%	-2%	-19%	77%	67%	-3%	-7%	-23%		4%	76%	-33%	-19%	-10%	
Reference to narrative		B.1		B.2	B.3	B.4			B.5			B.6	B.7	B.8		

Annex A4 – Financial report country per pathway

	Bolivia	Cameroon	Colombia	DRC	Ghana	Indonesia	Liberia	Malaysia	Nigeria	Philippines	Uganda	Viet Nam	Regional, international & thematic programs	Organisational Coordination	Total
IPLCs															
Total Expenses	€ 297,305	€ 50,309	€ 183,185	€ 349,318	€ 241,003	€ 329,037	€ 128,635	€ 29,183	€ 0	€ 291,677	€ 165,364	€ 93,114	€ 554,938	€ 0	€ 2,713,068
Total Budget	€ 231,098	€ 55,980	€ 288,301	€ 186,990	€ 132,411	€ 290,043	€ 123,405	€ 40,632	€ 0	€ 314,394	€ 97,155	€ 139,228	€ 1,303,302	€ 0	€ 3,202,939
Difference in €	-€ 66,207	€ 5,672	€ 105,116	-€ 162,328	-€ 108,592	-€ 38,994	-€ 5,230	€ 11,448	€ 0	€ 22,718	-€ 68,209	€ 46,114	€ 748,364	€ 0	€ 489,871
Difference in %	-29%	10%	36%	-87%	-82%	-13%	-4%	28%		7%	-70%	33%	57%		15%
Drivers															
Total Expenses	€ 153,328	€ 50,319	€ 182,975	€ 186,981	€ 254,302	€ 156,208	€ 127,064	€ 22,545	€ 0	€ 213,745	€ 191,163	€ 44,335	€ 1,383,310	€ 0	€ 2,966,274
Total Budget	€ 96,061	€ 57,443	€ 284,955	€ 105,411	€ 221,223	€ 249,649	€ 160,539	€ 27,868	€ 0	€ 195,656	€ 90,618	€ 38,844	€ 1,281,514	€ 0	€ 2,809,780
Difference in €	-€ 57,267	€ 7,125	€ 101,980	-€ 81,571	-€ 33,079	€ 93,441	€ 33,475	€ 5,323	€ 0	-€ 18,089	-€ 100,545	-€ 5,491	-€ 101,796	€ 0	-€ 156,494
Difference in %	-60%	12%	36%	-77%	-15%	37%	21%	19%		-9%	-111%	-14%	-8%		-6%
Civic Space															
Total Expenses	€ 145,977	€ 39,152	€ 288,535	€ 175,842	€ 257,438	€ 170,573	€ 108,198	€ 21,373	€ 0	€ 156,315	€ 88,707	€ 24,744	€ 551,451	€ 0	€ 2,028,306
Total Budget	€ 91,913	€ 29,866	€ 234,234	€ 111,010	€ 97,606	€ 134,573	€ 109,187	€ 25,894	€ 0	€ 127,237	€ 65,492	€ 62,407	€ 500,876	€ 0	€ 1,590,296
Difference in €	-€ 54,064	-€ 9,286	-€ 54,302	-€ 64,833	-€ 159,832	-€ 36,000	€ 989	€ 4,522	€ 0	-€ 29,078	-€ 23,215	€ 37,663	-€ 50,575	€ 0	-€ 438,011
Difference in %	-59%	-31%	-23%	-58%	-164%	-27%	1%	17%		-23%	-35%	60%	-10%		-28%
Organisational Coordination															
Total Expenses	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 1,079,528	€ 1,079,528
Total Budget	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 1,196,235	€ 1,196,235
Difference in €	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 116,708	€ 116,708
Difference in %														10%	10%



## Annex B. Overview of countries, partners and landscapes (updated 2021)

# partners	GLA Partners	# of landscapes	Landscapes/Areas/Regions
GLA country programmes			
Bolivia			
1	Instituto Boliviano de Investigación Forestal (IBIF)	3	"1) Eco-region of Chiquitanía 2) Chaco Pantanal 3) Northern Amazon (Eastern Bolivia).  These landscapes include 6 municipalities, 4 national protected areas and 4 regional (departmental or municipal) protected areas."
2	Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia (CEDIB)		
3	Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sustentable (SAVIA)		
4	Productividad Biosfera Medio Ambiente (PROBIOMA)		
5	Coordinadora de la Mujer		
6	Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado (CIPCA)		
7	Centro de Capacitación e Investigación de la Mujer Campesina de Tarija (CCIMCAT)		
Cameroon			
8	Le Centre pour le Développement et l'Environnement (CED) / FoE Cameroon	2	"1) Southern part of the Congo Basin rainforest in Cameroon. 2) Kilum Ijim forest in North West region"
9	Réseau Recherches Actions Concertées Pygmées (RACOPY)		
10	Cameroon Gender and Environment Watch (CAMGEW)		
Colombia			
11	Tropenbos Colombia	3	"1) Northwest Colombian Amazon, also known as the deforestation arc which covers the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare and south of Meta; 2) Northeast Colombian Amazon, which covers the departments of Amazonas, Vaupés and Guainía. 3) Andes Region. "
	Gaia Amazonas Foundation		
12	The Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development (FCDS)		
13	Censat Agua Viva / FoE Colombia		
Democratic Republic of Congo			
14	Alerte Congolaise pour l'Environnement et les Droits de l'Homme (ACEDH)	3	"1) Eastern Landscape: Virunga/KHB 2) The central landscape, extending over three provinces: Mongala, Bas-Uele and Tshopo 3) Salonga and Upemba landscape (West DRC). "
15	Centre de Recherche sur l'Environnement la Démocratie et les Droits de l'Homme (CREDDHO)		
16	Fédération des comités des pêcheurs individuels sur le Lac Edouard (FECOPEILE)		
17	Strong Roots		
18	Centre d'Education pour la Protection de l'Environnement et Développement durable (CEPED)		
19	Foyer de Développement pour l'Autopromotion des Pygmées et Indigènes Défavorisés (FDAPID)		
20	Innovation pour le Développement et la Protection de l'Environnement (IDPE)		

# partners	GLA Partners	# of landscapes	Landscapes/Areas/Regions
	GLA country programmes		
21	Innovation et Formation pour le Développement et la Paix (IFDP)		
22	Tropenbos DRC		
23	Coalition of Women Leaders for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CFLEDD)		
24	Conseil pour la Terre des Ancêtres (CTA)		
25	Programme Intégré pour le Développement du Peuple Pygmée (PIDP)		
26	Common Front for the Protection of the Environment and Protected Areas (FCPEEP)		
Ghana			
28	Tropenbos Ghana	3	"Eastern region: 1) Atewa Forest  Western-North region: 2) Juaboso-Bia 3) Sefwi-Wiawso "
29	A Rocha Ghana		
30	Friends of the Earth Ghana		
31	Development Institute (DI)		
Indonesia			
33	NTFP-EP Indonesia	4	"1) Mudiak Baduo (Sumatra) 2) Ketapang-Kayong Utara (Kalimantan) 3) Kayan (Kalimantan) 4) Lariang (Central Sulawesi)"
34	Sawit Watch		
35	Tropenbos Indonesia		
36	Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI)		
37	Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia - Warung Konservasi (KKI-WARSI)		
38	Working Group for Indigenous and Communities Conserved Areas (ICCA)		
40	Solidaritas Perempuan   Berdaulat Perempuan Indonesia		
41	Aksi! for gender, social and ecological justice (Aksi)		
42	Yakkum Emergency Unit (YAKKUM)		
Liberia			
43	Sustainable Development Institute (SDI)	2	"1) Southeast (Sinoe, Grand Kru and Maryland Counties) 2) Northwest (Grand Cape Mount, Bomi and Gbarpolu Counties). "
44	Community Rights Support Facility (CRSF)		
45	Civil Society Oil Palm Working Group (CSO-OPWG)		
46	Civil Society Independent Forest Monitors Inc. (CS-IFM Inc)		
47	Liberia Forest Media Watch		
48	Rural Integrated Center for Community Empowerment (RICCE)		
Malaysia			
50	NTFP-EP Malaysia	2	"Northern section of Borneo Island: 1) Sabah (Telupid) 2) Sarawak (regions of Belaga, Apoh-Tutoh, Simunjan, Upper Baram)"
51	Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (SADIA)		
52	Save Rivers		
53	PACOS Trust		

# partners	GLA Partners GLA country programmes	# of landscapes	Landscapes/Areas/Regions
Philippines			
55	NTFP EP Philippines (Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Program)	4	"1) Sierra Madre Mountain Range in Luzon, 2) Southern Palawan 3) Northern Mindanao 4) South Central Mindanao"
56	Institute for the Development of Educational and Ecological Alternatives, Inc. (IDEAS)		
57	Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC)		
58	Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center (LRCKSK/FoEPhils)		
59	Mabuwaya Foundation		
60	Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM)		
61	Kitanglad Integrated NGOs, Inc. (KIN)		
62	Lilak Purple Action for Indigenous Women's Rights (LILAK)		
63	Forest Foundation Philippines		
64	Samdhana Institute		
Uganda			
66	Ecological Trends Alliance (ETA)	1	Albertine Graben
67	African Institute of Energy Governance (AFIEGO)		
68	Friends of Zoka (FoZ)		
69	Action for Rural Women's Empowerment (ARUWE)		
Viet Nam			
70	Tropenbos Viet Nam (TBVN)	1	Central highlands. Four provinces in the Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Kon Tum, and Lam Dong.
71	PanNature		
72	NTFP-EP Viet Nam (Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme)		

\*\* Definition of landscape (IUCN NL): 'A Landscape is a socio-ecological system that consists of a mosaic of natural and human-made land cover types which provide ecosystem services and development opportunities for a diversity of stakeholders.' Landscape boundaries may be concrete, fuzzy, or nested, and may correspond to watershed boundaries, distinct land features, and/or jurisdictional and administrative boundaries. Thus, a landscape may encompass areas ranging from hundreds to tens of thousands of square kilometres."



## Annex C. GLA indicator framework and progress towards indicators (2021)

In early 2022, the Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (PMEL) team finalised the monitoring framework of the Forests for a Just Future (FfJF). They selected the outcome harvesting (OH) methodology as a basis for the annual monitoring and reporting of the programme. In order to facilitate and simplify data collection and analysis, the alliance selected a secure online portal (ProjectConnect) that allows all partners, including local implementing CSOs, to safely upload their data directly. The PMEL team provided online training for OH and ProjectConnect to help GLA partners become familiar with the methodology and online tool.

Although set up in 2022, it was used for the collection of 2021 data for the corresponding annual report. The table in the following pages shows the programme indicators with the baseline & target values and the results and narrative for 2021 for the annual reported indicators. This table was first introduced in annex 2a of the baseline report and has been updated to show indicator values at the end of 2021 for those indicators that are collected annually. For more information concerning the baseline, please refer to the GLA Baseline Report (December, 2021).

Generally speaking, OH and the use of ProjectConnect went well, especially considering the shorter time-frame for data collection as time was also needed to design the data-collection survey and set up the portal. In particular, the partners were elaborate on data concerning achieved outcomes. Over 200 outcomes were harvested by the GLA partners and covered all programme countries and pathways. Particular attention was given to information related to result areas with (output) indicators that permit annual data-collection cycles. This included the policy indicators (indicator 3, 4 & 5). Data collection on other (output) indicators proved to be more complicated, and not all partners were able to provide data for these indicators (indicator 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12). We therefore consider that the data for these indicators give a fair indication of results achieved in 2021, although they might not give the complete picture.

Moreover, the GLA PMEL team also gathered input from the partners to learn from the first year of implementing OH and using ProjectConnect. At the time of writing, they were internally evaluating the experience with the aim to find ways to improve and, wherever possible, simplify it with a view to future reporting cycles.

GLA ToC Result 1		Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) sustainably govern increased areas of forest		
Result 1 GLA indicators	1. Area of land (hectares) under improved sustainable forest management or other improved practices contributing to decreased deforestation ==> <b>Linked to IGG indicator:</b> 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			Data collection: baseline, midline, endline
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2021	Narrative 2021	Target 2025
	1. 29,005,000 hectares	-	-	42,910,000 hectares
GLA ToC Result 2		IPLCs implementing gender inclusive and sustainable forest governance and livelihood strategies		
Result 2 GLA indicators	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 ==> <b>Linked to IGG indicator:</b> Number of beneficiaries (m/f) supported by projects and programs on sustainable agriculture and/or forestry practices in the landscape/jurisdiction			Data collection: baseline, midline, endline
	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			
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2021	Narrative 2021	Target 2025
	2a. 0 people	-	-	2a. 238,400 people
	Women: 0			Women: 88,600
	Men: 0			Men: 87,100
	Young women: 0			Young women: 31,500
	Young men: 0			Young men: 31,200
	2b. Total: 17,350	-	-	2b. 44,300 people
	Women: 4,600			Women: 15,300
	Men: 9,900			Men: 19,200
	Young women: 1,050			Young women: 4,600
	Young men: 1,800			Young men: 5,200

GLA ToC Result 3				
Government and agro-commodities, extractives, energy and infrastructure sectors no longer drive deforestation. (Pathway B and contribute to Pathway C)				
Result 3 GLA indicators	<p><b>3.</b> Number and nature<sup>1</sup> 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> <p><b>==&gt; Linked to DSO basket indicators:</b></p> <p><b>SCS1</b> number of laws and policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement</p> <p><b>SCS2</b> number of laws and policies for sustainable and inclusive development adopted/improved/ blocked as a result of CSO engagement</p>			<p><b>Data collection:</b> baseline, annual, midline, endline</p>
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2021	Narrative 2021	Target 2025
	<p><b>3.</b> Number of policies: 60 policies etc. (11 of which are gender-responsive and 0 of which are gender-transformative)</p>	<p># policies: 20</p>	<p>Of the 20 policies implemented, 7 represent a change in gender and/or inclusiveness Nature: 11 of the policies reflect a change in public actors.</p>	<p>3. 96 policies</p>
GLA ToC Result 4				
IPLCs install inclusive governance structures and (local and national) authorities support sustainable IPLC forest management (Pathway A)				
Result 4 GLA indicators	<p><b>4.</b> Number and nature of changes<sup>2</sup> in policies and practices contributing to inclusive and gender-responsive governance structures and sustainable IPLC forest management</p> <p><b>==&gt; Linked to DSO basket indicators:</b></p> <p>SCS1 (refer to indicator 3)</p> <p>SCS2 (refer to indicator 3)</p>			<p><b>Data collection:</b> baseline, annual, midline, endline</p>
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2021	Narrative 2021	Target 2025
	<p><b>4.</b> Number of policies: 0 policies</p>	<p><b>4.</b> 25 changes in policies and practices</p>	<p>Most of the policies have been implemented or adopted. 13 out of 25 policy changes represent a change in gender equality, justice and/or inclusiveness of marginalised groups.</p>	<p>4. 82 policies</p>

1 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

2 Nature of policies: Most of the policies identified are on the agenda or being implemented and are gender-sensitive; i.e., recognising but not addressing differences in participation, power, needs, etc. of men and women

Nature of changes: changes in level of adoption/implementation; content or level of gender responsiveness



GLA ToC Result 5				
Public and private actors (in relation to agro-commodities, extractives, energy and infrastructure sectors) adopt policies/ standards/agreements that promote forests and human and women's rights (Pathway B)				
<b>Result 5 GLA indicators</b>	<b>5.</b> Number and nature <sup>3</sup> 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. ==> Linked to DSO basket indicators: SCS1 (refer to indicator 3) SCS2 (refer to indicator 3)			<b>Data collection:</b> baseline, annual, midline, endline
<b>Data overview</b>	Baseline 2021	Result 2021	Narrative 2021	Target 2025
	5. Number of policies: 0 policies	9 policies have been adopted by local, national, regional and global actors.	The main focus aligns with that of indicator 3. Nature of policies: Most of the identified policies reflect a change in public actors. 4 out of 9 policy changes represent a change in gender equality, justice and/or inclusiveness of marginalised groups.	5. 48 policies

GLA ToC Result 6				
National governments and other actors protect EHRD and women rights defenders (Pathway C)				
<b>Result 6 GLA indicators</b>	<b>6.</b> 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			<b>Data collection:</b> baseline, midline, endline
<b>Data overview</b>	Baseline 2021	Result 2021	Narrative 2021	Target 2025
	Due to safety issues relating to the civic space of the survey respondents no data has been collected for this indicator	-	-	No targets have been set for this indicator

<sup>3</sup> Nature of policies: Most of the policies identified are on the agenda or being implemented and are gender-sensitive; i.e., recognising but not addressing differences in participation, power, needs, etc. of men and women

Nature of changes: changes in level of adoption/implementation; content or level of gender responsiveness

GLA ToC Result 7		Media, community members and (other) CSOs highlight environmental IPLC and women’s rights issues and deforestation drivers		
Result 7 GLA indicators	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		Data collection: baseline, annual, midline, endline	
	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			
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2021	Narrative 2021	Target 2025
	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.	7a. 45 relevant issues / topics taken up by social movements, constituents and media, covering 10 countries.	7a. As a result of efforts of the GLA programme, 45 issues received attention: 9% received limited coverage, 40% moderate coverage, 36% good coverage and 16% high profile coverage. In 73% issues or reports were local, in 71% were national level and in 31% it covered the international level (multiple levels are possible per issue).	7a. The GLA aims to improve how often these issues are taken up by social movements and media, but no specific target is defined.
	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’.			
	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.	7b. Of 45 reports 11% the media report or demand explicitly sought more equally distributed power between women and men, in 18% the media report or demand paid explicit attention to differences between women and men.	7b. In 51% of 45 reports gender was just mentioned in the agenda, it was not covered in the media report or demand and in 20% of the reports or demand gender was not covered at all.	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.
	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.			

GLA ToC Result 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		
Result 8 GLA indicators	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		Data collection: baseline, annual, midline, endline	
	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)			
	==> Linked to DSO basket indicators: SCS7 number of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies			
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2021	Narrative 2021	Target 2025
	8a. Of the 131 processes, IPLC men always participate in 41%; often participate in 24%; and sometimes participate in 20%.	8a. 31 spaces in which IPLCs, including women and youth, have increased participation in decision-making processes, are more active in monitoring and enforcement as well as increasingly recognized by governments in 9 countries	8a. The GLA alliance has contributed to a total of 31 spaces in which IPLCs have increased participation. Achievements ranged from the formation of local task forces to deal with government bodies, creation of different platforms for different stakeholders and local management committees, organisation of women’s groups and youth to represent themselves in important decisions, among others. The groups that reported an increase in these spaces were CSOs (5), community-based organisations (3), social movements (2), women groups (3), indigenous communities (11) and local communities (7).	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 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.
	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><b>8b.</b> 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><b>8b.</b> 11 increases in 1 level of participation (*), 9 increases in 2 levels of participation, 2 increases with 3 levels of participation. 9 did not report a direct increase in the level of participation.</p> <p>(*) the text refers to the 4 levels of participation defined by the GLA team at the baseline</p>	<p><b>8b.</b> Slight to moderate changes in participation relative to different groups. Indigenous groups have generally progressed from no involvement (level 1), very minor participation (level 2) and/ or consultation without control whether their views are considered (level 3) to a position where they have a co-deciding position (level 4), even if they have not independent authority to make decisions. Local communities generally progressed from no level of involvement (level 0) or very minor participation (level 1) to a consultation position (level 2). Women groups went from not being involved at all (level 0) to getting into a consultation position (level 2) and co-decision (level 3). Finally, CSOs have generally increased from being in a consultation and co-deciding position to being represented in leadership positions and taking decisions independently (level 4).</p>	
	<p><b>SCS7.</b> The baseline for the number of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies (as a result of the programme) is 0.</p>		<p>Within each group, young women reported the least levels of participation closely followed by young men. Adult women still experience levels of participation that are significantly lower than the ones experienced by men.</p>	<p><b>SCS7.</b> Over the entire programme, 40 CSOs will have enhanced representation of constituencies (see table A6 for further country specification and yearly targets)</p>

GLA ToC Result 9		Alliance members and partners strengthen their capacity for international and regional collaborations and exchange, legitimacy, effective L&A, etc.		
Result 9 GLA indicators	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		Data collection 9a: baseline, annual, midline, endline  Data collection 9b: baseline, midline, endline	
	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			
	==> Linked to DSO basket indicators: SCS5 number of CSOs with increased lobby and advocacy capacities			
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2021	Narrative 2021	Target 2025
	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.	9a. Total 36 CSOs / CBOs strengthened	9a. In 2021 at least 18 first ring partners have reported to increase their capacity, with on average 1.6 capacities per partner. In 2021 additionally 18 second ring CBOs / CSO were strengthened.	9a. The GLA target is to increase on average at least 2 capacity types for each GLA partner.
	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.			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.
	SCS5. The baseline for the number of CSOs with increased L&A capacity is 0			SCS5. Over the entire programme 46 CSOs will have increased L&A capacity. See table A5 for further country specification and yearly targets.

GLA ToC Result 10		Strengthened coalitions, social movements and networks advocate and collaborate		
Result 10 GLA indicators	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) (Other coalitions, movements and networks reported under 10a may still give attention to gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership, without this being the primary focus.)			Data collection: baseline, annual, midline, endline
	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			
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2021	Narrative 2021	Target 2025
	10a. Country partners:	10a. Country partners:	10a. The GLA programme supported 51 coalitions, social movements and groups with strengthened capacity collaborating and doing joint advocacy in over 8 countries. Some were existing coalitions (14), social movements (2) and networks (16) and others were formed this year where GLA partners have supported in the creation process: 4 coalitions, 5 social movements and 10 networks were new. Some coalitions and networks were comprised of national CSOs (14), some mostly indigenous and/ or local CBOs and/or local communities (12), international organisations (12), women groups (2) and others (11).	10a. Country Partners:
	87 coalitions	14 coalitions		87 coalitions
	55 networks	7 social movements		55 networks
	26 Social Movements	18 networks		26 Social Movements
	Local-Global-Local (LGL) programme:	LGL programme:	10b. 4 social movements and networks that specifically focus on joint campaigns /advocacy strategies to promote gender just forest demands and female leadership in forest governance.	LGL programme:
	4 coalitions	4 coalitions		4 coalitions
	13 networks	8 networks		13 networks
	10b. Country Partners: 110 Some attention to gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership.	10b. Country Partners:		10b. Country Partners: 110 Some attention to gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership.
		1 social movement		
		2 networks		
	Local-Global-Local programme: 11 Some draw extensive attention to gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership, without this being the primary focus.	LGL programme:		LGL programme: 11 Some draw extensive attention to gender-just forest demands and/or gender-just female leadership, without this being the primary focus.
		1 network		



GLA ToC Result 11 Alliance members and partners are gender transformative and support women's rights groups to advance environmental literacy				
Result 11 GLA indicators	<b>11.</b> Degree to which actions by Alliance members and CSO partners are gender transformative <b>==&gt; Linked to DSO basket indicators:</b> <b>SCS8</b> number of CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle, with specific attention to youth.			<b>Data collection:</b> baseline, annual, midline, endline
Data overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2021	Narrative 2021	Target 2025
	<b>11.</b> 58% (Alliance members, excluding WECF) 64% (CSO partners)	<b>11.</b> 15 alliance partners (≈ 25%)	<b>11.</b> 15 alliance partners have taken special attention to gender in their strategies and actions in 7 countries. These reported on a total of 12 campaigns and other advocacy strategies using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens. These range from the participation in campaigns aimed at positioning Women as important actors to be considered, participation in skill sharing events for women, development of gender-centered toolkits and assisting other partners to include a gender-lens in their intervention strategies.	<b>11.</b> 75% (Alliance Members excluding WECF) 75% (CSO partners)
	<b>SCS8.</b> 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.	-	-	<b>SCS8.</b> 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.

GLA ToC Result 12	Alliance members and local partners (at different levels) adhere to the principles of collaboration			
Result 12 GLA indicators	12a. Degree to which Alliance members adhere to the principles included in the GLA vision of collaboration			Data collection: baseline, annual, midline, endline
	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			
Data Overview	Baseline 2021	Result 2021	Narrative 2021	Target 2025
	12a. No data collected yet	12a. 13 partners have actively worked to adhere to the principles included in the GLA vision of collaboration.	At the country level, partners regularly meet to reach a consensus. Also knowledge exchange at regional level was stimulated. The 13 partners that reported on this are probably an under representation of the work on principles of collaboration.	12a. Not applicable
	12b. Level of awareness (CSO partners) Work in progress (Alliance Members)	-	-	12b. Work in progress (CSO partners) Actively addressing historic gender imbalances (Alliance members)

## Annex D. Brief summary country reports 2021

AR 2021 country brief: Bolivia Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future			
Where we work, problems we work on and our approach			
<p>The partners in Bolivia are the Bolivian Forestry Research Institute (IBIF), the Bolivian Documentation and Information Center (CEDIB), the Association for Conservation, Biodiversity Research and Sustainable Development (SAVIA), Productivity Biosphere Environment (PROBIOMA) and the Women's Coordinator as a gender technical partner. The geographical area includes the Chiquitania, Chaco Pantanal and the southern Amazon eco-region, encompassing six municipalities, four national protected areas and four departmental and municipal protected areas. The Bolivian team would like to highlight the following achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women and youth in the Guarayos and Lomerio regions actively participated in decision making in their territory and have leadership in the defense of their territories and carry out their enterprises.</li> <li>• Local organisations and communities denounced deforestation and human rights violations through awareness and dissemination campaigns; promoted agro-ecology as an alternative to agribusiness both at the rural and urban levels; and coordinated with local and international networks and platforms.</li> <li>• Legal recognition of the Association of Management Committees of Protected Areas and Conservation Units of the Natural Heritage of the Chiquitania, Chaco, Pantanal and South Amazon is consolidated.</li> </ul>			
Changes in context and risks in 2021			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>COVID-19:</b> Bolivia was severely affected by the third and fourth waves of COVID-19.</li> <li>• Intensification of extractive activities and their impacts: The economic crisis was exacerbated by the pandemic and resulted in the intensification of extractivism for mining operations (gold), agribusiness and livestock, resulting in an increase in the rate of deforestation. This is often done with the support of the state and / or national institutions. There was also a marked weakening of the key public institutions dedicated to the sector, enabling extractive activities in protected areas.</li> <li>• <b>Political polarisation and deterioration of civic space:</b> The political polarisation encouraged mainly by the government was exacerbated.</li> <li>• <b>Positive changes:</b> Greater commitment and capacity for resistance; and increased lobbying by local actors in the face of processes of land-grabbing and deforestation.</li> <li>• <b>Risks:</b> GLA partners SAVIA experienced unjustified bureaucracy when renewing its legal status registration. Failure to renew this registration prevents them from receiving donor funds. Another risk is drug trafficking in protected areas such as the Noel Kempff Mercado National Park and the Tucabaca Reserve.</li> </ul>			
Main outcomes achieved in 2021			
	Long-term outcomes (2025).	Output / outcomes planned for 2021	Progress 2021
Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities			
1	IPLCs favorably position demands for local governments to recognise and support the sustainable management of their territories.	Women and youth are aware of the existing policies that give them rights over the access and use of their territories.	Between September and October 2021, young people and adults (male and female) in Guarayos and Lomerio developed proposals and strategies for their participation in the governance and sustainable development of their territories. Throughout 2021, SAVIA supported the management committees of the region's protected areas so that they could carry out effective actions to defend their territories (IBIF).



2	IPLCs claim their constitutionalised rights related to access, use and protection of their territories and livelihoods.	The local communities of Roboré are aware of the development model for their territories and their livelihoods.	In July 2021, the communities of Roboré and the management committee of the Tucabaca protected area reaffirmed their rejection to mining in the new political context new actors that promote it (PROBIOMA, SAVIA).
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#### Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation

2	CSOs and IPLCs have the capacity to denounce non-compliance with norms and standards by the private sector.	Government of San Ignacio de Velasco generates spaces for debate on the impacts of policies that support monocultures.	On December 10, 2021, through a workshop in San Ignacio de Velasco, agreements were made between communities, journalists and CSOs to address the water crisis in the region in a coordinated manner (CEDIB, PROBIOMA, IBIF).
	Regional multilateral organisations (CAN, Mercosur) and the Dutch government adopt measures to stop deforestation and its financing, and promote alternative environmentally friendly practices	Concerted actions with UN Rapporteurs (On Toxic Waste and On the Environment and Human Rights) and the Minamata Secretariat, focus on demanding action from the Bolivian government regarding the use of mercury for gold mining.	On September 28, 2021, the UN Special Rapporteurs on human rights and toxic waste and on indigenous people presented an official communication to the Bolivian government about the impacts on the human and environmental rights of the use of mercury used by artisanal small scale gold miners (CEDIB).

#### Pathway C: Civic Space

3	The press and (social) networks highlight the problems and opportunities related to forests and IPLCs, as well as the drivers of deforestation	CONTIOCAP and others strengthen capacities to safeguard individual, collective and digital integrity.	IPLCs and CSOs developed joint collective self-protection strategies and a set of actions: judicial defense efforts, technical advice, communications to human rights organisations and the formation of a team of lawyers for their defense (CEDIB and PROBIOMA).
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#### Reflections on progress made in 2021 towards outputs/outcomes

A change of authorities, COVID-19, fires and PMEL overload made the GLA work difficult in 2021, but despite the obstacles, progress was made. The registration bureaucracy for NGOs in Bolivia is worrying and could put the institutional sustainability of partner organisations at risk. Regarding financial sustainability, it is anticipated that additional emergency funds will be made available to support local advocates.

#### Gender transformational approach/strategy

Inclusion strategies for women and women leaders have been adopted. Actions to raise awareness on the struggle of women defenders of territories have continued. The process of influencing the Bolivian State Exam before the CEDAW Committee began in 2020. The committee postponed the exams due to the pandemic. In 2021, IBIF decided to have an institutional gender and intersectional equality and equity policy, which was encouraged by the gender and generational approach of the programme and supported by the technical partner organisation, Coordinadora de la Mujer.

**AR 2021 country brief: Cameroon**  
**Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Foaests for a Just Future**

**Where we work, problems we work on and our approach**

The Cameroon programme focuses on southern, rainforest-covered parts of Cameroon that are targeted by investors for large infrastructure projects and agro-industries such as rubber, palm oil and cocoa plantations. The Centre pour le Développement et l'Environnement (CED) works in an NGO coalition to build capacity and advocate together with IPLCs for a moratorium on land based concessions and legal reform to recognise the village as a legal entity. They lobby the government and human rights institutions to increase policy attention for environmental human rights defenders under threat.

WECF's gender technical partner, CAMGEW (Cameroon Gender and Environment Watch), implements the GLA programme in the Kilum Ijim forest in Cameroon's North West region. Its work focuses on engaging local and indigenous women's groups in sustainable forest management, while enhancing their human and socio-economic rights and transforming gender relations.

In 2021, the most relevant intervention areas were (1) to advocate for the inclusion of Indigenous communities in decision making on land and natural resources; (2) to strategise with IPLCs and CSO networks on a jointly designed and executed campaign on the recognition and protection of IPLC rights; (3) to give direct support to EHRDs and create more positive narratives in the media around them; and (4) to build the capacity of IPLCs to self-determine and organise in order to protect their rights in case of encroachment of agro-business on their lands.

**Changes in context and risks in 2021**

COVID-19: During the COVID pandemic, work with some community leaders continued digitally. However, some activities were postponed as not all intervention areas have electricity or mobile network reception.

**Political security:** The prevailing political and security crisis in the Northwest and Southwest had a major impact. The political climate of government suspicion of CSOs and other critical voices affected work on sensitive issues such as forest and land governance. Many logging companies who were active in the Southwest moved their activities to other parts of Cameroon, sometimes illegally.

**Main outcomes achieved in 2021**

	Long-term outcomes (2025).	Output / outcomes planned for 2021	Progress 2021
<b>Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities</b>			
1	The village is recognised as a legal entity by the Cameroonian State, where it collectively owns and manages its traditional lands under a regime whereby the land can't be sold.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministers of Agriculture and Lands support the recognition and protection of collective land rights of communities, and the need to improve coexistence between all actors of land and resources management in all sectors.</li> <li>In January 2021, during the Land Tenure Week in Cameroon, village chiefs from all the regions of Cameroon draft a declaration requesting the recognition of their collective property on their village lands and demanding more rights in the management of the space and resources.</li> </ul>	<p>(1) IPLCs and civil society, including women, constructed a strong argument for the village to be recognised as the owner of their lands and to be involved in the land/forest management processes. During Land Tenure Week, the village chiefs from all regions in Cameroon published a joint declaration expressing the above and a joint national campaign was launched.</p> <p>(2) Forest IP developed a model for ensuring their representation in all relevant processes at local, regional and national levels. The chosen representative has the responsibility of including the rights and interests of all community members, including women. RACOPY endorsed the methodology, which ensures national level uptake.</p>

Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
2	The government stops granting land based concessions in areas where communities claim customary rights, without their free prior informed consent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Land Affairs suspends land registrations in areas at risk of land scarcity, notably around major cities and areas where large-scale land-based investments are located</li> <li>Enforcement agencies close three logging operations. The marketing of illegal timber in Moloundou decreases after local forest monitors alerts.</li> </ul>	<p>(1) CED contributed to these outcomes by providing verified evidence of the harms and violations in industrial logging and agri-business concessions.</p> <p>(2) CED worked with a network of local forest monitors to alert authorities and the media about human rights violations and illegal logging.</p> <p>(3) CED provided evidence to build a case against palm oil company Socfin with a lawyer in France. The lawyer filed a first complaint in France on behalf of local communities related to land grabbing and other violations.</p>

Pathway C: Civic Space			
3	The government of Cameroon recognises the need to protect EHRDs and develops a legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Threats to five EHRDs mitigated with legal, practical and media support.</li> <li>More local forest monitors trained and active in the national network, with the aim to expose and halt illegal and destructive operations.</li> </ul>	<p>(1) Support provided to five EHRDs under threat.</p> <p>(2) An approach designed to identify women defenders within communities.</p> <p>(3) Local communities living near SAFACAM's palm oil plantations held a press conference to protest against the RSPO certificate awarded to SOCFIN daughter company SAFACAM.</p> <p>(4) The forest monitor network expanded due to the recent and growing negative impacts of mining on the environment, livelihoods, community, women's health and children's schooling.</p>

Reflections on progress made in 2021 towards outputs/outcomes			
<p>Mobilising communities around a common goal is not a trivial task. Communities do not have a unanimous position. Generally, there are three camps: those who are for; those who are against; and the camp of the undecided. Very often the protagonists do not have all the necessary information to make decisions, and in most cases there is a real conflict between private interests and community needs.</p> <p>Therefore, the creation of task forces was necessary. These task forces held preparatory meetings to facilitate exchanges in plenary and in larger groups to define the common objective and to agree on the methodology for achieving it.</p> <p>The GLA-funded 'storytelling for impact' training in June 2020 has helped to prepare documentary synopses and use targeted communication. We produced written and visual materials with a focus on messages about how to sustainably improve forest protection and community livelihoods. In this way, we better communicate the lessons of our field work by turning these findings into stories/videos that show the real-life experiences of the people we work with and for. For example, short videos have been produced by CED on the impacts of some agribusiness projects on indigenous communities and on the impacts of the mine on women.</p>			

### **Gender transformational approach/strategy**

Women's rights related to land and the use of natural resources, female rights defenders, and the active involvement of women and youth are integrated in all activities and outcomes.

- We organised experience sharing sessions for women leaders and indigenous leaders living around agri-industries. They were supported to influence decision makers through the media.
- Training sessions were organised for NGOs on how to best assess women's rights in the context of a specific land-based investment.
- An approach was drafted to help identify women's rights defenders in communities experiencing rights violations as a result of a land-based investment.

Gender and youth results that were not achieved as expected:

- The identification of youth leaders did not work in targeted locations because young people were either employed or expecting to be employed in a land-based investment.



**AR 2021 country brief: Colombia**  
**Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

**Where we work, problems we work on and our approach**

The programme focuses on the Colombian Amazon, Andean region and on Bogotá for advocacy actions. It is centered in the Northwest Amazonian Arc (Caquetá, Guaviare and Southern Meta) and in the north-eastern Colombian Amazon (Amazonas, Vaupés and Guainía). It also seeks to expand its impacts in the region north of the Amazon River. The program is implemented by Tropenbos Colombia, Gaia Amazonas, FCDS and CENSAT. Key achievements in 2021 were:

1. Sustainable models for land and forest management were strengthened, promoting community governance with an equity and gender lens. IPLCs acquired useful skills and capacities for the sustainable management of their territories.
2. The collection and analysis of information for sectors such as palm oil and livestock enabled work with government and private organisations for the revision of policies and the building of agreements with private sectors to reduce deforestation and impacts associated with IPLCs.
3. The design of an international campaign enabled us to obtain important data and knowledge from civil society regarding the impacts of extractive activities such as corporate mining in the Amazon.

**Changes in context and risks in 2021**

**COVID-19:** Organisations had to implement health safety measures and adapt to transport restrictions for field work.

**Presidential elections 2022:** The upcoming elections increased uncertainty and instability in the territories where we work, where the criminalisation of social leaders has been exacerbated. To mitigate this, environmental and social conflicts were made visible by country partners to presidential pre-candidates, as well as to the competent authorities and national journalists.

**Climate crisis:** The national government has prioritised the fight against deforestation and committed to a reduction of emissions of 51% by 2030. However, these international environmental commitments do not address the structural causes of deforestation.

**The Artemisa operation** is a joint task force set up in 2019 between the Ministries of Environment and Defence to combat illegal deforestation inside Colombia's National Parks. In some landscapes, the presence of military in the frame of Artemisa is affecting communities and particularly women, the trust required to hold and sustain autonomous spaces with and amongst women in the communities.

**Security:** The peace agreement with the FARC has created a power gap that has led to the emergence of new illegal armed groups and more political instability in the programme regions.

**Main outcomes achieved in 2021**

	Long-term outcomes (2025).	Output / outcomes planned for 2021	Progress 2021
<b>Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities</b>			
1	IPLCs in Colombia strengthen their own inclusive organisational forms and governance structures.	CENSAT Agua Viva will define the continuity of schools in the Andean region.	A face-to-face exchange was held with the communities of the Collective of Peasant and Community Reserves of Santander to continue the work on community management of forests and territories.
2	IPLCs in Colombia strengthen their own inclusive organisational forms and governance structures.	IPLC participation in the first exchange between Colombia, Brazil and Peru, led by indigenous leaders, on high-impact models.	Gaia Amazonas and its allies carried out a review of knowledge exchanges done in the past, to identify reference cases with potential high impact models. This was in preparation for the Regional Knowledge and Exchange Summit (2022) in which indigenous leaders from the region north of the Amazon River participated.

Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
2	The Colombian government complies with binding agreements it has signed and implements policies on gender, human and IPLC rights that reflect international frameworks on forests and climate.	FCDS will work for the dialogue platform, advancing regulation.	FCDS provided input into the law on traceability in livestock that was proposed to the National Congress in 2021. The recommendations were included in the law, but it has not yet been taken to debate.
		TB Colombia will facilitate a forest forum to discuss drivers of deforestation and alternatives.	TBC supported peasant communities during two sessions of the Solano municipal roundtable in 2021 for the implementation of the Plan to Fight Deforestation, which was derived from compliance with Ruling 4360 of 2018.
Pathway C: Civic Space			
3	The Colombian government protects and implements policies to guarantee the rights of EHRDs, with special emphasis on the rights of women.	Gaia Amazonas will develop an advocacy campaign targeting infractions of IPLC rights and deforestation.	Gaia Amazonas developed a campaign on the impacts of corporate mining in the Amazon. The campaign strategy enabled the participation of both male and female indigenous leaders and built dialogue around the topic using a gender complementarity approach.
Reflections on progress made in 2021 towards outputs/outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The most significant learning of the partners in Colombia was that the programme's ToC is linked, and will contribute, to the longer-term processes and aims to protect each of the landscapes and communities.</li><li>• The rights-based approach included in the theory of change has made it possible to address the protection and security needs of defenders, which has allowed them to continue participating in the processes.</li><li>• GLA2 could make the strategic plan of the organisations viable. The results and scope obtained during the implementation of the programme will continue after the end of its execution period.</li></ul>			
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
<p>Integrating a transformative gender perspective in the different actions and strategies that all GLA organisations carry out at the institutional level and in the work with IPCLs has enriched methodological approaches and analytical perspectives regarding gender and diversity. Examples of this include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indigenous youth and women have begun to share spaces with male leaders in advocacy campaigns, identifying differential political and social impacts. This shows progress towards the legitimisation of female voices in spaces of public political participation at the IPLC governments level (Gaia).</li><li>• The leadership of young indigenous women of the Inga Kamnsá people has been promoted through a dialogue with the women of the Indigenous Guard of the Sibundoy Valley (CENSAT).</li><li>• The gender issue is beginning to be discussed with rural women's associations, especially with adult women. There were discussions about differential criteria in the analysis of deforestation drivers (FCDS).</li><li>• The rural women of Solano-Caquetá reached an agreement to initiate a process to form and consolidate the gender committees of the Community Action Boards (TBC).</li></ul>			

**AR 2021 country brief: DR Congo**  
**Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

**Where we work, problems we work on and our approach**

The GLA2 programme in the DRC focuses on three distinct landscapes; the eastern landscape (Virunga/KHB); the central landscape which extends over three provinces (Mongala, Bas-Uele, Tshopo); and the Salonga and Upemba landscape. These landscapes harbour large blocks of intact forest that provide vital ecosystem services for eastern central Africa. Main outcomes in 2021 included:

- Through the citizen forum on female leadership, Tropenbos RD Congo would like to increase the participation and involvement of women at all levels.
- The provincial authorities of Haut-Uélé and North Kivu are receptive to advocacy and lobbying alerts from RINEC-Bois - the interprovincial network for the exploitation and marketing of timber - for the removal of tax harassment and illegal barriers to the transport and marketing of wood from artisanal exploitation supported by TB RDC.
- We have seen that national policies and provincial policies in the two Kivus are effective against illegal activities in national parks. This was also visible through the call to order from politicians from the national government to respect provincial and local laws.

**Changes in context and risks in 2021**

Necessary measures have been taken as part of the "state of siege" that was imposed on May 3 2021 in North Kivu and Ituri. The state of siege enabled actions and measures against the illicit exploitation of natural resources and a reduction in the activities of rebels and armed groups. But it also led to difficulties in the execution of GLA activities due to an increase in administrative procedures and military activity in the zones. A change of administrators by the military forced us to start the relationship networks again. The degraded state of the roads in Bas-Uélé and Mongala had negative impacts on the budget and on the implementation of activities within the planned time frame. The pressure of extractive companies on the ecosystems of the Kahuzi Biega landscape appeared to be increasing compared to the start of the programme.

There have also been changes of leadership within key national institutions, which could have positive and negative consequences for our planning for 2022 and for the GLA programme. For the moment, the new leaders have been neutral and the national policy is favourable to the GLA programme.

We have seen no significant change in the risk assessment, except for the COVID-19 situation. Restrictive measures were relaxed after the end of the first and second waves.

**Main outcomes achieved in 2021**

	<b>Long-term outcomes (2025).</b>	<b>Output / outcomes planned for 2021</b>	<b>Progress 2021</b>
<b>Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities</b>			
1	IPLCs adopt/implement sustainable strategies for responsible governance of forests and climate-resilient livelihood PAs.	Local initiatives for the establishment of tree nurseries are strengthened to reduce human pressure on forests and promote agro-ecological techniques.	Community nurseries of cocoa trees, cedrella eucalyptus, fruit trees and native species were installed in Bulongo (a site under the responsibility of a woman), Kanyabayonga and Rughetsi. The nurseries and communities that manage these participated in the reforestation of 21 hectares in the villages around Virunga National Park.
<b>Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation</b>			
2	Standard bodies apply stricter standards.	The public authorities enforce laws aligned to international frameworks.	Change of mentality on the part of decision-makers at the national level, calls to order the government on its ministers and certain deputies for the respect of the laws of the Republic.

Pathway C: Civic Space			
3	National and provincial governments adopt and implement measures that protect (women) environmental and human rights defenders.	Build a coalition of groups working around Kahuzi-Biega National Park to protect natural resources, and the rights of (w) EHRDs.	A coalition of eight members working around Kahuzi-Biega National Park came together to develop a common vision and strategy, which aimed to protect natural resources and the rights of (w)EHRDs.
Reflections on progress made in 2021 towards outputs/outcomes			
<p>The involvement of local civil society actors and local authorities increased ownership of activities by the beneficiary communities. Contacts between civil society actors with the political authorities played in favour of a change but required more intensive communication. Working in synergy made it possible to obtain good results but also to bring the debate to the provincial, national and international levels.</p> <p>GLA must become more involved in the national reforms underway in the DRC, which have an impact on the protection of the environment. We must enrich the debates with scientific data and a methodological approach.</p>			
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
<p>We established a programme-based gender orientation plan/protocol. Women created a group for exchanging information on WhatsApp in Bas-Uélé with the aim of promoting female leadership. In 2021, there was a lack of capacity building for implementing partners because the budget of technical partners was used for activities in the field.</p>			



**AR 2021 country brief: Ghana**  
**Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

**Where we work, problems we work on and our approach**

There are four GLA partners working in Ghana: Tropenbos Ghana (TBG), A Rocha Ghana, Friends of the Earth (FoE) Ghana and the Development Institute (DI). A Rocha works in the Atewa landscape, while TBG and FoE Ghana work in the Juaboso-Bia landscape. DI works in the natural resources sector and provides technical support on gender issues in the implementation.

In 2021, farmers from the Juaboso-Bia landscape became increasingly interested in retaining trees on their farms especially within the Juaboso, Adjoafua, Adabokrom and Essam Cocoa districts in the Juaboso-Bia landscape. The farmers in both landscapes would normally not plant trees on their cocoa farms as they do not fully appreciate the importance of trees and the uncertainty of owning them.

**Changes in context and risks in 2021**

The newly selected metropolitan, municipal and district chief executives (MMDCEs) and sector ministers have been beneficial to the programme but building rapport with them has taken more time than expected. On the economic side, there were sharp increases in prices of goods and services and a rapid fall in the strength of the Ghana cedis against major trading currencies including the euro and US dollar. COVID-19 persisted throughout 2021 but did not escalate to levels that would require additional restrictions beyond what were already in place.

**Main outcomes achieved in 2021**

	<b>Long-term outcomes (2025).</b>	<b>Output / outcomes planned for 2021</b>	<b>Progress 2021</b>
<b>Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities</b>			
1	Local communities ensure inclusive governance arrangements.	CREMAs and other environmental CBOs have a systematic and legal governance structure, guided by inclusive and democratic principles.	The management plan of the Atewa CREMA was put in place.
2	Local authorities support and implement effective collaborative mechanisms for sustainable local community forest management.	Local authorities adopt integrated land use, ecosystem services and SDGs approach in the development planning process.	District assemblies within the Juaboso-Bia and Atewa landscapes gave consideration to climate change and conservation concerns in the review of their medium-term development plans (MTDPs).
<b>Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation</b>			
3	The government of Ghana, private sector and local communities reduce deforestation along commodity chains.	Women along timber and cocoa value chains have improved capacity to actively participate in the design and implementation of agro-commodity related initiatives.	Women in cocoa production in the Juaboso-Bia landscape have improved knowledge of the Cocoa and Forest Initiative (CFI).
<b>Pathway C: Civic Space</b>			
4	CSOs and local communities enjoy human and women's rights and safely participate in social movements.	The media and institutions within the GLA landscapes have capacity and increased interest to report on the project and environmental issues.	The media houses and reporters with operations within the JB landscape showed interest in environmental issues.

5	Smallholder farmers, local communities and landowners feel safe and confident in monitoring and reporting illegalities and their rights are upheld by national and local agencies.	Local communities within the JB and Atewa landscape feel safe and freely report on infractions on forest and mining laws.	CREMA members within the Juaboso-Bia landscape reported illegal logging activity freely without fear of attacks.
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#### **Reflections on progress made in 2021 towards outputs/outcomes**

The first part of 2021 was committed to programme development. Many of the actions taken are likely to see most of their tangible outcomes in 2022 and beyond. Working together as partners and working with other CSOs, especially in coalitions or platforms, was effective in influencing public processes.

#### **Gender transformational approach/strategy**

In 2021, schoolgirls and boys showed increased interest in environmental issues and requested support in forming environmental clubs in their schools.

GLA Ghana improved the existing gender equality arrangements at the organisational level including the gender policy. New issues were taken up, including making sanitary pads available and permission to be excused from coming to the office during menstruation periods. Other actions that need detailed planning and funds are being discussed including a dedicated room for breastfeeding and another for hosting children.

**AR 2021 country brief: Indonesia**  
**Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

**Where we work, problems we work on and our approach**

The GLA partnership in Indonesia consists of nine organisations: NTFP-EP Indonesia, Sawit Watch, Tropenbos Indonesia (TI), WALHI, WARSI, WGII and technical partners for gender AKSI, Solidaritas Perempuan and Yakkum. GLA Indonesia has selected four landscapes in Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi. They represent forested areas with ongoing large-scale oil palm, coal, bauxite mining and geothermal energy development.

At the national level, WARSI has successfully obtained two social forestry permits signed by the Minister of Forestry and Environment for Rangkiang Luluih and Sungai Lansek villages covering an area of 1,271 hectares. This achievement has increased the area of forest that can be legally managed by local communities. At landscape level, Sawit Watch has signed an official MoU with the Regent of Bulungan on sustainable plantation and sustainable food and agriculture. TI has received a commitment from the Kayong Utara district government on fairness and sustainability of oil palm governance.

The village government of Pilimangkujawa and Moa in Lariang Landscape provided a legal entity to establish a village group to manage NTFPs. Meanwhile, village governments in Bulungan Regency, Kayan Landscape, that commit to better environmental management can now receive TAKE (Ecology-Based Regency Budget Transfer) in the form of an additional 10% of the village budget. The village government of Sungai Abu in Solok Regency, Mudiak Baduo Landscape has agreed on forest zoning where 2,095 hectares is a protection zone, and 4,662 hectares a utilisation zone for community needs.

**Changes in context and risks in 2021**

The newly-elected Regent of Bulungan in Kayan Landscape has a close relationship with the GLA partner Sawit Watch. Despite the central government's decision not to extend the oil palm moratorium, the commitment of Kayong Utara district government in Ketapang-Kayong Utara (KKU) Landscape to support fairness and sustainability practices of oil palm governance continued.

Negative changes included 1) the issuance of the Omnibus Law Bill in 2020 that takes powers and authorities from local agencies back to the central government; and 2) the palm oil moratorium not being extended by the national government without any official statement. There will be changes in the strategies through the national action plan for sustainable palm oil.

The COVID-19 situation is increasingly under control in Indonesia and each project area has strict standard procedures to reduce its impacts. Vaccinations have been widespread.

**Main outcomes achieved in 2021**

	<b>Long-term outcomes (2025).</b>	<b>Output / outcomes planned for 2021</b>	<b>Progress 2021</b>
<b>Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities</b>			
1	More IPLCs apply for Social Forestry (SF), Customary Forest (CF) and Indigenous and Community-based Conservation Areas (ICCA).	Multi stakeholder SF working group/task force updates PIAPS map with existing land use patterns and includes Customary Forests. District government allocates funding for Social Forestry and Customary Forest.	In March 2021, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry issued a Village Forest Management Rights Decree to Sungai Lansek village, Sijunjung Regency covering an area of 253 hectares. In addition, HPHD has been issued covering 1,018 hectares in Rangkiang Luluih village.

Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
2	The inter-ministerial task force extends oil palm and extractive industry/mining moratorium.	Top five local and national media including social media publish on environmental and social issues related to oil palm and mining (including involving women labourers and women consumers).	Sawit Watch made a policy brief regarding the importance of a moratorium. A letter signed by 40 local, national, and international NGOs was written to the president asking that the palm oil moratorium be extended. A quote from the moratorium coalition was used in articles in the Jakarta Post, Kompas, Tempo, Mongabay, CNN Indonesia and CNBC Indonesia. The working group related to the local action plan for sustainable palm oil was created.
Pathway C: Civic Space			
3	By 2025, a task force within the NCHR has formulated a clear policy instrument that protects EHRDs/WEHRDs.	The National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) establishes a task force on EHRD/WHRD violence.	WALHI coordinated with NCHR to issue the Norms and Regulatory Standard on Human Rights Defenders as the basis for state institutions and law enforcement in Indonesia.
Reflections on progress made in 2021 towards outputs/outcomes			
All partners were able to implement their GLA activities with the communities and local government, building on work that started under GLA1 and/or other programmes. Related to the non-extension of the OP moratorium, learnings included changing strategies, collaborating with other NGOs, engaging the government and strengthening the local government's monitoring and evaluation of company performance.			
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
The interests and opinions of women and youth were accommodated in the project implementation by involving women and youth in designing community business plans. WARSI established a standard operating procedure that ensured gender equality. Women were involved in the decision-making process regarding village boundaries. The gender technical partner reminded partners that the gender transformational approach should be embedded in their work plans and mentioned in the outcomes.			



**AR 2021 country brief: Liberia**  
**Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

**Where we work, problems we work on and our approach**

The priority areas of the Liberia country partners' interventions are the Southeast and the Northwest landscapes of Liberia. In the Northwest, concession-affected communities in Grand Cape Mount, Bomi and Gbarpolu counties are the primary target. In the Southeast, the priority targets are concession-affected communities in Sinoe, Grand Kru, and Maryland counties.

The partners are the Sustainable Development Institute (SDI), the CSO Oil Palm Working Group (CSO-OPWG), the Community Rights Support Facility (CRSF), the Rural Integrated Centre for Community Empowerment (RICCE, local technical partner of WECF), the Civil Society Independent Forest Monitors (CS-IFM) and the Liberia Forest Media Watch (LFMW).

In 2021, the country partners worked together collectively to influence national-level decision making and policy processes. Key amongst these was the development and formalisation of the National Oil Palm Strategy and Action Plan and the remittance of community revenues by Golden Veroleum Liberia (GVL) through national and local government institutions.

**Changes in context and risks in 2021**

Results from the Liberia country planning meeting indicated that changes in economic, political, environmental and the extended COVID-19 restrictions tend to influence changes and situations that impact the programme implementation. The partners expect an increase in these contextual changes, such as worsening economic problems, more environmental pollution due to limited monitoring, weak law enforcement, and the general and presidential elections in 2023.

**Main outcomes achieved in 2021**

	<b>Long-term outcomes (2025).</b>	<b>Output / outcomes planned for 2021</b>	<b>Progress 2021</b>
<b>Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities</b>			
1	Communities in the Southeast and Northwest of Liberia formalise their customary land rights.	The Community Rights Support Facility (CRSF) will facilitate the first batch of communities to complete the customary land formalisation.	The CRSF facilitated seven landowning communities in Senjeh and Klay districts, Bomi county to identify as land owning communities and to have increased control and ownership over their lands through a broad-based structural decision-making process involving women, men, youth and marginalised groups.
<b>Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation</b>			
2	The Liberian government establishes a comprehensive national policy and legal framework on agriculture.	With international partners we advocate and expose rights violations in Liberia and internationally.	The High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA) Independent Grievance Panel published the final grievance report on 4 February 2021, which compelled GVL to restore 1,000 hectares of deforested areas in its concession area. This was based on the complaint filed by Milieudefensie, SDI and FoE US.
<b>Pathway C: Civic Space</b>			

3	By 2025, the area and expansion of the industrial and elite land-based concessions will be reduced in Liberia.	CS-OPWG will focus on training its member organisations, on relevant laws, policies and other relevant human rights instruments.	On 2 September 2021, the government of Liberia through the labour ministry forced GVL to pay salary arrears (compensation) to 16 community members/employees illegally dismissed by GVL from the Butaw community in Sinoe county. Women and youth were made to understand the existing Liberian laws and policies that protect their rights and the processes they can seek for redress.
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#### Reflections on progress made in 2021 towards outputs/outcomes

The capacity development strategies taken up by partners contributed to an internal understanding of the broader issues on land and natural resources within the collective of the CSO-OPWG. Members of the coalition are now actively engaging on land and forest issues with relevant actors and working to strengthen collective actions/calls for action by the government and companies. The inclusion of women's organisations and outreach to youth-led organisations to understand the nature of the work has helped to encourage more women and their organisations to contribute to the collective efforts of the CSO-OPWG. SDI collaborated with members of the Civil Society Oil Palm Working Group at the national level, and at the international level with Milieudefensie. These collaborations led to financiers of GVL parent company Golden Agri Resources (GAR) being compelled to react to a published report on the broken promises.

#### Gender transformational approach/strategy

The establishment of the seven Community Land Development and Management Committee (CLDMC) that have equal numbers of men and women is important to mention. Women-only meetings were held to discuss land governance issues including the formation of the CLDMC with equal numbers of men and women and the rules of the communities under the Land Rights Law of 2018. Youth were encouraged to attend community-wide meetings and get involved in youth-specific focus group discussions.

**AR 2021 country brief: Malaysia**  
**Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

**Where we work, problems we work on and our approach**

The GLA Malaysia partnership consists of NTFP-EP Malaysia (Coordinator); Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (SADIA); Save Rivers; and the PACOS Trust. GLA Malaysia partners work on two landscapes in the northern section of Borneo Island: (1) Sabah and (2) Sarawak (regions of Belaga, Apoh-Tutoh, Simunjan, Upper Baram).

2021 has been a challenging year due to the pandemic. Few activities were carried out. The partners in Malaysia worked on gender action plans for the next five years. We launched the signatory campaign with the Gerenai Community Rights Action Committee (GCRAC) by SAVE Rivers regarding defending their land against unethical logging and land grabbing. SADIA has set up a Local Project Management Committee (LPMC) for the Bukit Bediri and Stika Forest Reserve to jointly manage their sustainable tourism project where, for the first time, the communities of the landscape have come together to start and manage an eco-tourism site.

**Changes in context and risks in 2021**

Despite the strict standard operating procedures imposed by the government and the rules set by the villagers during the pandemic, partners managed to organise small-scale meetings and discussions and proceed with a few activities with the rural members. SAVE Rivers was able to continue monitoring and collecting updates on the ground through our IPLC GCRAC members and their focal person. Some initiatives were disrupted such as women's and youth empowerment.

Another risk was ensuring a steady and consistent supply of CBNEs to market. A reliable supply chain has to be developed between IPLCs to deliver a product of consistent quality and regularity to market. This will take a lot of training of IPLCs and coordination with market traders in urban centres. Due to the pandemic, the farming activities that were supposed to serve two purposes –extra income and consumption – were used only for consumption which the community, especially in Long Meraan, appreciated.

A new risk was identified in 2021. SAVE Rivers received a letter of demand from the lawyers of Samling Plywood (Miri) Sdn Bhd and Samling Plywood (Baramas) Sdn Bhd, part of the Samling Group of Companies. It was followed up in June with a lawsuit against SAVE Rivers and its directors for publishing allegedly defamatory statements as part of its "Stop the Chop" campaign. Since 2020, this campaign has supported local communities in Sarawak, Malaysian Borneo, who have expressed serious concerns about consultations conducted by Samling as part of the certification process for the Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS). MTCS is endorsed by the international timber certification body Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). The logging company is seeking an apology, an injunction to stop SAVE Rivers from reporting community claims, and damages in the sum of RM5,000,000 (EUR1,000,000). This is clearly a Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation (SLAPP). Globally, SLAPPs are an increasingly common strategy for companies to attempt to silence activists, journalists and civil society organizations who expose wrongdoing and voice criticism.

Finally, the only bridge linking the villages in the Apoh-Tutoh river basin was washed away in May 2021 by huge floods caused by climate change and deforestation along with logging debris. We were only able to reach that landscape by crossing the river via a small boat during good weather and renting a 4x4 car on the other side to reach the village.

**Main outcomes achieved in 2021**

	<b>Long-term outcomes (2025).</b>	<b>Output / outcomes planned for 2021</b>	<b>Progress 2021</b>
<b>Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities</b>			
1	IPLCs set up localised IP governing councils that included women and youth representatives.	Women and youth community organising.	SADIA gathered leaders from the seven villages in their landscape and set up a Local Project Management Committee (LPMC) of the Bukit Bediri and Stika Forest Reserve to jointly manage their sustainable tourism project in the Simunjan/Sebuyau district, Sarawak.

Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
2	GLA partners and an IPLC in Upper Baram will establish an ICCA area of 1,000 hectares as a Biodiversity Peace Park.	Lobby and advocacy meetings.	SAVE Rivers became the focus of a defamation suit filed by Samling Plywood (Miri) Sdn Bhd and Samling Plywood (Baramas) Sdn Bhd due to information it published on initiatives of IPLCs to defend their rights. Save Rivers is now focused on responding to the suit and community capacity building.
Pathway C: Civic Space			
3	National, regional and local governments include representatives from GLA partners, IPLCs and other CSOs (especially environment, women's and youth CSOs) as integral members of environment and development policy making bodies.	GLA partners host meetings with concerned parliamentarians about the need to embrace international norms and laws.	Save Rivers actively participated in the People's Manifesto that will be presented and tabled in the Malaysian parliament. We demanded transparency on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (SIA) reports and Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).
Reflections on progress made in 2021 towards outputs/outcomes			
The pandemic caused delays as most of the project site did not have internet access. During this time of need, it is crucial to highlight the community struggles and rights. The inability to travel to the landscapes pushed the partners and many other organisations to work more closely together to address the IPLC issues and be more creative in their advocacy and empowerment efforts.			
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
<p>The PACOS Trust embedded gender and sexual harassment policies into its SOPs. In Save Rivers' landscape, the Community Rights Action Committees are composed of 30% women. Cultural practices remain a challenge to women's participation. Youth were involved in activities including information awareness, conservation, surveys and mapping.</p> <p>The gender assessment using the Power App questionnaire showed that not all GLA partners in Malaysia have a gender committee and a sexual harassment policy in place. They will work on improving gender equality, although most of the organisations are dominated by female staff.</p>			



**AR 2021 country brief: the Netherlands**  
**Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

**Where we work, problems we work on and our approach**

There are three GLA alliance members active in the Netherlands (Milieudefensie, IUCN NL, Tropenbos International) and one technical partner (WECF). This report provides an overview on programme implementation geared towards Dutch actors that has not already been captured in other (LGL and thematic programmes) reports. In 2021, only Milieudefensie and IUCN NL reported additional Dutch achievements. Some noteworthy achievements were the exclusion by law of palm oil and soy oil based biofuels from counting towards renewable energy targets (MD). Other achievements included mHREDD-legislation being announced (MD & IUCN NL) and "Klimaatplicht" (climate obligations) making it into various media articles and parliamentary interventions (MD & IUCN NL).

**Changes in context and risks in 2021**

Milieudefensie won the climate lawsuit against Royal Dutch Shell (which is not part of GLA). Milieudefensie was therefore able to increase its lobby and advocacy strength in the Netherlands. The following contextual changes also influenced work in the Netherlands in 2021:

- The COVID-19 pandemic continued to play a significant role.
- Parliamentary elections in March 2021, in particular the long government formation period that followed the elections, which led to a delay in policy development.

**Main outcomes achieved in 2021**

	Long-term outcomes (2025).	Output / outcomes planned for 2021	Progress 2021
<b>Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation</b>			
1	The Netherlands leads the way in the introduction and implementation of ambitious binding regulation for companies with respect to human rights and environmental due diligence.	By the end of 2021 there will be a parliamentary majority for the introduction of ambitious national mHREDD legislation.	After an outsider lobby by Milieudefensie and others, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation announced in December 2021 that he would put into effect a legislation trajectory for a national Mandatory Environmental Human Rights Due Diligence law (mHREDD). He also announced he will examine whether climate change should be covered in this legislation.
		OECD complaint Milieudefensie vs. ING.	At the end of 2021, discussions on the OECD complaint between Milieudefensie and ING were still ongoing and the final statement by the National Contact Point (NCP) of the OECD still needed to be published.
		Reducing mining, ecological and human rights footprint of energy transition.	Based on the experiences of our CSO partners in mining landscapes, IUCN NL and Milieudefensie provided input to a number of policy dialogues/expert meetings. They included: <a href="#">expert meeting</a> on metals for energy and digital transitions by the Green European Foundation and Wetenschappelijk Bureau GroenLinks; OECD Working Group on Environmental Due Diligence tool development for the metal sector; and <a href="#">the International Responsible Business Conduct (IRBC)</a> agreement for the metal sector. In these meetings we also promoted the progressive IRMA standard ( <a href="#">Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance</a> ).

2	Dutch public and private (financial) institutions stop financing activities that lead to climate change, deforestation and human rights abuses.	This outcome was not planned for in the 2021 plan.	Dutch television (Zembla) covered Milieudefensie's report about sustainable soy used by Dutch food and feed industries not being proven to be deforestation-free. FrieslandCampina and Royal Agrifirm Group announced they would introduce dedicated supply chains in order to guarantee the use of deforestation-free soy for animal fodder.
			IUCN NL - through the Transition Coalition Food - launched a 10-point plan for support to the protein transition by the Dutch government. IUCN NL and VBDO published a report on the lack of progress in the Dutch financial sector in integrating biodiversity concerns into their risk management. IUCN NL engaged with the Dutch National Bank and two other banks on their role in watching over the financial risks of ecosystem conversion and biodiversity decline. DNB adopted a recommendation on acting NOW, as recommended in the VBDO report. The CBS adopted IUCN-NL data on soy and palm oil, particularly in relation to reporting on sustainability.

#### Reflections on progress made in 2021 towards outputs/outcomes

- Milieudefensie's definitions of "climate due diligence" and "climate obligation for corporations" attracted interest from different actors including Members of Parliament (MPs).
- Face-to-face contact with MPs and civil society collaborators, offering them an opportunity to connect on this topic with their constituencies and the public at large.
- Milieudefensie's public campaign (including the petition), research and our lobby efforts contributed to increased support regarding climate obligations, climate due diligence and national mHREDD legislation.

#### Gender transformational approach/strategy

Milieudefensie developed an inclusion and diversity (D&I) policy during 2021, which was formally approved in early 2022, whereby D&I was named as this year's innovation focus for our organisation. A first evaluation on progress of the D&I policy implementation process will likely take place in the second half of 2022. IUCN NL made good progress in further implementing its gender action plan.

**AR 2021 country brief: Philippines**  
**Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

**Where we work, problems we work on and our approach**

The GLA Philippine program works in four major landscapes: Sierra Madres of Luzon, Southern Palawan, Northern Mindanao and South-Central Mindanao, as well as at the national level. There are 10 collaborating partners in the country namely: ATM, ELAC, Forest Foundation Philippines, IDEAS, KIN,LRC KSK/FOEPHils, LILAK, Mabuwaya Foundation, NTFP EP Philippines and Samdhana Philippines. Key achievements in 2021 include:

- On 13 March 2021, the majority of the Palawan residents, including the indigenous peoples, women and youth voters, rejected Republic Act 11259 – the law dividing Palawan into three separate provinces. This stopped the bloating of government bureaucracy and an increase in socio-economic costs as well as environmental risks.
- The Philippine House of Representatives passed the Sustainable Forest Management Bill in its third and last reading and transmitted it to the Philippine Senate during its regular session in February 2021.
- The provincial offices of Cagayan, Palawan and Bukidnon of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples validated the ancestral domain plans submitted by the indigenous peoples from Palau Island and Baggao in Cagayan, Isugod and Suring, Quezon in Palawan, and Daraghuyan, Baleteon and Milalitra in Bukidnon.

**Changes in context and risks in 2021**

The move to divide the province of Palawan into three put more pressure on civil society. Save Palawan Movement, a CSO alliance in which GLA partners are members, launched the One Palawan Campaign to raise awareness among Palawan residents, including IPLCs, on the ill effects of dividing the province. Through Executive Order No. 70, creating a national task force to end local communist armed conflict, and the implementation of the Anti-Terror Law, some CSO and community partners experienced harassment, increased security risks, and red-tagging (being labelled as communists and thus terrorists). Courtesy visits with local government officials and dialogues with the military and the police were regularly conducted to explain our work.

An unprecedented super typhoon (Odette/Rai) in December 2021 that hit parts of Mindanao, Visayas and Palawan resulted in heavy loss of life, as well as damage to property, infrastructure and livelihoods. It also affected the project timelines and activities. Relief was provided to partner communities. The situation brought more challenges to the population who called for more proactive disaster management schemes.

**Main outcomes achieved in 2021**

	<b>Long-term outcomes (2025).</b>	<b>Output / outcomes planned for 2021</b>	<b>Progress 2021</b>
<b>Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities</b>			
1	IPLCs, women, youth in 11 key forested areas / indigenous territories / protected areas install inclusive governance structures and sustainable forest management plans.	IPs develop their Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) and validate the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) delineation map.	The provincial offices of Cagayan and Palawan of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) validated the ancestral domain plans submitted by the indigenous peoples from Palau Island, and Baggao in Cagayan, Isugod, and Suring, Quezon in Palawan, and Daraghuyan, Baleteon and Milalitra in Bukidnon (Mabuwaya, IDEAS, KIN).

Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
2	Government shifts plans away from forest destructive activities, protects human rights and adopts climate-smart and resilient development plans.	IPLCs file charges / resolutions against concerned government agencies related to government projects without FPIC, etc.	The majority of the Palawan residents, including the indigenous peoples, women and youth voters, rejected Republic Act 11259 – the law dividing the province of Palawan into three. (ELAC, IDEAS, NTFP) The Philippine House of Representatives passed the Sustainable Forest Management Bill in its third and last reading and transmitted it to the Senate.
Pathway C: Civic Space			
3	Government implements policies that reduce risks and threats to EHRDs and women's rights defenders.	Local government units recognise the role of Indigenous Women HRDs in documenting violence against women and human rights violations.	The 80th infantry brigade of the Philippine army stopped the red-tagging of indigenous male and female leaders in Daraitan, Tanay and Rizal after the indigenous leaders conducted a dialogue with the military in October 2021. (NTFP)
Reflections on progress made in 2021 towards outputs/outcomes			
<p>Collaboration remains a potent approach to addressing issues, especially those involving government agencies. However, conflicting positions toward development issues (resource related) resulted in an adversarial relationship between CSOs and IPs with government agencies.</p> <p>There are serious impediments to attaining the desired outcomes for Pathways B and C. In the fourth quarter of 2021, we saw the intense consolidation and engagements of civil society, community-based organisations and IPLCs in various platforms and mechanisms to directly engage in electoral work through voters' education and directly campaigning for candidates who carry the environmental agenda.</p>			
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
<p>To increase women's participation, GLA partners conducted gender training to make IP aware and allow them to reflect on their situation. Through this training, they decided to establish their own women's organisations. Separate activities, including capacity development activities, are conducted with only female participants. Eight non-indigenous youth organisations were convened in mining-affected communities, reaching at least 90 young individuals as core group members. On October 20-21, an Agta IP youth camp was successfully conducted in Sta. Ana, Cagayan. GLA partners are still working on getting indigenous women's and youth organisations accredited by local government units. Some partners are still working on establishing women's and youth organisations.</p>			



**AR 2021 country brief: Uganda**  
**Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

**Where we work, problems we work on and our approach**

The Ugandan country partnership consists of four partners: Ecological Trends Alliance (ETA), a conservation and social development organisation grounded in research; Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO), a lobby and advocacy organisation focused on energy; Friends of Zoka (FoZ), a lobby and advocacy movement; and ARUWE, a gender-based organisation to facilitate the gender agenda. The overall aim of the GLA partners is to “protect Uganda’s Albertine Rift forest landscapes from oil and gas challenges whilst sustainably and inclusively governing them”.

These are the most relevant achievements of the programme in 2021:

- Barifa forest was not given away to Arua city as intended by the Arua City Council due to the pressure created by the youth-led ‘Save Barifa Group’ under the FoZ movement.
- The Ministry of Lands and the National Forestry Authority (NFA) took action against further encroachment by sugarcane companies in Bugoma forest in November 2021 due to pressure created by IPLCs, including a petition signed by over 20,000 IPLCs living around Bugoma forest.
- The Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) through the National Oil Palm Project (NOPP) acknowledged the need for good practices in oil palm production due to an improved knowledge base that was provided through research recommendations from ETA.

**Changes in context and risks in 2021**

2021 was an election year during which there was unprecedented civic space repression by the government which led to the suspension of the Democratic Governance Facility (DGF) and 54 others CSOs including AFIEGO. Many journalists and EHRDs were arrested including six from AFIEGO. New laws, particularly in environmental governance such as the December 2020 Environment and Social Impact Assessment regulations, curtail public participation in forest governance. The government is prioritising investment over forest protection as seen with the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) for which major agreements were signed. The EACOP will affect 2,000 square kilometres of protected areas including Wambabya and Bugoma Central Forest Reserves. There were also rebel activities and tribal conflicts between the Acholi and Madi in West Nile where FoZ operates, all affecting forests and livelihoods. A positive development is that the National Climate Change bill that gives force of law to the Paris Agreement has been approved (Act).

Uganda was affected by a second wave of COVID-19 between June and July when field activities for GLA2 were scheduled to start. This led to a complete lockdown inhibiting field activities and movement between partners.

**Main outcomes achieved in 2021**

	<b>Long-term outcomes (2025).</b>	<b>Output / outcomes planned for 2021</b>	<b>Progress 2021</b>
<b>Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities</b>			
1	Indigenous forest dependent peoples and local communities sustainably and inclusively govern increased areas of forested landscapes.	IPLCs have inclusive strong governance structures to manage forested landscapes and realise livelihoods from forest-based enterprises.	In February 2021, in Kikuube district, Bugoma forest host communities were organised into a taskforce empowered to influence the Ugandan government to stop giving away the forest for sugarcane growing.
<b>Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation</b>			
2	Relevant ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and IPLCs resist land grabbing without FPIC and all incompatible developments in forested landscapes.	MDAs, Private Sector, DLGs/LLGs, and IPLCs stop actions that trigger and/or accelerate climate change.	In November 2021, the Ministry of Lands and National Forestry Authority (NFA) began a process to stop further encroachment by sugarcane companies in Bugoma forest.

			The Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom Minister of Tourism stopped the destruction of cultural sites by loggers in Bugoma forest in December 2021.
3	Government enacts and enforces inclusive and engendered land, ENR and climate change policies and laws.	Government enacts and enforces engendered green policies and laws in the high-impact sectors.	The Ugandan parliament proposed a motion to protect and conserve Bugoma forest in September 2021, but it was dropped in October. Parliament passed the EACOP bill with recommendations to improve the bill to protect community livelihoods and forested landscapes.

### Pathway C: Civic Space

4	Government enacts and enforces inclusive and engendered policies and laws that protect civic spaces for CSOs and (W) EHRDs.	CSOs exploit existing spaces to voice citizens' concerns.	In July 2021 in Kampala, CSOs submitted a report to influence the Universal Periodic Review on Uganda to improve civic space and human rights observance in the extractives sector.
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### Reflections on progress made in 2021 towards outputs/outcomes

- Employing strategies such as capacity development of IPLC structures is important for the protection of forest landscapes amid oil exploitation risks in the Albertine Graben. Being vested stakeholders with legitimate interests in forest conservation, the IPLCs are listened to by policymakers.
- There was a need for follow-up actions to ensure positive results from emerging outcomes. This was demonstrated by the fact that although the motion on saving Bugoma forest was put on parliament's order paper in September 2021, it was never debated. The motion was eventually dropped in October.
- Policies and guidelines for the protection of natural resources remained weak and were not enough of a deterrent therefore need to be reviewed to become more effective. For example, a person involved in illegal logging and commercial charcoal business is fined 200,000 Ugandan shillings (47 Euros). This is low and illegal loggers are willing to pay it.
- The use of research-based evidence under GLA1 proved the importance of evidence-based information in supporting the lobby and advocacy agenda. GLA1 emphasised the importance of infographics as a tool for simplifying and quickening understanding of IPLCs.
- Government continued clamping down on civic space. However, several engagements at the international level including one with the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Association and Peaceful Assembly were made by the GLA partners to address the shrinking civic space in Uganda. The resulting closure of AFIEGO and other CSOs impacted overall implementation of the workplan. Working in partnerships is important as it improves safety and brings together allies with diverse skills that are needed for successful campaigns.

### Gender transformational approach/strategy

A 20-member task force comprising of 10% women from the villages surrounding Bugoma forest was formed. Of the IPLC groups whose governance capacity was improved by partners in 2021, 12.5% were women. This is still a small number but an improvement from the baseline of 2%. Socio-cultural barriers undermined IPLC women's participation in empowerment meetings and from taking up leadership positions. Partners will work to improve knowledge among women. GLA partners lacked sufficient capacity to adequately include women so ARUWE provided gender capacity building training. In addition, the GLA Gender Action Plan (GAP) for Uganda was developed in December 2021 and will be rolled out in 2022. Youth groups such as Fridays for Future-Uganda (FFF-U) were among those trained to improve civic space in Uganda. Other youth groups such as Guild Presidents' Forum on Governance (GPFOG) and Youth for Green Communities (YGC) also participated in lobby and advocacy to improve civic space and human rights observance in the extractives sector. These youth groups were among those that submitted a Universal Peer Review (UPR) report to the UN Human Rights Council.

**AR 2021 country brief: Viet Nam**  
**Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

**Where we work, problems we work on and our approach**

The GLA Viet Nam partners are Tropenbos Viet Nam (TBVN); Non-Timber Forest Products and Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP) Viet Nam; and PanNature.

Tropenbos Viet Nam (TBVN) is in Krong Bong and Lak districts Dak Lak province; PanNature has been working in the Srepok river basin of Dak Lak province; and Non-Timber Forest Products and Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP Viet Nam) and PanNature are working in Gia Lai and Kon Tum provinces.

**Changes in context and risks in 2021**

The directive on quarantine and social distancing as a result of COVID-19 limited access to the local communities including face-to-face meetings, exchange learning and field trips. Some IPLCs (women and youth) who were engaged with the project were not adequately capacitated to adapt to challenges, which led to loss of income, forests that were not well-managed and delayed implementation of advocacy for the project.

The partners developed strategies and intervened immediately to encourage IPLCs and stakeholders to participate. They created online platforms (Zalo group, Zoom, forums and Facebook) where all the information and knowledge of the project was distributed to members as well as e-commerce platforms (Shopee, Tiki) for local communities to sell their products online.

**Main outcomes achieved in 2021**

	<b>Long-term outcomes (2025).</b>	<b>Output / outcomes planned for 2021</b>	<b>Progress 2021</b>
<b>Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities</b>			
1	IPLCs have sufficient capacity on forest and community governance.	A capacity building plan developed. IPLCs and protected area management boards updated regularly through different means of communication.	IPLCs improved their understanding about their forest land rights and gained capacity through short courses. This enabled them to present their needs/demands with other landscape actors including policy makers. (Tropenbos Viet Nam).
2	IPLCs can produce and sell their products to the market.	Promote business models and form trading networks for IPLCs to strengthen access to markets and financial sources.	Supported by NTFP- EP Viet Nam, IPLCs (women and youth) were trained the knowledge of digital marketing (September–November, 2021), and “Community Livelihood Assessment and Product Scanning” (CLAPS) and joined in CBNE forums (Community-based NTFP Enterprises (CBNE) Forum – Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development, Hackathon contest, and Parara Festival 2021 and Fairtrade practices. IPLCs increased trading and their income after these activities.

Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
3	The government of Viet Nam has good evidence and recommendations relating to laws deficiencies, land conversion and rights and interests of IPLCs.	Issues and lessons about FLA and rights of IPLCs are shared at national level.	Local authorities gave constructive feedback on the findings of the study about the IPLCs customs and traditions on forest protection and restoration (Tropenbos Viet Nam).
	Business sector and authorities increase awareness about law, forests and local communities and apply sustainable standards.	Major business players in the Central Highlands are aware and implement solutions to reduce impacts on communities, ecosystems and climate change resilience capacity.	PanNature together with FSC and Dak Lak Rubber Joint Stock Company (DRG) made agreements to support business in sustainable forest management and towards forest certification (FSC).
Pathway C: Civic space			
4	Women and men have good knowledge on women's rights, gender equality and have appropriate leadership and advocacy skills.	IPLC representatives are provided with opportunities to join events, workshops and forums to raise their voices and concerns.	70 IPLCs women and youth representatives joined 79 sessions focusing on custom and cultural rights on natural resource management.
Reflections on progress made in 2021 towards outputs/outcomes			
<p>The plan for 2021 was done well with most outcomes harvested across all three pathways. More facilitation and intervention was needed to achieve the planned outcomes in pathway B in 2022 as some required more time and adjustments than initially expected during the baseline study.</p> <p>On the other hand, after the gender consultant and WECF supported mainstreaming gender roles in TOC, there were some positive outcomes updated in pathways B and C.</p>			
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
<p>Male (45%) and female (55%) IPLCs were provided with relevant information and skills so that they could participate in the landscape forums to share their needs and demands effectively.</p> <p>GLA partners in Viet Nam will together develop a toolkit to assess the status quo and gender roles in resource management and livelihood development in May 2022. After we test the tool with the local women's association, we will apply it during project implementation.</p>			

## Annex E. Brief summary Local-to-Global-to-Local (LGL) Thematic programmes reports 2021

### AR 2021 thematic programme brief: Community rights and deforestation drivers (CRDD) Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

#### Where we work, problems we work on and our approach

Friends of the Earth works with IPLCs and allies to connect IPLC rights and corporate driven deforestation struggles to national, regional and international fora and social movements.

Our work on local monitoring and research resulted in progress in several complaints and advocacy dossiers. In Ghana, illegal logging was reduced significantly in several communities after alerts from monitors. We won complaints against an industrial palm oil company in Liberia, which now has to restore 1,000 hectares of forest and compensate human rights defenders for wrongful dismissal after their protests. The African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) committed to taking action after our intervention on threats to human rights in the agri-business sector in Liberia. Furthermore, communities spoke out in great numbers against RSPO certification of plantations in West Africa. Finally, certification schemes were not included as a green lane in the European Commission's proposal for an anti-deforestation regulation and Dutch financiers divested from controversial palm oil companies Golden Agri-Resources and Socfin/Bolloré.

#### Changes in context and risks in 2021

COVID-19 and the resulting restrictions remained a risk to our activities. Meetings were cancelled and we were unable to attain the results expected. Workers were also more often away from their offices which also slowed down work and projects. This will remain an issue in 2022, especially given rules from the European countries that impede travel or make it more difficult for people not on 'green lists'.

The risk to EHRDs remains very high. Nevertheless, communities stood up in resistance to violations of their rights due to logging and agri-business companies or governmental violence. The embassies continued to play a crucial role in mitigating and preventing violence against HRDs, especially where Dutch companies or financiers were involved.

#### Main outcomes achieved in 2021

	Long-term outcomes (2025).	Output / outcomes planned for 2021	Progress 2021
<b>Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities</b>			
1	IPLCs and CSOs conduct community based forests and rights monitoring and use the verified evidence for advocacy and grievances.	150 community forest monitors in nine countries actively send in reports on rights violations and deforestation to FoE groups or allies.	Increased forest monitoring patrols (from zero to weekly) in the Bia West district following FoE Ghana's campaigns reduced illegal chainsaw operations in the Papase community from an average of 10 illegal operations per week to five. CED, SDI, FoE Ghana and LRC-KsK continued their work with local forest monitors. WALHI, JVE Ivory Coast, Fian Belgium and RIAO-RDC developed IT processes or researched the options.



Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation			
2	Local to global social movements connect to collectively resist corporate power, stop harmful projects and frame alternatives.	2 Harmful projects or investments are halted after international research and campaigns.	<p>Affected communities in Sierra Leone, Cameroon and Ivory Coast resisted the RSPO certification of Socfin plantations.</p> <p>The High Carbon Stock Approach Independent Grievance Panel published the final grievance report on 4 February 2021, which compelled Golden Veroleum Liberia (GVL) to restore 1,000 hectares of deforested areas in concession areas based on the complaint filed by Milieudefensie, SDI and FoE US.</p> <p>Five Dutch financiers took action (divestment or other) after Milieudefensie exposed social and environmental harms in their clients' plantations.</p>
Pathway C: Civic Space			
3	Civil society documents systemic injustices against EHRDs and engages in effective international solidarity and mobilisation actions in support of EHRDs.	FoEI ISS involves one case from Africa and one from the Asia Pacific region that is documented and exposed by the CRDD project.	<p>A Dutch embassy acted upon our call for the investigation of the murder of a HRD by reaching out to another actor to plead for a thorough investigation. (anonymised)</p> <p>In January 2021, a court in Sierra Leone dropped the case against an EHRD who resisted a palm oil plantation because of lack of evidence. (anonymised)</p>
Reflections on progress made in 2021 towards outputs/outcomes			
<p>Our strategy of local forest monitoring to provide verified evidence for complaints was successful in achieving redress for people and forests after documentation of adverse impacts of the agri-business sector and industrial logging sector.</p> <p>Engaging with UN institutions and African institutions was challenging due to the giant bureaucracy. However, working with NGOs and experts helped us to use those institutions strategically to achieve advocacy outcomes.</p> <p>Our work to influence EU anti-deforestation regulation and mandatory human rights due diligence provided for sustainable impacts as these are laid down in legal obligations for companies. We need to continue to show certification is a hoax and that it should never become a proxy for due diligence.</p> <p>Using complaints processes, such as those of the RSPO or OECD, cost us time and the chances of success were low because of the limitations and inherent power imbalance of these processes. We should inform communities well before engaging in such a process so they are aware of the low chance of success.</p>			
Gender transformational approach/strategy			
<p>We prepared a section for a training on local forest monitoring with an emphasis on the inclusion of women and youth, but due to COVID-19 it was postponed until 2022. It is important for our programme to increase the number of women and youth in local forest monitoring and to find good strategies to overcome the obstacles they face in monitoring such as violence, security as well as cultural and time limitations.</p>			

**AR 2021 thematic programme brief: Just Energy Transition (JET)  
Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

**Where we work, problems we work on and our approach**

The Just Energy Transition (JET) programme connects local to global efforts to address climate change and support a just energy transition to halt deforestation and related human rights violations in relation to fossil and renewable energy-related (RE) mineral extractivism. During 2021, JET's work involved multiple partners, both local and national, as well as international work. In Africa, with local FoE partners in Ghana, Togo and Mozambique, JET conducted community awareness raising and campaigning to address the harmful human rights, environmental and climate impacts on local communities of ongoing public fossil support. This was combined with national advocacy for a just transition away from fossil to renewables. In Latin America, with FoE Colombia/ CENSAT and Centro de Estudio Ambiente Sociedad y Energía (CEASE) in Argentina, JET carried out public awareness raising on (indigenous) communities' renewable energy alternatives, by mapping them and promoting them in publications, webinars, online exhibitions and with policy makers. Nationally, JET's work was strategically linked to its international advocacy. A key international JET focus involved pushing for the phasing out of public finance support for fossil fuels.

**Changes in context and risks in 2021**

Social tensions and armed conflict: In Colombia, social mobilisation on the street related to fracking projects, large-scale mining, dams, health and social security concerns were met with excessive use of force by the police and selective assassinations of young people around the country. FoE Colombia/CENSAT therefore had to focus more of its work on social mobilisation and less on advocacy work with policymakers. COVID-19 impacts: The international JET and Feminism conference and the Africa ECA (Export Credit Agencies) network meeting were postponed. The pandemic continued to exacerbate existing inequalities across the African continent as well as undemocratic practices from states. There was also a dramatic increase in land grabs, displacements and mining activities by national and transnational corporations. Industry and their lobbyists used the crisis to attempt to push through harmful deals and delay policy processes. In response, we commissioned research to debunk the arguments deployed to halt progress.

**Main outcomes achieved in 2021**

	<b>Long-term outcomes (2025).</b>	<b>Output / outcomes planned for 2021</b>	<b>Progress 2021</b>
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**Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation**

1	By 2025, (Dutch) investors and financiers move away from adverse investments in the energy / extractive sector (fossil and RE-related) and promote a Just Transition.	(1) A dataset of new and planned fossil fuel projects and financiers in Africa is generated. (2) New partnerships with local communities are created. (3) Joint campaigns around specific cases and media outreach raises public awareness. (4) The Dutch government moves towards the establishment of an international frontrunner group on ECAs, promoting ECA policy positions that contribute to halting climate change, deforestation and HR violations.	(1) By mid 2021, this dataset was generated. (2) New partnerships with 20 African CSOs were established, leading to jointly documenting the local impacts of fossil financing via 10 African cases. Local partners identified Just Transition perspectives to put pressure on financiers. (3) Joint campaigning around the Mozgas case resulted in broad media outreach, a court case and policy input on how international fossil finance impacts the environment, rights and livelihoods of affected communities, accelerates climate change and undermines a just transition. (4) In April 2021, the Dutch government joined the ECA frontrunner <a href="#">E3F coalition</a> . At UNFCCC COP 26, our joint advocacy contributed to the new Dutch government signing the Glasgow statement to phase out foreign public fossil support by the end of 2022.
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2	By 2025, the private energy sector complies with legal frameworks, standards and commitments, and adopts sustainable Just Transition alternatives.	CSOs in Mozambique call out and campaign against HR and environmental abuses linked to the industries involved in the LNG project	FoE Mozambique/ JA! was supported by Milieudefensie and FoE Europe to campaign against HR and environmental abuses linked to the industries involved in the LNG project, in particular to the escalating violent conflict on the ground. In the Netherlands, this resulted in media attention and critical parliamentary questions on the Dutch ECA support for the project, culminating in an independent evaluation requested by parliament.
3	By 2025, governments implement gender, HR and IPLC policies reflecting international frameworks on climate and forests that supports a Just Transition, including increased climate finance for the transition in the global South	(1) New and ongoing sustainable JET community alternatives in the Latin American region are supported and widely promoted via media and advocacy efforts. (2) Government policies and international frameworks are informed by strong feminist analysis of the key characteristics of a just feminist transition from a feminist economics and ecofeminist perspectives.	(1) Calls for RE initiatives were disseminated via the Colombian media including 387 local community radio stations. This resulted in a second online exhibition featuring 21 community experiences from Latin America, with special attention to the key role of women in a JET. (2) UNFCCC COP 26 was informed by a feminist analysis of the key characteristics of a just feminist transition from feminist economics and ecofeminist perspectives. Strategies for a just transition based on real solutions were developed with the perspectives of rural African women through joint and participatory research with the African ecofeminist just transition group, feminist and social movements and academics.
4	The UN, EU and other intergovernmental bodies adopt measures to halt deforestation drivers and promote JET alternatives.	The community and civil society perspectives from African countries where ECA-supported projects are implemented are integrated in national/ international political lobby and advocacy moments.	A Just Transition perspective on ECAs was inserted by the JET African partners in the UK policy process towards phasing out foreign public fossil support. Key components were integrated in the UK policy launched in early March 2021

### Reflections on progress made in 2021 towards outputs/outcomes

Overall, considerable progress was made in 2021 under the JET programme.

- Key aspect of the success of the work – and its sustainability – lay in coalition and movement building.
- Advocacy strategies became all the more powerful when we also has legal tools to help push governments to be more transparent or change their positions.
- Bottom-up approaches to building change and community engagement proved to be key for successful international advocacy.

### Gender transformational approach/strategy

Women's and indigenous rights are central to the Just Transition focus. Our lobby and advocacy strategies and capacity development approach is rooted in strong feminist analysis from a feminist economics and ecofeminist perspective. Our gender responsive and inclusive JET strategies during 2021 included:

- Women human rights defenders and women's rights / (eco)feminist groups were a driving force in the resistance against fossil/ mineral extractivism as well as the promotion of sustainable energy alternatives. See also If it's not Feminist, it's not Just, which was launched at COP26.
- FOEI strengthened its collaboration with African ecofeminist groups and other allies. The analysis in FOEI reports and briefing papers also included gendered impacts of climate change and feminist solutions.

## Annex F. Brief summary Local-to-Global-to-Local Policy dossiers reports 2021

### AR 2021 policy dossier brief: Convention on Biological Diversity Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

#### Introduction

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP15 aims to establish the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) to guide ambitious worldwide actions to halt biodiversity loss and live in harmony with nature by 2050.

The overall goal of the GLA partners in the post-2020 GBF development process is to ensure that the GBF is in line with the goals, vision and principles of the GLA and recognises the importance of indigenous territories for the protection of biodiversity. This topic group includes Gaia Amazonas, NTFP-EP Asia, SDI, MD/FoEI, IUCN NL and WECF/GFC.

#### Changes in context and risks in 2021

The CBD COP15 programmed for 2021 was postponed for the second time due to COVID-19 and will finally take place in 2022. On the one hand, this was favourable as it allowed all stakeholders, including CSOs, more time to prepare for the discussions that will take place and gain maturity in their positions and statements. On the other hand, pre-COP negotiations have been mostly virtual and many countries and stakeholder groups were unable to participate effectively, and many elements are still under discussion. This makes the possibility of arriving at COP15 in Kunming with a solid and ambitious target framework still a distant goal. In general, there has been limited participation, particularly from the civil society groups (including and especially IPLCs) and a notable takeover of the CBD process by the larger corporates and corporate philanthropy. COVID-19 also had an unexpected effect, raising awareness about the importance of adopting a OneHealth approach to address shared health threats and recognising the interconnection between people, animals and our environment.

#### Key progress / achievements within the selected LGL policy dossier in 2021

##### Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities

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

- GFC co-organised two events highlighting the need for rights-based, socially equitable and gender-just biodiversity policies and area governance within the framework of the Peoples Summit on Biodiversity.
- NTFP-EP and alliance partners AIPP and AFA developed concept notes for two side events for the World Forestry Congress 2021.
- IUCN NL produced three [10 minute videos and short clips](#) about local ownership and governance of biodiversity. They were filmed in Uganda, Indonesia and Bolivia.

<b>Regional-level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NTFP-EP, as part of the regional collaboration, created a topic group (TG) on Forest Governance and Tenure Rights (FGTR) which included GLA country partners. It developed its target outcomes until 2025 and identified capacity building on ICCAs as a priority for 2022.</li> <li>• ICCA Consortium SEA, with NTFP-EP leading its coordination at the regional level, developed a statement presented to the third ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity in 2021 to: recognise the contributions of IPLCs to biodiversity; recognise human rights as central to an effective and equitable post-2020 global biodiversity framework; protect IPLCs against violence; and support communities' self-determined initiatives to strengthen and sustain themselves and their territories.</li> <li>• Gaia Amazonas worked jointly with partner indigenous organisations from the Amazon to analyse the role of IPs in the climate change agenda.</li> <li>• The North Amazon Alliance, as a unified and legitimate voice from the Amazon region, contributed with insights regarding the most relevant aspects of the new GBF currently in negotiation for the Amazon region.</li> </ul>
<b>Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation</b>	
<b>International level</b> (e.g. UN, EU, etc.)	GFC actively participated in the virtual meetings of the ad hoc working group on the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and other CBD meetings in 2021, highlighting the need to eliminate perverse incentives and investments, including in the livestock and extractive industry sectors.
<b>Reflections on progress made in 2021 towards outputs/outcomes</b>	
There was no joint work on the LGL policy dossier on CBD in 2021. We aim to increase levels of exchange in 2022 towards COP15. The work mentioned below was carried out by alliance members and technical partners, either individually or in collaboration with other (non-GLA) networks and/or platforms. Progress is largely framed as activities and outcomes and will be reported in future years.	
<b>Gender transformational approach/strategy</b>	
Together with other members of the CBD Women's Caucus, GFC implemented a campaign for the adoption of a self-standing gender target within the post-2020 GBF and was actively involved in the development of a new gender action plan for the CBD.	



## AR 2021 policy dossier brief: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Policy Dossier Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

### Introduction

The policy dossier on UNFCCC and NDCs was established, with the participation of alliance members TBI, IUCN-NL, Gaia and NTFP-EP and the technical partner WECF. WECF collaborated closely with the Global Forest Coalition (GFC). The group was formed to strengthen the recognition and position of IPLC and women and youth in the discussions, design and implementation of climate action, in particular in relation to the NDCs and NAPs (National Adaptation Plans). These are the main instruments guiding climate action in the countries where we work.

### Changes in context and risks in 2021

Countries submitted their revised NDCs to the UNFCCC. The LGL policy dossier group started late and therefore had little opportunity to provide inputs as a group, but the GLA partners and members independently took any opportunity that arose to increase the inputs of CSOs and CBOs in the revision processes in countries.

The UNFCCC COP26 in Glasgow resulted in landmark financial commitments of countries, international companies and financing organisations towards conserving and restoring forests and strengthening the role of indigenous people. While in the past such commitments were rarely completely implemented, they form a strong framework that offers opportunities to successfully advocate and lobby for involving IPLC in climate action design and implementation. At the same time, many of the COP 26 related financial commitments are linked to market mechanisms that do not always respect the rights of IPLC, women and youth.

### Key progress / achievements within the selected LGL policy dossier in 2021

Since the policy dossier group was established only in late 2021, alliance members worked independently of each other for most of the year. 2021 was the year in which common goals were defined and first steps were taken towards joint efforts.

### Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities

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

Ahead of the UNFCCC COP26, WECF - together with its strategic partner GFC - organised a webinar on 'UNFCCC, gender, and forests and biodiversity' for all partners working with the GLA programme. Prior to the webinar, participants were asked to complete a survey about their knowledge of and experience with the UNFCCC. This survey informed the content of the webinar, which was attended by 80-100 participants.

In November 2021, NTFP-EP and WECF conducted a regional learning session on gender transformative lobby and advocacy strategies.

At COP26, WECF and the Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) organised the 'Gender Just Climate Solutions' (GJCS) award celebration, which was [livestreamed on YouTube](#) and attended by over 100 people. WECF/GFC supported GJCS winners to take part in a two-day advocacy workshop and to meet their country delegations, contribute to position papers, speak at side events and network with other CSOs, media and donors. Several of the winners demonstrate how to integrate gender justice in forest-related climate activities. These good practices are captured in the [Gender Just Climate Solutions publications](#).

<b>Regional-level</b>	<p>NTFP-EP Asia conducted an assessment and validation workshop that provided the basis to design a Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) training course and action plan to strengthen engagement of CBFM People's Organizations (POs) to assert CBFM in the NDC of the Philippines.</p> <p>TBI tested a methodology to assess the links between community forestry contributions to climate actions and the opportunities that NDCs offer to strengthen the capacity of community forestry. A pilot of the methodology was completed for Surinam and is being completed for Bolivia. Coordination has been started with NTFP-EP to jointly design a regional assessment.</p> <p>For the NTFP-EP coordinated regional collaboration in Asia, one of the four thematic groups formed is the Forest Governance and Tenure Rights group (FGTR) that collaborates on topics of social forestry, customary tenure and ICCAs, including a learning session on NDCs.</p> <p>The ASEAN Working Group on Social Forestry approved the outline for the ASEAN Guidelines on Customary Tenure Recognition in Forested Landscapes. NTFP-EP was involved in two multi-stakeholder dialogues that provided relevant inputs on the draft outline and content.</p> <p>Gaia Amazonas worked with its partner indigenous organisations to analyse the role of IP in the global climate change agenda and to explore possible joint agendas to influence this global framework.</p>
<b>Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation</b>	
<b>International level</b> (e.g. UN, EU, etc.)	<p>Lobby and advocacy relating to the UNFCCC and at COP26 was undertaken jointly through the Women and Gender Constituency (WGC), a stakeholder grouping of observer NGOs of which WECF is a core active member. Together with GJCS awardees, WECF joined the daily WGC meetings and co-wrote a list of 11 key demands and highlighted these demands in all spaces, meetings and events in which they participated as well as in the media campaign. In addition, WECF and the GFC published a series of web articles, reports and blogs which are detailed below in the key communications section.</p>
<b>Gender transformational approach/strategy</b>	
<p>Gender equality and gender justice are central to the work of WECF, which is reflected under the pathways above.</p>	

**AR 2021 policy dossier brief: UN Binding Treaty & EU Due Diligence  
Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future**

**Introduction**

The work carried out by GLA partners on the LGL policy dossier of EU MHRDD legislation aims to contribute to the realisation of ambitious MHRDD legislation in the Netherlands and in the EU. Partners in the Netherlands target the government and Dutch Members of Parliament (MPs) and the European Parliament (MEPs). For the UN Binding Treaty (Pathway B) the aim is to influence the content of the treaty (currently the fourth draft). This is also done through advocacy, targeting policy makers in the Netherlands, the EU and policymakers in countries in Asia, Africa and South America through the Global Campaign and Southern-based alliance members.

**Changes in context and risks in 2021**

There were no changes in the global context that had any impact on these topics. Processes related to the UNBT and the EU MHRDD legislation advanced as expected. No new risks were identified. It was highlighted that COVID-19 had an effect as the sessions in Geneva were in a hybrid form and due to travel restrictions it was not possible for all CSOs to travel and take part in the negotiations.

**Key progress / achievements within the selected LGL policy dossier in 2021**

**Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities**

<b>International level</b> (e.g. UN, EU, etc.)	<p>As the draft EU MHRDD was not published in 2021 but in February 2022, most of the focus of alliance partners at the international level was on the UN BT.</p> <p>As part of the NL4Treaty Coalition, GLA partners MD and IUCN NL worked jointly on the organisation of an expert session on the third draft of the UN BT. A seminar was held in July with the Asser Institute to show the complementarity between the UN BT, EU directive and Dutch MHRDD.</p> <p>In addition, MD and IUCN NL worked directly or in coordination with other organisations and platforms (e.g. UNTreaty-EU Coalition, FOEI Network) to influence the third draft of the UN BT and encourage the EU to participate actively in the UN BT treaty process.</p> <p>Gaia developed a methodology for designing and executing transnational advocacy campaigns. The methodology will be tested in an advocacy campaign focused on the importance of Amazon's IP participation in MHRDD regulatory processes in Canada.</p>
<b>Regional-level</b>	<p>Milieudefensie, both through the Friends of the Earth Europe network and ECCJ coalition, carried out joint analysis and advocacy on the EU due diligence law (CSDD directive).</p> <p>On 19 October 2021, GLA partners in Asia joined a discussion with the Asia Task Force (ATF) on a legally binding instrument to discuss the current status of the draft treaty (fourth draft) to regulate the activities of TNCs and other</p>

**Pathway B: Drivers of deforestation**

<b>International level</b> (e.g. UN, EU, etc.)	<p>Partners also lobbied the Dutch government for a national MHRDD law as part of the NL4 Treaty Coalition. MD carried out a campaign (<a href="https://milieudefensie.nl/klimaatplicht/petitie">https://milieudefensie.nl/klimaatplicht/petitie</a>) on the need for a national MHRDD law that includes a climate duty. The Dutch Minister of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation announced in December 2021 that he would put into effect a legislation trajectory for a national mHREDD law.</p>
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### **Pathway C: Civic space**

MHRDD legislation and the UN BT are important for the safety and protection of (W)EHRDs. NTFP-EP worked with (W)EHRDs in the Philippines and Indonesia to make their voices and stories heard by policy makers. In February, a meeting with WEHRDs and international and regional donors, national agency representatives, embassies of the EU and representatives from the UN-OHCHR was conducted. Another meeting in March was attended by 19 EU embassy representatives in the Philippines. At both events, CSOs and development partners committed to stronger protection for grassroots women, as they are facing more threats when doing their campaigns.

In the middle of the year, two thematic groups (TG) in the region were organised focusing on extractives and WEHRDs. In October 2021, these TGs joined the organising of the second Asia Pacific Gathering on Human Rights and Extractives (online) which was attended by 300 individuals from IPLCs and CSOs from 15 countries in the region to jointly raise voices against destructive extractivism, demand justice and accountability and resist further expansion of industries destroying IPLC territories.

### **Gender transformational approach/strategy**

GLA partners working on this LGL policy dossier are not focusing specifically on gender-related issues, because there are other partners within the coalitions that are better placed to do this (NL4Treaty Coalition, Action Aid and WO=MEN).

## AR 2021 policy dossier brief: EU Deforestation Legislation Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) - Forests for a Just Future

### Introduction

The local-to-global-to-local policy dossier EU Deforestation Legislation focuses on the European Commission and the EU regulation to minimise the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products placed on the European Union market (EU FERC Regulation); the Renewed EU Sustainable Finance Strategy; EU Sustainable Corporate Governance Directive; and Trade and aid Partnerships with producing countries.

GLA partners working on this dossier are FERN, Tropenbos International, IUCN Netherlands, Milieudefensie and the Global Forest Coalition.

### Changes in context and risks in 2021

Following a public consultation and impact assessment, the draft FERC regulation was originally expected in summer 2021 but was published in November 2021. Brexit became a reality which also influenced EU policy making, as the UK used to be a frontrunner leader which is now lacking.

COVID-19 increased awareness of the importance of sustainability and forests for public health, but travel and meeting restrictions resulted in weaker engagement with actors.

### Key progress / achievements within the selected LGL policy dossier in 2021

#### Pathway A: Indigenous people and local communities

##### International level

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

After nearly seven years of campaigning by Fern, GLA partners and other NGOs, the European Commission finally presented a regulatory proposal on 17 November 2021. It takes a due diligence approach, does not create a green lane for certification, as it lays final responsibility with the traders/operators, and contains much stronger enforcement measures compared to the EU Timber Regulation. The proposal also has weak points and gaps. It does not include human rights, especially tenure rights and financial institutions, in its scope, nor does it address the conversion from other natural ecosystems.

Prior to the publication of the EC's proposal, GLA partners intensively collaborated and actively engaged on multiple fronts to ensure a strong text focusing on:

- Coalition building and developing the movement across Europe:
- [Including smallholders in the regulation](#)
- Inclusion of gender dimension and human rights in the regulation
- Complementary supply side measures with a focus on not only aid but also trade partnerships
- Specific work on cocoa
- [Importance of including the financial sector in the FERC regulation and the need for regulation of the financial sector](#)

In reaction to the EC's regulation proposal, FERN published [a rapid analysis which was shared](#) with GLA partners and [a joint position paper presenting 16 proposals from NGO to improve the draft](#). Milieudefensie published [new research into the money flows from Dutch financial institutions to forest risk commodities](#) to underline the need to include the financial sector in the regulation.

GLA partners made efforts to bring dissenting views, opinions and positions closer together, better understand each other's views and define a common ground to conduct advocacy jointly. We liaised with southern (GLA) partners in producer countries on a regular basis to inform and engage them in EU policy developments. Some GLA partners including Fern, FOE NL (Milieudefensie), IUCN NL and TBI engaged with the private sector.



<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>GLA members IUCN NL, TBI and Milieudefensie conducted advocacy with the Dutch government in relation to the EU FERC regulation and other topics and sectors including the financial sector, palm oil, soy and cocoa. Several reports were published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IUCN NL and VBDO published a report on the lack of progress in the Dutch financial sector on integrating biodiversity concerns.</li> <li>• IUCN NL- through the Transition Coalition Food- launched a 10-point plan for the protein transition by Dutch government.</li> <li>• Milieudefensie published a <a href="#">report about the soy supply chains of major Dutch meat and dairy companies</a>.</li> <li>• In September 2021, the Dutch Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa (DISCO) roadmap "<a href="#">on ending deforestation and forest degradation</a>" was accepted by the DISCO steering board and members.</li> </ul>
<b>Gender transformational approach/strategy</b>	
<p>The importance of gender is mainstreamed in our advocacy work on the EU FERC regulation, and the importance of gender is part of our work to promote smallholder inclusiveness. GFC regularly disseminated information on the draft EU regulatory framework to the members of the Women's Major Group on Sustainable Development, the UNFCCC Women and Gender Constituency and the CBD Women's Caucus. GFC also published a feminist analysis of the possible impacts of the draft EU regulatory framework in our latest Forest Cover report with feminist perspectives on the impact of different policies on women.</p>	

## Annex G: GLA in the media 2021

The programme has published numerous articles, blogs and other communications in the media in 2021. With such a large number of countries and partners, the list is very extensive. Wherever possible and relevant, links were inserted within the global annual report. The table below shows a selection of other communications, not included in the global report, and that countries and LGL thematic programmes highlighted in their annual reports. Note that the list below is not exhaustive as most countries were selective in sharing only the main communication pieces and others did not have a list on hand.

Partner	Date	Type	Link
<b>Bolivia</b>			
PROBIOMA	06-01- 2021	Article	<a href="#">Las deudas ambientales de Bolivia en 2020: incendios forestales, una intensa sequía y la elección de un nuevo presidente</a>
PROBIOMA	01-02-2021	Article	<a href="#">Exportaciones: ¿quiénes ganaron y quiénes perdieron en 2020?</a>
PROBIOMA	02-02-2021	Article	<a href="#">Quedan varios desafíos para la conservación y el manejo de humedales en Bolivia</a>
PROBIOMA	20-02-2021	Article	<a href="#">Pese a anuncios en campaña y al inicio de su gestión, el Gobierno aún no abroga el decreto de transgénicos</a>
PROBIOMA	05-04-2021	Article	<a href="#">Los depredadores ahora apuntan a la Chiquitanía</a>
PROBIOMA	04-05-2021	Article	<a href="#">Gobierno tiene listo Proyecto de Ley para nuevos transgénicos   El Espectador</a>
PROBIOMA	04-05-2021	Article	<a href="#">Organizaciones revelan que nuevo proyecto de ley busca aprobar uso de transgénicos</a>
PROBIOMA	13-05-2021	Article	<a href="#">Organizaciones se pronuncian contra un proyecto de ley sobre transgénicos en Bolivia</a>
PROBIOMA	19-05-2021	Article	<a href="#">Probioma insta sancionar venta de semillas transgénicas y CAO pide abrirse a su importación legal   Brújula Digital</a>
PROBIOMA	05-06-2021	Article	<a href="#">Así nos envenenamos los bolivianos   Los Tiempos</a>
PROBIOMA	09-07-2021	Opinion article	<a href="#">Probioma advierte que Bolivia atraviesa un desastre ambiental que ya cobra factura   Brújula Digital</a>
PROBIOMA	23-07-2021	Article	<a href="#">Cumbre por la protección de los bosques se enfocó en la gestión del fuego y no en cómo evitarlo o sancionarlo   EL DEBER</a>
PROBIOMA	13-08-2021	Article	<a href="#">Un pacto político empresarial tras los incendios cruceños   Los Tiempos</a>
PROBIOMA	14-11-2021	Opinion article	<a href="#">Chaqueos: cuando la lira de Nerón le canta a la Pachamama   Los Tiempos</a>
CEDIB	22-2-2021	Article	<a href="#">Denuncian afán del Gobierno de desarticular las áreas protegidas</a>
CEDIB	11-5-2021	Article	<a href="#">Bolivia: guardaparques reclaman por aumento de concesiones mineras en el Parque Nacional Madidi</a>
CEDIB	31-5-2021	Article	<a href="#">Cedib alerta: avance de la minería sobre el Madidi está ligado al "desmantelamiento" de unidades de protección</a>
CEDIB	2-6-2021	Article	<a href="#">Indígenas contra la minería: responsabilizan a la AJAM por posibles enfrentamientos en el Madidi</a>
CEDIB	5-4-2021	Article	<a href="#">Los depredadores ahora apuntan a la Chiquitanía</a>

CEDIB	22-4-2021	Article	<a href="#">En el Día de la Madre Tierra, sus defensores ven solo un doble discurso en el Gobierno</a>
CEDIB	31-8-2021	Article	<a href="#">Minería e incendios dañan áreas protegidas</a>
CEDIB	22-4-2021	Article	<a href="#">Contiicap acusa al Gobierno de montar un espectáculo al aprobar normas en el Día de Madre Tierra</a>
CEDIB	22-4-2021	Article	<a href="#">Contiicap denuncia al Gobierno por "montar espectáculos" para celebrar el Día Mundial de la Madre Tierra</a>
CEDIB	23-4-2021	Article	<a href="#">Consideran "espectáculo" celebración de Madre Tierra</a>
CEDIB	6-9-2021	Article	<a href="#">Actividad minera en la Amazonia: rezonificar áreas protegidas y otros pedidos de cooperativistas mineros de oro en Bolivia</a>
CEDIB	20-11-2021	Article	<a href="#">La Contiicap denuncia que el alcalde de Ixiamas quiere anular la categoría de área protegida de tres territorios</a>
CEDIB	15-12-2021	Article	<a href="#">Las deudas ambientales de Bolivia en 2021: áreas protegidas en peligro, más incendios forestales y la escalada de la agroindustria</a>
CEDIB	20-12-2021	Article	<a href="#">El 8% del parque Madidi está comprometido a 140 empresas y cooperativas mineras</a>
CEDIB	9-6-2021	Article	<a href="#">Relator de ONU sobre Derechos Humanos participará en una conferencia pública en Bolivia</a>
CEDIB	6-6-2021	Article	<a href="#">Chiquitanos a quienes les recortaron tierras dicen que se defenderán si hay nuevos asentamientos</a>
CEDIB	9-6-2021	Article	<a href="#">Relator Especial de la ONU sobre DDHH y Medio Ambiente participará en una conferencia pública en Bolivia</a>
CEDIB	10-6-2021	Article	<a href="#">"El derecho a proteger el medio ambiente", una conferencia con la participación del Relator especial de Naciones Unidas sobre Derechos Humanos y Medio Ambiente</a>
CEDIB	11-12-2021	Article	<a href="#">Un mal año para los derechos humanos</a>
CEDIB	27-4-2021	Article	<a href="#">Coordinadora indígena pide proteger a un activista potosino que pelea contra mineros</a>
CEDIB	2-6-2021	Article	<a href="#">Contiicap denuncia "criminalización" de los defensores de Roboré</a>
CEDIB	2-6-2021	Article	Activistas alzan la voz ante acoso a defensores de DDHH y ambientales por parte de colonos
CEDIB	9-7-2021	Article	<a href="#">Probioma advierte que Bolivia atraviesa un desastre ambiental que ya cobra factura</a>
CEDIB	15-9-2021	Article	<a href="#">Organizaciones piden a Arce que dé garantías para la labor de defensores de DDHH, periodistas y sociedad civil</a>
CEDIB	15-9-2021	Article	<a href="#">20 organizaciones que trabajan por los derechos humanos en Bolivia denuncian incremento de amenazas y violencia contra su trabajo</a>
CEDIB	23-7-2021	Opinion article	<a href="#">Focos de calor aumentan 4 veces más que años pasados</a>
CEDIB	23-7-2021	Article	<a href="#">Nuevo reporte: deforestación superó las 2 millones de hectáreas en la Amazonía de Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador y Perú</a>
CEDIB	30-7-2021	Article	<a href="#">Dos millones de hectáreas de la Amazonía Andina menos</a>
CEDIB	8-8-2021	Article	<a href="#">El Cedib alerta que se prepara un nuevo «perdonazo» para las actividades de desmonte ilegal</a>

CEDIB	15-9-2021	Article	<a href="#">Organizaciones alertan sobre aumento de amenazas contra los defensores de DDHH y periodistas</a>
CEDIB	8-8-2021	Article	<a href="#">Cedib alerta que se viene otro «perdonazo» de desmontes y quemas ilegales</a>
CEDIB	9-8-2021	Article	<a href="#">Dos decretos flexibilizan la obtención de licencia ambiental para toda actividad</a>
CEDIB	9-8-2021	Article	<a href="#">Bolivia lleva una semana con dos incendios y más de 150.000 hectáreas quemadas</a>
CEDIB	9-8-2021	Article	<a href="#">Bolivia has had two fires for a week and more than 150,000 hectares burned</a>
CEDIB	9-8-2021	Article	<a href="#">Manifiesto indígena exige a Arce que deje de favorecer el extractivismo que pone en riesgo de extinción a los pueblos originarios</a>
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TBI network	11/06/2021	Article	<a href="#">Communities' Adaptation and Vulnerability to Climate Change: Implications for Achieving a Climate-Smart Landscape</a>
IUCN NL	10-2021	Policy brief and article	<a href="#">Putting Human Rights at the center of Climate Action</a> <a href="#">Call to COP26: Secure human rights in the fight against climate change   IUCN NL</a>



IUCN NL	10-2021	Article and videos	<a href="#">Promote local ownership and governance of nature to reach climate and biodiversity targets   IUCN NL</a>
Fern and other NGOs (Together4forests)	11-2021	Publication	<a href="#">The future EU Regulation to address the forest, ecosystem, and human rights impacts associated with products placed on the EU market</a>
Fern and other NGOs (Together4Forests)	10-11-2021	Letter	<a href="#">10.11.2021 Letter for EC_ NGO recommendations on deforestation regulation</a>
Tropenbos, Fern, IUCN NL and other NGOs (RA, FTAO and Solidaridad)	2021	Briefing paper	<a href="#">Including smallholders in EU action to protect and restore the world's forests - Fern</a>
DISCO (prepared by WG Forests and Agroforestry, including TBI)	2021	Roadmap	<a href="#">Roadmap for the DISCO partnership to realize its ambitions</a>
NGO's, led by Milieudefensie	April 2021	Opinion piece	<a href="#">Opinie: Nederlandse pensioenfondsen financieren ontbossing en daar kunnen en moeten ze iets aan doen</a>
Milieudefensie	December 2021	Publication	<a href="#">Nederland is Europees kampioen financiering ontbossing – Milieudefensie</a>
Milieudefensie	November 2021	Publication	<a href="#">Een schimmige sojaketen: hoe vlees en zuivel tot ontbossing leiden</a>
CED, CRDD programme and MD NL team	29-05-2021	Article	<a href="#">Palmolie uit Kameroen is 'duurzaam' maar de bevolking wordt uitgebuit</a>
Milieudefensie GLA NL team	30-09-2021	Radio and Articles	National Dutch radio, news sites/newspaper and television news that highlight our research on financial institutions with Fair Finance Guide Coalition: NPO Radio 1: <a href="#">RTV Monitor</a> RTL news: <a href="#">RTV Monitor</a> <a href="#">Rapport: klimaatplannen meeste financiële instellingen ondermaats</a> <a href="#">Eerlijke Geldwijzer kritisch op klimaatplannen van banken en verzekeraars   NU - Het laatste nieuws het eerst op NU.nl</a>
Milieudefensie GLA NL team	05-10-2021	Radio and article	Radio and article on climate obligations for corporations: <a href="#">Milieudefensie wil na overwinning op Shell een wettelijke klimaatplicht voor bedrijven   Economie   AD.nl</a> BNR newsradio: <a href="#">RTV Monitor</a>
Milieudefensie GLA NL team	26-10-2021	Articles	National Dutch radio, news sites/newspaper and television news that highlight our research on financial institutions with Fair Finance Guide Coalition Parool: <a href="#">Rapport: Banken steken nog bakken geld in fossiele industrie</a> Trouw: <a href="#">Banken en pensioenfondsen investeren nog steeds veel meer in fossiele dan hernieuwbare energie</a> Financieel dagblad: <a href="#">'Duurzaamheidsbeleid banken ondermaats'</a> Research publication FFG coalition: <a href="#">Fossil fuel versus renewable financing by financial institutions active in the Netherlands</a>

Milieudefensie GLA NL team	19-11-2021	Research publication	<a href="#">Een schimmige sojaketen: hoe vlees en zuivel tot ontbossing leiden</a>
Milieudefensie	22-11-2021	TV documentary	<a href="#">Bord vol ontbossing - Zembla - BNNVARA</a>
Milieudefensie	25-11-2021	Radio	National radio highlights our call for climate obligations for corporations in national mHREDD-legislation after research on so-called 'sustainable soja certification' BNR newradio: <a href="#">RTV Monitor</a> NPO Radio 1: <a href="#">RTV Monitor</a>
SDI, CRDD programme and MD NL team	2021	Article	<a href="#">De trieste oogst van de oliepalm   Het Financieele Dagblad</a>
SDI, CRDD programme and MD NL team	2021	Article	<a href="#">Plantagearbeiders boeken zeldzame overwinning op omstreden palmoliebedrijf</a>
Milieudefensie	08-12-2021	Article	<a href="#">Nederlandse banken steken miljarden in goederen die leiden tot ontbossing</a>
Milieudefensie	03-12-2021	Publication	<a href="#">Dutch Financing of Forest- Risk Sectors – Milieudefensie</a> <a href="#">Hoe de Nederlandse financiële sector bijdraagt aan ontbossing – Milieudefensie</a>



# Green Livelihoods Alliance

## Alliance members

Gaia Amazonas



## Technical partners



## In partnership with



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
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