

Annual Narrative Report

Women Leading Climate Action

January –
December
2023

Table of contents

Introduction	2
2023 Context analysis	3
GAGGA 2023 at a glance	6
2023 progress and achievements	7
2023 reflection on the gagga 'Women Leading Climate Action' programme	20
Annex I Risks assessment and mitigation plan – 2023 review	24
Annex II Results framework with 2023 progress	33
Annex III Report on SCS sub-indicators	41

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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 led 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 women¹-led community-based organisations (CBOs). GAGGA also works with strategic allies [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 third year of this five-year Strategic Partnership, with our programme 'Women Leading Climate Action'.



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

2023 Context analysis



Far off-track

At the midpoint of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the world is 'far off-track' from achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): on many measures, including reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and ending fossil fuel subsidies, progress toward the SDGs has actually deteriorated since 2015.² The result is being felt in every corner of the globe: the year 2023 was the hottest ever recorded. The annual average global temperature approached 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels.³ Six out of nine planetary boundaries have been crossed and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change says that the world is likely to breach global temperature of 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels between now and 2027.⁴ As UN Secretary-General António Guterres put it at the UN climate talks (COP 28) in Dubai: 'We are living through climate collapse in real time.'⁵

Women and girls in communities throughout Africa, Asia, the Pacific and Latin America are among those hardest hit by the impacts of climate change, not least because they are largely responsible for gathering the resources – food, firewood, and water – upon which their families depend. Moreover, there is an increased risk of gender-based violence experienced by women during periods of instability, including natural disasters.⁶ Flooding as a result of Cyclone Freddy devastated Southern African GAGGA partners in February (2023), leading to loss of livelihoods and homes. In the Gauteng province of South Africa, the cyclone triggered a cholera outbreak which severely impacted communities. A GAGGA partner in Malawi reported that women who escaped the cyclone faced sexual harassment as well as a shortage of health facilities and services at the camps for internally displaced persons.⁷ Other examples include Brazil, where partners experienced both extremes of climate change's impacts. A GAGGA partner active in the state of Amazonas reported an unprecedented drought, which caused intense heat, fire, and food and health insecurity for the region's Indigenous, Quilombola (Afro-descendent) and traditional communities, with a total of 62 municipalities experiencing a state of emergency. In Rio Grande do Sul, in South Brazil, GAGGA partners faced uncountable losses in September as a result of severe floods in a context of increasing climate disasters.

Photo credit: Benjamin Arthur

² sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/FINAL%20GSDR%202023-Digital%20-110923_1.pdf

³ [wmo.int/news/media-centre/wmo-confirms-2023-smashes-global-temperature-record](https://www.wmo.int/news/media-centre/wmo-confirms-2023-smashes-global-temperature-record). The Paris Agreement aims to limit the long-term temperature increase (averaged over decades rather than an individual year like 2023) to no more than 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

⁴ www.stockholmresilience.org/research/planetary-boundaries.html; <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

⁵ www.theguardian.com/environment/2023/nov/30/climate-collapse-in-real-time-un-head-antonio-guterres-urges-cop28-to-act

⁶ [Gender justice: A prerequisite for mitigating the impacts of climate crises in Africa | OpenGlobalRights](#)

⁷ *ibid*

Destruction or depletion of natural resources exacerbate the already heavy burden carried by women and girls, especially those from rural, Indigenous, Black and Afro-descendent communities. A new report by the FAO again noted the many underlying disparities rural women face (e.g. in land ownership, access to resources and services, burden of work) and found that women-led rural households lose significantly more income than male-led households during climate disasters, such as drought, flooding and heat waves.⁸

Backlash against women's rights and climate action

Worldwide, women's access and influence over decision-making spaces, including those on climate and environment, remains circumscribed. Although important progress is being made, a fierce and well-funded backlash against both women's rights and climate action is growing. Civic space is increasingly restricted or fully closed in many countries around the world and prosecution of human rights defenders is growing, with women environmental human rights defenders (WEHRDs) disproportionately affected. According to CIVICUS, civic space in 26 of GAGGA's 28 focus countries is considered obstructed⁹, repressed¹⁰ or fully closed¹¹. Even in the remaining two focus countries – Mongolia and Georgia – the situation is precarious.¹² Restrictive laws and policies targeting civil society organisations make it increasingly difficult and dangerous for people and organisations to make their voices heard, organise and operate, including receiving funding for their work.

Women who work to defend people and the environment from extractivism often face significant harm, including gender-based violence, rooted in deep-seated structural oppression that has a long history of colonial, patriarchal and racialised violence.¹³ Despite the risks to their lives and well-being, WEHRDS are working to unite communities and resist exploitation and environmental destruction. In 2023, GAGGA partners in Uganda faced persistent threats and harassment for their efforts to expose the negative consequences of the planned East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP). GAGGA partners in the Philippines faced detention and struggled to work in the context of militarisation, where people are not even free to farm or sell their harvest, let alone speak out politically. Unfortunately, their efforts often go unnoticed and suffer from insufficient funding. Funding focused on addressing gender-based violence against

⁸ www.fao.org/north-america/events/detail/en/c/1678001/

⁹ Burkina Faso, Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Senegal; see www.civicus.org/index.php/what-we-do/innovate/civicus-monitor

¹⁰ Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Mexico, Mozambique, Nigeria, Philippines, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe; ibid

¹¹ Nicaragua; ibid

¹² In Georgia, a draft law on 'Agents of Foreign Influence' was dropped only after huge protests; see www.reuters.com/world/us/why-is-georgia-turmoil-over-foreign-agents-law-2023-03-09/

¹³ gaggaalliance.org/women-on-the-frontlines-of-extractivism-how-funders-can-support-women-environmental-defenders/

women environmental activists represents only 0.05% of overall foundation funding for the environment.

For many GAGGA partners, the possibility of influencing national governments is not possible. Their focus is often on survival and strengthening community action. Given these challenges and significant changes, GAGGA is committed to supporting solidarity networks between organisations and allies. We know that networks are vital spaces for the articulation of joint responses, identifying common challenges, and building collective resilience.

Climate policy

The 2023 UN climate talks (COP28) were held in a highly repressive oil-producing country, presided over by an oil executive, and attended by thousands of fossil fuel company lobbyists. While the text reflects some progress– delegates agreed to transition the world away from fossil fuels – the agreement paves the way for dangerous and unproven false climate solutions, like carbon capture and storage, geoengineering, and schemes that commodify nature. According to research by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), eight years after the Paris Agreement, finance for fossil fuels continues at more than \$1 trillion annually to companies supporting new development projects. Resources from those most responsible for climate change, the Global North, continue to be insufficient. Climate finance, according to one recent estimate, must increase by at least five-fold annually to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.¹⁴

At the same time, climate change is compounding the debt crisis. Development, debt and climate finance have become increasingly intertwined, with 70% of public climate finance taking the form of debt, primarily channelled into climate mitigation.¹⁵ External debt payments of many Global South countries have reached astronomical levels, which means that resources are being diverted away from addressing the social, environmental and economic needs of women and their communities.¹⁶ A GAGGA partner in South Africa reports how this economic situation has led to austerity budget cuts which means less public spending and limited access to social welfare programmes, slower land reform, and a lack of provision of basic services, including rolling blackouts and loadshedding, all of which significantly impact rural women. Moreover, much work remains to be done to ensure that climate finance is accessible to women leading climate action in their communities: a mere 0.22% of bilateral climate finance currently reaches feminist organisations.¹⁷

¹⁴ www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/global-landscape-of-climate-finance-2023/

¹⁵ unctad.org/news/global-debt-and-climate-crises-are-intertwined-heres-how-tackle-both

¹⁶ debtjustice.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Debt-fossil-fuel-trap-report-2023.pdf

Stronger movements

Yet in the face of these challenges, diverse movements are linking up and working together to realise more climate and gender-just societies. They are learning from each other and teaming up on issues like climate finance and resistance to extractivism, merging their voices and asserting their collective power for change. Gender and climate justice initiatives are being implemented and promoted in communities across the planet. In India's Panna Tiger Reserve, the Gond Adivasi (Indigenous) community of Umrahan village have spearheaded a movement to cultivate kitchen gardens, which provide much-needed food security.¹⁸ In Marcovia, a municipality in Choluteca, southern Honduras, women are restoring mangroves and caring for local biodiversity, including the area's sea turtles.¹⁹ These are just some of the countless examples showcased by GAGGA as part of our 2023 #WeWomenAreWater and #GAGGAatCOP28 campaigns, which were collectively designed by GAGGA partners from all over the world, and highlighted the indispensable role of women in safeguarding critical ecosystems.²⁰

Recognition of the effectiveness of women-led gender-just climate action is growing among key actors, including governments and philanthropic donors who are stepping up their support for feminist climate activism and gender-just approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation.²¹ GAGGA's Roots Rising campaign demonstrates this positive shift, with the Dutch and UK governments taking up the role of 'champions' of funding and recognising the importance of gender-just climate action. Some leading financiers and pension funds, such as the Dutch ABP, are finally divesting from fossil fuels. Other actors – from local governments to private investors – are heeding the call to change their policies and practices, and responding to women's demands. GAGGA is proud to be contributing to these changes. However, systemic change is still urgently needed, and a huge gap remains between the increased recognition of women-led gender-just climate action and the support – including quality funding – needed to promote it everywhere in the world. GAGGA's work remains more relevant than ever.

¹⁷ static1.squarespace.com/static/63e021d24b58945e72d0b01c/t/644ff5ab2a38c9087aae5d97/1682961839547/Where+is+the+Money+for+Black+Feminist+Movements+Spread+View.pdf; See also: www.oecd.org/development/financing-sustainable-development/financing-for-the-gef-action-coalitions-web-june.pdf

¹⁸ gaggaalliance.org/gardens-of-resilience-how-gond-ativasi-women-are-cultivating-change-amid-crisis/

¹⁹ www.gaggashare.net/s/dTE52dyDbme7NMe

²⁰ gaggaalliance.org/we-woman-are-water-2023-en/;

gaggaalliance.org/november-2023-newsletter-gaggaatcop28-advocating-for-the-voices-on-the-frontlines/

²¹ GAGGA understands gender-just climate solutions as solutions built on local and ancestral knowledge, and/or incorporating appropriate new and innovative methods and technologies; which centre the leadership, sustainability and resilience of women, girls, trans, intersex and non-binary people, especially those from marginalised groups (Indigenous, Afro-descendant, youth), who are disproportionately impacted by climate change; that ensure that these women have decision-making power and that their rights are neither violated nor environments destroyed; and that actively challenge and address gender inequality.

GAGGA's relevance and effectiveness

In 2023, GAGGA commissioned a mid-term review (MTR) of the programme – a highly participatory process, which included three regional meetings and one global meeting, and generated much learning. The MTR provided a strong analysis of GAGGA's relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.²² The findings confirmed the relevance of GAGGA's approach, which is based on the assumption that unified and strengthened movements, grounded in the leadership of women from the Global South, will create a powerful and crucial force to influence decision-making actors to take drastic planet-saving actions in support of gender-just climate approaches.

The MTR also found that GAGGA's theory of change is aligned with the national contexts, the thematic priorities, and the work of its partners. In terms of effectiveness, GAGGA has achieved, and sometimes surpassed, its targets. Even more important than the targets, the MTR found that one of the alliance's greatest contributions was the great sense of solidarity and support expressed by GAGGA partners. This global solidarity and collective care are essential in the current context of closing civil society space and structural violence faced by many partners. There is good qualitative evidence of GAGGA contributing to local level output and outcome level results as regards strengthening local women's leadership, resilience and capacities for collaborative and inclusive lobbying and advocacy (L&A) for gender-just climate solutions. GAGGA's grants to CBOs, through its partner funds, have also proved to be a major contribution to the strengthening of local organisations. It was noted that their flexibility and low administrative burden (while still ensuring accountability) allows CBO partners to develop their own initiatives in response to local needs and priorities. Finally, the MTR concluded that GAGGA's thematic focus and approach is very much in line with the priorities of the Dutch MFA, including the importance of locally-led sustainable development and prioritising partnerships that are southern-led.

The MTR findings, coupled with our current context analysis and review of 2023 progress, risk analysis and management plan,²³ confirm that GAGGA's 'Women Leading Climate Action' Theory of Change remains valid.

²² On the latter, however, the MTR noted that sustainability also rests on the availability of suitable funding.

²³ 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 2023. Changes can be found in Annex 1.

GAGGA 2023 AT A GLANCE ²⁴

In 2023, GAGGA supported:²⁵

364 community-based organisations (CBOs)

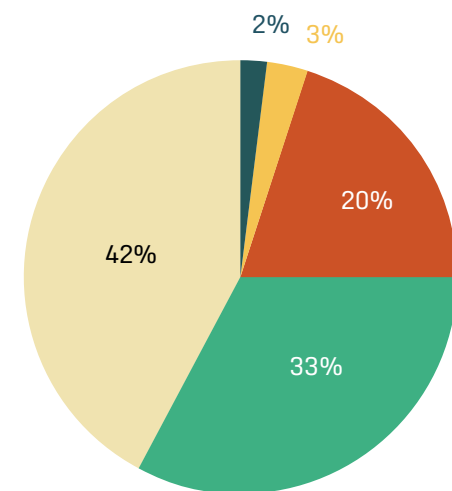
31 NGOs

24 funds
(8 environmental justice funds and 16 women's funds)

GAGGA partner funds and NGOs supported CBOs in 27 countries:

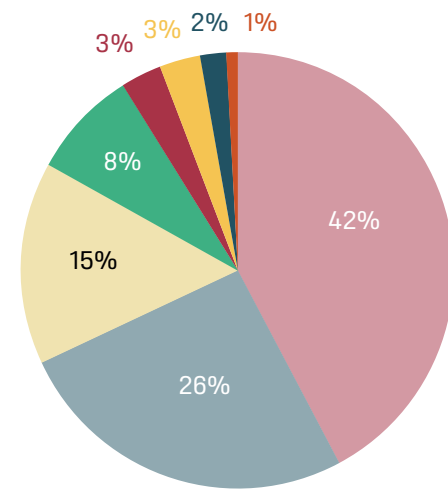
Burkina Faso; Bolivia; Brazil; Cameroon; Democratic Republic of Congo; El Salvador; Fiji; Georgia; Ghana; Guatemala; Honduras; India; Indonesia; Kenya; Mexico; Mongolia; Mozambique; Nepal; Nicaragua; Nigeria; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; South Africa; Tanzania; Uganda; Zimbabwe. In addition, GAGGA partner funds and NGOs reported that they were *active* in more than 48 countries.

Regional Distribution CBOs



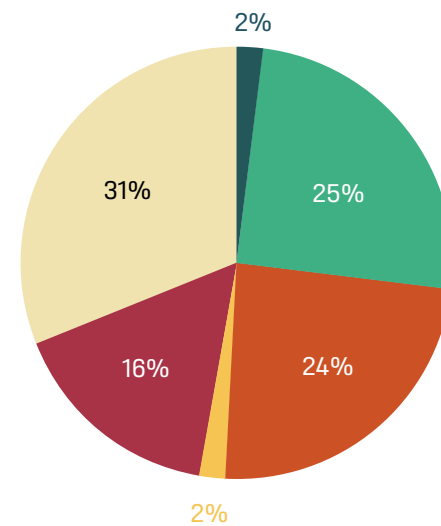
- AFRICA
- ASIA
- EUROPE (GEORGIA)
- LATIN AMERICA
- PACIFIC

Main Identity of CBOs



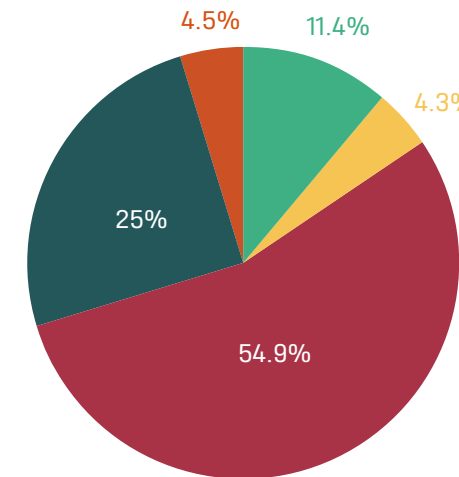
- LGBTQI
- PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
- AFRO-DESCENDANT
- URBAN-SURBURB
- YOUTH
- INDIGENOUS
- PEASANT/RURAL
- OTHER

Regional Distribution Funds & NGOs



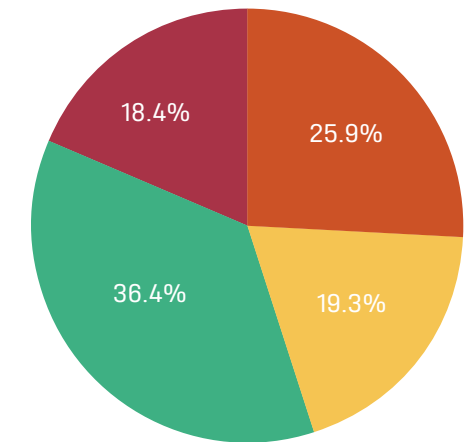
- AFRICA
- ASIA
- EUROPE
- LATIN AMERICA
- PACIFIC
- GLOBAL

Budget Distribution - Funds



- DIRECTLY INFLUENCE EXTERNAL ACTORS
- STRENGTHENING CBO CAPACITIES (NON-FINANCIAL SUPPORT)
- LINKING (NETWORKING)
- DIRECT GRANTMAKING (FINANCIAL SUPPORT)
- INTERNAL ORGANISATIONAL STRENGTHENING

Budget Distribution - NGOs



- INTERNAL ORGANISATIONAL STRENGTHENING
- STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITIES OF GROUPS OR CBO'S (NON-FINANCIAL SUPPORT)
- LINKING (NETWORKING)
- DIRECTLY INFLUENCE EXTERNAL ACTORS (GOVERNMENTS, INVESTORS AND DONORS)

GAGGA provided € 4.62 million in grants to GAGGA network partners, including € 2.53 million²⁶ in 269 grants to CBOs.

²⁴ All data presented in this report has been collected through GAGGA's Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Approach, specifically the Annual Survey 2023, which was completed by 8 environmental justice funds; 16 women's funds and 31 NGOs, and the 2023 Annual Reflection Tool, which was completed by all three alliance members and our four strategic allies.

²⁵ Please note: These numbers are specific to the MFA-supported programme in 2023. Numbers vary from year to year and from the GAGGA Alliance as a whole.

²⁶ Please note that this is the information provided in our PMEL tools by our partners funds. Considering some grants periods do not coincide with the calendar year and the exchange rates, this information might be slightly different from the financial reports.

2023 Progress and achievements



2023 Progress and achievements

The following section provides an overview of our progress and achievements in the third year of the 'Women Leading Climate Action' programme, measured through GAGGA's results framework.²⁷ We aim to provide an overview of overall progress while also sharing highlights and select examples of GAGGA's work, especially the work of GAGGA partners and our collective advocacy as the GAGGA Alliance.

Programme highlights in 2023 include:

- 184 of 364 (51%) of CBOs supported by GAGGA participated in a total of 497 L&A initiatives for gender-just climate solutions.
- 16 of 24 (67%) GAGGA partner funds and 28 of 31 (90%) GAGGA partner NGOs led 408 L&A initiatives for gender-just climate solutions.
- 237 of 419 (56%) CBOs, funds and NGOs in the GAGGA network 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.
- GAGGA partner funds and NGOs reported to have been successful in creating space for demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage in 128 occasions.

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

GAGGA provides support to women-led CBOs to engage in and develop their gender-just climate solutions and actions. Financial resources and accompaniment are 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 2023, GAGGA provided financial and non-financial support to 364 community-based organisations (CBOs). GAGGA partner funds and NGOs also provided additional types of capacity strengthening support to strengthen CBOs' work around gender-just climate action, beyond financial support, mainly:

Photo credit: Benjamin Arthur

²⁷ Please see [Annex 2](#) for GAGGA Results Framework and detailed reporting on 2023 results.

- Providing information on relevant frameworks mechanisms, or opportunities (24%)
- Strengthening capacities to implement L&A tactics and negotiation skills (23%)
- Delivering training to deepen CBOs' skills and understanding on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice and women's, girls', trans, intersex and non-binary people's rights (22%)
- Strengthening and developing skills to implement communication strategies (12%)
- Strengthening and developing skills for the protection of WEHRDs, CBOs and communities at risk (12%)
- Legal support in litigation and claiming rights to relevant authorities (7%)

Through this capacity strengthening support, partner funds and NGOs reported that 96% of CBOs (349 out of 364) had strengthened their capacities, mainly:

- Better understanding of the relationship between climate change and gender (20%)
- Linking of women-led CBOs with other relevant stakeholders for collaborative L&A (16%)
- Knowledge on relevant frameworks, mechanisms, or opportunities (e.g. existing policies, legal frameworks, international conventions and treaties, spaces in which climate change is discussed and relevant decisions are taken, etc.) (13%)
- Strengthening of own organisation to be able to continue working (12%)
- Capacities to implement L&A tactics and negotiation skills (e.g. set agendas, claim rights, develop policy proposals, multi-stakeholder dialogues, power mapping, etc) (11%)
- Participatory action research and documentation capacities to build evidence and a convincing narrative for gender-just climate solutions (e.g. action research to inform advocacy strategies/ awareness-raising) (8%)
- Skills to implement communication strategies (e.g. social and media campaigning, radio campaigns/programmes) (7%)
- Strengthening and developing skills for the protection of WEHRDs, CBOs and communities at risk (6%)
- Legal support in litigation and claiming rights to relevant authorities (2%)

Climate change, gender and youth in Mexico

Fondo Acción Solidaria (FASOL) organised the workshop 'Climate change and gender: perspectives from the youth of Tabasco' in Centla, in the state of Tabasco, Mexico. The workshop brought together youth from the different campuses of the Intercultural University of the State of Tabasco, allowing participants to understand more deeply the link between climate justice and the rights of women and other vulnerable populations. In addition, the meeting was a space in which proposals were presented to mitigate and adapt to climate change personally, within the university and in the community, promoting the interest of other actors in the issues. A series of workshops entitled 'Women, nature and history in Baja California Sur' were also organised with the women's group **Guardianas del Conchalito**. Participants were able to deepen their relationship with the territory from their experience as women and relate this to the defence of the commons and public space, allowing them to strengthen and continue the defence of their territory.

Strengthening capacities on the Green Climate Fund in Burkina Faso

In 2023, **Women Environmental Programme (WEP) Burkina Faso** undertook training and capacity building activities aimed at strengthening the capacities of CBOs on the components and mechanisms of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the procedures and management of GCF projects. Participants were also informed of funding opportunities for projects related to climate change. A number of advocacy activities and actions were subsequently carried out to improve the involvement of civil society organisations and women in climate processes. WEP Burkina Faso lobbied accredited entities and the NDA (national designated authority) of the GCF for more access to GCF funds for the CBOs and to be part of the GCF decision-making process as CSO expert. They also held discussions with other organisations about possible partnerships with a view to developing a GCF project.

Strengthening women land defenders in Central America

The GAGGA report, 'Women within the Context of Agricultural Extractivism: Voices of Women Land Defenders in Central America,' was a collaboration involving several **Central American partners**.²⁸ The report made visible the gendered impacts of agricultural extractivism faced by women and to support actions against its expansion in Central America and provided recommendations to states, donors, companies, international financial institutions, and multilateral financing organisations to ensure that human rights in these contexts are guaranteed. As part of this work, FCAM organised a two-day face-to-face workshop with 20 women land defenders to address risks to their security and integrity in the context of agricultural extractivism. The workshop provided the women with tools, such as risk analyses and comprehensive security protocols, based on a human rights, intersectional and feminist approach.

Throughout 2023, GAGGA supported network partners to engage in, lead, document and promote contextualised, viable, gender-just climate solutions that prioritise people and planet. In total, 82% of the CBOs (298 out of 364) reported a strengthening of their capacities to lead or participate in implementation of 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%)
- 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 (26%)
- Promotion of ancestral culture, or other forms of community strengthening aiming for the protection of the territory (14%)
- 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 (13%)
- Provision of human resources, equipment and materials (12%)

In 2023, 84% of GAGGA partner funds and NGOs (46 out of 55) reported that their own capacities to lead or participate in implementation of gender-just climate solutions have been strengthened, mainly:

- Knowledge and awareness about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (31%)
- Capacity to actually engage in and/or better implement gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (23%)
- 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 (21%)

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 (32%)
- Capacity to actually engage in and/or better implement gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (26%)
- Capacity to promote and advocate for gender-just climate solutions (24%)
- Capacity to document and build evidence on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (16%)

Tackling pollution and climate change in Mongolia

The **Mongolian Women's Fund (MONES)**, a GAGGA partner, supported the organisation **Tugeemel Erkh Khugjil NGO** to organise the Eco Women Conference. The conference's main goal was to raise awareness about Mongolia's most pressing environmental issue, air pollution. The conference included discussion of air pollution's impacts on maternal and child health, and identified ways for participants to collaborate and develop solutions. Among other things, the conference contributed to the development of strategic advocacy and multi-stakeholder cooperation on the issue in Mongolia. For its part, MONES has developed a 'Gender and Climate change' training module for trainers. The training module is intended to address the current knowledge gap on the linkage between gender and climate change. The training module will be used for building a common understanding about mainstreaming gender in Green Climate Fund (GCF) project interventions and overall GCF policies among all stakeholders, including local NGOs and CBOs.

²⁸ gaggaalliance.org/voices-of-women-land-defenders/

Building knowledge on the Escazú Agreement – the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean

More than 70 people, including representatives of national networks, participated in a webinar organised by **FCAM, Both ENDS, Plurales, Cordihera Institute, Council of Indigenous Women and Biodiversity, Fondo Acción Solidaria on the Escazú Agreement**. During the webinar, activists and key people who have participated in the Escazú process shared analysis of the actions and lessons that are being learned in the implementation of the Escazú Agreement in Argentina, Mexico, Guatemala and Brazil. The discussion strengthened awareness about the Escazú Agreement as a pioneering mechanism that supports environmental protections and environmental defenders. Some of the organisations that participated in the webinar, including GAGGA partners and other NGOs, funds and grassroots organisations from Latin America, subsequently organised themselves to participate in the Conference of Parties (COP) of the Escazú Agreement.

With GAGGA support, 76% of the CBOs (277 out of 364) participated or led the implementation of gender-just climate solutions on the following topics:

- Ancestral culture protection or community strengthening (20%)
- Agroecological agriculture for food security and climate change adaptation (19%)
- Gender-just sustainable livelihood options (e.g. 'Food Forests', development of Non-Timber Forest Products, community forest management) (17%)
- 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 (8%)
- Gender-just disaster resilience and recovery (6%)
- Transition to alternative energy sources (1%)
- Other (4%)

Of the NGOs, 97% (30 out of 31) participated or led the implementation of gender-just climate solutions on the following topics:

- Gender-just sustainable livelihood options (e.g. 'Food Forests', development of Non-Timber Forest Products, community forest management) (19%)
- Agroecological agriculture for food security and climate change adaptation (16%)
- Water conservation and management (15%)
- Biodiversity conservation (e.g. seeds, plants, animals) (15%)
- Restoration of degraded or destroyed ecosystems (e.g. Analog Forestry, reverse desertification techniques, Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMRN)) (13%)
- Transition to alternative energy sources (6%)
- Gender-just disaster resilience and recovery (6%)

Safeguarding the ancestral knowledge of Indigenous women

The secretariat of the **Indigenous Led Education Network (ILED)**, a global network, facilitated and supported the preservation and transmission of ancestral knowledge safeguarded by Indigenous women. Through support of regional and cross-regional online and in-person knowledge exchanges, ILED created alternative safe spaces for Indigenous women to share their experiences with education. Understanding each other's struggles in their unique contexts led to the emergence of new gender-just climate solutions, implementation strategies, and advocacy methods both inside and outside communities. Women shared their knowledge on various topics, including tree planting, medicinal plants, forest conservation, communal care, school curricula, economic well-being, and resilience.

Gender-just climate solutions and mitigation of climate disasters in Africa

In Uganda, the **Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO)** – as part of its broader work to promote democratic, decentralised, renewable energy and resist extractivism – trained women’s groups on how to make organic briquettes and clean energy saving cooking stoves in Kikuube district from villages of Kisambo, Rujunju, Kitabona, Kicaaya and Kyaisamba in Bunyoro region. The trainings provided women with practical and hands-on skills on how to make clean cooking stoves and briquettes as an effort to environmental conservation and protection. Some 30% of the participants trained have subsequently constructed the energy saving cookstoves, which reduce deforestation and protect women’s health.

In Southern Africa, the **Rural Women’s Assembly (RWA)** promotes agroecology as a mitigating measure to climate change and the effects of climate change-induced disasters. After the devastating effects of Cyclone Freddy in February and March 2023, RWA converged over 800 members of their different country chapters affected by the cyclones. RWA women from Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe gathered in solidarity during a webinar, and RWA sent delegations to the different countries to assess the situation and provide women with seeds to be able to replant. Through agroecological hubs established in the different countries, RWA supports seed-sharing, agroecology, access to climate resilient seeds, seedlings, and agroforestry as a means of promoting biodiversity and as a mitigating measure to climate disasters. RWA also held a meeting with the Africa Negotiator Group (ANG) representative from Zambia in which women discussed their challenges following climate disasters and proposed policy changes that are more inclusive and gender sensitive. Country chapters of RWA agreed to map out their country representatives and/or policymakers as part of submitting these concerns, and specifically demand for dedicated budget to go towards mitigating measures for climate emergencies, like Cyclone Freddy.

The Transformative Water Pact

Developed and authored by a diverse group of **40+ environmental justice advocates** from civil society and academia, including Both ENDS and GAGGA partners, the Transformative Water Pact²⁹ details an alternative vision of water governance based on the tenets of environmental justice, equality and care. The Transformative Water Pact includes key principles and a framework for action that serve as anchor-points and strategic priorities to guide decision-making for transformative change in water governance. Initiated by Both ENDS and the international water knowledge institute IHE-Delft, the pact was developed through a participatory process of online round-tables from December 2022 to February 2023 in the run-up to the UN Water Conference. Prior to the conference, Both ENDS published ‘World of Water’, which included the principles of the transformative water pact and profiled the water-related work of partners’ around the world.³⁰ The publication also featured GAGGA’s #WeWomenAreWater campaign.



Photo credit: Andrea Gondinez

²⁹ transformativewaterpact.org/

³⁰ www.bothends.org/en/Whats-new/Publicaties/World-of-Water-Two-decades-of-collaboration-for-water-justice-and-community-led-water-management/

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

The MTR confirmed that there is good qualitative evidence of GAGGA facilitating increased linking between environmental and climate justice and women's rights movements within and across local, regional, and global levels, through GAGGA network partners. 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 2022-2023, GAGGA partners engaged in 17 GAGGA-funded Linking and Learning initiatives with the overarching goal of strengthening connections, fostering solidarity and cross-movement building. At the three regional meetings and the global meeting in 2023, partners shared the results of their linking and learning initiatives, generating much enthusiasm to strengthen, scale up or replicate some of these initiatives in other regions.³¹

In 2023, 57% of GAGGA network partners (237 of 419) 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:

- 189 out of the 364 CBOs (52%)
- 21 out of the 24 funds (88%)
- 27 out of the 31 NGOs (87%)

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 (31%)
- Movement-building and to expand of networks of support around L&A for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice and women's, girls', trans and intersex people's rights (21%)
- To increase the visibility of women's roles in climate change mitigation and adaptation in advocacy spaces at local, national or international levels (20%)
- To define thematic or geographical (local, national, regional, cross-regional) agendas and action plans for joint L&A for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice and women's, girls', trans and intersex people's rights (13%)
- Collaborative L&A (13%)
- Participatory action research on climate mitigation and adaptation (3%)

Exchange visit of oil-affected communities in Uganda

Both ENDS and two GAGGA partners – **Kebetkache Women's Development & Resource Centre (Nigeria)** and **WoMIN (Africa)** – conducted a field visit to GAGGA partner **Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO)** in Uganda in November 2023. The delegation visited WEHRDs in oil-affected communities, and engaged with the Dutch embassy and EU Delegation in Kampala. Kebetkache shared experiences of WEHRDs in Nigeria who have been affected by decades of oil development.³² Kebetkache subsequently published an opinion piece in Ugandan media. These activities increased knowledge and joint advocacy strategies of partners in their work on fossil fuels and for a just energy transition. The trip will most likely be followed up by more joint initiatives such as a collaborative social media campaign on oil and gas exploration, and an exchange trip of local Ugandan human rights defenders to Nigeria.

Joint learning on climate finance in Burkina Faso, Tanzania & Nigeria

Together, **Women Environmental Programme Burkina Faso (WEP BF)**, **Women Action Towards Entrepreneurship Development (WATED)**, and **Kebetkache Women Development and Resource Centre**, based in Burkina Faso, Tanzania and Nigeria respectively, implemented a GAGGA Linking and Learning initiative. The groups mobilised organisations, social movements and coalitions to take action to ensure that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is better known and can target frontline communities, particularly grassroots women. The main activity of the project was the training of several CSOs and gender monitors of the GCF on climate finance. The aim was to build participants' capacity on the components and mechanisms of the GCF, the procedures and management of GCF projects, and to discuss funding opportunities for projects related to climate change and the need to connect with the government apparatus to access opportunities. The trainings were carried out in the three implementing countries to enable organisations to gain a better understanding of the GCF, gender and the climate negotiation process. One of the highlights of these events was the creation of a consortium and the birth of the Gender Climate Justice Network (GCJN), which will advance advocacy for access to the GCF in the Niger Delta.

³¹ gaggaalliance.org/july-2023-newsletter-linking-and-learning-uniting-for-feminist-climate-solutions/

³² www.bothends.org/en/Whats-new/Blogs/Partners-fighting-for-rights-within-Natural-Resource-exploration-in-Uganda/

In the case of NGOs, the purpose of cross-movement collaborations mainly included:

- Movement building and to expand networks of support around L&A for gender-just climate solutions (34%)
- Joint learning and exchanging information and knowledge (31%)
- Joint strategy development for L&A (17%)
- Actual joint L&A or joint campaigns (14%)
- Joint (participatory) action research or analysis (4%)

In the case of funds, the purpose of cross-movement collaborations mainly included:

- Joint learning and exchanging information and knowledge (35%)
- Movement building and to expand networks of support around L&A for gender-just climate solutions (33%)
- Joint (participatory) action research or analysis (11%)
- Actual joint L&A or joint campaigns (11%)
- Joint strategy development for L&A (9%)

For example, FCAM, Mama Cash and many GAGGA partner women's funds are contributing to knowledge exchange and networking with women's funds active in climate and environmental justice as part of Prospera's Climate and Environmental Justice Community of Practice Working Group. Together, the funds aim to collectively strengthen their efforts to support the environmental and climate justice work of grassroots organisations of women, trans and non-binary people, by improving knowledge and skills of women's funds on funding at the intersection of climate justice. In 2023, the funds shared information about GAGGA and feminist climate finance. Currently, the group consists of 11 women's funds. Prospera, in collaboration with Human Rights Funders Network and GGF, are currently conducting research to identify and map the funding ecosystem and identify how much philanthropic money is currently invested in the intersection of gender, environmental and climate justice, by whom and what is still needed. This collaborative work is largely inspired by initiatives such as GAGGA and strives to provide women and feminist funds with the necessary data to continue their advocacy and fundraising efforts.

As the select examples below illustrate, GAGGA is fostering fruitful collaboration throughout the network. In 2023, 84% of GAGGA partner funds and NGOs participated in collaborations with other GAGGA partner funds and NGOs to strengthen the capacities of CBOs. These collaborations had the following purposes:

- Sharing and learning (41%)
- Implementation of joint communication campaigns (19%)
- Coordination to provide joint financial and non-financial support to CBOs (15%)
- Undertaking joint participatory action research (with participation from CBOs) on the relation between gender and climate change (14%)
- Collaboration between two or more funds and NGOs for L&A (L&A) (23%)

For example, GAGGA's global #WeWomenAreWater campaign,³³ conducted annually was an important linking and learning activity in 2023. Through a participatory campaign planning process, GAGGA partners jointly developed the campaign strategy, messages and targets. Based on the input of GAGGA partners, the #WeWomenAreWater Campaign entailed a series of videos in multiple languages (English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish) to raise awareness on the action of women and their communities around the globe to protect their ecosystems against false climate solutions that destroy their territories while leading gender-just climate and water solutions. The stories featured were narrated by women from the affected communities. The campaign was designed not just to celebrate these efforts, but to push for the crucial climate finance these gender-just climate and water solutions (see strategy 3 below). As part of the campaign, GAGGA organised a Linking and Learning event at the UN Water Conference specifically on the issue of water justice. A delegation of 6 women from Nigeria, Paraguay, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal hosted the event, where lessons learned and best practices on gender-just water and climate solutions were shared and discussed. Overall, the #WeWomenAreWater Campaign received 23,300 views on Twitter, 522 views on GAGGA's YouTube channel and over 206,000 profiles were reached through the hashtags related to the campaign.

Boosting capacity and engagement in Latin American on climate finance and the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

In Brazil, **Asociación Interamericana para la Defensa Ambiental (AIDA), Fondo Casa, and Both ENDS** organised a two-day training with 24 participants from diverse GAGGA partners in Latin America, including CBOs, environmental justice funds, women's funds and NGOs and networks, among them representatives of Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and fisher communities. The workshop also included strategic ally WEDO, as well as the GCF Latin American team, GCF gender expert, the independent units of the GCF (Independent Redress Mechanism, Independent Evaluation Unit) and an Accredited Entity (Fundación Avina) and the GCF Board member from Argentina. The workshop examined the GCF structure, functioning and monitoring processes; the opportunities and barriers for civil society in accessing climate finance; and the role women's funds could play in the climate finance infrastructure. The workshop resulted in increased understanding and cooperation, and a joint strategy toward the Green

³³ gaggaalliance.org/we-woman-are-water-2023-en/

Climate Fund, and several GAGGA partners starting to request information and engaging with national level GCF actors.

As part of a GAGGA-supported Linking and Learning initiative, CBO partner **Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña (UNES) together with International Analog Forestry Network, AIDA, FCAM, Fondo Tierra Viva and WEDO** engaged in collective learning about conducting a participatory, territorial consultation/monitoring process of a GCF-funded project, RECLIMA in El Salvador, in collaboration with other organisations and GCF implementing organisation FAO. A report of the learning process was produced and findings were shared with civil society organisations in Latin America and other regions. As part of the process, UNES gained experience in leading the territorial process with other community organisations led by women, trans and non-binary people.

Knowledge exchange on Indigenous women and climate finance at COP28

The event, 'Resilience of Indigenous Women on Loss and Damage: Good Practices and Strategies for collaboration and funding,' took place during COP28 and was led by **FIMI (International Indigenous Women's Forum), in collaboration with Mama Cash, Inuit Circumpolar Council, Enlace Continental Mujeres de Indígenas de las Américas (ECMIA) and International Fund for Agricultural Development.** The event facilitated knowledge exchange between panellists representing feminist and Indigenous peoples' movements, as well as funders, on the topics of climate finance, Indigenous women's climate action and the right to loss and damage. Mama Cash presented the findings from a brief, jointly published with Equality Fund, 'Funding our Future: Resourcing the Feminist movements driving climate action', as well as its funding strategies and recommendations to bilateral donors on feminist climate finance.³⁴ The results of the event included expanded connections with Indigenous peoples' and feminist movements as well as increased dialogue with international funders such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development. In addition, the event advanced the debate on loss and damage funding and how related funding mechanisms can and should facilitate direct finance to Indigenous women-led climate action and their community organisations.

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 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.

In 2023, 51% of CBOs engaged in lobbying and advocacy initiatives. Of a total of 497 initiatives, 61% targeted governments at local level; 25% governments, 6% investors, 7% donors.³⁵ For their part, GAGGA partner funds (67%, 16 out of 24 Funds) and NGOs (90%, 28 out of 31) reported leading 408 L&A initiatives with 74% of these initiatives targeting governments, 14% targeting donors and 12% targeting investors. On 128 occasions, they reported to have been successful in creating space for demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage.

A youth-led agenda for climate and environmental justice in El Salvador

In El Salvador, **Movimiento Político Rebelión Verde de El Salvador (ReverdES)**, led by young people, is building a space for struggle and resistance and accompanying communities facing the threat of displacement due to tourism and urban projects. During the second half of 2023, ReverdES carried out a consultative and collaborative process, touring the country and meeting more than 500 young people belonging to 95 youth organisations, including students, university students, feminists, environmentalists, people with disabilities and sex-gender diversity, and religious groups to debate the serious climate, global, regional and national socio-environmental crisis and collectively develop the 'National Youth Agenda for Climate and Environmental Justice from below and with the Earth'.³⁶ ReverdES presented the National Youth Agenda to candidates in the 2024 elections, calling on the to make concrete commitments to it.

³⁴ www.mamacash.org/resources/funding-our-future-resourcing-the-feminist-movements-driving-climate-action/

³⁵ The result of CBO initiatives is reported at midline and endline.

³⁶ www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=1014991096715384&set=pcb.1014991130048714

Women speak out on oil and gas development in Senegal

In Senegal, **Lumière Synergie pour le Développement, Sénégal** worked to amplify the voices of women of the Saloum Delta, who are impacted by oil and gas development in Sangomar, and are speaking out for climate justice. The women took part in a national radio programme to talk about the detrimental impacts of oil exploration in the Saloum Delta, which resulted in the Minister for Petroleum and Energy visiting the region to discuss better community participation in the implementation of the oil and gas project. In addition, during a training session on climate justice for the women of the Saloum Delta, a deputy mayor of the commune held a discussion with the women on the involvement of the authorities in the exploitation of oil in the area and the initiatives put in place by Woodside, the project operator, to provide social support for the communities affected. LSD also worked to expand their network to create a stronger movement. From 21-22 September, LSD held a people's assembly with the women of the Saloum delta, in collaboration with the African Collective for Climate Justice (ACJP). This assembly provided a unique opportunity to discuss environmental issues and challenges, and to strengthen their advocacy for climate justice in the context of the Sangomar oil development. The issue of community participation and involvement in the implementation of the oil and gas project took centre stage. In addition, during a training session on climate justice for the women of the Saloum Delta, a deputy mayor of the commune held a discussion with the women on the involvement of the authorities in the exploitation of oil in the area and the initiatives put in place by Woodside, the project operator, to provide social support for the communities affected.

A national development plan in Nepal that addresses climate change

In Nepal, **Prakriti Resource Center (PRC)** is working to influence climate change policy in Nepal, including to ensure support for the implementation of gender-just climate solutions at the local level. In 2023, the National Planning Commission of Nepal was in the process of drafting a 16th Development Plan of Nepal (FY 2024/25 – 2028/29). At first, the plan did not adequately include climate action. Through the Climate and Development Dialogue, a CSO network involving GAGGA partners, PRC contributed to joint advocacy to strengthen the plan, which resulted in a dedicated chapter on climate change in which the government aspires to climate resilient and low carbon pathways in development policies and plans.

GAGGA's work in 2023 has contributed to an increase in awareness and action among diverse donors in support of women-led climate action and gender-just climate solutions. In 2023, 15% of the CBOs (53 out of 634) received €2,598,145 in funding from new sources for their work to this end. Of the new funding received, 69% came from donors (private foundations, bilateral government donors), 20% from governments (national or local) and 11% from investors (International Financial Institutions, Green Climate Fund).

In 2023, 40% of the funds and NGOs (12 NGOs and 10 Funds) received €2,429,154 in funding from new sources (18% of the total amount correspond to NGOs and 82% to Funds) for gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice and women's, girls', trans, intersex, and non-binary people's rights. Of the new funding received, 95% came from donors (private foundations, bilateral government donors) and 5% from Investors (International Financial Institutions, Green Climate Fund).

New funding for Indigenous-Led Education

In 2023, GAGGA partner **Indigenous-Led Education network (ILED, a global network)**, participated in a dialogue with the UN Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and Canadian Government. ILED was awarded the 'Inclusive GEF Assembly Challenge' prize and was invited to submit a grant proposal for up to \$100,000 on Indigenous-Led Education (ILED), with an emphasis on women and youth empowerment and community resilience.³⁷ ILED was invited to the GEF high-level meeting in Vancouver to receive the award. However, due to logistical and visa barriers that prevented local members from attending, Both ENDS represented the network at ILED's request.

³⁷ www.thegef.org/newsroom/press-releases/winners-inclusive-gef-assembly-challenge-program-announced-vancouver

Indigenous women's access to climate and biodiversity finance

In the framework of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, **FIMI (International Indigenous Women's Forum)**, collaborated with International Funders for Indigenous Peoples, GGF, Cultural Survival and Women4Biodiversity in the organisation of the side event 'Empowering Indigenous Women in Climate Action: Exploring Opportunities and Strategies for Accessing Climate and Biodiversity Finance'. From this space, which included policymakers, civil society and other donors, greater visibility was achieved for actions led by Indigenous women on climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the importance of increasing climate finance for their work.

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. The regional MTR meetings were used to collectively strategise on tactics to bring local demands from GAGGA partners to regional and international levels, leading to the development of an alliance-level International Advocacy Framework. Highlights of our collective work in 2023 include:

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. As noted above, GAGGA partners engaged in a variety of learning and strategising activities at the local, national and regional level in relation to GCF and climate finance more generally, many of which are the initial steps of influencing initiatives.

GAGGA strategic ally WEDO contributed to the GCF observer network by attending all meetings of the GCF Board, playing the role of alternate active observer to the network and supporting the participation and coordination of regional Gender Monitors to one or two of these meetings to participate as well. The GCF observer network of civil society, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities connected with several proposed projects and programmes during their preparation, setting the stage for continued engagement during implementation. This has contributed to a shift in understanding among some key project proponents of the importance of early engagement and the sharing of project materials with civil society and communities. GAGGA partner AIDA (Latin America) and Both ENDS also attended the GCF Board Meeting in Songdo, South-Korea where they advocated for a complaint case against a project in Nicaragua, and discussed gender-just climate solution initiatives with members of the Secretariat.

Development finance institutions: In Cameroon, a complaint involving communities affected by the Nachtigal dam, financed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank and African Development Bank (AfDB), has progressed to mediation (dispute resolution) facilitated by the IFC's Compliance Advisor Ombudsman. The communities are currently negotiating with the company to resolve the issues presented in the complaint. They have signed an interim agreement that addresses some of their concerns. Five women (three women who participate in all negotiation meetings and two alternate women who only participate in meetings with the mediators) are at the negotiating table. GAGGA partner Green Development Advocates has supported the women in their negotiations.

Dutch investors: Work toward Dutch investors focused on ending fossil fuel investment and responsible divestment. Highlights include:

Through screenings of the documentary 'Illusion of Abundance',³⁸ co-financed by GAGGA, Both ENDS together with Instituto Cordilheira, a GAGGA partner in Brazil, we increased awareness among Dutch 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 WEHRDs. The screening took place at the offices of investors, advisors to investors and Dutch ministries, including MFA IGG, DIO, part of Director-General for Foreign Economic Relations (DGBEB + PIVDGBEB) and Infrastructuur en Waterstaat. The screenings ended with dialogues on ongoing colonialism and the challenges of the energy transition, and resulted in increased awareness of the impact of investments, impunity, inequality, the power of economic interest over people's lives and our inability to avoid this despite new models, rules and regulations developed over the last decade.

³⁸ See: www.theillusionofabundance.earth

In November, Dutch Pension Fund PMT announced they were excluding investments in TotalEnergies. This was partly influenced by Both ENDS and AFIEGO's two-year-long engagement with the pension fund and their asset manager about the environmental and human rights abuses in Uganda related to TotalEnergies and oil development. Another 12 Dutch pension funds received increased scrutiny on the inconsistency of their climate voting in March, when Both ENDS published '[Action rather than words please! Dutch pension funds and climate voting](#)'.³⁹ The 12 Dutch pension funds shared their climate voting data and answered a set of questions on their climate investment policies for Both ENDS. The report increased public attention via two articles in the Netherlands and two articles in international media.⁴⁰

During meetings with Shell investors, Kebetkache Women Development & Resource Centre and Both ENDS raised awareness of the issues in Nigeria, focusing on specific communities (Ibaa, Aminigboko, Obelle) that are critically suffering, sometimes for decades of Shell's neglect of meaningful engagement with communities and remediating oil spillages. Kebetkache shared information the investors did not have on Shell divesting from onshore Nigerian operations without committing to a clean-up. Kebetkache also shared a copy of their report on the ineffectiveness of progress on the 'Hydrocarbon Pollution Remediation Project' clean-up of Ogoniland.

Government actors and donor spaces

In 2023, 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 UK, Scotland, 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. Before every international policy space, global co-strategising sessions with our partners were organised, as well as debriefing sessions. Our engagement in these processes was extremely valuable for further strengthening relationships with key governments. Highlights in 2023 include:

³⁹ See: www.bothends.org/en/Whats-new/Publicaties/Action-rather-than-words-please-Dutch-pension-funds-and-climate-voting/

⁴⁰ www.trouw.nl/duurzaamheid-economie/stemgedrag-van-pensioenfondsen-strookt-niet-met-hun-groene-doelen-bd4acb8bb/pensioenpro.nl/pensioenpro/30055412/pensioenfondsen-stemmen-nog-vaak-tegen-aanscherping-klimaatbeleidinternational
www.ipe.com/dutch-pension-funds-often-vote-against-climate-resolutions-study/10065543.article
www.netzeroinvestor.net/news-and-views/five-dutch-pension-funds-called-out-for-weak-climate-signal

UN 2023 Water Conference, co-hosted by the Netherlands and Tajikistan, in March: The conference was an important event bringing together stakeholders from around the world to discuss water and climate solutions. GAGGA facilitated the participation of six CBO partners to engage in advocacy with policymakers as well as amplify their stories through the #WeWomenAreWaterCampaign. In close cooperation with the MFA, GAGGA organised sessions at the UN Water Conference around financing gender-just climate solutions, including the side-event 'Making finance for gender-just water and climate solutions a reality!', co-hosted by the Government of Chile, and Women Engage in a Common Future (WECF). The event was designed to influence other stakeholders to commit to support, finance, and promote locally rooted, gender-just climate and water solutions within the Water Action Agenda. The event featured inspiring examples of solutions presented by GAGGA partner WEHRDs from Nepal, Kenya, Paraguay, Mexico, and Nigeria. It included an interactive dialogue with government representatives and philanthropic donors on the best ways to support and resource gender-just water and climate solutions. Panellists included the Advisor for Water at the Ministry of Environment of Chile, the Theme Expert Land, Water and Ecosystems in the Inclusive Green Growth Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands, and the Water Resources Management Senior Specialist, Division of Mitigation and Adaptation, Green Climate Fund, and moderated by the President of the Women Environmental Programme Nigeria.

UNFCCC COP28: In preparation for COP28, as part of the MTR global meeting, some 55 GAGGA partners from more than 28 countries met at the beginning of September in Amsterdam to discuss successful solutions against climate change, and strategise about the (gender) just energy transition, increasing access to the GCF and advocacy strategies for the COP28. The partners included women's funds, environmental justice funds, NGOs and CBOs, who are leading efforts to adapt to climate change, prevent further greenhouse gas emissions and resist false climate solutions worldwide. Other preparations included Both ENDS's participation in the Netherlands in a learning session with the Dutch COP delegation on gender and climate organised by WO=MEN, which led to increased awareness on the importance of gender in the COP28 negotiations, concrete recommendations for advancing gender quality and women's rights in the negotiations, and participants' engagement in gender-related COP events.

From 14 November to 13 December 2023, GAGGA conducted a social media campaign, #GAGGAatCOP28, to highlight and uplift stories, actions, advocacy demands and gender-just climate solutions coming from GAGGA partners, to build power and demand gender-just climate finance collectively. Articles published on the GAGGA website provided in-depth perspectives from Indigenous, environmental justice, and youth

organisations within the GAGGA network.⁴¹ The campaign generated 36,000 impressions and saw a 4.4% engagement rate on social media platforms. It attracted 5,000 new visitors to the GAGGA website during the campaign period, 6,797 impressions on LinkedIn, and 602 Likes, 297 Retweets and 87 Replies on Twitter.

At the COP28, in Dubai, GAGGA worked to amplify the advocacy messages of GAGGA partners, ensure their active participation, champion support and funding for gender-just climate solutions and advocate against false climate solutions:

GAGGA collaborated with partners Fundo Casa Socioambiental and Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Program (NTFP-EP) to organise an official side event, 'Gender-just Climate Policy & Finance: From Barriers to Actionable Solutions' on ensuring gender-just climate policy and finance for women-led CBOs. Representatives of local CBOs and NGO shared how they implement gender-just climate solutions, and the current obstacles they face to access finance and meaningfully engage in decision-making processes. An interactive panel included representatives from the Dutch, Canadian and UK governments: the Director of IGG, MFA; Director of Climate Finance of Global Affairs Canada; and the Head of Gender at FCD0 (UK Development Agency)⁴². The event attracted 291 online views, while the Twitter thread reached another 8176, and engagement by 310.

The event 'Brave Space: Young & Fearless' focused on young WEHRDs from the GAGGA network. The event focused on the role of young women from Indigenous and excluded communities play in advocating for urgent climate action and challenging the financial and power structures behind resource exploitation. The event was held in the Women and Gender Pavilion hosted by the Women and Gender Constituency/ WEDO.

Launch at COP28: Roots Rising – Growing Grassroots Gender-Just Climate Action campaign

GAGGA and GGF co-hosted an event at the COP to introduce our new collaborative campaign, which emerged from the UN Generation Equality Forum's Feminist Climate Action Coalition, to mobilise resources for transformative, gender-just climate action, from governments and philanthropy. Led by GAGGA, GGF and WEDO, the 'Roots Rising – Growing Grassroots Gender-Just Climate Action' campaign aims to mobilise at least \$100 million of new funding for gender-just climate action by 2026, and significantly more by 2030. Roots Rising provides a participatory platform to attract and absorb higher quantities of funding from governments and philanthropy that otherwise do not reach the grassroots. By leveraging existing and established entities, the campaign will ensure that funding flows directly to feminist grassroots movements, eliminating unnecessary hurdles and guaranteeing alignment with gender-just principles. At the COP28 event, the UK and Dutch governments committed to becoming the first government champions for Roots Rising, highlighting the need for climate finance to be disrupted to address entrenched inequalities to ensure it becomes an opportunity, and that in fact all finance needs to be climate and gender relevant. GAGGA partners and other movement actors spoke and highlighted the importance of including young feminist climate activists. The event was a critical moment for the campaign, as many government representatives expressed interest in the campaign and heard from peers about the importance of ensuring their climate finance flows are gender-just, and joining the campaign is one easy solution.

Photo credit: Andrea Gondínez

⁴¹ For a summary, see: mailchi.mp/fondocentroamericano/gagga-november-14112023

⁴² gaggaalliance.org/gaggaatcop28-side-event-links-and-resources/



United Nations General Assembly (UNGA 78) High Level Week: GAGGA raised awareness of the importance of funding gender-just climate solutions and feminist climate finance strategies among policymakers at the UNGA. Mama Cash, on behalf of GAGGA, moderated a side event on gender-just climate solutions and climate finance on 19th September 2023; the event was co-organised by GAGGA, WEDO, WGC, WECF and others.

Shaping Feminist Foreign Policy Conference: Organised by the MFA, GAGGA participated in the Shaping Feminist Foreign Policy Conference, where we shared recommendations on ensuring policy coherence and resourcing feminist movements.⁴³

The OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET) meeting: In 2023, GAGGA engaged in meetings of the OECD Gendernet and Environment and presented policy recommendations on feminist climate finance and funding feminist movements to bilateral donors.

Outreach in other donor spaces: GAGGA continued in 2023 to participate in other key (philanthropic) donor spaces, including an EDGE Europe and the Human Rights Funders Network, and Philea (Philanthropy Europe Association) Forum 2023, held in Croatia in May. Both ENDS participated in a side event on climate justice and gender justice. Other highlights include the:

Funder Learning and Action Co-Laboratory on Gender, Environment, and Climate (FLAC): Initially developed in 2019 as a learning community, the FLAC is now an active collaboration of funders, funds, and activists organising to move more and better resources to the nexus of gender, environmental, and climate justice. It is facilitated by GAGGA strategic allies GGF and Prospera. The collaboration enables funders to surpass internal institutional barriers to nimbly direct strategic funding to vital feminist climate justice work. FLAC fosters dialogue of knowledge and experiments with power sharing and aims to co-create and fund the social, political, and economic infrastructures where new intersectional and radical feminist, environmental, and climate leaders, movements, and thinkers in the Global South and East organise, exchange knowledge, and build collective power. For example, in 2023, FIMI shared its experience of grantmaking from the perspective of a fund run by and for Indigenous women and how these grants help to challenge power structures and promote the good lives of women and girls in our communities. FLAC funder members have invested a total of \$2.5M in the FLAC for the development of the initiative. The initial grantmaking round will be in 2024.

⁴³ www.mamacash.org/resources/feminist-foreign-policy-stronger-action-needed-to-resource-feminist-movements/

Leveraging additional resources for GAGGA partners

GAGGA has developed a strong reputation and significant presence among both bilateral and philanthropic donors. In 2023, GAGGA received a grant from Global Affairs Canada (GAC) Climate Finance Department in support of the Women Leading Climate Action programme. This was the result of advocacy actions carried out by GAGGA over several years, which focused on the importance of mobilising more resources for gender-just climate solutions. The contribution from Canada complements the actions and support already provided to CBOs with the MFA grant. GAGGA has since attracted support from two philanthropic foundations, enabling the deepening and expansion of the GAGGA programme. These additional resources are the results of long-term relationship building, communications and advocacy work by GAGGA.



Photo credit: Andrea Gondínez

2023 reflection on the GAGGA 'Women Leading Climate Action' programme



Alliance coordination

In 2023, we strengthened GAGGA's structure with the appointment of a Co-Coordinator responsible for advocacy and collaborations, a new Communications Strategist, PMEL officer and Programme Assistant. A search is currently underway to fill the position of a Co-Coordinator responsible for linking and learning, which was vacant for part of the year.

After many years of not meeting in person due to the pandemic, the regional meetings and global meeting which took place as part of the MTR (see below) provided an excellent platform for exchanging information, ideas and challenges, and strengthened the relations among GAGGA network partners. The monitoring and evaluation working group played an important role in ensuring the quality and process of the mid-term review of GAGGA. This work included leadership and coordination with the GAGGA Programme Committee, which worked to ensure that the regional and global meetings were a space for learning among partners.

Alliance-level strategising around time-sensitive events and processes was organised through GAGGA's advocacy working groups, which involve relevant alliance members, strategic allies and partners. The working group structure, created in 2022, has 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. In 2023, working groups ensured coordination of GAGGA work with respect to:

- International advocacy: a working group involving the Co-Coordinator responsible for advocacy and collaborations, staff of alliance members, strategic allies, partners and the Steering Committee developed the GAGGA International Advocacy Framework.
- 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 organised around the 2023 UN Water Conference.
- COP28: a working group that included partners, developed the strategy, advocacy materials, and prepared events during the COP28, and conducted a debrief and evaluation.

GAGGA stepped up its communications in 2023, including the We Women Are Water and the #GAGGAatCOP28 campaign campaigns, both described above. A communications strategy was developed to streamline communications and enhance

Photo credit: Andrea Gondínez

message coherence across GAGGA's diverse activities and campaigns. Regular newsletters inform GAGGA partners about the work of other GAGGA partners, funding opportunities and results of collective GAGGA activities. In 2023, newsletters featured #WeWomenAreWater, diverse 2023 Linking and Learning initiatives (see above) and the #GAGGAatCOP28 activities.⁴⁴ A web development company has been hired to overhaul GAGGA's website, with the aim of a more vibrant and accurate online representation of GAGGA's extensive network and impactful work, especially around gender-just climate solutions.

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 justice 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 structurally excluded communities — 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 2023, specifically, we used several approaches to centre the demands, perspectives and proposals of women-led CBOs, e.g.:

- Ensuring a participatory approach to the implementation of the GAGGA programme and development of GAGGA strategies, such as engagement of GAGGA partners – CBOs, funds and NGOs from all regions – in the development of the GAGGA International Advocacy Framework, the MTR evaluation process, etc.
- Direct invitations for the participation of partner CBO representatives from diverse constituencies and regions in panels, events and meetings, including providing preparation support, translation and logistics support (for example, CBO representatives from the GAGGA network participated in the UN Water Conference and several panels and meetings during COP28).
- Translation of publications and relevant documents as well as simultaneous interpretation during GAGGA meetings (including in-person and online meetings) and international advocacy spaces in at least English, Spanish, French and Portuguese, and, when possible, Bahasa Indonesia, Hindi, Tagalog, Nepali, Georgian, Swahili and/or Mongolian.

- Centring the voices, demands and proposals of women, girls, and trans, non-binary and intersex people with regard to their environmental and climate actions, ensuring they are supported to lead their transformative work, and creating space to discuss the intergenerational approaches and centring of youth voices during the global meeting in 2023. For example, during the GAGGA global MTR meeting, an intergenerational exchange session was held involving young climate activists and FRIDA—the Young Feminist Fund, partners of GAGGA. The session explored how feminist and climate justice movements can learn from, and create more space for, youth-led activism. Additionally, at COP28, GAGGA facilitated a dialogue among youth environmental defenders that are part of GAGGA to share their experiences of facing backlash for their activism, their priorities for their movements and their needs from the wider ecosystem of feminist and climate justice movements. GAGGA also participated in a panel on amplifying the policy agendas and climate initiatives of Indigenous women and girls with disabilities, which was organised by GAGGA partner, National Indigenous Disabled Women Association Nepal (NIDWAN).
- 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.

GAGGA's Learning Agenda

Learning was one of the primary aims of the 2023 MTR process, which was highly participatory. The three regional meetings brought together:

- Latin America: 40 participants from 35 GAGGA partners, alliance members and strategic allies
- Africa: 29 participants from 25 GAGGA partners, alliance members and strategic allies
- Asia and the Pacific (includes Georgia and Fiji): 37 participants from 27 GAGGA partners, alliance members and strategic allies

The global meeting in Amsterdam gathered 65 participants from 56 GAGGA partners, alliance members and strategic allies, some of whom had also taken part in one or more of the regional meetings. Collectively, the regional and global meetings allowed the MTR to incorporate different perspectives through an iterative and cumulative participatory process of data collection and analysis.

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, GAGGA funded 17 linking and learning initiatives (2022–2023) involving GAGGA partners. As part of the MTR regional

⁴⁴ us18.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=767deb9adaad17fa67e1077525id=cb635335fc

and global meetings, we organised exchanges among partners involved in these initiatives so others could learn from them. The MTR meetings also included spaces to reflect on the GAGGA programme and structure, discuss the current context, what has been achieved and the priorities going forward. Other learning moments in 2023 included evaluation and learning related to major campaigns/activities which were taken up in subsequent plans and strategies:

#WeWomenAreWaterCampaign: Based on the suggestions from 2022 evaluation with GAGGA partners we produced high-quality audiovisual content in 2023. This was very appreciated by GAGGA partners and the collective decision was taken to continue working in this format for 2024. The 2023 evaluation with partners found that partners appreciated that the campaign was linked with an international advocacy space, the UN Water Conference, which made it much more impactful and enabled the showcasing of cases and videos during an event with decision-makers directly. This was therefore integrated in the 2024 planning: the #WeWomenAreWaterCampaign was planned to be conducted during CSW. Based on the 2023 evaluation with partners it was decided that the #WeWomenAreWaterCampaign should be a continuous campaign and learning space, not only once in a year. It should involve regular meetings in order to exchange information on cases and learn from each other about advocacy strategies. This is reflected in the annual planning 2024 with quarterly advocacy meetings with all GAGGA partners and with organising several peaks of the campaign during the year. During an in-person linking and learning event, GAGGA partners exchanged information, knowledge and best practices on specific water issues they are working on. Moreover, there was a collective discussion about how to integrate these aspects and the links they can draw to each-others work into the next #WeWomenAreWater campaign.

The UN Water Conference: The organisation and implementation of a side event was judged as being very useful for concrete advocacy results. It brought together decision-makers and GAGGA partners on specific topics, provided a platform to share policy asks and call out human rights violations and provided the opportunity to follow up concretely with decision makers. Moreover, it was judged that these kind of international advocacy spaces are useful for networking and that the real impactful work can then be done with follow up meetings and discussions. Partners perceived the UN Water Conference as helping to bring forward their stories and share what is happening in their contexts. GAGGA's work was perceived as unique in that GAGGA came with solutions from grassroot level that are less technical, less expensive and highlighting that there are solutions from gender perspective that helps in mitigating climate crises. Partners stated that they were given an open, democratic environment by GAGGA where we were free to say and share whatever we wanted to say and share. For partners, communicating with governments,

authorities and decision makers directly was a great experience. Based on this feedback and evaluation, in the 2024 planning we integrated collective organisation of side events during international advocacy spaces and continue to facilitate the link between GAGGA partners and decision-makers. We decided to always have collaboratively established key messages for media engagement and direct advocacy opportunities and a list of GAGGA partners being present in advocacy spaces with their key expertise areas. We also decided that every GAGGA delegation to an international advocacy space there should be a good balance in between environmental justice partners and women's rights partners, and a good balance in between people being very experienced with international advocacy spaces and people from whom it is something new.

COP28: The set-up of a COP working group and the co-development of a process prior to the COP was appreciated by GAGGA partners and alliance members. The result was that everyone felt like GAGGA had a strong online and offline presence. It was also appreciated that GAGGA engaged in pre-COP conversations with bilateral donors to schedule meetings with GAGGA partners. This will be integrated into the 2024 planning. We established a 'COP28 Toolkit, Logistics Note and Safety Advices for your attendance to COP28' for all partners, which was very much appreciated considering the conference took place in a dangerous country for human rights activists and will be similar in 2024. Learning that will be integrated in 2024 planning includes: Prior to COP and throughout the year, GAGGA can further lift up the work of GAGGA partners who are working on important intersections that do not get due attention (within GAGGA or the wider climate justice ecosystem), such as climate change and people with disabilities, climate and SRHR, youth climate activism and indigenous peoples rights and climate justice.

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. Some examples of our engagement with the MFA in 2023 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. This included a visit by Nigerian partners to raise awareness of the issues of communities (Ibaa, Aminigboko, Obelle) and specifically the women in the communities who have been critically suffering for decades from Shell's lack of meaningful engagement and remediation of oil spillages

- Screening of the GAGGA-supported award-winning documentary 'Illusion of Abundance' at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Collaboration with MFA and other strategic partnerships, e.g. Green Livelihoods Alliance, on events at the UN Water Conference and at COP28
- Provided input into the development of the Netherlands' feminist foreign policy
- Provided input on the new strengthening civil society policy framework, which GAGGA submitted in collaboration with the other feminist strategic partnerships supported by the MFA
- Various discussions on how to further shape the Locally-Led Adaptation agenda of the Dutch MFA, based on the experiences of GAGGA partners and funds

We also engaged with embassies (e.g. in Ivory Coast, Indonesia, Uganda, Kenya) and the MFA in collaboration with GAGGA partners to discuss specific issues:

- Visit in April to Ministry Foreign Affairs – IGG department with GAGGA Nigerian partners Kebetkache and with Obelle Concerned Citizens to raise awareness of the issues of Nigeria today, focusing on specific communities (Ibaa, Aminigboko, Obelle) that are critically suffering from Shell's neglect of meaningful engagement with communities and remediating oil spillages. Kebetkache shared a copy of their own report monitoring progress on HYPREP and Ogoni clean-up
- Visit and information exchange in the Dutch embassy of the Ivory Coast, during the African Regional Meeting during the MTR process organised by GAGGA, with partners working in Ivory Coast
- Contact with the Dutch embassy in Manila concerning abduction of two young indigenous community spokespersons in context of the controversial Manila Bay project⁴⁵

⁴⁵ www.globalwitness.org/en/press-releases/two-philipino-environmental-advocates-violently-abducted-after-opposing-controversial-airport-project/

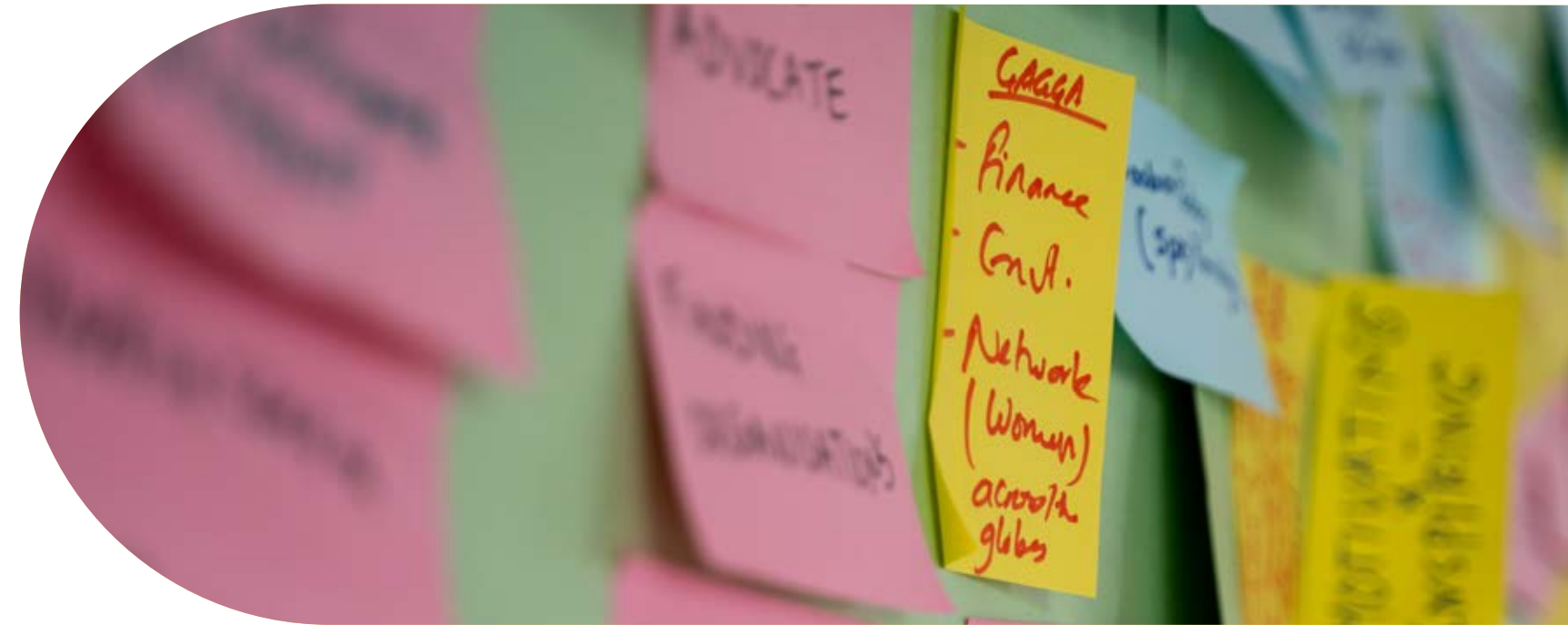


Annex I

Risks assessment and mitigation plan

2023 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 against risk	Mitigation Measures	2023 Review
	Low Moderate High	Low Moderate High	Yes No	Yes No		
Climate Change	High All countries and regions in the world are subjected to the consequences of climate change. GAGGA's PoV programme chooses to work in countries that have high rates of vulnerability (climate-impacted countries) or those, that given their important resources and ecosystems, are being rapidly exploited.	High All countries are dealing with the effects of changing climate. Without urgent and concrete actions that are supported by policies, the situation for planet and people will worsen rapidly.	No	No	GAGGA's entire Women Leading Climate Action programme aims at climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. The planning process takes into account climate-related events that could affect the realisation of activities.	No change even though we see the situation for partners is getting worse due to increasing droughts, fires, floods, hurricanes, etc.

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. Activists and organisations are always asked whether information about them and their work can be made public.

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 and the methods for silencing civil society are increasingly sophisticated. 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.

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 remains 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 also remains 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 2023. 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 2023 we have collectively identified (and will continue to do so) targeted 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.

The MTR showed heightened closing of civic space in many contexts means that L&A at national and other levels is not possible or riskier than before. In these situations, survival of WEHRDs, community building and solidarity may be prioritised over L&A approaches.

Viability of ToC Assumptions underlying pathways of change	Low	Low	Yes	No	<p>The learning agenda will be used to continuously test the ToC and its underlying assumptions.</p> <p>Plan structured learning moments and remain flexible to learning situation as the programme reacts to these situations as they emerge.</p> <p>During the Mid-Term Review (MTR) regional meetings in 2023, the ToC was presented and reviewed and its assumptions have been validated. Possible changes, such as adjustments to the structure given GAGGA's growth and the huge need of CBOs, and the need to identify the role of MFA in the ToC, have been identified. GAGGA will follow up on the MTR recommendations.</p>	No change
<p>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.</p> <p>Furthermore, through the Baseline Study, we have been able to further confirm the validity of the ToC.</p>	<p>The programme is designed to test its assumptions continuously and remain flexible and open to learning.</p>	Yes	No		No change	

Fraud, corruption – impact on results	Low to moderate	Low	Yes	No	<p>Implementation of alliance members' procedures to prevent and handle any sign of fraud and corruption.</p> <p>Irregularities will always be shared by the alliance members with the lead of the alliance and communicated with the MFA through FCAM.</p>	No change
	<p>GAGGA works in close contact with its partners and many of them are longer term contacts.</p>	<p>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.</p>	Yes	No		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.

- Secure additional funding for safety and security for WEHRD.

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:

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

Organisational risks

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

Low

GAGGA alliance members have built a solid partnership over the 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 2023, regional and global meetings were organised as part of the MTR process, further solidifying commitment to the GAGGA network and programme.

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

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**Yes**

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

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

No change

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

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

Moderate

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

Yes**No**

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

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

Use of secure platforms for information collection and sharing.

No change

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

Technical maintenance, financial sustainability, Intellectual Property/licenses and management of software and data after the programme has ended	Low GAGGA uses existing secure open-source (and thus mostly low-cost) technology.	Low GAGGA is not very technology dependent. It mostly uses technology for communications purposes, for which alternatives exist.	Yes	No	Integrate back-up platforms in internal communications strategy to use in case the platform of choice is down or unavailable Content created by the alliance will also be published license free and hosted on independent platforms to ensure their availability.	No change
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Exclusion of some partners and/or local CBOs due to lack of access to internet and/or other technologies	Moderate As GAGGA is in direct contact with funds and NGOs that are able to identify the best way for local CBOs to gain access and identify their needs for support on this.	Low GAGGA alliance members and network partners have been working with excluded communities over the years, dealing with such challenges.	Yes	No	GAGGA will invest in providing means of communication such as smart phones and/or otherwise supporting access to internet / technologies.	No change
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Annex II Results framework with 2023 progress

Reflection on progress towards targets and explanation of differences

Photo credit: Benjamin Arthur



GAGGA PoV Results Framework

Sphere of concern

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

Sphere of influence

Strategic program objective

5-YEAR OUTCOME	INDICATORS	TARGET (2023) as defined by the Baseline Study	2023 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. ⁴⁶	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	<i>Note:</i> This information is collected at baseline, midline, and endline, so the data for this indicator is not updated this year. As a reference, the data from midline is included here as it represents the most recent available information. [Data from Midline] 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 ⁴⁷ for gender-just climate solutions carried out by GAGGA network partners . ⁴⁸	211 initiatives in 2023 (53 Africa, 63 Asia, 21 Europe, 74 Latin America)	<i>Note:</i> This information is collected at baseline, midline, and endline, so the data for this indicator is not updated this year. As a reference, the data from midline is included here as it represents the most recent available information. [Data from Midline] In 2022, 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) [Data from Midline] In 2022, 39 funds and NGOs (71%) participated in in cross-movement collaboration for L&A initiatives (13 from Latin America, 9 from Africa, 8 from Asia, 7 global, 1 from Europe, 1 from the Pacific) In 2022, 39 funds and NGOs (71%) participated in in cross-movement collaboration for L&A initiatives (13 from Latin America, 9 from Africa, 8 from Asia, 7 global, 1 from Europe, 1 from the Pacific)
	3. Number and types ⁴⁹ of shifts by government actors ⁵⁰ (from local, national, regional international levels) in laws, policies and practices.	30 shifts in 2023 (7 Africa, 9 Asia, 3 Europe, 11 Latin America)	<i>Note:</i> This information is collected at baseline, midline, and endline, so the data for this indicator is not updated this year. As a reference, the data from midline is included here as it represents the most recent available information. [Data from Midline] 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/departamental/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 ⁵¹ (including public IFIs, GCF, and Dutch financing institutions) in investment policies and practices.	3 shifts in 2023 (1 Africa, 1 Asia, 1 Latin America)	<i>Note:</i> This information is collected at baseline, midline, and endline, so the data for this indicator is not updated this year. As a reference, the data from midline is included here as it represents the most recent available information. [Data from Midline] 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, as is exposed in a report of the Bank's complaint mechanisms; - Increased awareness on the actual (potential) impact of investments on Women Human Rights Defenders and the loopholes in due diligence processes
	5. Number and types of shifts by climate and environmental donors ⁵² in their funding policies and practices to support local women-led gender-just climate movements and solutions.	9 shifts in 2023 (2 Africa, 3 Asia, 1 Europe, 3 Latin America)	<i>Note:</i> This information is collected at baseline, midline, and endline, so the data for this indicator is not updated this year. As a reference, the data from midline is included here as it represents the most recent available information. [Data from Midline] In 2021 and 2022, GAGGA partners reported 12 shifts by climate and environmental donors. Some examples: Funder Learning Community for Women and Environment; New sources of funding for women and the environment; Advocacy to make GCF funding and climate funding accessible to grassroot groups

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 (2023) (as defined by the Baseline Study)	2023 Progress	
<p>#1.1 Strengthened capacities of women-led CBOs in the Global South, supported by GAGGA, to lead collaborative and inclusive L&A for gender-just climate solutions.</p>	<p>6a. Number of CBOs supported to strengthen their L&A capacity for gender-just climate solutions.</p>	<p>106 CBOs in 2023 (27 Africa, 32 Asia, 10 Europe, 37 Latin America)</p>	<p>364 CBOs (119 from Africa, 74 from Asia, 11 from Europe, 153 from Latin America and 7 from the Pacific)</p>	<p>The non-financial support provided to CBOs was on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing information on relevant frameworks mechanisms, or opportunities (24%) - Strengthening capacities to implement lobbying and advocacy tactics and negotiation skills (23%) - Delivering training to deepen CBOs' skills and understanding on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice and women's, girls', trans, intersex and non-binary people's rights (22%) - Strengthening and developing skills to implement communication strategies (12%) - Strengthening and developing skills for the protection of women environmental human rights defenders (WEHRD), CBOs and communities at risk (12%) - Legal support in litigation and claiming rights to relevant authorities (7%)
	<p>6b. Number of GAGGA partners reporting enhanced L&A capacities for gender-just climate solutions as a result of GAGGA support.⁵³</p>	<p>63 CBOs in 2023 (16 Africa, 19 Asia, 6 Europe, 22 Latin America)</p>	<p>349 CBOs (113 from Africa, 73 from Asia, 11 from Europe, 145 from Latin America, 7 from the Pacific)</p> <p>31 NGOs (11 from Africa, 8 from Asia, 5 Global, 7 from Latin America)</p> <p>24 Funds (3 from Africa, 5 from Asia, 1 from Europe, 4 Global, 10 from Latin America and 1 from the Pacific)</p> <p>19 new partners up to second tier organisations (4 from Africa, 9 from Asia, 6 from Latin America)⁵⁴</p>	<p>CBOs capacities that were strengthened include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better understanding of the relationship between climate change and gender (20%) - Linking of women-led CBOs with other relevant stakeholders for collaborative L&A (16%) - Knowledge on relevant frameworks, mechanisms, or opportunities (e.g. existing policies, legal frameworks, international conventions and treaties, spaces in which climate change is discussed and relevant decisions are taken, etc.) (13%) - Strengthening of own organisation to be able to continue working (12%) - 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) (11%) - Participatory action research and documentation capacities to build evidence and a convincing narrative for gender-just climate solutions (e.g. action research to inform their advocacy strategy/for awareness raising purposes) (8%) - Skills to implement communication strategies (e.g. social and media campaigning, radio campaigns/programmes) (7%) - Strengthening and developing skills for the protection of women environmental human rights defenders (WEHRD), CBOs and communities at risk (6%) - Legal support in litigation and claiming rights to relevant authorities (2%) <p>NGO Enhanced capacities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge and awareness about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (29%) - 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 (21%) <p>Funds' Enhanced capacities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge and awareness about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (32%) - Capacity to actually engage in and/or better implement gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (20%) - Capacity to promote and advocate for gender-just climate solutions (26%) - Capacity to document and build evidence on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (21%) - Other (2%)

	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	Note: This information is collected at baseline, midline, and endline, so the data for this indicator is not updated this year. As a reference, the data from midline is included here as it represents the most recent available information. [Data from Midline] Partners funds, NGOs and CBOs reported having used the following L&A tactics: - Multi-stakeholder dialogues (e.g. community dialogues and consultation) (17%) - Direct actions towards the targeted actor (e.g. dialogues, litigation and claiming rights to relevant authorities) (17%) - Training and sensitizing of relevant stakeholders on specific issues for advocacy campaigns (16%) - Linking with relevant stakeholders for collaborative L&A (13%) - Use of media and implementation of communication strategies (e.g. social and media campaigning, radio campaigns/programmes) (9%) - Research and documentation for building evidence and convincing narrative for inclusive and sustainable climate action solutions (9%) - Participation in decision making bodies (6%) - Develop policy proposals for new or adapted legal frameworks (4%) - Mapping of advocacy scenarios, actors and influence opportunities (4%) - Mobilization, demonstrations and protests (3%) - Other (2%)
	6d. Number of GAGGA partner funds NGOs included in the program ⁵⁵ .	52 partners in 2023 (13 Africa, 16 Asia, 5 Europe, 18 Latin America)	113 Funds, NGOs and CBOs (24 from Africa, 23 from Asia, 1 from Europe, 9 global, 55 from Latin America, 1 from the Pacific)	24 Funds (3 from Africa, 5 from Asia, 1 from Europe, 4 Global, 10 from Latin America and 1 from the Pacific) 31 NGOs (11 from Africa, 8 from Asia, 5 Global and 7 from Latin America) 58 CBOs (10 from Africa, 10 from Asia, 38 from Latin America), with the following identity markers (as identified by its members): 38% Indigenous; 44% Peasant/rural; 4% People with disabilities; 5% Urban-suburb; 9% Youth
	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. ⁵⁶	191 partners in 2023 (48 Africa, 58 Asia, 18 Europe, 67 Latin America)	395 CBOs, Funds, NGOs (129 from Africa, 85 from Asia, 12 from Europe, 9 global, 157 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 (11 from Africa, 8 from Asia, 5 global, 7 from Latin America) 340 CBOs (115 from Africa, 72 from Asia, 11 from Europe, 140 from Latin America and 2 from The Pacific), with the following identity markers (as identified by its members): 2% Afro-descendant; 26% Indigenous; 1% LBTQI; 41% Peasant/rural; 2% People with disabilities; 8% Urban-suburb; 16% Youth; 3% Other
#1.2 Strengthened capacities of GAGGA network partners to engage in, lead, document and/or promote gender-just climate solutions that prioritise people and planet.	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 in 2023 (21 Africa, 26 Asia, 8 Europe, 30 Latin America)	277 CBOs (50 from Africa, 69 from Asia, 10 from Europe, 141 from Latin America, 7 from the Pacific)	The support provided to CBOs was on the following topics: - Knowledge and awareness about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (32%) - Capacity to actually engage in and/or better implement gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (26%) - Capacity to promote and advocate for gender-just climate solutions (24%) - Capacity to document and build evidence on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (16%)

	<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 in 2023 (8 Africa, 10 Asia, 3 Europe, 12 Latin America)</p>	<p>298 CBOs reported strengthened capacities to engage in, lead, document and/or promote gender-just climate solutions (65 from Africa, 72 from Asia, 10 from Europe, 144 from Latin America, 7 from the Pacific)</p> <p>31 NGOs (11 from Africa, 8 from Asia, 5 Global, 7 from Latin America)</p> <p>24 Funds (3 from Africa, 5 from Asia, 1 from Europe, 4 Global, 10 from Latin America and 1 from the Pacific)</p>	<p>CBOs enhanced capacities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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%) - 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 (26%) - Promotion of ancestral culture, or other forms of community strengthening aiming for the protection of the territory (14%) - 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 (13%) - Provision of human resources, equipment and materials (12%) <p>NGO Enhanced capacities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge and awareness about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (29%) - 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 (21%) <p>Funds' Enhanced capacities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge and awareness about gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (32%) - Capacity to actually engage in and/or better implement gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (20%) - Capacity to promote and advocate for gender-just climate solutions (26%) - Capacity to document and build evidence on gender-just climate solutions and work to advance climate justice (21%) - Other (2%)
	<p>7c. Types of solutions engaged in, led, documented and/or promoted.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Of the 277 CBOs (50 from Africa, 69 from Asia, 10 from Europe, 141 from Latin America, 7 from the Pacific) who participated to gender-just climate solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20% were reported to be in ancestral culture protection or community strengthening - 19% were reported to be in agroecological agriculture for food security and climate change adaptation - 17% were reported to be in gender-just sustainable livelihood options (e.g. "Food Forests", development of Non-Timber Forest Products, community forest management) - 14% were reported to be in biodiversity conservation (e.g. seeds, plants, animals) - 11% were reported to be in restoration of degraded or destroyed ecosystems (e.g. Analog Forestry, reverse desertification techniques, Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMRN)) - 8% were reported to be in water conservation and management - 6% were reported to be in gender-just disaster resilience and recovery - 4% were reported to be in other solutions - 1% were reported to be in transition to alternative energy sources <p>Of the 30 NGOs (11 from Africa, 8 from Asia, 4 Global, 7 from Latin America) who participated to gender-just climate solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 19% were reported to be in gender-just sustainable livelihood options (e.g. "Food Forests", development of Non-Timber Forest Products, community forest management) - 16% were reported to be in agroecological agriculture for food security and climate change adaptation - 15% were reported to be in water conservation and management - 15% were reported to be in biodiversity conservation (e.g. seeds, plants, animals) - 13% were reported to be in restoration of degraded or destroyed ecosystems (e.g. Analog Forestry, reverse desertification techniques, Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMRN)) - 6% were reported to be in transition to alternative energy sources - 6% were reported to be in gender-just disaster resilience and recovery 	

STRATEGY 2:

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

Outcome	Indicators	Target (2023) (as defined by the Baseline Study)	2023 Progress	
<p>#2 Increased linking and L&A collaboration between climate, environmental justice and women’s rights movements within and across local, regional, and global levels, through GAGGA network partners.</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&A on gender-just climate solutions.</p>	n/a	<p>- 189 CBOs (29 from Africa, 37 from Asia, 10 from Europe, 107 from Latin America, 6 from the Pacific) - 27 NGOs (11 from Africa, 7 from Asia, 5 Global, 4 from Latin America) - 21 Funds (2 from Africa, 4 from Asia, 1 from Europe, 4 Global, 9 from Latin America, 1 from the Pacific)</p>	
	<p>8b. Types of new and/or strengthened cross-movement partnerships⁵⁷ for L&A on gender-just climate solutions supported by GAGGA network partners.</p>	n/a	<p>The CBOs were reported to have participated in cross-movement partnerships, 49% at local level, 28% at national level, 16% at regional level, 6% at global level and 2% at cross-regional level.</p> <p>The NGOs reported participating in cross-movement partnerships 34% at national level, 28% at regional level, 12% at cross-regional level and 26% at global level.</p> <p>The funds reported participating in cross-movement partnerships, 24% at national level, 24% at regional level, 19% at cross-regional level and 32% at global level.</p>	<p>For CBOs, the purpose of the collaborations included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 (31%) - 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 (21%) - To increase the visibility of women’s roles in climate change mitigation and adaptation in advocacy spaces at local, national or international levels (20%) - 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%) - Collaborative lobbying and advocacy (13%) - Participatory action research on climate mitigation and adaptation (3%) <p>The purpose of these collaborations as reported by NGOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Movement building and to expand networks of support around lobbying and advocacy for gender-just climate solutions (34%) - Joint learning and exchanging information and knowledge (31%) - Joint strategy development for L&A (17%) - Actual joint L&A or joint campaigns (14%) - Joint (participatory) action research or analysis (4%) <p>The purpose of these collaborations as reported by Funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint learning and exchanging information and knowledge (35%) - Movement building and to expand networks of support around lobbying and advocacy for gender-just climate solutions (33%) - Joint (participatory) action research or analysis (11%) - Actual joint L&A or joint campaigns (11%) - Joint strategy development for L&A (9%)

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

Outcome	Indicators	Target (2023) (as defined by the Baseline Study)	2023 Progress	
<p>#3 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&A initiatives by GAGGA network partners towards government actors, investors and/or donors.</p>	<p>125 initiatives in 2023 (31 Africa, 38 Asia, 12 Europe, 44 Latin America)</p>	<p>CBOs: A total of 497 initiatives were reported, of which 61% were targeting traditional authorities, governments at local level; 25% were targeting governments (national), regional and multilateral institutions; 7% were targeting donors focused on climate and environment; and 6% were targeting investors.</p> <p>Funds and NGOs: A total of 408 initiatives were reported, of which 74% were targeting governments, 12% were targeting investors and 14% donors.</p> <p>184 CBOs (35 from Africa, 50 from Asia, 10 from Europe, 83 from Latin America, 6 from the Pacific)</p> <p>28 NGOs (10 from Africa, 8 from Asia, 5 Global, 5 from Latin America) reported leading L&A initiatives.</p> <p>16 Funds (3 from Africa, 4 from Asia, 4 Global, 5 from Latin America) reported leading L&A initiatives.</p>	<p>NGO L&A initiatives targeted 9 different type and level of actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government actors - At the local, community and municipal level (37%) - Government actors - At the national and / or state / departmental / provincial level (26%) - Government actors - Regional and Subregional Government Organisations in Asia, Africa and Latin America (7%) - Government actors - Multilateral institutions (8%) - Investors - International Financial Institutions (IFIs) (6%) - Investors - Public Climate Funds (4%) - Investors - Dutch Financial Institutions (3%) - Climate and Environment Focused Donors - Private Foundations (6%) - Climate and Environment Focused Donors - Bilateral Government Donors (4%) <p>Funds' L&A initiatives targeted 8 different type and level of actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government actors - At the local, community and municipal level (24%) - Government actors - At the national and / or state / departmental / provincial level (25%) - Government actors - Regional and Subregional Government Organisations in Asia, Africa and Latin America (3%) - Government actors - Multilateral institutions (2%) - Investors - International Financial Institutions (IFIs) (2%) - Investors - Public Climate Funds (8%) - Climate and Environment Focused Donors - Private Foundations (24%) - Climate and Environment Focused Donors - Bilateral Government Donors (13%)
	<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 engage⁵⁸.</p>	<p>Partners succeed in creating space in 141 occasions in 2023 (36 Africa, 42 Asia, 14 Europe, 49 Latin America)</p>	<p>NGOs participated in 27 advocacy spaces (10 in Africa, 7 in Asia, 5 Global, 5 in Latin America)</p> <p>Funds participated in 16 advocacy spaces (3 in Africa, 4 in Asia, 4 Global, 5 in Latin America)</p> <p>NGOs reported their advocacy efforts were successful in 106 occasions.</p> <p>Funds reported their advocacy efforts were successful in 20 occasions.</p> <p>GAGGA's strategic allies reported their advocacy efforts were successful in 2 occasions.</p>	<p>Note: This information is collected at baseline, midline, and endline, so the data for this indicator is not updated this year. As a reference, the data from midline is included here as it represents the most recent available information.</p> <p>[Data from Midline] CBOs were reported to have participated in advocacy spaces at different levels: 58% of their participation was at local level; 27% at national level; 9% at regional level; 6% at international level</p> <p>They aspired the following changes: Create spaces for participation in 31% of the cases; Influence the debate in 28% of the cases; Influence the space for women to assume leadership positions in 23% of the cases; Setting the agenda in 19% of the cases.</p> <p>In the advocacy spaces where NGOs participated, they influenced the following actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate and environment-focused donors - Bilateral Government Donors (8%) ; - Climate and environment-focused donors - Private Foundations (8%) ; - Government actors - At the local, community and municipal level (37%) ; - Government actors - At the national and / or state / departmental / provincial level (8%) ; - Government actors - Multilateral institutions (12%) ; - Investors - Dutch Financial Institutions (15%) ; - Investors - International Financial Institutions (IFIs) (6%) ; - Investors - Public Climate Funds (e.g. Green Climate Fund) (8%)

				<p>In the advocacy spaces where Funds participated, they influenced the following actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate and environment-focused donors - Bilateral Government Donors (20%) - Climate and environment-focused donors - Private Foundations (45%) - Government actors - At the local, community and municipal level (10%) - Government actors - At the national and / or state / departmental / provincial level (15%) - Government actors - Multilateral institutions (10%) <p>In the advocacy spaces where strategic allies participated, they influenced the following actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate and Environment Focused Donors - Private Foundations (50%) - Investors - Public Climate Funds (e.g. Green Climate Fund) (50%)
	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.	n/a	<p>Of the 364 CBOs, 53 (15%) were reported to have received new sources of funding for a total amount of EUR 2,598,145.37, coming from: 69% coming from Donors (private foundations, bilateral government donors), 20% from Governments (national or local), and 11% from Investors (International Financial Institutions, Green Climate Fund).</p> <p>Of the 31 NGOs who reported in the survey, 12 (39%) reported new sources of funding for a total amount of EUR 440,065.57. All new funding for NGOs came from Donors (private foundations, bilateral government donors).</p> <p>Of the 24 Funds integrating GAGGA, 10 (42%) reported new sources of funding for a total amount of EUR 1,989,088.73, coming from: 90% coming from Donors (private foundations, bilateral government donors), and 10% from Investors (International Financial Institutions, Green Climate Fund).</p>	

⁴⁶ **Gender-just climate solutions:** solutions built on local and ancestral knowledge, and/or incorporating appropriate new and innovative methods and technologies; which centre women's leadership, sustainability and resilience. These can include new forms of climate adaptation, revaluation of small-scale agriculture and food production, restoration of degraded or destroyed forest and agricultural landscapes through Analog Forestry, land- and soil restoration through Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMRN) and agroecology, "Food Forests" and the development of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), water conservation and management.

⁴⁷ **Joint cross movement initiatives** refer to initiatives combining women's rights, climate justice and environmental movements from different regions.

⁴⁸ **GAGGA network partners:** Women-led CBOs in the Global South, NGOs and women's and environmental justice funds, strategic allies and alliance members.

⁴⁹ **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.

⁵⁰ **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.

⁵¹ **Types of shifts by investors:** Shift away from a bias towards top-down, high-tech interventions designed and controlled by politically and financially well positioned institutions towards bottomup, people-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.

⁵² **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.

⁵³ 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.

⁵⁴ Up to second tier partners – adding from 2021 and 2022 data. In total 137 partners between 2021 and 2023 (26 funds, 32 NGOs and 79 CBOs).

⁵⁵ Up to second tier organisations. This indicator was created to report specifically on SCS6: # of CSOs included in SPs programs — as reviewing the IATI reporting guidelines this is up to second tier organisations only

⁵⁶ 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.

⁵⁷ **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.

⁵⁸ **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.

Annex III

Report on SCS sub-indicators

Basket indicators and sub-indicators		Result	Link with GAGGA Result Framework
	SCS2 # of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development¹	91	Indicators 3. Number and types of shifts by government actors (from local, national, regional international levels) in laws, policies and practices. Indicator 4. Number and types of shifts by investors (including public IFIs, GCF, and Dutch financing institutions) in investment policies and practices. Indicator 5. Number and types of shifts by climate and environmental donors in their funding policies and practices to support local women-led gender-just climate movements and solutions.
SCS021	# of laws blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement	5	
SCS022	# of governmental policies blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement	11	
SCS023	# of private sector company policies blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement	8	
SCS024	# of by-laws blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement	48	
SCS025	# of international agreements blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement	19	
	SCS3 # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage²	128	Indicator 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.
SCS031	# of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage at national and international level	87	
SCS032	# of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage at sub-national level	41	
	SCS4 # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency³	905	Indicator 9a. Number and type of L&A initiatives by GAGGA network partners towards government actors, investors and/or donors.
SCS041	# of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency	461	
SCS042	# of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency at sub-national level	444	
	SCS5 # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities (up to second tier organisations)⁴	137	Indicator 6b. Number of CBOs reporting enhanced L&A capacities for gender-just climate solutions as a result of GAGGA support.
SCS051	# of women led CSOs with increased L&A capacities	104	
SCS052	# of youth led CSOs with increased L&A capacities	2	
SCS053	# of CSOs (not youth or women led) with increased L&A capacities	15	
SCS054	# of CSOs which are both women and youth led with increased L&A capacities	16	
	SCS6 # of CSOs included in SPs programmes (up to second tier organisations)³	113	6d. Number of GAGGA partners included in the programme.
SCS061	# of women led CSOs included in SPs programmes	81	
SCS062	# of youth led CSOs included in SPs programmes	3	
SCS063	# of CSOs (not youth or women led) included in SPs programmes	16	
SCS064	# of CSOs which are both women and youth led included in SPs programmes	13	
	SCS8 # of CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth (3)	394	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.
SCS081	# of women led CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth	226	
SCS082	# of youth led CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth	17	
SCS083	# of CSOs (not youth led or women led) using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with with specific attention to youth	101	
SCS084	# of CSOs, which are both women & youth led using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth	50	

¹ Please note the following definitions we have developed as shifts (related to basket indicator SCS2):

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

Note: This information is collected at baseline, midline, and endline, so the data for this indicator is not updated this year. As a reference, the data from midline is included here as it represents the most recent available information.

² This data is from the data collection 2023, not cumulative of 2021, 2022 and 2023. Please note that this data includes only information from partner funds and NGOs, CBOs are reported at baseline, midline and endline.

³ This data is from the data collection 2023, not cumulative of 2021, 2022 and 2023.

⁴ This data is the total accumulated from 2021, 2022 and 2023.