

A woman wearing a wide-brimmed white hat with a blue band, a red cardigan over a grey long-sleeved shirt, and a blue skirt is kneeling on the ground. She is holding a small tree sapling in her hands, preparing to plant it in a hole she has dug. The background shows a rustic stone wall and some dry grass. The scene is outdoors, likely in a rural or agricultural setting.

# Annual Narrative Report

Women Leading Climate Action

January –  
December  
2022



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. GAGGA partners include 24 women's and environmental justice funds, 31 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and 440 mostly women-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 the theme Climate Mitigation and Adaptation. The following document provides an overview of GAGGA's progress in the second year of this five-year Strategic Partnership, with our programme 'Women Leading Climate Action'. GAGGA has achieved important progress toward our specific objective of influencing targeted actors (governments, investors and donors) to respond to the collective demands of people-centred climate justice 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 and finance gender-just climate solutions<sup>2</sup>.



For more: [www.gaggaalliance.org](http://www.gaggaalliance.org) | Publication design: [Christina Pfeifer](#)

Cover photo: Tree planting in the community of Chachacomani, Oruro (Bolivia) / Wasi Pacha

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

<sup>2</sup> WEDO offers the following definition of gender-just climate solutions: they 'encompass a range of activities that aim to address climate change mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage or overall resilience while also supporting the systemic redistribution of power and providing opportunities and access for people of all genders...' See also: <https://womengenderclimate.org/gender-just-climate-solutions-directory/>.

# 2022 Contextual analysis



## Contextual analysis

In the most recent words of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change: 'There is a rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a liveable and sustainable future for all.'<sup>3</sup> In 2022, the GAGGA Alliance yet again saw the impacts of climate breakdown, which continue to be felt intensely by GAGGA partners and their communities. The examples are many. For communities and partners in Nigeria, devastating floods led to food insecurity, hunger, and loss of livelihoods in many states, while in Kenya and Bolivia, the same impacts were felt as a consequence of prolonged drought. For a GAGGA partner in Fiji, repeated cyclones and floods now mean they need to integrate continual urgent/emergency action and loss and damage responses in short-, medium- and long-term planning, adding to already heavy programmatic workloads.

Meanwhile, Russia's war on Ukraine has not only had profound impacts including in Europe, but on other regions as well: GAGGA partners and communities are dealing with a huge rise in the cost of living, including high food prices. In addition to climate and food crises, many GAGGA partners continued to operate in highly restrictive contexts in 2022. Civic space continues to be significantly constrained or entirely closed in many GAGGA focus countries. According to Civicus, of GAGGA's 28 focus countries, one is considered closed, 12 repressive, 13 obstructed, and 2 narrowed.<sup>4</sup> Moreover, many of the communities supported by GAGGA are operating in dangerous and repressive local contexts (e.g. around contested infrastructure and extractives projects) in countries where some level of civic space otherwise remains. GAGGA partners, especially CBOs, are at particular risk. According to Frontline Defenders' 2022 report, defenders of environmental, land and Indigenous peoples' rights continue to be the most threatened group of defenders.<sup>5</sup>

At the international level, civic space is also restricted. Just and sustainable climate action requires an open civic space and the effective protection of women environmental human rights defenders, yet the UNFCCC COP27 itself was held in a country known for intense repression of civil society and exclusion of women. The COP did not provide sufficient space for inclusive civil society engagement and protest.<sup>6</sup>

Photo credit: Mujer rural en el caserío Zacamil, cantón Tempisque, Guacotecti (El Salvador) / ADES / Lissette Lemus

<sup>3</sup> [www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/](http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/)

<sup>4</sup> [www.civicus.org/index.php/what-we-do/innovate/civicus-monitor](http://www.civicus.org/index.php/what-we-do/innovate/civicus-monitor)

<sup>5</sup> [www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/resource-publication/global-analysis-2022](http://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/resource-publication/global-analysis-2022)

<sup>6</sup> [www.womengenderclimate.org/press-release-collective-power-shines-amid-a-process-that-fails-on-urgent-climate-action/](http://www.womengenderclimate.org/press-release-collective-power-shines-amid-a-process-that-fails-on-urgent-climate-action/); [www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/nov/10/civil-society-groups-report-surveillance-and-intimidation-at-cop27-egypt](http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/nov/10/civil-society-groups-report-surveillance-and-intimidation-at-cop27-egypt)

A recent analysis by GAGGA strategic ally WEDO also showed the lack of progress in achieving gender balance among delegations at COP27.<sup>7</sup> The solutions being offered at COP27 lacked a gender lens, gender analysis and attention to the disproportionate impacts of climate change on women. At the same time, corporate capture of climate-related policymaking is increasing. Industry actors (fossil fuels, agribusiness, forestry, etc) were heavily present at COP27 and succeeded in pushing false solutions higher up the agenda.

On the positive side, more and more people, organisations and diverse movements are demanding urgent climate action and pursuing diverse strategies to make their voices heard – taking to the streets, filing legal cases, launching their own climate-friendly initiatives. The UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66) in March was the first CSW ever dedicated to gender equality in the context of climate change. It shows that global gender equality and women's rights mechanisms are paying increasing attention to the issue. Moreover, the CSW66 agreed conclusions recognised that all women and girls are disproportionately affected by the impact of climate change, and suggested specific actions that member states, UN agencies and civil society/NGOs can take to ensure resilience, mitigation, and sustainable recovery, especially for all women and girls.<sup>8</sup>

Other positive shifts include the United Nations General Assembly declaration, in July, that everyone on the planet has a right to a clean and healthy environment and called on states to step up efforts to protect nature.<sup>9</sup> And at the UNFCCC COP27, parties agreed to provide Loss and Damage funding for vulnerable countries and communities whose lives and livelihoods have been ruined by the very worst impacts of the climate crisis. The creation of this fund is the result of an immense collective power and unity of social movements, Indigenous leaders and civil society organisations. While much work remains to be done, the decision is an important step forward.

As this report shows, GAGGA is making headway in our efforts to convince targeted actors to divest from fossil fuel industries, protect diverse ecosystems and support gender-just climate solutions. We are delighted to have succeeded in mobilising new resources for feminist approaches to climate resilience and justice in general, and the GAGGA programme in particular. We leveraged additional funding from the Ford Foundation – USD \$1 million over three years – to provide flexible financial support to

GAGGA partners who are confronting structural violence and from the Dutch National Postcode Lottery – €1.38 million over three years – to support GAGGA partners in strengthening community-driven systems of resilience and autonomy. And at the end of the year, the Climate Finance Department of Global Affairs Canada (GAC) agreed to support GAGGA with a contribution of CAD \$11 million for a 3.5-year period.

More and more actors are listening with interest to GAGGA's strong case for increased support of gender-just climate solutions. There is also momentum, especially in the Netherlands, for feminist foreign policy, which GAGGA and our allies can use to advocate for feminist and climate-just policies, and more funding for feminist climate justice initiatives and movements.

Based on GAGGA's 2022 context analysis, the review of our risk analysis and management plan<sup>10</sup> and our 2022 progress, the GAGGA's 'Women Leading Climate Action' Theory of Change remains valid.



Photo credit: Integrantes del Comité de Mujeres Rurales de Tejutepique, departamento de Cabañas (El Salvador) / Lissette Lemus.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/resource-publication/global-analysis-2022>

<sup>8</sup> <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N22/303/59/PDF/N2230359.pdf?OpenElement>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/historic-move-un-declares-healthy-environment-human-right>

<sup>10</sup> GAGGA's context, programmatic and organisational risk analysis and management plan, which was submitted in the original 'Women Leading Climate Action' programme proposal, has been reviewed in 2022. Changes can be found in Annex 1.

# GAGGA 2022 at a glance <sup>11</sup>

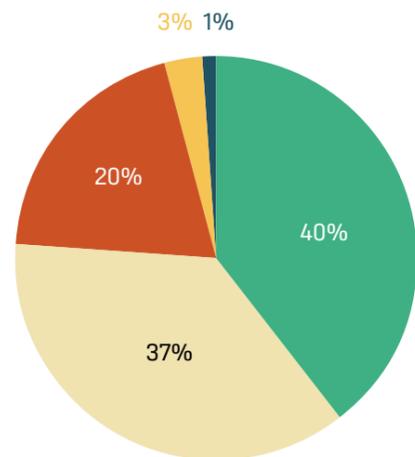
In 2022, GAGGA supported:

**440** community-based organisations (CBOs) | **31** NGOs | **24** funds

GAGGA partner funds and NGOs were active in 28 countries:

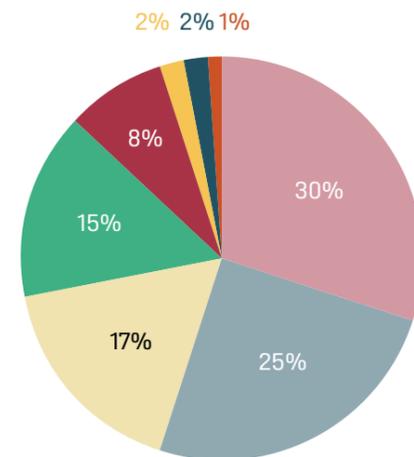
Burkina Faso; Bolivia; Brazil; Cameroon; Democratic Republic of Congo; El Salvador; Fiji; Georgia; Ghana; Guatemala; Honduras; India; Indonesia; Kenya; Mexico; Mongolia; Mozambique; Nepal; Nicaragua; Nigeria; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; South Africa; Senegal; Tanzania; Uganda; Zimbabwe.

Regional Distribution CBOs



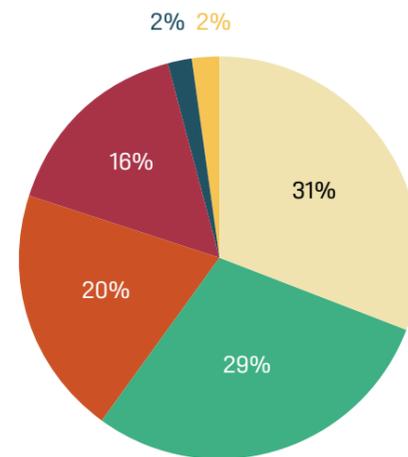
- AFRICA
- ASIA
- EUROPE (GEORGIA)
- LATIN AMERICA
- PACIFIC

Main Identity of CBOs



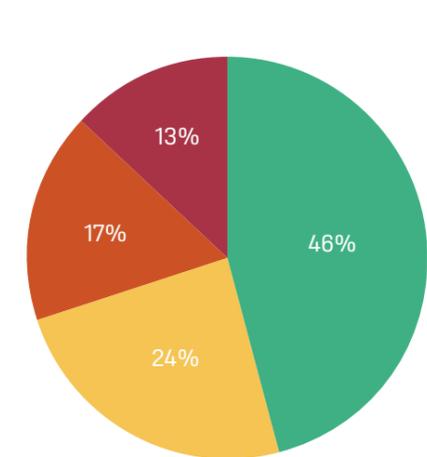
- LBTQI
- PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
- AFRO-DESCENDANT
- N/A
- YOUTH
- INDIGENOUS
- PEASANT/RURAL
- OTHER (PERI-URBAN AND URBAN; MIGRANT; DOMESTIC WORKERS)

Regional Distribution Funds & NGOs



- AFRICA
- ASIA
- EUROPE (GEORGIA)
- LATIN AMERICA
- PACIFIC
- GLOBAL

Budget Distribution - Funds & NGOs <sup>12</sup>



- OWN INTERNAL STRENGTHENING
- DIRECT GRANTMAKING
- STRENGTHENING CBOs CAPACITIES
- DIRECTLY INFLUENCE EXTERNAL ACTORS

GAGGA provided €4.9 million in support to GAGGA network partners.

<sup>11</sup> All data presented in this report has been collected through GAGGA's Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Approach, specifically the Annual Survey 2022, which was completed by eight environmental justice funds; 16 women's funds and 25 NGOs, and the 2022 Annual Reflection Tool, which was completed by all three alliance members and our four strategic allies; and the Most Significant Change survey whereby we collected 100 stories – 37 from CBOs, 18 from Funds and 45 from NGOs. A small number of NGOs (6) were unable to send their annual survey on time due to complex and difficult contexts for which they needed to prioritise their work.

<sup>12</sup> Figures are based on the survey report from funds and NGOs.

# 2022 Progress and achievements



## 2022 Progress and achievements

The following section provides an overview of our progress and achievements in the second year of the 'Women Leading Climate Action' programme, measured through GAGGA's results framework<sup>13</sup>. We aim to provide an overview of overall progress while also sharing highlights and key examples of GAGGA's work, especially that of GAGGA partners. However, it is important to note this is only a small sample. There is much more effective and transformative work being done as part of the GAGGA programme.

Programme highlights in 2022 in relation to indicators include:

- 200 of the 440 CBOs we supported (45%) participated in a total of 554 **lobbying and advocacy initiatives** for gender-just climate solutions aimed at governments (452), investors (44) and donors (58).
- 252 CBOs (57%) participated in **collaborations** between social movements for lobbying and advocacy on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice and women's, girls', trans and intersex people's rights.
- 17 Funds and 22 NGOs (71%) participated in **cross-movement** collaboration.

In total in 2021 and 2022:

- Strategic allies, NGOs, funds and CBOs reported having contributed to at least 73 shifts by **government** actors (from local, national, regional international levels) in laws, policies and practices.
- Strategic allies, NGOs, funds and CBOs reported having contributed to at least 6 shifts by **investors** [including public International Financial Institutions (IFIs), Green Climate Fund (GCF), and Dutch financing institutions] in investment policies and practices.
- Strategic allies, NGOs and funds reported having contributed to at least 12 shifts<sup>14</sup> by climate and environmental **donors** in their funding policies and practices to support local women-led gender-just climate movements.

Photo credit: Mujer rural en huerto comunitario, cantón Tempisque, Guacotecti (El Salvador) / ADES / Lissette Lemus.

<sup>13</sup> Please see [Annex 2](#) for GAGGA Results Framework and detailed reporting on 2022 results.

<sup>14</sup> By shifts we mean: 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

## Strategy 1 – Strengthening local women’s leadership, resilience and capacities for collaborative and inclusive lobbying and advocacy (L&A) on gender-just climate actions and solutions

In 2022, GAGGA provided support to women-led CBOs to engage in and develop their gender-just climate solutions and actions. Financial resources and accompaniment were provided to women-led CBOs by GAGGA alliance members, as well as by GAGGA partners – women’s and environmental justice funds and NGOs with close relationships, resources, capacities and expertise to support women-led CBOs.

In 2022, GAGGA was able to provide financial and non-financial support to 440 CBOs. GAGGA partner funds and NGOs also provided additional types of capacity strengthening support to strengthen CBOs’ work around gender-just climate solutions and action, beyond financial support, mainly:

- Linking of women-led CBOs with other relevant stakeholders (21%)
- Providing information on relevant frameworks mechanisms, or opportunities (17%)
- Strengthening capacities to implement lobbying and advocacy tactics and on negotiation skills (16%)
- Delivering training to improve CBOs’ understanding on gender-just climate solutions (15%)
- Strengthening and developing skills to implement communication strategies for gender-just climate solutions (14%)

Through GAGGA’s capacity strengthening support in 2022, partner funds and NGOs reported that 93% of CBOs (416 out of 440) had strengthened their capacities, mainly:

- Better understanding of the relationship between climate change and gender, and of gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice and women’s, girls’, trans and intersex people’s rights (27%)
- 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.) (18%)
- Strengthening and developing skills for the protection of Women Environmental Human Rights Defenders (WEHRD), CBOs and communities at risk (16%)
- 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%)
- Linking of women-led CBOs with other relevant stakeholders for collaborative lobbying and advocacy (13%)

### Virtual school on feminist climate justice

The network **Red Latinoamericana de Mujeres Defensoras de Derechos Sociales y Ambientales** articulates different processes of women’s resistance against mining extractivism. In recent years, the network has increasingly focused on mining in relation to the climate crisis. The network organised a virtual school on feminist climate justice that included eight organisations from Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, all of them women with a history of struggle against mining. Together, the network members have learned about the dimensions of the climate crisis, the main perpetrators, global actions, and spaces like the UNFCCC COP, which they previously considered unattainable. The network is now in a process of deep learning about processes around climate change, which is already felt in the territories, and about which there is very little information, especially for Indigenous women from remote communities. This knowledge has enabled the network to engage in political actions in relation to climate change and false solutions to the climate crisis. The network is now disseminating relevant and timely information on the subject in the communities and local spaces, and in 2022 carried out the international campaigns, #FeministClimateJustice and #SOSFalseSolutions #COP27. Network members are incorporating ecofeminist perspectives into the debate on the climate agenda. In the territories, network members are engaging in horizontal dialogues and popular education in communities, responding to a growing demand in communities for information on climate change, the lack of solutions and the relationship between the climate crisis and mining extractivism.

### Three-day workshop: Resilience training in climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and climate justice

**Women in Fisheries Network – Fiji** (WiFN-Fiji) hosted participants from the seven provinces of Rewa, Tailevu, Ba, Ra, Nadroga, Kadavu and Cakaudrove in a three-day workshop resulting in participants’ increased awareness and understanding of climate change concepts, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and climate justice. Participants were also able to gauge the level of vulnerability and adaptability of their individual communities using a Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment tool.

In addition, women fishers' traditional knowledge was collated and strategies were discussed on how this knowledge base can be better utilised to mitigate the effects of climate change. The workshop also provided a space for sharing and documentation of stories of fisherwomen's first-hand experience – particularly those of the relocated villagers of Vunidogoloa and Narikoso – of the impacts of climate change, threats to their healthy, livelihoods, and food security.

In 2022, GAGGA engaged in dialogue with partners to strengthen our joint understanding and narrative on gender-just climate solutions and support all network partners to engage in, lead, document and promote these contextualised, viable, gender-just climate solutions that prioritise people and planet. In total, partner funds and NGOs reported that 95% of CBOs (418 out of 440) strengthened their capacities to engage in, lead, document and/or promote gender-just climate solutions, mainly:

- Knowledge and awareness of gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice and women's, girls', trans and intersex people's rights (32%)
- Development of influencing and outreach strategies to advocate for the implementation of gender-just climate change solutions and work to advance climate justice and women's, girls', trans and intersex people's rights (25%)
- Technical capacity on various gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice and women's, girls', trans and intersex people's rights, addressing mitigation and/or adaptation, based on the local context (24%)

For example, FCAM organised 'Virtual Days of Exchange and Training on Justice and Sustainability' comprised of five online sessions over several months and involving, on average, 55 members of GAGGA partner organisations. The purpose of the sessions was to facilitate sharing on different initiatives and reflections on how to influence, lead and build integral alternatives that link gender justice with economic, environmental, climate and restorative justice. Although the sessions were convened and organised by FCAM, it was the partner organisations of the programme, who proposed their activities and facilitated the spaces using various formats and methodologies. Following the sessions, FCAM developed creative [communication](#) products to highlight the experiences and stories that were shared.

The main types of support provided by GAGGA partner funds and NGOs to CBOs were on the following topics:

- Knowledge and awareness about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (35%)
- Capacity to actually engage in and/or better implement gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (25%)
- Capacity to promote and advocate for gender-just climate solutions (25%)
- Capacity to document and build evidence on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (13%)
- Other (2%)

With GAGGA support, 72% of the CBOs (316 out of 440) participated or led the implementation of gender-just climate solutions on the following topics:

- Agroecological agriculture for food security and climate change adaptation (21%)
- Gender-just sustainable and climate-resilient livelihood options (e.g. "Food Forests", development of Non-Timber Forest Products, community forest management) (20%)
- Biodiversity conservation (e.g. seeds, plants, animals) (14%)
- Restoration of degraded or destroyed ecosystems (e.g. Analog Forestry, reverse desertification techniques, Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMRN) (11%)
- Water conservation and management (10%)
- Gender-just disaster resilience and recovery (10%)
- Transition to alternative energy sources (4%)
- Other (11%)



Manos con semilla de achiote / municipio de Santo Tomás, departamento de San Salvador (El Salvador) / Ameyalli / Lissette Lemus.

### Strengthening Indigenous women's systems of nature protection and management

**Asamblea del Pueblo Guaraní de Yaku Igua**, in Bolivia, is developing actions to strengthen the mechanisms of social control of the protected area, Parque Nacional Aguargüe, in the Gran Chaco Tarijeño region. The group is generating channels of information and meeting with authorities for effective and responsible participation in the management and protection of the nature reserve, biodiversity and water. They are organising trainings, virtual meetings and awareness-raising about the importance of preserving the park. As Indigenous people, they are defending their right to self-determination and their own customs and ways of life. They are strengthening their alliances and networks through joint actions with other grassroots organisations, such as the Angiru Collective. The group is identifying and strengthening women IPAYES (traditional doctors) to promote the exchange of knowledge for the personal and collective spiritual self-care of women defenders and their organisations.

### Successful advocacy for drinking water and wetland conservation

In Nepal, the CBO **Sahayatra Nepal**, together with landless Indigenous and Dalit families who work as wage labourers on a tea estate, successfully defended their right to water. The women in the families used to walk two hours to fetch drinking water. However, two years ago, Sahayatra Nepal organised a series of meetings and dialogues with the Ilam municipality and other stakeholders, resulting in nine free taps being built for 34 households. The families were very pleased with the taps, but then a new drinking water project, funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB), was built, for which the families were expected – and unable – to pay. Sahayatra Nepal again advocated to the municipality and conducted a series of meetings and dialogues with stakeholders. They ultimately succeeded in influencing the municipality to provide seven free water taps. Sahayatra Nepal also lobbied local authorities to allocate their climate budget for conservation of wetlands, water springs and the Chure hills region, with success. The group also submitted a proposal to the municipality for a new organic farming project the inspiration for which came from a learning exchange visit to India. Sahayatra Nepal is supported by both GAGGA partner women's fund Tewa and environmental justice NGO Prakriti Resources Centre.

### Recognition for GAGGA partners' gender-just climate solutions

Significant steps were taken to improve documentation of GAGGA partners' gender-just climate solutions, including two virtual learning sessions with this aim. Briefing papers describing two cases of GAGGA partners' gender-just climate solutions were published and shared at UNFCCC COP27 side events, with the aim of improving access to and generating more gender-just climate finance (see strategy 3). The solutions included a successful [women-led Analog Forestry initiative](#) in Cameroon supported by GAGGA partner **CENDEP** and a [sustainable forest management initiative](#) in India involving Indigenous 'Women Barefoot Ecologists,' supported by GAGGA partner **Keystone Foundation**. Keystone Foundation trains and supports local community members, mostly women, on techniques and methods to monitor and document changes in their forests, agriculture farms, and water sources. This gender-just climate solution enables Indigenous women to capture the impacts of climate change on their livelihoods and their landscape, documentation that can be used both for adaptation and advocacy. At COP27, Keystone's work received a [Gender Just Climate Solution Award](#) – an initiative of the Women and Gender Constituency, which includes GAGGA strategic ally, WEDO. The Women Barefoot Ecologists initiative was also recognised and documented in the annual Gender Just Climate Solution directory<sup>15</sup>, along with the work of five other GAGGA partners. The partners also received a grant from WEDO's Gender Just Climate Solutions Scale Fund, which aims to better position recipients' solutions for scaling and/or replication in other communities.

In light of continued restriction of civic space in many countries where GAGGA is active, we continued our close dialogue with partners on how best to support their well-being, safety and security strategies and needs. We also followed-up our 2021 consultation of women and girl environmental defenders about their understanding and experiences of structural violence and shared findings with key actors in an illustrated [summary](#) and in an [NGO CSW Forum virtual event](#), organised in March. The event involved six speakers from the GAGGA network and was aimed at ensuring better support women and girl environmental defenders. In 2022, GAGGA was pleased to receive additional funding from the Ford Foundation to this end (see [Strategy 3](#)).

<sup>15</sup> See: <https://womensgenderclimate.org/gender-just-climate-solutions-directory/>; See also: <https://www.wecf.org/meet-the-winners-of-the-gender-just-climate-solutions-awards/>

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

GAGGA's linking strategy is interwoven with our strategy to strengthen local women's leadership, resilience and capacities for lobby and advocacy. By linking climate, environmental justice and women's rights groups and movements with different expertise, skills, thematic focus, constituents, advocacy targets and strategies, we grow our collective knowledge and power. Our strengthening and linking strategies are intentionally designed to complement each other. In 2022, GAGGA partners developed and led 17 joint linking and learning initiatives that were supported by GAGGA. In September, partners involved in the first set of initiatives engaged in an online exchange to share their work, and to identify challenges and best practices. The exchanges, which brought women's rights funds or organisations together with environmental justice organisations, contributed to cross-movement building.

In 2022, 59% of GAGGA network partners (291 of 495) 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:

- 252 out of the 440 CBOs (57%)
- 22 out of the 24 funds (92%)
- 17 out of the 31 NGOs (55%)

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

- 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 (24%)
- Movement-building and expanding 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 (23%)
- To increase the visibility of women's roles in climate change mitigation and adaptation in advocacy spaces at local, national or international levels (19%)
- To define 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 (13%)

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

- Movement building and expansion of networks of support around lobbying and advocacy for gender-just climate solutions (33%)
- Joint learning and exchanging information and knowledge (35%)
- Joint strategy development for L&A (15%)
- Joint (participatory) action research or analysis (10%)

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

- Movement building and expansion of networks of support around lobbying and advocacy for gender-just climate solutions (30%)
- Joint learning and exchanging information and knowledge (38%)
- Joint (participatory) action research or analysis (13%)
- Actual joint L&A or joint campaigns (10%)

Among the examples of new links in 2022 between climate, environmental justice and women's rights movements is GAGGA's work with the Network of Communities Impacted by International Financial Institutions (Network of Communities) and the organisations and communities that co-administer the Early Warning System.<sup>16</sup> In June, FCAM participated in the network's first meeting, held in Brazil, to share experience and strategies in supporting and enhancing connections with gender-just environmental movements. The Network of Communities aims to better integrate a gender justice in their local work and resistance to banks, governments and corporations' development projects. GAGGA is now connected to the Network of Communities, and has facilitated further connections with other women's funds that are willing to support them in their organisation, struggles and challenges.

GAGGA's global [#WeWomenAreWater campaign](#), conducted annually from International Women's Day (March 8) to World Water Day (March 22), was another important linking and learning activity in 2022. GAGGA members and partners engaged in a participatory campaign planning process. During regional meetings it was collectively decided which cases to promote and developed campaign activities in their countries. In 2022, the campaign contrasted GAGGA partners' gender-just solutions to the water and climate crises with socially and environmentally destructive false solutions. Cases shared on [social media](#) illustrated the need to shift resources away from environmentally destructive projects that violate human rights and negatively impact water, like large-scale dams and monoculture tree plantations, to community-led initiatives, such as women and girl-led mangrove habitat restoration, that address climate change while actively challenging gender inequalities (linked to strategy three, see more about the campaign and GAGGA's work at CSW66 below).



<sup>16</sup> <https://ews.rightsindevelopment.org/>

### **African People's Counter COP, including a Women's Climate Assembly in the Niger Delta**

A key space for the **Africa Climate Justice Collective** to dialogue and advance proposals for climate justice was the second African People's Counter COP, hosted in October 2022. The event was a critical space for movements and allied organisations to discuss and build solidarity to advocate for real solutions to climate justice. The hybrid event (both online and physical) featured over 20 online sessions and 12 People's Assemblies. The People's Assemblies were hosted in local communities across the region and interfaced with the online event over many sessions. In Mozambique, for example, four communities across the country tuned in to the online event for the first two days and engaged in the discussions. As part of the Counter COP, GAGGA partners **WoMin** and **Kebetkatche Women Development and Resource Centre**, from Nigeria, organised the first-ever **Women's Climate Assembly** with over 200 women in the Niger Delta region, from 14 countries across West and Central Africa. The Assembly linked up to the online event with a session on climate debt and reparations in which women activists shared their experiences of the climate crisis and articulated why climate debt was so important to their communities as a true mechanism for climate justice. The Counter COP shed light on the real needs of the African people, particularly peasant women farmers, in a time of growing climate crisis in Africa. It covered a wide range of topics including false solutions, peasant agroecology, climate debt, fossil fuels and energy poverty, the push for gas, the right to say no, ending corporate impunity and the Binding Treaty to regulate the activities of transnational corporations and other businesses.

### **First Latin American meeting of Women Environmental Defenders for Climate Action**

In November, the First Latin American Meeting of **Women Environmental Defenders for Climate Action** took place in Argentina, organised by **Fundación Plurales** in collaboration with **Colectivo CASA** from Bolivia and **Fondo Tierra Viva** from Central America. The aim of the meeting was to promote alliances between organisations of women environmental defenders, peasant, Indigenous, Afro-descendant and marginalised urban women in Latin America. Forty women from 30 organisations

from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico and El Salvador met and shared their experiences, advocacy strategies, and developed collective actions in the defence of territories. The groups aim to make visible and strengthen their initiatives for gender justice and climate justice.

### **Weaving webs of care**

**Women in Action Against Mining in Asia** (WAMA), which is supported and co-coordinated by GAGGA partner Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP) Asia, is a platform for sharing and learning in the region. WAMA works with civil society organisations and women's organisations to promote regional exchange on women's climate action, capacity strengthening, campaigns, advocacy, and community-based, participatory research. In 2022, for example, the network organised a virtual skill-share that covered topics of community-led water monitoring, collection of evidence of threats to water, resistance, and possibilities for actions and support. At the community level, WAMA members engaged in biodiversity mapping and capacity building. The network also issued a Call to Action at UNFCCC COP27 to demand for accountability and transparency from governments and others for their actions against women, children and Mother Earth.

### **Dialogue and mapping of feminist struggles for climate justice in Central America**

In Central America, **FCAM, Fondo Tierra Viva and AIDA** convened a knowledge exchange for women in Central America about climate and gender justice. Thirty women's organisations from four countries (Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador) participated. Participants deepened understandings on climate change and women's rights, and built an **interactive map** of their stories of struggle for territories and rights of women. The stories presented the problem of climate change in the region (droughts, floods etc.) and vulnerability of ecosystems to climate change. Through the map, the organisations aim to show the world that the fight for climate justice is feminist and decolonial.

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

GAGGA alliance members, partner funds and NGOs support women leaders, activists, WEHRDs and their movements to pursue their own lobbying and advocacy agendas at local, national and regional levels towards governments and investors. In addition, GAGGA funds and NGOs engage in their own advocacy agendas towards these actors, primarily at the national, regional and international levels, as well as toward the wider donor community. Alongside of independent lobbying and advocacy processes, GAGGA alliance members, strategic allies and partners collectively engage in lobbying and advocacy aimed at influencing specific international targets to divest from fossil fuel industries, protect critical ecosystems and support gender-just climate solutions.

In 2022, 45% of CBOs (200 of 440) engaged in lobbying and advocacy initiatives toward governments (82%), investors (8%), donors (10%) – in a total of 554 initiatives. GAGGA partner funds (54%, 13 out of 24 funds) and NGOs (65%, 20 out of 31) reported leading L&A initiatives to influence governments, investors and donors – in a total of 241 initiatives. 48% (116 out of 241) of these initiatives targeted governments, 36% (87 out of 241) targeted donors and 16% (38 out of 241) targeted investors. They reported having been successful in 69 of these 241 initiatives.

Our work in 2022 has contributed to an enhanced understanding by governments, donors and other actors about the importance and vital role of existing gender-just climate solutions in addressing the climate crisis, as well as the need to fund them. We have succeeded in increasing the visibility of concrete gender-just climate solutions, by highlighting examples and the ways to finance them. Gender-just climate solutions are now more clearly on the agenda of targeted actors and there is increased interest from governments and donors, including the government of the Netherlands, which explicitly mentioned GAGGA and two GAGGA stories as successful examples of women's leadership on climate.<sup>17</sup>

### Investors

#### Green Climate Fund (GCF)

In our influencing work towards the GCF, we aim to ensure climate finance reaches women-led CBOs, via women's and environmental justice funds; that women-led CBOs and CSOs have a meaningful say in climate finance decision making processes; and that false climate solutions do not get funded, particularly those that will have a negative impact on the environment and violate human rights. In 2022:

Together with partners [including AKSI! in Indonesia; Women Action Towards Economic Development (WATED) in Tanzania; Tewa and Prakriti Resources Centre in Nepal; MONES in Mongolia; and the Interamerican Association for Environmental Defence (AIDA) and the International Analog Forestry Network (IAFN) in Latin America, and Women Environmental Program, Burkina Faso], we provided inputs to the GCF board on several policies, including sectoral guidelines on forest, land-use and water security, highlighting the importance of integrating a strong gender perspective and the vital role of gender-just climate solutions. We also engaged in direct discussion on these solutions and gender-just climate finance with GCF board members, including the Dutch team. In a positive step, following a GCF Independent Evaluation Unit consultation with Both ENDS, small grants funds were mentioned as an option for channelling funds to the local level and thus for accreditation. GAGGA has long highlighted the role that women's and environmental justice funds have in channelling responsive funding to gender-just climate solutions.

#### International Financial Institutions (IFI)

We engaged in advocacy and monitored IFI funding flows and investments projects to ensure these no longer support fossil fuel industries or false climate solutions, nor violate women's rights and/or negatively impact diverse ecosystems. In 2022, GAGGA supported lobbying and advocacy work on several IFI-funded cases and investment projects and used these cases for our international lobbying and advocacy towards these institutions. Highlights include:

<sup>17</sup> See: <https://www.government.nl/latest/news/2022/03/14/women-take-the-lead-in-the-battle-against-climate-change>; [https://mobile.twitter.com/MinBZ/status/1503405713737064454?s=20&t=z\\_3o6CMhqvw8M\\_yd5uphtQ](https://mobile.twitter.com/MinBZ/status/1503405713737064454?s=20&t=z_3o6CMhqvw8M_yd5uphtQ)

Through public and private screenings of the documentary 'Illusion of Abundance',<sup>18</sup> co-financed by GAGGA, Both ENDS together with Instituto Cordilheira, a GAGGA partner in Brazil, increased awareness among Dutch pension funds, banks, and members of the Dutch Association of Sustainable Investors about the concrete impacts of harmful investments (e.g. in mining companies such as Vale in Brazil and/or the Agua Zarca hydroelectric dam in Honduras) on women environmental human rights defenders. The event garnered media attention and led to additional screenings.<sup>19</sup> With Brazilian partners, we visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and directly engaged with several MFA departments.

Together with strategic ally WEDO, GAGGA submitted input to an International Monetary Fund (IMF) consultation on IMF's gender strategy highlighting the climate and gender equality nexus and concerns about the impact of conventional macro-economic policies that undermine customary communal rights and use of land, threatening food security, especially for women.

We worked with partner AFIEGO, from Uganda, to increase awareness about human rights and environmental abuses resulting from plans for an East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) and influenced one investor to divest from the energy company behind the project.

### Victory for Indigenous community in Guatemala

In response to a 2018 complaint filed by GAGGA partner **AIDA** on behalf of Indigenous communities, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB Invest) announced it will withdraw from the construction of two hydroelectric dams in the micro region of Ixquisis, Guatemala. In 2021, IDB Invest's Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism (known as MICI) concluded that the bank failed to comply with several of its operational policies, including those related to environmental and social sustainability, Indigenous Peoples, and gender equality in relation to the financing of the dams. The findings were very important for efforts to promote financing that respects human rights and promotes climate and environmental justice. In March 2022, in response to the MICI's findings, IDB Invest published a Management Action Plan, outlining actions to move forward with a responsible exit and institutional strengthening plan to address the weaknesses the case revealed.

### Indigenous women's land rights in Nepal

In Nepal, **Indigenous Women's Legal Awareness Group** (INWOLAG) contributed to the instigation of dispute settlement processes between the Indigenous Magar community and Tanahu Hydropower Project (THP), funded by Asia Development Bank (ADB), European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Japan Development Cooperation Agency (JICA). Although the dispute has not yet been settled, INWOLAG reports increased consideration by ADB, EIB and THP of the Indigenous community's rights, including land rights. This is a result of INWOLAG's capacity strengthening of Indigenous women and girls in expressing their rights and demands, as well as INWOLAG's filing of complaints to the ADB and EIB, and legal support. The hope is that the Magar community will get fair compensation and land.

### Government actors and donors

In 2022, GAGGA conducted collective lobbying and advocacy towards targeted national governments to divest from fossil fuel industries, protect diverse ecosystems and support gender-just climate solutions through investment and facilitation of inclusive participation and engagement. Throughout the year, we held bilateral meetings with donors and governments, including the government of Chile, Canada and the Netherlands, as well as Dutch Parliamentarians and civil servants, to make the case for increased support of gender-just climate solutions. We also used important international policy spaces as platforms for this work. Our engagement in these processes was extremely valuable for further strengthening relationships with key governments, particularly Global Affairs Canada (see below). Highlights include:

**UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66):** For the first time, CSW addressed gender equality in the context of environment, climate change and disaster reduction as its priority theme. GAGGA co-organised five sessions. GAGGA held to the principle that at least 75% of panellists in each session would be representatives from GAGGA partners. In all of these sessions, the importance of increased support for women-led climate action and gender-just climate solutions was underscored.

<sup>18</sup> See: <https://www.theillusionofabundance.earth>

<sup>19</sup> New coverage included: an article in *Trouw* and *de Morgen* (Belgium), and an interview by KRO NCRV and Pointer NPO2. Follow up screenings took place at the VBDO Human Conference and at the office of ACHMEA.

The sessions included:

- Feminist Solutions for the Environmental and Climate Crises – UN side event co-hosted by Sweden and Chile, and co-sponsored by the Netherlands, and co-organised with CMI! Consortium and Women Engage in a Common Future
- Structural violence: Learning from women and girls' environmental defenders – hosted by GAGGA, with participation of Ford Foundation
- Feminist Action for Climate Justice – co-hosted by Global Greengrants Fund (GGF) and GAGGA
- Climate Finance for Feminist Activism – co-hosted by Equality Fund, GAGGA, GGF and WEDO
- #WeWomenAreWater campaign: Amplifying gender-just climate solutions – hosted by GAGGA

#### Building relationships to leverage more resources

In the course of 2022, GAGGA met several times with [Global Affairs Canada \(GAC\)](#) and was also invited to submit a proposal to GAC's Climate Finance Department in support to the Women Leading Climate Action programme. At the end of the year, GAC agreed to support the programme with a contribution of CAD \$11 million for a 3.5-year period. This was the result of different advocacy actions carried out by GAGGA in past years, bringing together donors and governments to further discuss about gender just climate solutions. The contribution from Canada begins in April 2023 and will complement the actions and support already provided to CBOs with the MFA grant. The fact that the grant comes from the Climate Finance Department, instead of the gender department, is noteworthy and reflects GAGGA's effectiveness in influencing climate donors.

**UNFCCC COP27:** Despite the extreme barriers to civil society participation, GAGGA used the international climate negotiations as an opportunity to engage with governments and donors and demand climate finance for gender-just climate solutions.

Relevant activities included:

- Together with strategic partners WEDO and GGF, we renewed our 2021 [Call to Action for Gender Just Climate Finance](#), which provides concrete recommendations to policymakers and government officials from UNFCCC developed country Parties, to enhance and ensure gender-just climate finance. In the Call to Action and throughout the subsequent campaign, including the COP27 side-event 'Local perspectives to make gender-just climate finance a reality', we urged developed countries to respond to the [Generation Equality Forum Commitment Campaign](#) by making a multi-year financial commitment to support women and girls in the Global South leading gender just climate action. The latter featured a panel that included GAGGA partners working on gender-just climate solutions (NTEP-EP, Lilak and WATED Tanzania), Indigenous Peoples Rights International, as well as representatives of the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund and the climate finance team of Canada. The session put a spotlight on how ineffective current climate finance mechanisms are at reaching the local level and how a feminist perspective can be achieved and maintained during the design, funding, implementation and grievance mechanisms of climate action projects.
- As noted above (see strategy one), during the COP27 we highlighted concrete cases of GAGGA partners' gender-just climate solutions. At the COP27, the [Gender Just Climate Solution Award](#) – an initiative of the Women and Gender Constituency, which includes GAGGA strategic partner, WEDO – was awarded to GAGGA partner Keystone. The work of five other GAGGA partners was also recognised.

#### New loss and damage fund

The agreement made at UNFCCC COP27 on a new Loss and Damage Fund is a crucial victory for Pacific and other climate frontline states. In the run up and during COP27, [Diverse Voices and Action for Equality Fiji \(DIVA\)](#) led an online campaign called #COP27Pacific. The campaign promoted the political demands of Pacific feminists for COP27, particularly on loss and damage experienced by Pacific countries.

**The OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET) meeting:** At a session on the gender, climate and environment nexus, GAGGA participated in a panel with Asia Development Bank, the Government of Norway, and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition. GAGGA presented the Women Leading Climate Action programme and advocated for the importance of divestment from fossil fuels and for climate finance reaching community-based organisations that are part of feminist and climate justice movements.

**Funder Learning Action Collaborative:** An exciting development in 2022 was the shift of the Funder Learning Community for Women and Environment, co-facilitated by strategic partners GGF and Prospera—the International Network of Women’s Funds, into a new action-oriented, experimental Funder Learning and Action Community on Gender, Environment, and Climate (FLAC). The FLAC will be co-designed by funders, activists and grassroots leaders, and aims to build a space that fosters learning and creates an unprecedented intersectional, participatory, and movement-centered grantmaking mechanism. The new collaborative aims to channel more and better resources (core, flexible, multi-year, alongside non-monetary accompaniment) toward gender-just climate solutions.

**UN Generation Equality Forum Commitment Campaign:** In 2021, 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 GGF, GAGGA and GGF [launched a commitment campaign](#) to mobilise \$100 million for feminist action for climate justice over the next five years. In November 2022, in anticipation of the COP27, we renewed our [Call to Action for Gender Just Climate Finance](#), and urged governments to join these efforts.

**Outreach in other donor spaces:** GAGGA continued in 2022 to participate in other key donor spaces, including an EDGE Europe meeting where we spoke about participatory grantmaking. At the Human Rights Funders Network Conference, we organised a session with the Ford Foundation, the Sage Fund and GGF, focused on our initiative with Ford on structural violence against women and girl environmental defenders.

### **New donors supporting GAGGA and climate and environmental action, gender equality and women’s rights**

In addition to government donors and IFIs, GAGGA also engaged with private foundations to advocate for more and better gender-just climate finance and ensuring support for WEHRDs and their movements. We are delighted to have succeeded in mobilising new resources for feminist approaches to climate resilience and justice in general and the GAGGA programme in particular. We leveraged additional funding from the **Ford Foundation** – USD \$1 million over three years – to provide flexible financial support to GAGGA partners who are confronting structural violence. A grant from the Dutch National Postcode Lottery – €1.38 million over three years – supports GAGGA partners in strengthening community-driven systems of resilience and autonomy based on collective care for people and nature.

During 2022, FCAM also shared information about GAGGA’s strategies and work with Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies. FCAM, together with the Alliance of Latin American Women’s Funds, which has a long history of bringing a feminist and gender justice approach to work on environmental and climate justice issues, was ultimately invited to submit a joint programme to the foundation. The programme will be implemented jointly by the eight participating funds in the **Alliance of Latin American Women’s Funds**. FCAM serves as the lead organisation.

In all cases, new support is the result of years of work, including strategic communication and relationship building to position GAGGA as a relevant actor. New collaborations are guided by a shared vision for women, their community and the planet, each contributing to different streams of work in GAGGA. We look forward to continue deepening these collaborations, as well as finding new ways to reach and influence more donors and relevant philanthropic actors to provide more and better support to gender-just climate action.

# 2022 reflections on the second year of GAGGA's 'women leading climate action' programme



## Alliance coordination

After a thorough review in 2021, we strengthened GAGGA's structure in 2022 and recently finalised the transition to an expanded Coordination Team by appointing two new Co-Coordinators in October. One focuses on carrying forward GAGGA's Linking and Learning strategy, the other supports GAGGA's Advocacy and Collaborations. The PMEL officer and the Communications Strategist round out the GAGGA coordination team.

As part of GAGGA's structure review, regional virtual brainstorming meetings were held with GAGGA partners in 2022 to discuss the possibilities of one or two partners taking up the role of regional facilitation for GAGGA's collective strengthening, linking and influencing processes, and to identify the best approach for this facilitation in each region (Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America). From these spaces, it became evident that partners valued the space and opportunity to continue organising and working together around relevant issues and themes at the regional level through an organic process. They did not want partner-based regional facilitation, as they wanted to avoid the possibility of adding power dynamics to GAGGA's current ways of working. Moreover, they did not want to take on the additional burden of leading the operational and logistical processes linked to leading the regional facilitation. Based on the outcomes of these discussions, GAGGA agreed that the role of leading the operational and logistical facilitation at the regional level would be integrated as part of the responsibilities of the new GAGGA Linking and Learning Co-Coordinator position.

In 2022, we successfully enhanced Alliance-level strategising around time-sensitive events and processes through creation of (temporary) ad-hoc advocacy working groups involving relevant alliance members, strategic allies and partners. Alongside of permanent working groups (e.g. PMEL and communications), the ad-hoc working groups have enabled a more efficient response to new and emerging needs of the programme, and bring together staff with complementary expertise from among alliance members, strategic allies and partners. With these changes GAGGA has the strong structure needed to achieve our goals. In 2022, for example, ad-hoc working groups ensured coordination of GAGGA work with respect to:

- CSW66: a working group involving partners and interested parties, including the Ford Foundation and the Chilean government, prepared and developed the strategy and events for CSW; the working group conducted an evaluation with partners.
- Gender-just climate solutions: a working group defined and developed work on gender-just climate solutions

Photo credit: ADES / Lissette Lemus

- We Women are Water: a working group, together with partners in each region, developed and coordinated the We Women are Water campaign, identified messages, targets, and objectives, and made preparations for the 2023 UN Water Conference.
- COP 27: a working group that included partners, developed the strategy, advocacy materials, and prepared events during the COP27, and conducted a debrief and evaluation.
- GAGGA Advocacy Framework: a working group involving GAGGA strategic allies, partners and the steering committee to develop the GAGGA International Advocacy Framework.

## 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 2022, 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. At the CSW66, for example, GAGGA held to the principle that at least 75% of panellists in each of the sessions we organised would be

representatives from GAGGA partners, particularly from GAGGA CBO partners. For example, at the COP27 side event, Dolfina Kuum, an Indigenous woman, mother, and environmental de-fender narrated the experience of women in Komunitas Peduli Lingkungan Timika, West Papua, who risk their lives every day in the defence of their land against the mining industry. She launched the side event and told the audience that it was a very important moment for her to be able to speak on behalf of her community to an international audience of policymakers and funders.

- Translation of publications and relevant documents as well as simultaneous interpretation during sessions in at least English, Spanish, French and Portuguese, and, when possible, Bahasa Indonesia, Hindi, Tagalog, Nepali, Georgian, Swahili and/or Mongolian. The 2022 We Women are Water campaign, for example, was translated into nine of these 11 languages.
- 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. Examples in 2022 include: dialogues to amplify and integrate LGBTQI issues and priorities with environmental justice issues; the work of FCAM and Fondo Semillas to reflect and articulate on the different ways of understanding justice in the plural; adoption of a GAGGA policy to use more inclusive language in our communications.
- Ensuring collective spaces are held at various times, to accommodate the different time zones partners are working in and ensure that partners can participate at an hour that is suitable for them.
- Ensuring a participatory approach to questions about GAGGA structure, for example, in the consultations about regional coordination, the composition of ad hoc working groups, and joint strategy development and reflection (noted above).

## GAGGA's Learning Agenda

Learning is at the core of GAGGA's work and is specifically embedded in the programme's linking and learning strategy (see above). As noted, in 2022 GAGGA organised two rounds of calls for proposals for linking and learning initiatives involving GAGGA partners, resulting in the funding of 17 initiatives. In September, we organised an exchange among partners involved in the first round (six in total) of initiatives. At the Alliance-level, GAGGA organised several other learning moments in 2022 including:

- Regional consultation meetings (described above) with GAGGA partners to discuss the importance of regional facilitation for GAGGA's collective strengthening, linking and influencing processes, and to define the best approach for this facilitation in each region (Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America).
- Distribution to partners of GAGGA's 2021 Annual Report Summary and three learning exchange spaces (June/July) to reflect on 2021, discuss the current context, what has been achieved and the priorities going forward.
- Evaluation and learning related to major campaigns/activities, including: work at CSW66, We Women are Water Campaign, and COP27.

## GAGGA's Strategic Partnership with the MFA

Under the Power of Voices Policy Framework, specifically under the Climate Mitigation and Adaptation theme, we are working directly with representatives of the Inclusive Green Growth (IGG) department 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 women's rights and believe it has been strategic to work together not only with representatives from IGG but also with representatives from other de-partments. Some examples of what we did in 2022 include:

- Continued dialogues with MFA (starting with IGG), together with partners to inform on human rights and environment-related violations notably from fossil fuel and/or climate-related projects.
- Co-organised the side-event at CSW66.
- Presented on gender and climate at an online meeting with the Ministry Gender Focal Points, organised by the Taskforce Women's Rights and Gender Equality.
- Presented on the topic of integration of gender during a Strengthening Civil Society online dialogue (for the Power of Voices Strategic Partnerships) organised by the Ministry.
- Provided input into the development of feminist foreign policy, calling for policy coherence and highlighting the importance of ensuring that gender equality and women's rights is both a stand-alone theme and applied as a cross-cutting dimension in all policy areas, at all levels, including those linked to climate, international cooperation, sustainable economic development, foreign trade and investment.<sup>20</sup>
- Meetings to provide input into the planning process for the 2023 UN Conference on the Water Action Decade, support of GAGGA partners to prepare for the conference and share visions of gender-just climate perspectives on water.

- Provided input in Buitenlandse Handel en Ontwikkelingssamenwerking policy consultation (5 thematic inputs on Water, Land, Trade, Money Flows and Climate provided by Both ENDS), including via WO=MEN input.
- Facilitated visit from IGG representative and meeting with partners in Oruro, Bolivia (Colectivo Casa & RE-NAMAT); including the visit to a mining project and different communities affected by this, enabling a first-hand experience and dialogue with women about the impacts on their ecosystems, and how they are strengthening their individual and collective capacities to make their demands heard by the authorities.

Furthermore, we continued fruitful exchange of information and perspectives with several Dutch embassies, and supported GAGGA partners' engagement with the Ministry (e.g. online and in-person visits to the Netherlands of a Uganda partner and a Brazilian partner) and with embassies, including those in Central America (Costa Rica), Brazil, India, and the Philippines.



Photo credit: Integrantes del Comité de Mujeres Rurales de Tejutepique, departamento de Cabañas (El Salvador) / Lissette Lemus.

<sup>20</sup> See: <https://gaggaalliance.org/six-feminist-consortia-call-on-the-dutch-government-to-increase-support-for-gender-equality-and-womens-rights/> and <https://www.bothends.org/en/Whats-new/Letters/Both-ENDS-input-to-the-Consultation-Feminist-Foreign-Policy-of-Ministry-of-Foreign-AffairsZa/>

# Annex I

## Risks assessment and mitigation plan

### 2022 review

We collectively reviewed our Risk Assessment Table and Mitigation Plan that had been included in the GAGGA Women Leading Climate Action Programme Document and have concluded it is still valid and relevant. Please note, in regards to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) Policies, we make reference below to how GAGGA as an alliance deals with such cases. To date, no cases have been brought forward or identified. Each alliance member has their own SEAH policies and mechanisms and we continuously work together as an alliance to ensure we can collectively identify, respond and address SEAH cases.



### Contextual risks

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Rate acceptability	Insurance available	Mitigation Measures	2022 Review
	Low Moderate High	Low Moderate High	Yes No	Yes No		
<b>Climate Change</b>	<b>High</b>  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.	<b>High</b>  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.	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	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	<b>No change even though we see the situation for partners is getting worse due to increasing droughts, fires, floods etc.</b>

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**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 Repressive (11 countries), Obstructed (14 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.

**Compared to when we started the programme, civic space is narrowing. Twelve GAGGA countries are currently considered repressive according to the Civicus monitor tracking civic space, 13 obstructed, 2 narrowed and even 1 (Nicaragua) closed.**

**This issue of civic space is constantly on the agenda in GAGGA's direct communication with our partners, many times using proton mail or other secure communication tools.**

**GAGGA also provides information on issues of civic space in our communication with Dutch Embassies, e.g. inviting partners at risk in an online meeting with the Embassy in Brazil.**

**In some countries the situation is alarming and together with partners we identify the best way to continue to support our partners.**

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**COVID-19****High**

Although vaccines have been made available, the COVID-19 pandemic is still having devastating impacts on many countries across the Global South.

**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 PMEL on outcome level and continue to update PMEL 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.

**Consideration of COVID has been integrated into actions/strategies/plans. The restrictions due to COVID-19 worldwide were lifted in most GAGGA countries in 2022. Most partners started travelling again in country as well as internationally to meetings, fora and events.**

## 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.

Furthermore, in 2022 we have identified and will continue collectively identifying target actors at the regional and international levels.

#### 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

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**Viability of ToC Assumptions underlying pathways of change**

**Low**

GAGGA's PoV programme has been developed in close consultation with current GAGGA partners and builds on their knowledge as well as experiences of the D&D programme cycle.

Furthermore, through the Baseline Study, we have been able to further confirm the validity of the ToC.

**Low**

The programme is designed to test its assumptions continuously and remain flexible and open to learning.

**Yes**

**No**

The learning agenda will be used to continuously test the ToC and its underlying assumptions.

Plan structured learning moments and remain flexible to learning situation as the programme reacts to these situations as they emerge.

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.

**No change**

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**Fraud, corruption – impact on results**

**Low to moderate**

GAGGA works in close contact with its partners and many of them are longer term contacts.

**Low**

Fraud or corruption could happen but considering the large number of partners and the close relation among the partners it is unlikely. A case would not have major impact on the whole programme.

**Yes**

**No**

Implementation of alliance members' procedures to prevent and handle any sign of fraud and corruption.

Irregularities will always be shared by the alliance members with the lead of the alliance and communicated with the MFA through FCAM.

**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 PoV Strategic Partnerships to share and coordinate information and support to partners.

**Moderate-high**  
**\*Highly dependent on the country or context.**

**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 measures:**

**With the additional Ford Foundation funding to address structural violence against women and girls, GAGGA 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.**

**Some GAGGA partners at risk are supported with safety and security assessments and measures.**

## Organisational risks

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**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 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.

In 2022, we implemented the improved consortium level structure, which will better support the programme needs.

**Moderate**

**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**

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**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**

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**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](#)

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<b>Technical maintenance, financial sustainability, Intellectual Property/licenses and management of software and data after the programme has ended</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<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>	<b>No change</b>
<b>Exclusion of some partners and/or local CBOs due to lack of access to internet and/or other technologies</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<p>GAGGA will invest in providing means of communication such as smart phones and/or otherwise supporting access to internet / technologies.</p>	<b>No change</b>

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## Annex II Results framework with 2022 progress

### Reflection on progress towards targets and explanation of differences

All data presented in this report has been collected through GAGGA's Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Approach, specifically: the Annual Survey 2022, which was completed by eight environmental justice funds, 16 women's funds and 25 NGOs; the 2022 Annual Reflection Tool, which was completed by all three alliance members and our four strategic allies; and the Most Significant Change survey, whereby we collected 100 stories – 37 from CBOs, 18 from Funds and 45 from NGOs.

Across our Results Framework, GAGGA's progress for 2022 is in line, and in some cases higher, than our targets, especially for strategy 1 and 2 (capacity strengthening and linking and learning). We continue to build on our strong foundation, and to reach, support and collaborate with a wide range of partner organisations across Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Pacific. Regarding certain cumulative indicators: it is expected that the majority of partners will have continual participation in GAGGA throughout the five years. Thus, in the first years, the number of CBOs reporting enhanced capacities will be much higher than the expected targets, as these are artificially divided for the programme period. As indicated in our annual planning, we have created new indicators to report better on the MFA basket indicators and we reviewed the link of basket indicators to unique GAGGA result framework indicators to avoid double reporting. It is worth highlighting that we have reached the target relating to shifts by government actors, investors and donors. With respect to the lower success rate of the advocacy initiatives from partners, we will improve recollection of this information for CBOs next year.

Photo credit: Mujeres rurales en el caserío Zacamil, cantón Tempisque, Guacotecti (El Salvador) / ADES / Lissette Lemus.

## GAGGA PoV Results Framework

### Sphere of concern

<b>Vision</b>	Environmentally sustainable and gender-just societies in which people thrive.
<b>Long term impact</b>	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	TARGET (2021-2022) as defined by the Baseline Study	2022 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 <sup>21</sup> .	1. Number of women-led CBOs in the Global South using their strengthened capacities to lead L&A initiatives for gender-just climate solutions.	n/a	200 CBOs (95 from Latin America, 56 from Asia, 43 from Africa, 5 from Europe and 1 from the Pacific) participated in L&A initiatives with governments, investors and/or donors
	2. Number and types of new and/or strengthened joint cross-movement L&A initiatives <sup>22</sup> for gender-just climate solutions carried out by GAGGA network partners <sup>23</sup> .	140 initiatives in 2021 211 initiatives in 2022	In 2022 <sup>24</sup> , 252 CBOs (57%) participated in 554 new or strengthened joint cross movement L&A initiatives (283 from Latin America, 153 from Asia, 89 from Africa, 24 from Europe and 5 from the Pacific)  In 2022, 17 funds (71%) participated in cross-movement collaboration for L&A initiatives (6 from Latin America, 5 from Asia, 4 global, 1 from the Pacific and 1 from Europe)  In 2022, 22 NGOs (71%) participated in cross-movement collaboration for L&A initiatives (7 from Latin America, 9 from Africa, 3 from Asia, 3 global)
	3. Number and types of shifts <sup>25</sup> by government actors <sup>26</sup> (from local, national, regional international levels) in laws, policies and practices	20 shifts in 2021 30 shifts in 2022	In 2021 and 2022, GAGGA partners reported 73 shifts by government actors (16 from Africa, 22 from Asia, 3 from Europe, 9 at global level, 23 from Latin America) - 40 shifts (55%) occurred at Local/departmental/state level - 22 shifts (30%) occurred at national level - 9 shifts (12%) occurred at global level - 2 shifts (3%) occurred at regional level
	4. Number and types of shifts by investors <sup>27</sup> (including public IFIs, GCF, and Dutch financing institutions) in investment policies and practices.	2 shifts in 2021 3 shifts in 2022	In 2021 and 2022, GAGGA partners reported 6 shifts by investors (1 from Africa, 3 global level, 2 from Latin America). Some examples: - Change from the Green Climate Fund: Agroecology is recognised as one of the objectives in the Sectoral Guidelines draft which will be brought to the Board in 2022. - Support of an action plan to mitigate the harm caused by the Ixquisis dams, in Guatemala as is exposed in a report of the Bank's complaint mechanisms - Thanks to their increased awareness on the actual (potential) impact of investments on Women Human Rights Defenders and the loopholes in due diligence processes, the investors approached showed real interest to engage more and share these issues among their staff
	5. Number and types of shifts by climate and environmental donors <sup>28</sup> in their funding policies and practices to support local women-led gender-just climate movements and solutions.	5 shifts in 2021 9 shifts in 2022	In 2021 and 2022, GAGGA partners reported 12 shifts by climate and environmental donors (10 at global level, 1 at regional level). Some examples: - Funder Learning Community for Women and Environment - New sources of funding for women and the environment - Following a GCF Independent Evaluation Unit consultation, small grants funds were mentioned as an option for channelling funds to the local level and thus for accreditation.

**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 (2022) (as defined by the Baseline Study)	2022 Progress	
<p><b>#1.1</b> Strengthened capacities of women-led CBOs in the Global South, supported by GAGGA, to lead collaborative and inclusive L&amp;A for gender-just climate solutions.</p>	<p>6a. Number of CBOs supported to strengthen their L&amp;A capacity for gender-just climate solutions.</p>	<p>106 CBOs</p>	<p>440 CBOs 163 from Africa, 87 from Asia, 12 from Europe, 176 from Latin America, 2 from the Pacific</p>	<p>The non-financial support provided to CBOs was on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- linking of women-led CBOs with other relevant stakeholders (21%)</li> <li>- providing information on relevant frameworks mechanisms, or opportunities (17%)</li> <li>- strengthening capacities to implement lobbying and advocacy tactics and negotiation skills (16%)</li> <li>- 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 (15%)</li> <li>- strengthening and developing skills to implement communication strategies for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (14%)</li> <li>- strengthening and developing skills for the protection of Women Environmental Human Rights Defenders (WEHRD), CBOs and communities at risk (7%)</li> <li>- legal support (6%)</li> <li>- other topics (1%)</li> </ul>
	<p>6b. Number of GAGGA partners reporting enhanced L&amp;A capacities for gender-just climate solutions as a result of GAGGA support <sup>29</sup>.</p>	<p>63 CBOs</p>	<p>416 CBOs 158 from Africa, 82 from Asia, 12 from Europe, 162 from Latin America, 2 from the Pacific</p> <p>310 new CBOs 151 from Africa, 48 from Asia, 110 from Latin America, 1 from the Pacific <sup>30</sup></p> <p>23 funds 2 from Africa, 5 from Asia, 1 from Europe, 4 global, 10 from Latin America, 1 from the Pacific</p> <p>25 NGOs 11 from Africa, 3 from Asia, 3 global and 8 from Latin America</p>	<p>The CBOs were reported to have enhanced the following L&amp;A capacities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- better understanding of the relationship between climate change and gender, and of gender-just climate solutions (27%);</li> <li>- better 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.) (18%)</li> <li>- Strengthening and developing skills for the protection of Women Environmental Human Rights Defenders (WEHRD), CBOs and communities at risk (16%)</li> <li>- linking of women-led CBOs with other relevant stakeholders for collaborative L&amp;A (13%)</li> <li>- 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%)</li> <li>- better skills to implement communication strategies for gender-just climate solutions (9%)</li> <li>- better ability to carry out litigation and claiming rights to relevant authorities (3%)</li> <li>- other (1%)</li> </ul> <p>Funds reported the following enhanced capacities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Better understanding or knowledge about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (30%)</li> <li>- Strengthened capacity to engage in or lead gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (23%)</li> <li>- Enhanced capacity to document, and build evidence on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (21%)</li> <li>- Strengthened capacity to showcase, promote and advocate for gender-just climate solutions (21%)</li> <li>- Other (5%)</li> </ul> <p>NGOs reported the following enhanced capacities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthened capacity to showcase, promote and advocate for gender-just climate solutions (28%)</li> <li>- Strengthened capacity to engage in or lead gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (27%)</li> <li>- Better understanding or knowledge about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (22%)</li> <li>- Enhanced capacity to document, and build evidence on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (18%)</li> <li>- Other (4%)</li> </ul>

	6c. Types of L&A tactics used by CBOs.	n/a	These are statistics recollected from Most Significant Change stories shared by partners – this is an indicative and non-exhaustive list	Partners funds, NGOs and CBOs reported having used the following L&A tactics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multi-stakeholder dialogues (e.g. community dialogues and consultation) (17%)</li> <li>- Direct actions towards the targeted actor (e.g. dialogues, litigation and claiming rights to relevant authorities) (17%)</li> <li>- Training and sensitizing of relevant stakeholders on specific issues for advocacy campaigns (16%)</li> <li>- Linking with relevant stakeholders for collaborative L&amp;A (13%)</li> <li>- Use of media and implementation of communication strategies (e.g. social and media campaigning, radio campaigns/programmes) (9%)</li> <li>- Research and documentation for building evidence and convincing narrative for inclusive and sustainable climate action solutions (9%)</li> <li>- Participation in decision making bodies (6%)</li> <li>- Develop policy proposals for new or adapted legal frameworks (4%)</li> <li>- Mapping of advocacy scenarios, actors and influence opportunities (4%)</li> <li>- Mobilization, demonstrations and protests (3%)</li> <li>- Other (2%)</li> </ul>
	6d. Number of GAGGA partner funds NGOs included in the programme <sup>31</sup> .	52 partners	102 Funds, NGOs and CBOs 22 from Africa, 15 from Asia, 1 from Europe, 9 global, 53 from Latin America, 1 from the Pacific	55 funds and NGOs 47 CBOs
	6e. Number of GAGGA partners using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases with specific attention to women and youth, in particular girls <sup>32</sup> .	191 partners	495 CBOs, funds, NGOs 179 from Africa, 98 from Asia, 13 from Europe, 9 global, 193 from Latin America, 3 from the Pacific  24 funds 3 from Africa, 5 from Asia, 1 from Europe, 4 global, 10 from Latin America, 1 from the Pacific  31 NGOs 13 from Africa, 6 from Asia, 5 global, 7 from Latin America	All GAGGA partners
<b>#1.2</b> Strengthened capacities of GAGGA network partners to engage in, lead, document and/or promote gender-just climate solutions that prioritise people and planet.	7a. Number of GAGGA network partners supported to strengthen their capacities to engage in, lead, document and/or promote gender-just climate solutions.	85 partners	Partner funds and NGOs reported they provided support to 440 CBOs	The support provided to CBOs was on the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knowledge and awareness about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (35%)</li> <li>- Capacity to actually engage in and/or better implement gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (25%)</li> <li>- Capacity to promote and advocate for gender-just climate solutions (25%)</li> <li>- Capacity to document and build evidence on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (13%)</li> <li>- Other (2%)</li> </ul>

	<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>33 partners</p>	<p>418 CBOs reported (to GAGGA partner funds and NGOs) strengthened capacities to engage in, lead, document and/or promote gender-just climate solutions 160 from Africa, 162 from Latin America, 82 from Asia, 12 from Europe, 2 from the Pacific</p> <p>22 NGOs 7 from Africa, 7 from Latin America, 2 from Asia and 3 Global</p> <p>19 Funds 8 from Latin America, 3 from Asia, 3 Global, 2 from Africa, 1 from Europe and 1 from the Pacific</p>	<p>CBOs enhanced capacities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Better knowledge and awareness of gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (32%)</li> <li>· Strengthened capacities to develop influencing and outreach strategies to advocate for the implementation of gender-just climate change solutions and work to advance climate justice (25%)</li> <li>· Strengthened technical capacity on various gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice, addressing mitigation and/or adaptation, based on the local context (24%)</li> <li>· Provision of human resources, equipment and materials to engage in and lead gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (12%)</li> <li>· Strengthened participatory action research and documentation capacities to build evidence and a convincing narrative for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (7%)</li> </ul> <p>NGO Enhanced capacities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Strengthened capacity to showcase, promote and advocate for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (28%)</li> <li>· Strengthened capacity to engage in or lead gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (27%)</li> <li>· Better understanding or knowledge about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (22%)</li> <li>· Enhanced capacity to document, and build evidence on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (18%)</li> <li>· Strengthened capacities on other topics, such as sharing experiences on agroecology and climate adaptation, identifying gender-just climate solutions (4%)</li> </ul> <p>Funds' Enhanced capacities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Better understanding or knowledge about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (30%)</li> <li>· Strengthened capacity to engage in or lead gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (23%)</li> <li>· Strengthened capacity to showcase, promote and advocate for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (21%)</li> <li>· Enhanced capacity to document, and build evidence on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (21%)</li> <li>· Strengthened capacities on other topics, such as strengthened capacity to transfer traditional indigenous knowledge and gender-just climate solutions through a global network (5%)</li> </ul>
	<p>7c. Types of solutions engaged in, led, documented and/or promoted.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Of the 316 CBOs (64 from Africa, 77 from Asia, 162 from Latin America, 11 from Europe, 2 from the Pacific) who participated to gender-just climate solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agroecological agriculture for food security and climate change adaptation (21%)</li> <li>- Gender-just sustainable and climate-resilient livelihood options (e.g. "Food Forests", development of Non-Timber Forest Products, community forest management) (20%)</li> <li>- Biodiversity conservation (e.g. seeds, plants, animals) (14%)</li> <li>- Restoration of degraded or destroyed ecosystems (e.g. Analog Forestry, reverse desertification techniques, Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMRN)) (11%)</li> <li>- Water conservation and management (10%)</li> <li>- Gender-just disaster resilience and recovery (10%)</li> <li>- Transition to alternative energy sources (4%)</li> <li>- Other (11%)</li> </ul> <p>Of the 25 NGOs (11 from Africa, 3 from Asia, 8 from Latin America, 3 Global) who participated to gender-just climate solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 23% reported their involvement in agroecological agriculture for food security and climate change adaptation</li> <li>- 19% reported their involvement in restoration of degraded or destroyed ecosystems (e.g. Analog Forestry, reverse desertification techniques, Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMRN))</li> <li>- 17% reported their involvement in biodiversity conservation (e.g. seeds, plants, animals)</li> <li>- 16% reported their involvement in gender-just sustainable livelihood options ("Food For-ests"; development of Non-Timber Forest Products; community forest management)</li> <li>- 12% reported their involvement in water conservation and management</li> <li>- 6% reported their involvement in gender-just disaster resilience and recovery</li> <li>- 4% reported their involvement in transition to alternative energy sources</li> <li>- 3% reported their involvement in other type of gender-just climate solutions such as pro-moting dialogue and developing advocacy papers on gender-just climate solutions.</li> </ul>	

**STRATEGY 2:**

**Linking climate, environmental and women’s rights movements for L&A on gender-just climate solutions**

Outcome	Indicators	Target (2022) (as defined by the Baseline Study)	2022 Progress	
<p><b>#2</b> Increased linking and L&amp;A collaboration between climate, environmental justice and women’s rights movements within and across local, regional, and global levels, through GAGGA network partners.</p>	<p>8a. Number of GAGGA network partners reporting participation in new cross movement partnerships and/or strengthened participation in existing cross movements partnerships for L&amp;A on gender-just climate solutions.</p>	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 252 CBOs (55 from Africa, 66 from Asia, 5 from Europe, 124 from Latin America, 2 from the Pacific)</li> <li>- 22 NGOs (9 from Africa, 7 from Latin America, 3 from Asia, 3 global)</li> <li>- 17 Funds (6 from Latin America, 5 from Asia, 4 global, 1 from Europe and 1 from the Pacific)</li> </ul>	
	<p>8b. Types of new and/or strengthened cross-movement partnerships<sup>33</sup> for L&amp;A on gender-just climate solutions supported by GAGGA network partners.</p>	n/a	<p>The CBOs reported (to GAGGA partner funds and NGOs) to have participated in cross-movement partnerships, 52% at local level, 30% at national level, 9% at regional level, 6% at global level and 3% at cross-regional level.</p> <p>The NGOs reported participating in cross-movement partnerships: 24% at local level, 20% at national level, 21% at regional level, 15% at cross-regional level and 20% at global level.</p> <p>The funds reported participating in cross-movement partnerships, 23% at local level, 14% at national level, 17% at regional level, 20% at cross-regional level and 26% at global level.</p>	<p>For CBOs, the purpose of the collaborations were on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 24% 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</li> <li>- 23% of the collaborations were about learning, exchange of information and knowledge on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice</li> <li>- 19% of the collaborations were about increasing the visibility of women’s roles in climate change mitigation</li> <li>- 13% 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</li> <li>- 12% of the collaborations were about collaborative lobbying and advocacy for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice</li> <li>- 5% of the collaborations were about participatory action research on climate mitigation and adaptation.</li> <li>- 2% of the collaborations were about better understanding of the relationship between climate change and gender, and of gender-just climate solutions</li> <li>- 1% of the collaborations were about linking of women-led CBOs with other relevant stakeholders for collaborative L&amp;A</li> <li>- 1% of the collaborations were about 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)</li> <li>- 1% of the collaborations were about other topics</li> </ul> <p>The purpose of these collaborations as reported by NGOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 35% of the collaborations were about joint learning and exchanging information and knowledge</li> <li>- 33% of the collaborations were about movement building and to expand networks of support around lobbying and advocacy for gender-just climate solutions</li> <li>- 15% of the collaborations were about joint strategy development for L&amp;A</li> <li>- 10% of the collaborations were about joint (participatory) action research or analysis</li> <li>- 7% of the collaborations were about actual joint L&amp;A or joint campaigns</li> </ul> <p>The purpose of these collaborations as reported by funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 38% of the collaborations were about joint learning and exchanging information and knowledge</li> <li>- 30% of the collaborations were about movement building and to expand networks of support around lobbying and advocacy for gender-just climate solutions</li> <li>- 13% of the collaborations were about joint (participatory) action research or analysis</li> <li>- 10% of the collaborations were about actual joint L&amp;A or joint campaigns</li> <li>- 5% of the collaborations were about joint strategy development for L&amp;A</li> <li>- 5% of the collaborations were about other topics</li> </ul>

**STRATEGY 3:**

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

Outcome	Indicators	Target (2022) (as defined by the Baseline Study)	2022 Progress	
<p><b>#3</b> GAGGA network partners influenced decision-making on climate (related) policy, investments, and donor funding for gender-just climate solutions promoted by people-centred movements in the Global South.</p>	<p>9a. Number and type of L&amp;A initiatives by GAGGA network partners towards government actors, investors and/or donors.</p>	<p>125 initiatives</p>	<p><b>CBOs:</b> A total of 554 initiatives<sup>34</sup> were reported, of which 82% were targeting governments, 8% international financial institutions (IFIs) and 10% donors.</p> <p><b>Funds and NGOs:</b> A total of 241 initiatives were reported, of which 48% were targeting governments, 16% international financial institutions (IFIs) and 36% donors.</p> <p>200 CBOs 43 from Africa, 56 from Asia, 5 from Europe, 95 from Latin America, 1 from the Pacific</p> <p>20 NGOs 10 from Africa, 2 from Asia, 6 from Latin America and 2 global reported leading L&amp;A initiatives.</p> <p>13 Funds 1 from Africa, 4 from Asia, 5 from Latin America and 3 global reported leading L&amp;A initiatives.</p>	<p>NGO L&amp;A initiatives targeted 10 different type and level of actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 27% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - At the national and / or state / departmental / provincial level</li> <li>- 22% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - At the local, community and municipal level</li> <li>- 9% of their initiatives targeted Investors - Public Climate Funds (e.g. Green Climate Fund)</li> <li>- 9% of their initiatives targeted Investors - International Financial Institutions (IFIs)</li> <li>- 9% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - Multilateral institutions</li> <li>- 6% of their initiatives targeted Climate and Environment Focused Donors - Bilateral Government Donors</li> <li>- 6% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - Regional and Subregional Government Organisations in Asia, Africa and Latin America</li> <li>- 4% of their initiatives targeted Investors – Dutch Financial Institutions</li> <li>- 4% of their initiatives targeted other actors (private sector)</li> <li>- 3% of their initiatives targeted Climate and Environment Focused Donors - Private Foundations</li> </ul> <p>Funds' L&amp;A initiatives targeted 9 different type and level of actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 29% of their initiatives targeted Climate and Environment Focused Donors - Private Foundations</li> <li>- 17% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - At the local, community and municipal level</li> <li>- 17% of their initiatives targeted Climate and Environment Focused Donors - Bilateral Government Donors</li> <li>- 13% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - At the national and / or state / departmental / provincial level</li> <li>- 10% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - Multilateral institutions</li> <li>- 4% of their initiatives targeted Government actors - Regional and Subregional Government Organisations in Asia, Africa and Latin America</li> <li>- 2% of their initiatives targeted Investors – Dutch Financial Institutions</li> <li>- 2% of their initiatives targeted other actors (private sector)</li> </ul>
	<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<sup>35</sup>.</p>	<p>Partners succeed in creating space in 141 occasions</p>	<p>NGOs reported their advocacy efforts were successful in 53 occasions</p> <p>Funds reported their advocacy efforts were successful in 16 occasions</p>	<p>CBOs were reported to have participated in advocacy spaces at different levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 58% of their participation was at local level</li> <li>- 27% at national level</li> <li>- 9% at regional level</li> <li>- 6% at international level</li> </ul> <p>They aspired the following changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create spaces for participation in 31% of the cases</li> <li>- Influence the debate in 28% of the cases</li> <li>- Influence the space for women to assume leadership positions in 23% of the cases</li> <li>- Setting the agenda in 19% of the cases</li> </ul>

				<p>NGOs participated in advocacy spaces at different levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 34% of their participation was at local level</li> <li>- 32% at national level</li> <li>- 18% at international level</li> <li>- 16% at regional level</li> </ul> <p>They reported the following changes in relation to their participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In 29% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to create spaces for participation</li> <li>- In 29% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to influence the debate</li> <li>- In 26% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to influence the space for women to assume leadership positions</li> <li>- In 16% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to set the agenda</li> </ul> <p>Funds participated in advocacy spaces for dialogue and decision-making in climate justice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 47% at international level</li> <li>- 21% at regional level</li> <li>- 21% of their participation was at local level</li> <li>- 11% at national level</li> </ul> <p>They reported the following changes in relation to their participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In 50% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to create spaces for participation</li> <li>- In 30% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to influence the debate</li> <li>- In 10% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to influence the space for women to assume leadership positions</li> <li>- In 5% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to set the agenda]</li> <li>- In 5% of the cases, their participation to those spaces contributed to other changes (global attention to false solutions to climate change)</li> </ul>
	<p>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>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Of the 440 CBOs, 120 (27%) were reported to have received new sources of funding: 67% coming from Donors (private foundations, bilateral government donors), 19% from Governments (national or local), and 13% from Investors (International Financial Institutions, Green Climate Fund).</p> <p>Of the 28 NGOs who reported in the survey, 8 (26%) reported new sources of funding, all new funds coming from Donors (private foundations, bilateral government donors).</p> <p>Of the 24 Funds integrating GAGGA, 13 (54%) reported new sources of funding, 87% coming from Donors (private foundations, bilateral government donors), and 13% from Investors (International Financial Institutions, Green Climate Fund).</p>	

<sup>21</sup> **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, reevaluation 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.

<sup>22</sup> **Joint cross movement initiatives** refer to initiatives combining women's rights, climate justice and environmental movements from different regions.

<sup>23</sup> **GAGGA network partners:** Women-led CBOs in the Global South, NGOs and women's and environmental justice Funds, Strategic Allies and alliance members.

<sup>24</sup> Please note that we have integrated data from 2022 in order to avoid double reporting as many partners reported from 2021 are also partners in 2022.

<sup>25</sup> **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.

<sup>26</sup> **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.

<sup>27</sup> **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 bottom-up, people-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.

<sup>28</sup> **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.

<sup>29</sup> Please note that in 2022 we have changed the indicator to also include GAGGA partner funds and NGOs to better report upon the MFA basket indicator SCS5: # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities. They will be included this year.

<sup>30</sup> We have cross-checked with data from 2021 to avoid double reporting. We recollect annually this information for all CBOs to monitor the new capacities developed so we have indicated also the reported number of CBOs in total for 2022.

<sup>31</sup> Up to second tier organisations. This indicator was created to report specifically on SCS6: # of CSOs included in SPs programmes -- as reviewing the IATI reporting guidelines this is up to second tier organisations only.

<sup>32</sup> This indicator was created to report specifically on SCS8 # of CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to women and youth, in particular girls, to facilitate the aggregation and avoid double counting.

<sup>33</sup> **Cross-movement partnerships:** formal and informal partnerships between climate, environmental and women's rights organisations and movements on L&A for gender-just climate solutions.

<sup>34</sup> Please note that these initiatives are not necessarily unique initiatives.

<sup>35</sup> 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.