



Annual Report 2021

Women Leading Climate Action



GLOBAL ALLIANCE
FOR GREEN AND
GENDER ACTION

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Introduction

Launched in 2016, the Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action (GAGGA) rallies the collective power of women's rights, gender, environmental and climate justice movements around the world. GAGGA is facilitated by [Fondo Centroamericano de Mujeres](#) (FCAM), in cooperation with [Mama Cash](#) and [Both ENDS](#). GAGGA involves partners working at local, national, regional and international levels in more than 30 countries across Africa, Asia, Europe (Georgia), Latin America and the Pacific. In 2021, GAGGA partners included 24 women's and environmental justice funds, 28 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and 358 women¹-led community-based organisations (CBOs). GAGGA also works with [350.org](#), [Global Greengrants Fund](#), [Prospera – The International Network of Women's Funds](#) and the [Women's Environmental & Development Organization](#) (WEDO).

Since 2021, GAGGA has been part of the Power of Voices Policy Framework of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), under their Climate Theme. The following document provides an overview of GAGGA's progress in the first year of this five-year Strategic Partnership and programme 'Women Leading Climate Action'.



For more: www.gaggaalliance.org

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¹ When using the term women, GAGGA includes women, girls and intersex, trans and non-binary people.

2021 contextual analysis



Márcia Mura [pictured on the left] is part of the Mura Indigenous collective in Brazil, who participate in regional and national Indigenous movements fighting for social and environmental rights.

Contextual analysis

In the first year of the 'Women Leading Climate Action' programme, GAGGA set out to build on the momentum of local, national and global feminist and climate justice movements, while strengthening and continuing our work that we had built through our network since 2016. The year 2021 was deemed pivotal for decision-makers at the local, national and international levels to step up their commitments and take urgent action in response to the climate crisis, including at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) taking place that year, after it was postponed in 2020 due to COVID-19.

The year 2021 witnessed some definite wins, which prove that global actors are paying serious attention to the key demands of global climate justice movements. The wins include: the Dutch court order to Royal Dutch Shell to reduce its carbon emissions by 45% relative to 2019 levels, by 2030, making it the first time that a large fossil fuel corporation was ordered to comply with the Paris Climate Agreement²; the passing of the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council resolution recognising access to a healthy and sustainable environment as a universal right, which will strengthen the pathways to address the environmental and climate crises through a human rights approach³; and major new divestment commitments from public and private actors including Harvard University, pension funds ABP, Metalektro and Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec, the French public bank La Banque Postale, the U.S. city of Baltimore, as well as Ford and MacArthur Foundations⁴. Furthermore, we saw governments make key commitments at COP26, including 'phasing down' coal use, with more than a hundred countries agreeing to cut their methane emissions by 30% by 2030 and end deforestation by 2030.

The demands of climate justice movements, largely driven by young people, women and Indigenous communities, are becoming more central in global, regional and national climate discussions and negotiations. Women, in particular, are leading relentless struggles against land grabbing, deforestation and the extraction of natural resources, as well as strengthening and bringing forward gender-just climate solutions that ensure care for all people and planet⁵. This advocacy work is increasingly leading to the recognition by government actors, intergovernmental agencies as well as funders on the multi-layered aspect of the climate crisis and how it is directly linked to historical

² Both ENDS (May 2021) '[Ruling in the climate case against Shell is a victory for the whole world](#)'

³ United Nations (2021) '[The Right to a clean and healthy environment: 6 things you need to know](#)'

⁴ Institute for Energy Economic and Financial Analysis, Stand.earth, C40, and the Wallace Global Fund (2021) '[Invest Divest 2021 – A decade of progress towards a just climate future](#)'.

⁵ GAGGA (October 2021) '[Adivasi women from mining-affected forests say 'no' to coal](#)'; '[Women in Mozambique lead local climate action from the inside](#)'; '[From local action to national advocacy, women in Nicaragua build climate resilience](#)'; Women and Gender Constituency, [Gender Just Climate Solutions Directory](#); WEDO (November 2021), [Gender Just Climate Solutions Scale Fund: 2021 Pilot Winners](#)

systems of oppression, including capitalism, patriarchy, colonialism and racism. There is increasingly more space (albeit much more is needed) to bring forward feminist and intersectional visions to address the environmental and climate crises, particularly at the international level, including: the UN Generation Equality Forum, with one of the six Action Coalitions being 'Feminist action for Climate Justice'; at COP26, where momentum was built to implement the Gender Action Plan agreed at COP25⁶; and UN CSW66 (March 2022), which had a priority focus on achieving gender equality in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes.

That being said, from the social, gender and climate justice movements there is deep concern that this is nowhere near enough, and global actors are not taking concrete actions to address the root causes of the climate crisis and limit the temperature increase to well below 2 degrees Celsius, as agreed in the Paris Agreement⁷. In relation to COP26, which was delayed by a whole year due to the COVID-19 pandemic and was considered one of the most exclusive COPs⁸, there is great scepticism that the countries will turn their public pledges into action; countries largely missed their previous pledges since the Paris Agreement in 2015 (notably rich countries have fallen \$20 billion short in their climate finance commitments)⁹ and there are limited mechanisms to hold governments accountable. Furthermore, fossil fuel industries are still heavily subsidised¹⁰ and false climate solutions continue to be promoted and supported, with significant funding going to monoculture tree plantations or geoengineering projects, largely promoted by the private sector and international financial institutions¹¹. Furthermore, even though Global South climate justice movements and civil society have been able to ensure attention is placed on the need for Loss and Damage financing mechanisms in global climate discussions, it is also highly concerning that a Loss and Damage Facility is still not established. It is evident that there is limited political will of Global North countries to fully recognise their responsibility in causing the climate crisis, and adequately respond to the consequences. Moving forward, the need for Loss and Damage financing mechanisms will be a continued demand from Global South movements advocating for climate justice.

⁶ ReliefWeb (November 2021) '[Bold, new commitments from around the world to put gender equality at the forefront of climate action at COP26](#)'

⁷ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (2021), '[Full NDC Synthesis Report: Some Progress, but Still a Big Concern](#)'

⁸ The Guardian (October 2021) '[COP26 will be whitest and most privileged ever, warn campaigners](#)' and Women and Gender Constituency, (November 2021) '[PRESS RELEASE: The Power is With Us: COP26 Fails People & Planet](#)'

⁹ World Resources Institute (October 2021) '[Are countries provided enough to the \\$100 Billion Climate Finance Goal?](#)'

¹⁰ Oil Change International '[Fossil fuel subsidies overview](#)'

¹¹ Friends of the Earth International (August 2020) '[Principles for a just recovery from the COVID-19 crisis](#)'; Women and Gender Constituency (March 2022): '[Debunking the myth of false solutions, towards feminist climate justice](#)'; Global Forest Coalition (November 2021) '[Nature-based solutions to climate change harmful to women, new report finds](#)'

Beyond COP26, civil society and social justice movements have raised their concerns linked to the governments' inadequate and unjust responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. Even though there have been clear demands from intergovernmental agencies, civil society and communities alike for a just, equitable and sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has indicated that this has largely failed to materialise. In fact, the declines in global emissions during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic¹² are already being erased, as the global economy is picking up and being prioritised. In fact, in 2021, the increase in global carbon emissions of over 2 billion tons was the largest in history in absolute terms, more than the amount offset during the previous year's pandemic-induced decline¹³. The OECD has also indicated that even though there has been a significant budgetary increase to environmentally positive recovery measures – up to \$677 billion, allocated over the coming years – this increase is dwarfed by continuing government support to fossil fuel producers and consumers. In 2020 alone, G20 and emerging economies spent over \$345 billion subsidising fossil fuel use according to OECD-IEA estimates¹⁴.

At national and local levels, throughout 2021, civil society organisations, social movements and communities across the globe continued facing challenging contexts. These were linked to multiple interconnected socioeconomic and environmental pressures, including poverty, racial and gender inequalities, continued political instability and negative climate impacts from extreme droughts, flooding and wildfires. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to exacerbate these multi-layered pressures. GAGGA partners in the Global South reported physical and mental health pressures as many staff and their close relatives contracted COVID-19, due to the Delta and Omicron waves, requiring their energy and attention to be placed in self and collective care. Despite these challenges, they continuously found alternative and creative ways to continue their capacity strengthening, movement-building and advocacy work, even with the continued need to work virtually and with limited access to key policy and decision-making spaces. Vaccine inequity continued to fuel the global health crisis, and given governments waning interest to prioritise people's health and well-being, it is clear that COVID-19 will remain a reality for many, and we will continuously need to adapt to this ever-changing situation.

¹² 350.org '[Principles for a #JustRecovery from COVID-19](#)'; UNEP (March 2021) '[Are we on track for a green recovery? Not yet.](#)'; WHO (May 2020) '[WHO manifesto for a healthy recovery from COVID-19](#)'; TNI (September 2021) '[Towards a just recovery from the COVID-19 crisis](#)'; Friends of the Earth International (August 2020) '[Principles for a just recovery from the COVID-19 crisis](#)'; [Feminist response to COVID-19](#)

¹³ UNFCCC (March 2022) '[Global CO2 Emissions Rebounded to Their Highest Level in History in 2021](#)'

¹⁴ OECD, '[Focus Green Recovery](#)'

Once more, it is important to highlight the ever-increasing hostile context that environmental human rights defenders are facing. The Business and Human Rights Resource Centre indicated that among the 615 attacks against human rights defenders that they tracked in 2021, nearly 70% were against climate, land and environmental rights defenders¹⁵. In their latest report on land and environmental defenders, which was published in 2020, Global Witness recorded the highest number of lethal attacks on land and environmental defenders (227), with these attacks taking place in the context of a wider range of threats against defenders including intimidation, surveillance, sexual violence and criminalisation. Four of the five most dangerous countries for environmental defenders are in Latin America (Colombia, Brazil, Mexico, and Honduras)¹⁶. In relation to women environmental human rights defenders (WEHRDs), a mapping study conducted by GAGGA with funding from the Ford Foundation found that “the experiences of violence of women and girls defending their land, territories, and natural resources ranged from physical to psychological forms of harm and threats, including but not limited to attacks, kidnapping, murder, intimidation, digital and physical harassment, the expropriation or destruction of commons, domestic violence, sexual violence, false legal charges, defamation, and criminalisation. State-sponsored violence and state-backed corporate extractivism emerged as the biggest threats to local defenders, their lands, and territories.” Corroborating findings from the GAGGA mapping, the Business and Human Rights Resource Centre has also indicated that abuse of the judicial system by business and government actors is increasing¹⁷.

It is important to note that based on GAGGA's 2021 context analysis, the review of our risk analysis and management plan, the findings of the GAGGA Baseline Study, as well as our 2021 progress, the GAGGA's Women Leading Climate Action Theory of Change remains valid.

¹⁵ [Business & Human Rights Resource Centre 'Human rights defenders & business in 2021: Protecting the rights of people driving a just transition'](#)

¹⁶ [Global Witness \(September 2021\) 'Last line of defence'](#)

¹⁷ [Business & Human Rights Resource Centre 'Human rights defenders & business in 2021: Protecting the rights of people driving a just transition'](#)

¹⁸ GAGGA's context, programmatic and organisational risk analysis & management plan, which was submitted in the original 'Women Leading Climate Action' programme proposal, has been reviewed in 2021. Changes can be found in [Annex 1](#).

Rise Beyond the Reef created a disaster recovery program in Fiji driven by the leadership of local women where community members learn to turn storm debris into artisan products and re-establish community gardens using climate-resilient seedlings.



GAGGA 2021 at a glance¹⁹

In 2021, GAGGA supported:

358 community-based organisations

28 NGOs

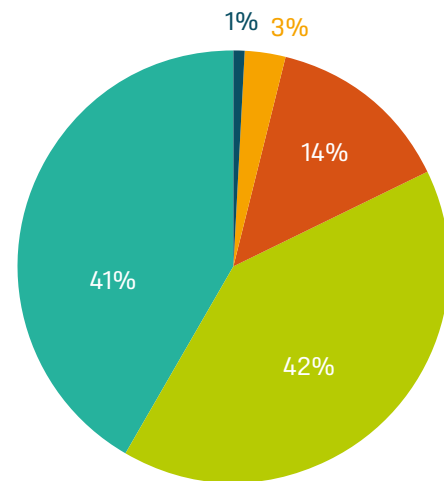
24 funds

GAGGA provided

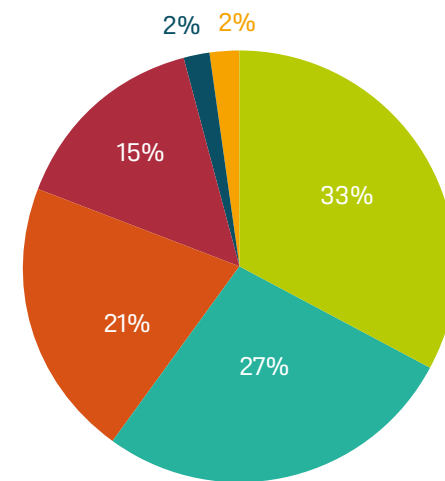
€4.4 million²⁰

in grants to GAGGA network partners.

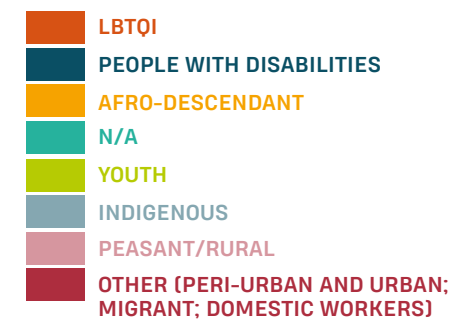
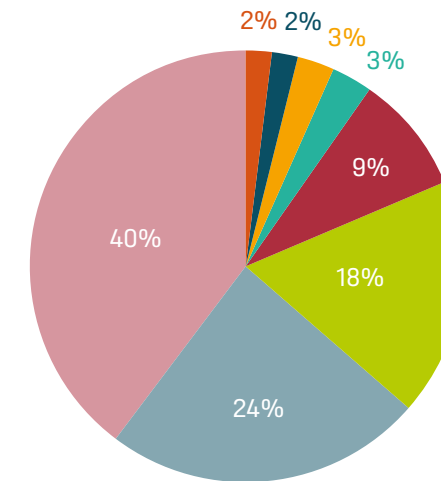
Regional Distribution CBOs



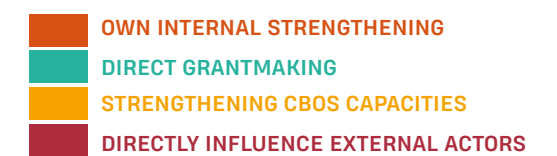
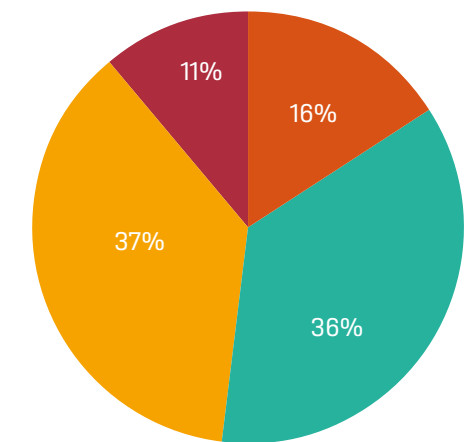
Regional Distribution Funds & NGOs



Main Identity of CBOs



2021 Budget Distribution - Funds & NGOs



¹⁹ All data presented in this report has been collected through GAGGA's Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Approach, specifically the 2021 Annual Survey, which was completed by eight environmental justice funds, 16 women's funds and 28 NGOs, and the 2021 Annual Reflection Tool, which was completed by all three Alliance members and our four strategic allies.

²⁰ 2021 Consolidated GAGGA Financial Report

2021 progress and achievements



2021 Progress and achievements

The following section provides an overview of our progress and achievements in the first year of the 'Women Leading Climate Action' programme, measured through GAGGA's results framework²¹. We aim to provide an overview of overall progress and also share key examples of partners' work. We want to highlight that this is only a small sample of the important and transformative work all our partners have taken and are taking forward.

Strategy 1 — Strengthening local women's leadership, resilience and capacities for collaborative and inclusive L&A on gender-just climate actions and solutions

In 2021, GAGGA was able to provide financial and non-financial support to 358 community-based organisations (CBOs). GAGGA partner funds and NGOs also provided additional types of capacity strengthening support to strengthen CBOs' work around gender-just climate action, beyond financial support, mainly:

- linking of women-led CBOs with other relevant stakeholders (22%);
- providing information on relevant frameworks, mechanisms and/or opportunities (19%);
- delivering training to improve CBOs' understanding on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance women's rights, gender and climate justice (16%);
- strengthening capacities to implement lobbying and advocacy tactics and negotiation skills (15%).

²¹ Please see [Annex 2](#) for GAGGA Results Framework and detailed reporting on 2021 results.

Through this capacity strengthening support, partner funds and NGOs reported that 92% of CBOs (330 out of 358) had strengthened their capacities, mainly:

- Through better knowledge on relevant frameworks, mechanisms, or opportunities²² (23%);
- better understanding of the relationship between climate change and gender, and of gender-just climate solutions (19%);
- linking of women-led CBOs with other relevant stakeholders for collaborative L&A (15%);
- capacities to implement lobbying and advocacy tactics and negotiation skills²³ (13%).

Women in Action Against Mining in Asia exchange knowledge on water

In 2021, the Women in Action Against Mining in Asia (WAMA) organised its sixth skill share, with the participation of more women from Indonesia, West Papua, Mongolia, the Philippines, India and Cambodia. Due to the ongoing presence of COVID-19, this skill share was held online, across three virtual spaces, with a particular focus on the impact of the extractives industry on water. These spaces harnessed women's local knowledge, experiences and traditional ways of preserving water; provided training to investigate what is happening to water sources nearby mining operations; and strengthened the understanding around women's relationship to water and how, when water is threatened, women's rights are also threatened.

Women's relationship to water was central to the discussion. This WAMA skill share was described as a 'continuous flow of water', and has strengthened the navigation of women as they sail towards building their capacities and knowledge in protecting the water of their communities and protecting their rights as women.

²² For example: existing policies, legal frameworks, international conventions and treaties, access to spaces in which climate change is discussed and relevant decisions are taken, etc.

²³ For example: set agendas, claim rights, develop policy proposals, multi-stakeholder dialogues, power mapping, etc.

Furthermore, partner funds and NGOs reported that 322 CBOs strengthened their capacities to engage in, lead, document and/or promote gender-just climate solutions. Main types of support provided by funds and NGOs were on the following topics:

- knowledge and awareness about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (31%);
- capacity to promote and advocate for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (28%);
- capacity to engage in and/or better implement gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (23%).

Africa Institute for Energy Governance advocates for solar power access

GAGGA's partner NGO, Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO), works towards advocating for increased access to renewable clean energy in Uganda, particularly through solar power. They do this to ensure that the most excluded communities including women, girls, youth, and the elderly have access to reliable and affordable electricity, and that dirty sources of energy such as fossil fuels, wood and others are not used.

There is limited information shared by the national government and other relevant institutions with communities on how to access these renewable energy sources. In 2021, AFIEGO conducted several local community engagements to empower women, youth and the elderly with knowledge on the benefits of off-grid solar energy and access. Through these engagements, women and youth solar clubs were established at different levels in the country to support the advocacy work AFIEGO has been leading on. Through these clubs, women and youth worked with local communities to promote the adoption of off-grid solar energy as well as clean cooking and lighting. With the support of AFIEGO, they also engaged in advocacy targeted at the Ugandan government to increase women's participation in developing and implementing clean energy policies, especially those on increasing the use of renewable energy at community level.

In 2021, [it was reported by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics that solar energy connections increased from 18% in 2017 to 39% in 2020](#). Through their work, AFIEGO together with the women and youth from the solar clubs, hope to continue contributing to this increasing trend.

All GAGGA partner funds and NGOs reported having enhanced their own capacities to engage in, lead, document and/or promote gender-just climate solutions that prioritise people and planet, mainly:

- increased understanding or knowledge about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (29%);
- strengthened capacity to engage in or lead gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (24%);
- strengthened capacity to showcase, promote and advocate for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (23%).

Funds in Latin America strengthen joint advocacy work

Through the leadership of **FASOL** and **Fondo Semillas**, and with the support of Both **ENDS** and **FCAM**, environmental justice and women's funds in Latin America decided to develop a joint communications advocacy strategy with clear targets and narrative to strengthen their joint advocacy work around gender and climate justice. This process has been supported through the facilitation and support of La Sandía Digital, a feminist strategic communications organisation, and has led to increased knowledge amongst those involved on effectively communicating on gender and climate justice, targeting different actors.

Ninety-six percent of partner NGOs (27 out of 28) indicated that they had participated in or led the implementation of gender-just climate solutions and work to advance women's rights, and gender and climate justice, mainly:

- involvement in gender-just sustainable and climate responsive livelihood options (23%);
- involvement in biodiversity conservation (15%);
- involvement in restoration of degraded or destroyed ecosystems (15%).

Women defenders in Bolivia promote climate justice

Colectivo CASA, a GAGGA partner NGO working with Indigenous communities in Bolivia, provided environmental training to women defenders affected by mining in Oruro, and together developed and implemented the community-driven campaign '[Mujeres Defensoras Promoviendo la Justicia Climática](#)' (Women defenders promoting climate justice) with rainwater harvesting systems. The water collected is used for food production, contributing to the food sovereignty and security of the community. They reutilised PET bottles for the 'riego a goteo' (trickle irrigation), painted awareness raising messages on water tanks, and are ensuring reforestation to protect local water sources.

Strategy 2 - Linking climate, environmental and women's rights movements for L&A on gender-just climate solutions

Linking is an essential part of GAGGA's work, as it contributes to the sharing of knowledge and the facilitation of mutual learning amongst network partners. As 2021 marked the first year of the GAGGA programme, FCAM, Both ENDS and Mama Cash felt it was necessary to create a collective space with old and new partners under the 'Women Leading Climate Action' programme. Over the course of three virtual sessions, we brought together more than 80 people, including representatives of GAGGA alliance members, strategic allies, partners funds, NGOs and CBOs, creating space for connecting with and amongst partners; building collective understanding of the new programme running from 2021-2025; and identifying and strengthening collective interest, momentum and resources to continue our cross-movement work.

Already in this first year, linking was high on the agenda of GAGGA partners. In 2021, 67% of GAGGA network partners²⁴ (275 out of 410) reported participating in new cross-movement partnerships and/or strengthening their participation in existing cross-movement partnerships for L&A on gender-just climate solutions:

- 63% of CBOs (227 out of 358 CBOs)
- 83% of funds (22 out of 24 funds)
- 93% of NGOs (26 out of 28 NGOs)

WoMin works to deepen climate justice movement across Africa

WoMin has continued to make significant investments in the building of the **Africa Climate Justice Collective (ACJC)**, which aims to support organising, movement-building, and convergence, with a special focus on women's organising and voices for climate justice. The most significant achievement for the ACJC in early 2021 was the hosting of the Francophone Climate Justice Gathering in Cote d'Ivoire from 18-20 May. The meeting was attended by around 32 participants from across 14 countries in North, West, and Central Africa. The event was the first sub-regional gathering for the ACJC as part of a broader strategic effort to deepen the climate justice movement across the entire region, embracing diversity of language, culture, ethnicity, and sectors including land and forests, water and fishing, energy etc., with a strong focus on gender and building a contingent of women.

In the case of CBOs, the purpose of these collaborations mainly included:

- learning, exchange of information and knowledge on gender-just climate solutions and action to advance women's rights, gender and climate justice (28%);
- movement-building and expansion of networks of support around lobbying and advocacy for gender-just climate solutions and action to advance women's rights, and gender and climate justice (21%);
- increasing the visibility of women's roles in climate change mitigation and adaptation in advocacy spaces at local, national or international levels (20%).

In the case of NGOs, the purpose of these collaborations mainly included:

- joint learning and exchanging information and knowledge (33%);
- movement-building and expanding networks of support around lobbying and advocacy for gender-just climate solutions (25%);
- joint strategy development for L&A (20%).

In the case of funds, the purposes of these collaborations mainly included:

- joint learning and exchanging information and knowledge (36%);
- movement-building and expanding networks of support around lobbying and advocacy for gender-just climate solutions (34%);
- Actual joint L&A or joint campaigns (13%).

The Global Just Recovery Gathering

In January 2021, **350.org**, one of GAGGA's strategic allies, organised the [Global Just Recovery Gathering](#), a three-day event, held across all time zones to train and bring together thousands of climate leaders and activists from all over the world isolated due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In total, 196 sessions were held and translated into nine languages, with more than 80 panellists and artists from 33 countries. The gathering ensured a strong gender justice focus throughout and was able to deliver 14 sessions with a feminist lens. GAGGA held two of these sessions, including [Equity, solidarity and collective care for people and nature](#): gender-just-community-based systems and practises for a just recovery, as well as [Cross-movement collaborations for a more gender and climate-just world](#): Experiences from GAGGA.

²⁴ GAGGA network partners includes all partner funds, NGOs and CBOs

Strategy 3 - Influencing governments, investors, and donors for gender-just climate solutions

In 2021, GAGGA partner funds (79%, 19 out of 24 funds) and NGOs (82%, 23 out of 28) reported leading L&A initiatives to influence governments, investors and donors, with 58% (150 out of 259) of these initiatives targeting governments, 24% (62 out of 259) targeting donors and 18% (47 out of 259) targeting investors. In the section below, we provide a small sample of the types of initiatives led collaboratively by GAGGA partners towards the below three target actors.

INFLUENCING GOVERNMENTS

Indigenous women in the Philippines promote electoral agenda

Through the support of LILAK, a GAGGA partner NGO working in the Philippines, Indigenous women from different communities formed their own task force for the elections. These task forces aimed to promote Indigenous women's comprehensive electoral agenda – which included their calls for gender and climate justice. Each task force identified their own champions among the electoral candidates at the national level, and participated in campaigns with other movements and networks, to ensure that Indigenous women's voices were included in other sectoral agendas. In the end, three significant national agendas integrated the Indigenous women's electoral agenda: the Green Agenda, formulated by environmentalists and climate justice activists; the Women's Agenda, formulated by the broad national women's movements; and the Indigenous Peoples' Agenda, formulated by different national and regional formations of Indigenous peoples' groups. These national electoral agendas are part of national advocacy campaigns and will be presented to candidates of the 2022 national elections.

The #WeWomenAreWater campaign

Since 2017, GAGGA's Latin American partners have run the annual #WeWomenAreWater campaign from International Women's Day (March 8) to World Water Day (March 22). [In 2021, GAGGA and partners made the campaign global by involving partners from Africa and Asia.](#)

The campaign aimed to make governments, investors and international development banks aware of how their fossil fuel investments/actions are leading to climate change-related water scarcity and contamination in communities, and the role and leadership of women as water defenders.

The campaign brought together diverse partner organisations within GAGGA to build a strong advocacy platform related to women's rights and water. Around 37 organisations participated in the campaign on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram, showcasing 19 stories from partners in Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Peru, and South Africa. The campaign content received almost 3,000 page views on the GAGGA website and the GAGGA Twitter page earned 48.7K impressions (total number of times our Tweets were seen) and was visited over 9,000 times during March 2021 when we ran the campaign.

INFLUENCING INVESTORS

Both ENDS and partners influence Dutch pension fund's policy on fossil fuels

In October 2021, the Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP (Dutch National Civil Pension Fund) announced a strong policy to sell off coal, oil and gas producers (for an estimated total of €15 billion) by March 2023. This was the result of seven years of campaigning by Both ENDS, together with partners in Brazil, Nigeria and Uganda, who were able to speak and engage directly with ABP about the companies the pension fund invested in and the fund's and their specific responsibilities for human rights and environmental violations in their localities.

For example, in Nigeria, ABP provided space and dialogue between Shell Nigeria, ABP and Nigerian partners Kebetkache, Obelle Concerned Citizens, and Lokiaka, on: routine gas flaring; women's involvement in negotiations and decision-making processes around oil governance; resolving outstanding issues around engaging concerned citizens and communities; Shell cleaning up water bodies and armland which have been polluted; Ogoni land legacy and current day issues; as well as corrosion and replacement of pipelines.

Engaging with the Green Climate Fund

Through the leadership of Both ENDS, GAGGA continues to lead advocacy work towards the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and in 2021 set up, facilitated and documented three informal sharing and learning sessions with 12 GAGGA partners who are already engaged in GCF/climate finance processes at national level. These learning sessions enhanced capacity, knowledge and solidarity between NGOs advocating towards their (local and national) governments – to ensure GCF funding is spent in a gender-just way and reaches local women-led CBOs.

In addition, Both ENDS continues to engage directly with the GCF Board, actively engaging in online Board meetings and in developing joint inputs to proposed accreditations and project proposals. Specifically in 2021, together with GAGGA partners International Analog Forestry Network (IAFN), CENDEP Cameroon and Proyecto Ayurveda in Puerto Rico, Both ENDS provided feedback to the GCF Secretariat on their GCF Sectoral Guidelines regarding Ecosystems and Agricultures. Agroecology is now recognised as one of the objectives in the Sectoral Guidelines draft, which will be brought to the board in 2022.

INFLUENCING DONORS

Engaging with donors to better resource women leading climate action

GAGGA, together with our strategic allies Global Greengrants Fund, Prospera and WEDO, identified 2021 as a busy year with several global events, such as the United Nations Generation Equality Forum and COP26, where feminist civil society could push for the transformational change needed to address the climate crisis. For this reason, we worked together to lead actions to influence key decision-making actors within these spaces. Specifically:

In the first quarter of 2021, we organised the **Virtual Series: 'Sustainable Solutions – Centering Gender Equality in Climate Action'**, a [four-part series](#) bringing together more than 30 representatives from different government donors and European private foundations to collectively discuss: the importance of supporting and resourcing women leading climate action; the challenges in supporting action for gender equality, environment and climate; results and lessons learned from funders who are already supporting this work; and the key moments, spaces and processes for government actors and private foundations to commit to transformative gender and climate action.

As part of the Feminist Action for Climate Justice Action Coalition, one of the six action coalitions of the Generation Equality Forum and co-led by WEDO and Global Greengrants Fund, GAGGA and Global Greengrants Fund [launched a commitment campaign](#) to mobilise \$100 million for feminist action for climate justice over the next five years. The campaign includes a commitment to flexible, multi-year support to organisations led by women, girls, and trans, non-binary and intersex people, working on the frontlines of climate action. The Dutch government has agreed to ensure that the €37 million they provided to the GAGGA 'Women Leading Climate Action' programme is part of this campaign.

In the lead up to COP26, GAGGA, Global Greengrants Fund and WEDO launched their [Call to Action for Gender-Just Climate Finance](#). We shared this call to action broadly, specifically targeting government representatives attending and negotiating at COP26. Through our contacts with the governments of Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom and in partnership with the Equality Fund, we were able to hold bilateral conversations with government representatives to advocate for gender-just climate finance. This engagement strengthened relationships with these governments, identifying key allies that can support us in our advocacy. In addition, WEDO also hosted, through the Women and Gender Constituency, a virtual training series on advocacy to strengthen capacity among feminist advocates planning to engage with COP26.

Expanding knowledge on structural violence

As part of the Ford Foundation Natural Resources & Resilient Women Initiative, GAGGA completed a mapping and consultation process to better understand how community-based women- and girl-led groups, collectives and organisations defending their land, territories, and natural resources in the Global South define structural violence and their strategies to prevent and respond to it. This mapping has led to an [internal report](#) as well as a [publication](#) targeting donors on the importance of supporting women, girls, trans, intersex and non-binary environmental defenders.

Building from this work, GAGGA was able to secure an additional **\$1 million for 36 months** from the Ford Foundation, starting in January 2022, to provide financial support to organisations led by and made up of (young) women, girls, and trans, intersex and non-binary people that are facing structural violence. This funding will support the organisations' vital work defending their land, territories and environment.

2021 reflections on the first year of GAGGA's 'women leading climate action' programme



NEW PROGRAMME, NEW PARTNERS AND ALLIES; REVISED STRUCTURE

As 2021 was the first year of the GAGGA 'Women Leading Climate Action' programme, it required us to focus on our relationship-building with our new partners and strategic allies, including WEDO and 350.org. It also required us to undertake a thorough review of the GAGGA structure with the aim of further strengthening the working approach amongst alliance members to strategise and respond to the new and emerging needs of the programme. While it was a lengthy process, it resulted in the following key changes to GAGGA's internal ways of working by the end of 2021, including:

The strengthening of the coordination unit through the recruitment of a PME&L Officer at the end of 2021;

Working with our regional partners to identify and establish how we want to organise regional facilitation and strengthen our linking and learning work amongst regional partners as well as organising key advocacy initiatives, where relevant;

Establishing flexibility around our collective advocacy work through ad-hoc advocacy working groups. COP26 gave us a great opportunity to try out working together through an ad-hoc working group that included representatives from Both ENDS, FCAM, Mama Cash, Global Greengrants Fund, 350.org and WEDO. Together, we were able to:

- Launch the '[Putting justice at the heart of climate action](#)' blog series that ran for the two weeks of COP26;
- Organise a [COP26 side event on gender-just climate finance](#);
- Launch a [Call to Action for Gender Just Climate Finance](#), which was shared with our network of government contacts.

We believe this was a strong collaborative work effort, as we found novel ways to work together and harness our strengths as a collective. This established a strong foundation for our work moving forward in relation to GAGGA's collective advocacy.

ENSURING A CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS ON DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

Through the 'Women Leading Climate Action' programme, GAGGA takes a strategic and political decision to focus on the intrinsic link between gender equality and climate change. These themes are central to our work. Furthermore, since its inception, GAGGA has maintained a strong cross-cutting focus on diversity and inclusion as we build our network. We centre an intersectional and movement-building approach, ensuring that community-based organisations led by women, girls, and trans, intersex and non-binary people — particularly from historically excluded populations — have the resources, capacity, knowledge and connections to strengthen their own solutions to the climate crisis. GAGGA's approach also ensures that these organisations actively participate and have a voice in key decision-making processes that directly affect them, their communities and their environment. We also have been able to learn and reflect with partners about the importance of strengthening an intersectional approach in our climate justice work. In 2021 specifically, there were key practices that we strengthened to ensure we centred the demands, perspectives and proposals of women-led CBOs:

Direct invitations for the participation of partner CBO representatives in panels, events and meetings. We increasingly aim to have women present and participate in key decision-making spaces, at local, national and international levels. Particularly at the international level, together with the support of partner funds, we provided needed skills and resources, including stable internet connection, translation support and joint preparation for their effective participation.

Translation of publications and relevant documents as well as simultaneous interpretation during sessions in at least English, Spanish, French and Portuguese. When possible, we also add Bahasa Indonesia, Hindi, Tagalog, Nepali, Georgian, Swahili and Mongolian.

Ensuring virtual meetings, workshops and events are held at various times to accommodate the different time zones partners are working in.

Finally, we have had the opportunity to increasingly share how GAGGA works through participatory, inclusive and feminist principles. At the beginning of 2021, we launched a [video in English, Spanish and French](#) on how GAGGA works, with the aim of reaching a wider audience on the importance of centring the voices, demands and proposals of women, girls, and trans, non-binary and intersex people with regard to their environmental and climate actions, and ensuring they are supported to lead their transformative work.

GAGGA'S LEARNING AGENDA

In early 2021, our first step to guide our learning plan and set the basis of the programme was to complete our baseline study. This process was conducted as a key part of GAGGA's Bridging Phase. The baseline drew on key findings and lessons learned from the final external evaluation conducted for the GAGGA 2016-2020 programme; collectively strengthened the understanding of GAGGA's theory of change and results framework amongst GAGGA's partners; and established the starting point for the programme in line with the new results framework. Although it was conducted entirely online, due to COVID-19, we managed to organise a highly participatory process, in which more than 90 partners participated, through dynamic online surveys and workshops. An interesting component of the baseline was an analysis of the GAGGA partners' planned actions and expected results for the new phase of the GAGGA programme.

As GAGGA we put learning at the heart of our work, and we are excited to have hired a GAGGA PME&L officer at the end of 2021 who will guide us in continuing to build our learning plan.

GAGGA'S STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP WITH THE MFA

Under the Power of Voices Policy Framework, specifically under the Climate Theme, we are working directly with representatives of the Inclusive Green Growth (IGG) of the MFA as our counterparts in this Strategic Partnership. We are enthused by the MFA's interest in GAGGA's vision on inclusion and feminism and believe it has been strategic to work together not only with representatives from IGG but also with representatives from the Gender Taskforce. Some examples of what we have been able to do in the first year include:

Ensured the MFA provided inputs and suggestions to our work, including the Virtual Series. We were very happy to have the Dutch government sponsor this event and be a key speaker in different sessions.

Created space for partners to provide direct inputs and have conversations with Dutch representatives on the GCF Board as well as on the Inter-American Development Board, bringing forward urgent issues related to limited inclusion of historically excluded communities, human rights violations and lack of transparency.

Strengthened our collaboration with Dutch embassies, building on the initial conversations had during the proposal development phase, and building their awareness of the specific cases and contexts GAGGA partners are working in. For example, together with the Dutch ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Congo, we were able to organise a meeting to hear from GAGGA partners directly regarding the impacts of Inga 3 Hydropower Project. After this meeting, the embassy and the groups advocating against Inga 3 continued their engagement.

Provided key inputs on gender, climate and biodiversity to the Dutch government and parliament through the guidance of Both ENDS and Mama Cash:

- Via the publication: [Intrinsically Linked: gender equality, climate and biodiversity](#), a collaborative effort between Both ENDS, Action Aid, WECF and WO=MEN and supported amongst others by GAGGA, which included key recommendations on addressing the nexus between gender equality, climate change and biodiversity and was provided to the Dutch government in the lead up to COP26.
- Provided suggestions and recommendations to the Dutch government, through the Dutch Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) network, in relation to their contribution to ensuring gender and climate justice.
- Provided direct support to parliamentarians from the Labour Party to further promote Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 in all Dutch policies.
- Made a call to all Dutch parliamentarians, together with other Dutch NGOs, for more climate finance, avoidance of false climate solutions, and more accessible and gender-just climate finance (April and September).
- Sent a letter as the new Dutch government was forming on the importance of phasing out fossil fuel subsidies and highlighted the direct impacts of fossil fuels on women's rights and gender justice (May).

Even though 2021 was only the first year of the GAGGA 'Women Leading Climate Action' programme, we are seeing significant achievements, largely building on the strong network we established through GAGGA (2016-2020). Specifically, we have been able to reach and support a diverse group of women-led CBOs leading transformative gender-just climate action, including in new countries for the GAGGA programme, such as Brazil, Mexico and South Africa; we have strengthened our relationships with partners, through collective learning and advocacy, particularly linked to climate justice; and we have led and supported more targeted advocacy towards governments, donors and investors. We are motivated to continue building on this momentum in 2022 and to collectively move closer to the transformative systems change needed for gender, environmental and climate justice.

Annex I

Context, programmatic and organisational risk analysis & management plan: 2021 review and update

Contextual risks

Risk	Likelihood LOW MODERATE HIGH	Impact LOW MODERATE HIGH	Rate acceptability YES NO	Insurance available YES NO	Mitigation Measures	2021 Review
Climate Change	HIGH All countries and regions in the world are subjected to the consequences of climate change. GAGGA's PoV programme chooses to work in countries that have high rates of vulnerability (climate-impacted countries) or those, that given their important resources and ecosystems, are being rapidly exploited.	HIGH All countries are dealing with the effects of changing climate. Without urgent and concrete actions that are supported by policies, the situation for planet and people will worsen rapidly.	NO	NO	GAGGA's entire Women Leading Climate Action programme aims at climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. The planning process takes into account climate-related events that could affect the realisation of activities.	No Change
Security Situation: Civic Space, Human Rights and Conflict Sensitivity	MODERATE TO HIGH Following the Civicus Monitor tracking civic space, GAGGA will work in countries that are considered Close (1 country), Repressive (9 countries), Obstructed (15 countries and Narrowed (3 countries). Restrictive civic space often aggravates human rights situations and increases conflict sensitivity.	MODERATE This situation is not new to GAGGA and partners. At both levels GAGGA has been able to develop strategies to ensure resilience in its work, even in such challenging circumstances.	YES	NO	Maintain secure and regular contact with partners in risk areas and constantly monitor the context in each country or region. Work more low-key and avoid visibility of WEHRDs. Replace high level L&A events with more local level L&A. Address policy issues at the international level instead of the national level.	No Change

COVID-19

HIGH at the moment of writing (Sept 2020).

It is unclear how this situation will develop.

MODERATE TO HIGH

The impact of COVID-19 for all GAGGA's partners is considerably high at this moment (lack of possibility to protest, increased violations against women, closing of civic space, loss of work, access to food/ water etc.)

The impact on the programme is also moderate to high. On the one hand, partners have developed new strategies for communication, strategizing, networking, influencing policies, etc., and will continue to do so as long as there are limitations to travel or meetings. On the other hand, COVID-19 forms a serious threat to women's rights, both through the disease itself, but also through violence, disruption of food systems and livelihoods.

YES

as there is no choice but to continue certain activities and find alternative ways to achieve the programme's goals.

NO

Financial support and flexible agreements on grants with partners to respond to COVID-19 related restrictions and risks.

Support partners to invest in digital tools and trainings.

Monitor PME&L on outcome level and continue to update PME&L plan as COVID-19 impact evolves.

Restrict physical meetings as much as possible during the pandemic and where possible continue activities responsibly by having outdoor meetings, reducing group size, avoiding travel involving many people, avoiding contact if experiencing symptoms, maintaining distancing and/ or using hand sanitisers and masks.

Monitor, analyse and mitigate effects of digital exclusion due to the above.

Implement and adapt when necessary GAGGA's travel and meeting policies, with regards to COVID or any other public health emergency.

In 2021, we have seen a shift in how people and organisations are managing COVID-19 within their personal and professional lives. Although COVID-19 still presents a health risk, we did see more people meeting in person, social mobilizations taking place and countries lifting lockdown. It is still important to indicate that the risk remains moderate to high, even though we see more movement and shifting away from lock downs:

- Difficult financial conditions remain a reality for a lot of the communities we work with, however governments are prioritizing the restarting of economies rather than providing the financial support these communities need
- Vaccine injustice means that a vast number of people in the world, particularly in the Global South, remain unvaccinated and the world is re-opening without caring for these communities.

- The focus for two years on solely addressing COVID-19 has had a devastating impact on other health crises, mostly for communities across the Global South (for example less access to HIV/Aids medication, less attention to Malaria, TB and other communicable diseases etc.). Impacts on these communities' health will remain and be even more devastating for the time to come.

Programme risks

Diversity of L&A target actors calls for a wide range of L&A approaches

MODERATE TO HIGH

GAGGA's L&A targets a wide range of stakeholders, whose responses can also differ.

LOW

As diverse as the targets of GAGGA's L&A may be, so are the L&A strategies and methods of engagements that the programme puts forward. Therefore, GAGGA is able to tailor, pivot and design its L&A strategies accordingly.

YES

NO

L&A at different levels and arenas, such as local, national, regional, and international spaces.

Flexibility in L&A strategies, including staying open and responsive to emerging L&A opportunities, and employment of different tools, including online campaigns.

Develop knowledge and capacity strengthening products on the use of technology for advocacy and participatory-research based advocacy.

Build on each other's knowledge and develop joint L&A agendas to ensure effectiveness and legitimacy.

No change

Viability of ToC Assumptions underlying pathways of change	LOW	LOW	YES	NO	<p>The learning agenda will be used to continuously test the ToC and its underlying assumptions.</p> <p>Plan structured learning moments and remain flexible to learning situation as the programme reacts to these situations as they emerge.</p> <p>The Mid-Term Review (MTR) will be undertaken at the midpoint of programme implementation to review its ToC and test its assumptions. This process will identify issues and recommend course corrections.</p>	No change
Fraud, corruption – impact on results	LOW TO MODERATE	LOW	YES	NO	<p>Implementation of Alliance Members' procedures to prevent and handle any sign of fraud and corruption.</p> <p>Irregularities will always be shared by the Alliance Members with the lead of the alliance and communicated with the MFA through FCAM.</p>	No change

Safety & security of partners & activists (defenders)

HIGH

See Civicus Monitor tracking civic space: WEHRDs suffer threats, stigma, social rejection and worse, not only because they are promoting and defending environmental and other rights, but also because the people doing the work are women.

MODERATE

As WEHRDs and their organisations become more visible given the L&A work developed, the risks of attacks increase.

YES

NO

Make clear agreements about danger and how to minimise it within GAGGA's control.

Provide access to networks and organisations specialised in security for civil society actors, such as Urgent Action Fund, Frontline Defenders, and others.

Where relevant, L&A initiatives will address enhancing civic space and safeguarding human rights.

Ensure all publications by GAGGA take into consideration security of activists and organisations.

Ensure secure exchange of digital data.

Inform relevant Embassies on civic space issues and see discuss if any support is possible (diplomatic or other).

Liaise with other strategic partnerships to share and coordinate information and support to partners.

Moderate-high

*Highly dependent on the country or context.

From the funding received from Ford Foundation to conduct a mapping and consultation process with women and girls' environmental defenders, GAGGA has an even clearer understanding of the realities, experiences, needs and demands of WEHRDs. Given the strong call towards governments and investors to address the climate crisis by civil society and communities at large, those at the forefront of the environmental and climate justice struggles are even more visible and at risks.

Additional Mitigation measure: The additional Ford Foundation funding, will provide direct financial support to WEHRDs directly facing structural violence and allow partners the option to explore how to increase their safety and security.

Organisational risks

Dwindling commitment of Alliance Members for chain responsibility, continuity, expertise, degree of independence, internal control

LOW

GAGGA Alliance Members have built a solid partnership over the past 5 years based on trust, transparency, and mutual respect. Each Alliance Member is a robust and sound organisation, with a proven track record in working with transparency and respect to its own values and others.

MODERATE

As WEHRDs and their organisations become more visible given the L&A work developed, the risks of attacks increase.

YES

NO

Maintain and continue to strengthen the Alliance Membership through planned meetings as well as the ongoing work of the different committees among Alliance Members and GAGGA staff.

Continue to have a sound accountability mechanism among the Alliance Members.

Continue working with professional facilitators to prepare, facilitate and evaluate all Alliance meetings.

No change

Fraud, and inappropriate behaviour

LOW

GAGGA Alliance Members all have individual and consortium-wide policies to prevent fraud and inappropriate behaviour is prevented as much as possible. This ensured that signs of fraud or inappropriate behaviour are signalled early on if they were to occur.

MODERATE

The impact, if not handled with care and transparency, could be a loss of trust.

YES

NO

All Alliance Members have systems, policies, and practices in place, that include integrity provisions.

All Alliance Members have individual and consortium-wide SEAH policy in place.

All Alliance Members have financial due diligence in place.

No change

Safety of staff**MODERATE**

Employees could run unnecessary safety risks when traveling because insufficient precautions have been taken to guarantee their safety and they have not carried out the procedures properly.

MODERATE TO HIGH

If safety of staff members is at risk, the impact will be high. Safety and security of staff is, therefore, a priority of all Alliance Members.

YES**NO**

Organisations introduced and implement their internal safety protocols for travel – in preparation, during and after traveling.

Government rules for local and international travel will be followed, avoiding travel to countries or region that pose a considerable risk for the staff.

No change

Risks related to Technology & Data**Use of technology and subsequent collection, storage, transfer, use and destruction of data****MODERATE**

During storage and/or sharing of information, insufficient account is taken of security considerations / privacy, which threatens the safety of employees and partners and leads to non-compliance with the GDPR.

MODERATE

Depends very much on the country and the vulnerability of the data.

YES**NO**

If managed with care and giving priority to the safety and security of GAGGA network partners.

Support partners to increase their awareness, capacity and practical knowledge and skills on data safety.

Use of secure platforms for information collection and sharing.

No change

Guidelines at:
[The Principles for Digital Development](#)

<p>Technical maintenance, financial sustainability, Intellectual Property/licenses and management of software and data after the programme has ended</p>	<p>LOW</p>	<p>LOW</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>Integrate back-up platforms in internal communications strategy to use in case the platform of choice is down or unavailable</p> <p>Content created by the alliance will also be published license free and hosted on independent platforms to ensure their availability.</p>	<p>No change</p>
<p>Exclusion of some partners and/or local CBOs due to lack of access to internet and/or other technologies</p>	<p>MODERATE</p>	<p>LOW</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>GAGGA will invest in providing means of communication such as smart phones and/or otherwise supporting access to internet / technologies.</p>	<p>No change</p>

Annex II

Results framework with 2021 progress

Reflection on progress towards targets and explanation of differences

In general, across our results framework, GAGGA's progress for 2021 is higher than the targets set. It is very positive to see that we are building on the strong foundation of the first five years of GAGGA, and continue to reach, support and collaborate with a wide range of partner organisations across Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Pacific.

GAGGA Power of Voices Results Framework

Sphere of concern

Vision	Environmentally sustainable and gender-just societies in which people thrive.
Long term impact	An inclusive, just, and sustainable global society that avoids dangerous climate change and builds the resilience of people and ecosystems.

Sphere of influence

Strategic program objective

5-YEAR OUTCOME	INDICATORS	2021 PROGRESS
Government, investor and donor policies and practices respond to the collective demands of people- centred climate and women's rights movements from the Global South by taking urgent action to divest from fossil fuel (related) industries, defend critical ecosystems and support inclusive, sustainable and gender-just climate solutions ²⁵ .	1. Number of women-led CBOs in the Global South using their strengthened capacities to lead L&A initiatives for gender-just climate solutions.	Only to be reported on at baseline, midline and endline Baseline: 0 ²⁶
	2. Number and types of new and/or strengthened joint cross-movement L&A initiatives ²⁷ for gender-just climate solutions carried out by GAGGA network partners ²⁸ .	Only to be reported on at baseline, midline and endline Baseline: 0
	3. Number and types of shifts ²⁹ by government actors ³⁰ (from local, national, regional international levels) in laws, policies and practices.	Only to be reported on at baseline, midline and endline Baseline: 0
	4. Number and types of shifts by investors ³¹ (including public IFIs, GCF, and Dutch financing institutions) in investment policies and practices.	
	5. Number and types of shifts by climate and environmental donors ³² in their funding policies and practices to support local women-led gender-just climate movements and solutions.	

Sphere of control and influence

(Intermediary) outcomes per strategy

STRATEGY 1: STRENGTHENING local women's leadership, resilience and capacities for collaborative and inclusive L&A on gender-just climate solutions

OUTCOME	INDICATORS	TARGET (2021) (AS DEFINED BY THE BASELINE STUDY)	2021 PROGRESS	
#1.1 Strengthened capacities of women-led CBOs in the Global South, supported by GAGGA, to lead collaborative and inclusive L&A for gender-just climate solutions.	6a. Number of CBOs supported to strengthen their L&A capacity for gender-just climate action. ³³	71 CBOs	358 CBOs - 146 from Africa - 50 from Asia - 11 from Europe (Georgia) - 149 from Latin America - 2 from the Pacific	The non-financial support provided to CBOs was on the following topics: - linking of women-led CBOs with other relevant stakeholders (22%) - providing information on relevant frameworks mechanisms, or opportunities (19%) - delivering training to improve CBOs' understanding on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice and women's, girls', trans and intersex people's rights (16%) - strengthening capacities to implement lobbying and advocacy tactics and negotiation skills (15%) - strengthening and developing skills to implement communication strategies for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (10%) - strengthening and developing skills for the protection of Women Environmental Human Rights Defenders (WEHRD), CBOs and communities at risk (10%) - other topics (4%) - legal support (3%)
	6b. Number of CBOs reporting enhanced L&A capacities for gender-just climate solutions as a result of GAGGA support.	41 CBOs	330 CBOs - 143 from Africa - 49 from Asia - 11 from Europe (Georgia) - 125 from Latin America - 2 from the Pacific	- Knowledge on relevant frameworks, mechanisms, or opportunities (e.g. existing policies, legal frameworks, international conventions and treaties, access to spaces in which climate change is discussed and relevant decisions are taken, etc.) (23%) - Better understanding of the relationship between climate change and gender, and of gender-just climate solutions (19%) - Linking of women-led CBOs with other relevant stakeholders for collaborative L&A (15%) - Capacities to implement lobbying and advocacy tactics and negotiation skills (e.g. set agendas, claim rights, develop policy proposals, multi-stakeholder dialogues, power mapping, etc) (13%) - Ability to carry out litigation and claiming rights to relevant authorities (11%) - Strengthening and developing skills for the protection of Women Environmental Human Rights Defenders (WEHRD), CBOs and communities at risk. (9%) - Skills to implement communication strategies wfor gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (8%) - Other (3%)
	6c. Types of L&A tactics used by CBOs.		N/A only collected at baseline, midline and endline Baseline: 0	Examples of capacities for L&A tactics that CBOs expect to strengthen: - Set their own agendas on gender-just climate actions and solutions. - Develop policy proposals related to gender justice and fair and sustainable climate mitigation and adaptation goals. - Collect evidence to support L&A arguments for gender-just climate solutions and actions. - Participatory research linking extractives, infrastructure projects, agrobusiness and climate change. - Build country-based arguments related to climate justice, extractivism and women's rights. - Carry out community litigation. - Conduct stakeholder mapping and analysis for gender-just climate L&A purposes. - Execute social media campaigns to garner support and voice gender - just climate solutions and actions at local, regional and international levels. - Develop communication strategies for L&A for gender-just climate solutions (popular feminist communication, social and media campaigning, radio campaigns/programmes). - Empowerment - For women defenders (e.g., through public speaking, self-confidence, negotiation and lobbying capacities, capacities to participate in decision-making spaces). - For spokespersons (e.g., through training on publicly addressing key issues related to the women's agenda and climate change, participating in the media (radio and press), interviews, etc.)

<p>#1.2 Strengthened capacities of GAGGA network partners to engage in, lead, document and/or promote gender-just climate solutions that prioritise people and planet.</p>	<p>7a. Number of GAGGA network partners supported to strengthen their capacities to engage in, lead, document and/or promote gender-just climate solutions.</p> <p>* This indicator may overlap with indicator #6a. Double counting will be avoided in analysis and reporting.</p>	<p>56 partners</p>	<p>322 CBOs reported strengthened capacities to engage in, lead, document and/or promote gender-just climate solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 142 from Africa - 42 from Asia - 11 from Europe (Georgia) - 125 from Latin America - 2 from the Pacific <p>28 NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11 from Africa - 6 from Asia - 7 from Latin America - 4 Global <p>24 Funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 from Africa - 5 from Asia - 1 from Europe (Georgia) - 4 Global - 10 from Latin America - 1 from the Pacific 	<p>The support provided to CBOs was on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 31% on knowledge and awareness about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice - 28% on capacity to promote and advocate for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice - 23% on capacity to actually engage in and/or better implement gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice - 16% on capacity to document and build evidence on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice - 2% on other topics (i.e., gender-just climate solutions such as analog forestry)
	<p>7b. Number of GAGGA network partners reporting enhanced capacities to engage in, lead, document and/or promote gender-just climate solutions as a result of GAGGA support.</p> <p>* This indicator may overlap with indicator #6b. Double counting will be avoided in analysis and reporting.</p>	<p>21 partners</p>	<p>N/A for CBOs as this is collected at baseline, midline and endline for CBOs 0 (baseline, 2020 data)</p> <p>28 NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11 from Africa, - 6 from Asia - 4 Global - 7 from Latin America <p>24 Funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 from Africa - 5 from Asia - 1 from Europe (Georgia) - 4 Global - 10 from Latin America - 1 from the Pacific 	<p>NGO Enhanced capacities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthened capacity to showcase, promote and advocate for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (26%) - better understanding or knowledge about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (25%) - strengthened capacity to engage in or lead gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (25%) - enhanced capacity to document, and build evidence on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (19%) - strengthened capacities on other topics, such as better understanding of the priorities of women's, girls, trans, and intersex rights activists and organisations in the area of climate/ environmental justice (5%) <p>Funds' Enhanced capacities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - better understanding or knowledge about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (33%) - strengthened capacity to engage in or lead gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (23%) - strengthened capacity to showcase, promote and advocate for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (20%) - enhanced capacity to document, and build evidence on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (20%) - strengthened capacities on other topics, such as expanded network for campaigning in the context of national elections; - strengthened capacity to transfer traditional Indigenous knowledge and gender-just climate solutions through a global network (3%)
	<p>7c. Types of solutions engaged in, led, documented and/or promoted.</p>		<p>N/A for CBOs as this is collected at baseline, midline and endline for CBOs</p> <p>Gender-just climate solutions and actions to be implemented (baseline, 2020 data)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recovery and use of ancestral practices for community-based adaptation to climate change. - Gender and environmental safeguard actions at the local level. - Restoration of degraded ecosystems and protection of key ecosystems (such as protected areas, community forest reserves, etc) to increase community resilience to climate change (i.e., disaster risk reduction with adaptation to climate change through management and restoration of ecosystems). - Fostering climate resilient livelihoods by strengthening the gender-justice and climate approach in the sustainable practices they already know and implement, such as: analog forestry, agroecology for food security to adapt to climate change, organic gardens, medicinal gardens, regreening dry areas, protection of water sources, water harvesting, soil restoration, solid and liquid waste management, seeds conservation and protection. - Economic empowerment of women through gender-just and climate-smart income generating alternatives. <p>Of the 27 NGOs (11 from Africa, 6 from Asia, 6 from Latin America, 4 Global) who participated to gender-just climate solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 23% reported their involvement in gender-just sustainable and climate smart livelihood options ("Food Forests"; development of Non-Timber Forest Products; community forestmanagement) - 15% reported their involvement in biodiversity conservation (e.g., seeds, plants, animals) - 15% reported their involvement in restoration of degraded or destroyed ecosystems (e.g., Analog Forestry, reverse desertification techniques, Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration [FMRN]) 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14% reported their involvement in gender-just disaster resilience and recovery - 11% reported their involvement in agroecological agriculture for food security and climate change adaptation- 10% reported their involvement in water conservation and management - 6% reported their involvement in transition to alternative energy sources - 6% reported their involvement in other type of gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice and women's, girls', trans and intersex people's rights such as the protection of women's rights or gender-just sustainable and climate smart livelihood options, (including community forest management & NTFPs), biodiversity conversation (seeds) and restoration of degraded ecosystems. <p><i>*Please note, Women's and Environmental Justice Funds do not report on this indicator.</i></p>
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STRATEGY 2: LINKING climate, environmental and women's rights movements for L&A on gender-just climate solutions

OUTCOME	INDICATORS	TARGET (2021) (AS DEFINED BY THE BASELINE STUDY)	2021 PROGRESS
#2 Increased linking and L&A collaboration between climate, environmental justice and women's rights movements within and across local, regional, and global levels, through GAGGA network partners.	8a. Number of GAGGA network partners reporting participation in new cross movement partnerships and/or strengthened participation in existing cross movements partnerships for L&A on gender-just climate solutions.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 227 CBOs (105 from Latin America, 80 were from Africa, 37 from Asia, 3 from Europe, 2 from the Pacific) - 26 NGOs (9 from Africa, 6 from Asia, 4 global, 7 from Latin America.) - 22 Funds (3 from Africa, 5 from Asia, 4 global, 1 from Europe – Georgia, 9 from Latin America)
	8b. Types of new and/or strengthened cross-movement partnerships ³⁴ for L&A on gender-just climate solutions supported by GAGGA network partners.	<p>The 227 CBOs were reported to participate in 380 cross-movement partnerships, 43% at local level, 36% at national level, 13% at regional level, 5% at global level, 3% at cross-regional level.</p> <p>The 26 NGOs reported participating in 56 crossmovement partnerships, 29% at local level, 29% at national level, 21% at regional level, 9% at cross-regional level and 13% at global level.</p> <p>The 22 funds reported participating in 43 crossmovement partnerships, 19% at local level, 28% at national level, 28% at regional level, 9% at cross-regional level and 16% at global level.</p>	<p>Partners' expectations for cross-movement partnerships (baseline, 2020 data)</p> <p>Movement building and expansion of networks of support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen and/or build networks among women/human rights and environmental defenders, environmental and feminist movements within and across regions. - Construct and consolidate alliances and synergies between Funds, NGOs and other organisations to support CBOs' climate actions and L&A for gender-just climate solutions. - Help young women leaders to take on climate-just actions and build a new generation of women's rights movements around climate change. - Increase the scope of existing women's rights networks and creating bottom-up collective strategies with nation-wide effect - Create multi stakeholder platforms for dialogue and debate related to climate change and gender-just solutions, get to know each other, build trust, and establish common agendas. <p>Learning, experience exchange and collaborative climate mitigation and adaptation research and action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create or strengthen networks for peer-to-peer learning and exchange, and increase awareness on gender and climate change [e.g., network of Analog Forestry practitioners, promoters and accredited trainers; regional networks of GCF gender monitors; Gender and Climate change Tanzania Coalition]. - Engage in collaborative action research for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. <p>Visibility of women's role in climate change mitigation and adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collectively intervene in regional and international climate spaces such as COPs and RCD. - Increase the visibility of women's roles in climate change mitigation and adaptation and as agents of change at local, national and international levels. - Combat impunity regarding women's rights violations, deforestation or other environmental injustices. - Develop more approaches that deal with shifting power and making CBOs voices be heard. - Build campaigns that challenge programmes offering false solutions to climate change mitigation. - Enhance abilities to build campaigns that represent women's demands related to climate change impacts. - Expand reach of communication campaigns on social networks. <p>The purpose of these collaborations for CBOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 28% of the collaborations were about learning, exchange of information and knowledge on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice and women's, girls', trans and intersex people's rights. - 21% of the collaborations were about movement-building and to expand of networks of support around lobbying and advocacy for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice and women's, girls', trans and intersex people's rights - 20% of the collaborations were about to increase the visibility of women's roles in climate change mitigation and adaptation in advocacy spaces at local, national or international levels. - 16% of the collaborations were about collaborative lobbying and advocacy for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice and women's, girls', trans and intersex people's rights. - 8% of the collaborations were about defining thematic or geographical (local, national, regional, cross-regional) agendas and action plans for joint lobbying and advocacy for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice and women's, girls', trans and intersex people's rights. - 7% of the collaborations were about participatory action research on climate mitigation and adaptation. - 1% of the collaborations were about other topic.

			<p>The purpose of these collaborations as reported by NGOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 33% of the collaborations were about joint learning and exchanging information and knowledge - 25% of the collaborations were about movement building and to expand networks of support around lobbying and advocacy for gender-just climate solutions - 20% of the collaborations were about joint strategy development for L&A - 13% of the collaborations were about actual joint L&A or joint campaigns - 8% of the collaborations were about joint (participatory) action research or analysis - 2% of the collaborations were about other issues <p>The purpose of these collaborations as reported by funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 36% of the collaborations were about joint learning and exchanging information and knowledge - 34% of the collaborations were about movement building and to expand networks of support around lobbying and advocacy for gender-just climate solutions - 13% of the collaborations were about actual joint L&A or joint campaigns - 9% of the collaborations were about joint (participatory) action research or analysis - 9% of the collaborations were about joint strategy development for L&A
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STRATEGY 3: INFLUENCING governments, investors, and donors for gender-just climate solutions

OUTCOME	INDICATORS	TARGET (2021) (AS DEFINED BY THE BASELINE STUDY)	2021 PROGRESS	
#3 GAGGA network partners influenced decision-making on climate [related] policy, investments, and donor funding for genderjust climate solutions promoted by people-centred movements in the Global South.	9a. Number and type of L&A initiatives by GAGGA network partners towards government actors, investors and/or donors. * This indicator may overlap with indicator #2. Double counting will be avoided in analysis and reporting.	Funds and NGOs: 90 CBOs: 83	<p>N/A for CBOs as this is collected at baseline, midline and endline for CBOs Baseline: 0</p> <p>Funds and NGOs: A total of 259 initiatives were reported, of which 58% were targeting governments, 18% international financial institutions (IFIs) and 24% donors.</p> <p>23 NGOs (9 from Africa, 5 from Asia, 5 from Latin America and 4 Global) reported leading L&A initiatives.</p> <p>19 Funds (3 from Africa, 5 from Asia, 7 from Latin America and 4 Global) reported leading L&A initiatives.</p>	<p>NGO L&A initiatives targeted 10 different level of actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 28% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - At the national and / or state / departmental / provincial level - 25% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - At the local, community and municipal level - 10% of their initiatives targeted Investors - Public Climate Funds (e.g., Green Climate Fund) - 8% of their initiatives targeted Investors - International Financial Institutions (IFIs) - 6% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - Multilateral institutions - 6% of their initiatives targeted Investors - Dutch Financial Institutions - 6% of their initiatives targeted Climate and Environment Focused Donors - Private Foundations - 6% of their initiatives targeted Climate and Environment Focused Donors - Bilateral Government Donors - 4% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - Regional and Subregional Government Organisations in Asia, Africa and Latin America - 1% of their initiatives targeted other actors (private sector) <p>Funds' L&A initiatives targeted 10 different level of actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 29% of their initiatives targeted Climate and Environment Focused Donors - Private Foundations - 15% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - At the local, community and municipal level - 15% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - At the national and / or state / departmental / provincial level - 15% of their initiatives targeted Climate and Environment Focused Donors - Bilateral Government Donors - 13% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - Multilateral institutions - 6% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - Regional and Subregional Government Organisations in Asia, Africa and Latin America - 4% of their initiatives targeted other actors (private sector) <p>2% of their initiatives targeted Investors - International Financial Institutions (IFIs)</p>
	9b. Number of times GAGGA network partners succeed in creating space for demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage ³⁵ .		<p>N/A for CBOs as this is collected at baseline, midline and endline for CBOs</p> <p>22 NGOs (10 from Africa, 6 from Asia, 3 from Latin America and 3 Global) reported having participated in advocacy spaces for dialogue and decision-making in climate justice.</p> <p>18 Funds (3 from Africa, 5 from Asia, 6 from Latin America and 4 Global) reported having participated in advocacy spaces for dialogue and decision-making in climate justice.</p>	<p>NGOs participated in advocacy spaces at different levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 33% at national level - 27% of their participation was at local level - 23% at international level - 17% at regional level <p>They reported the following changes in relation to their participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 38% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to create spaces for participation - In 25% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to influence the debate - In 20% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to influence the space for women to assume leadership positions - In 15% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to set the agenda] - In 3% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to other changes (global attention to false solutions to climate change)

				<p>Funds participated in advocacy spaces for dialogue and decision-making in climate justice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 36% at international level - 25% at national level - 21% at regional level - 18% of their participation was at local level <p>They reported the following changes in relation to their participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 38% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to create spaces for participation - In 34% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to influence the debate - In 19% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to influence the space for women to assume leadership positions - In 6% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to set the agenda] - In 3% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to other changes (global attention to false solutions to climate change)
	9c. Number of times GAGGA network partners report receiving new funding for gender-just climate solutions from governments, investors and donors after direct GAGGA intervention.		<p>N/A for CBOs as this is collected at baseline, midline and endline for CBOs</p> <p>Of the 28 NGOs integrating GAGGA, 21% reported new sources of funding, amounting up to €135,010: 83% coming from Donors (private foundations, bilateral government donors), and 17% from Investors (International Financial Institutions, Green Climate Fund).</p> <p>Of the 24 Funds integrating GAGGA, 38% reported new sources of funding, amounting up to €1,138,419: all new funds coming from Donors (private foundations, bilateral government donors).</p> <p>New sources of funding for Funds and NGO partners to continue their work on gender-just climate action, include but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Afrikagruppena - Anonymous US foundation and donor - Fondation Chanel - Foundation for a Just Society (FJS) - Ford Foundation - Global Forest Coalition - Grassroots International - International Land Coalition (ILC) - International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) - Stichting Koningschool - The Norwegian Human Rights Fund - Terre des Hommes - The Resilience Fund for Women in Global Value Chains - Red UNITAS con apoyo de la Unión Europea - Wellspring Philanthropic Fund - The Woka Foundation 	

²⁵ Gender-just climate solutions: solutions built on local and ancestral knowledge, and/or incorporating appropriate new and innovative methods and technologies; which centre women's leadership, sustainability and resilience. These can include new forms of climate adaptation, revaluation of small-scale agriculture and food production, restoration of degraded or destroyed forest and agricultural landscapes through Analog Forestry, land- and soil restoration through Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMRN) and agroecology, "Food Forests" and the development of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), water conservation and management.

²⁶ Please note

²⁷ Joint cross movement initiatives refer to initiatives combining women's rights, climate justice and environmental movements from different regions.

²⁸ GAGGA network partners: Women-led CBOs in the Global South, NGOs and women's and environmental justice Funds, Strategic Allies and Alliance Members.

²⁹ Shifts: adopting new policies, laws or practices; improving existing laws, policies or practices; enforcing existing laws and policies; or halting (negative changes to) laws, policies and practices.

³⁰ **Types of shifts by governments:** Create and enforce legal, financial and other supportive conditions which enable local stakeholders, especially women and youth and minority groups such as Indigenous people, to enjoy their rights of access and control over and the sustainable management of their natural environment and be fully engaged in decision-making concerning development interventions which affect their rights, culture and livelihoods and resilience in the face of climate change.

³¹ **Types of shifts by investors:** Shift away from a bias towards top-down, high-tech interventions designed and controlled by politically and financially well positioned institutions towards bottomup, people centered-centred inclusive initiatives in which local stakeholders, especially women, youth and minority groups such as Indigenous people are involved, recognised and empowered as both key actors and beneficiaries.

³² **Types of shifts by environmental and climate donors** (including but not limited to): money moving via these environmental and climate donors to women's climate action; environmental and climate donors making climate funding more accessible to women's movements via shifts in funding policies and practices.

³³ Based on the Baseline Study, first year of implementing the programme and further reflection amongst GAGGA partners, indicators 6a and 6b will refer to gender-just climate action, not genderjust climate solutions.

³⁴ **Cross-movement partnerships:** formal and informal partnerships between climate, environmental and women's rights organisations and movements on L&A for gender-just claimate solutions.

³⁵ **Creating space:** L&A targets include CSOs in the decision-making process; L&A targets react upon the positions of the CSOs by adopting their argumentation and terminology; L&A targets react upon the positions of CSOs by putting their issues on the agenda.