



Environmental protection and pollution reduction

GAGGA is supporting environmental protection and climate change mitigation by channeling funds and strengthening the capacity of those restoring our environment and reducing pollution. Plastics are deeply linked to the climate crisis: about 99% of all plastics are made from fossil fuels, and their extraction, refining, manufacturing, transport, and disposal release large amounts of greenhouse gases (GHG) at every stage of their life cycle. GAGGA is connecting movements across regions through peer-to-peer learning that bridges climate and gender justice and is ensuring women-led organizations have meaningful access to - and influence within - global climate advocacy and decision-making spaces.



Semilla Collectors

Location: Bolivia

Outcome

Women of Los Mangales del Sur Collectors **are collecting and sorting out approximately 54 tons of solid waste per year for recycling more than 500,000 tons of solid waste for recycling**, systematically reducing the amount of non-degradable materials, thereby preventing both greenhouse gas emissions and pollution. In addition their work is a crucial source of income for themselves and their families.

Context

Non-degradable materials reaching their municipal landfill in Santa Cruz are contributing to greenhouse gas emissions and pollution.

Response

With support from the Semilla Socio-Environmental Foundation through Los Mangales del Sur Collectors Association, the women collectors have become a **formal legal entity**. Sourcing personal protection equipment (PPE) means the women collectors have taken steps to ensure their **safety and security** on the job. Improvements to the association's transportation fleet of motorcycles and bicycles have enabled the women to cover a **greater number of collection areas in the city**.

League of Queens International Empowerment

Location: Nigeria

Outcome

As a result of meetings with government stakeholders, including the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, and Women's Affairs and Welfare, **women's climate action groups were formally established and resourced**. In addition, the groups led local tree-planting campaigns that resulted in the planting of **more than 2,000 trees**.

Context

In the Onelga and Abua communities, extensive oil, gas, and water extraction led to flooding, coastal erosion, and increased salination of soil and water - jeopardizing food production and community livelihoods. Oil spills have caused flooding, depleted forests, polluted water sources and rendered farmlands infertile. Depletion of natural resources severely impact women, who are often responsible for household chores and family care. Among other things, women are forced to travel further to collect potable water. At the same time, they are often denied rights and control over land and other natural resources, which limits their ability to farm and grow food. Many also suffer from the health impacts of gas flaring in the area.

Response

A growing network of young women are challenging the capitalist and patriarchal systems that perpetuate inequality and poverty, while actively working to restore degraded ecosystems. The group is building the capacity of young women in leadership, women's and environmental rights - while also working to combat pollution by **advocating for environmentally sound waste disposal and waste recycling**.



The Colectivo Tz'unun Ya'

Location: Guatemala

Outcome

A collective of Tz'utujil Mayan women, the Colectivo Tz'unun Ya', seeks to raise awareness, influence change, build ecological justice, and place the revitalization of the **sacred lake, Lake Atitlan**. This includes **large scale community cleanup days, local awareness-raising campaigns, and waste-sorting activities**, while choosing to make this fight **visible, spectacular, and political**.

Today, this action has helped open a national debate on extended producer responsibility, the regulation of plastics, and the need for public policies to sustainably protect the lake. Their demands resonate with growing international momentum, including negotiations toward a legally binding Global Plastic Pollution Treaty under the United Nations, which seeks to address plastic pollution across its full life cycle and shift responsibility onto producers.

Context

Lake Atitlan, Guatemala's volcanic jewel, is also a mirror: of our desire for beauty, our excessive consumption, and the inequalities that structure our waste. While the urban middle classes benefit from unrestricted plastic use, the indigenous communities living on the lake's shores inherit visible pollution, contaminated water, and the ecological consequences in their daily lives.

Response

In 2022, the collective organized a unique action: the **"basura procession,"** a public parade in which collected plastic waste was carried like inverted offerings to the Guatemalan Chamber of Industry. With songs, placards and traditional costumes, they reversed the roles: **it was no longer the communities that had to manage the consequences of pollution, but rather the industrialists who had to take responsibility**. This action, sensitively filmed in the documentary Guardianas del Lago, went viral. The story of the women protecting the lake crossed borders, circulating in festivals, activist networks, and political spheres, making visible a struggle rooted in the land and water. In doing so, it helped elevate a local Indigenous-led struggle into national and international policy conversations on plastic regulation, corporate accountability, and environmental justice.



Do you want to Fund Forward to protect the environment and reduce pollution?

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Biodiversity protection and ecosystem restoration

GAGGA supports biodiversity protection by channeling funds and strengthening the capacity of those enhancing ecosystem restoration. Additionally, GAGGA is connecting movements across regions through peer-to-peer learning that bridges climate and gender justice, and is ensuring women-led organizations have meaningful access to - and influence within - global climate advocacy and decision-making spaces.



Sementes Periféricas

A project supported by Fundo Casa Socioambiental

Location: Brazil

Outcome

An abandoned plot of land was transformed into a collective food garden: **1,900 seedlings** planted, **480 kg** of food distributed, and **1,500 plastic bottles recycled**. In addition, the space became a gathering point and a place of social strengthening for historically marginalized groups.

Context

Sementes Periféricas, an agroecological project rooted in the marginalized neighborhoods of Olinda, goes beyond food production. Trans, queer, or non-conforming people became the most acute artisans of this abandoned plot's reconfiguration.

Response

Beyond food production, the garden has become a place for debate and knowledge-sharing, building adaptive capacity and community resilience. Marcella Ramos, a trans woman and environmental activist became a regional political figure after being honored by the Assembly of Pernambuco (ALEPE), the state's regional parliament. Her trajectory illustrates how reclaiming spaces of subsistence can become a lever for political emancipation.

Mwanzo Mgumu

Location: Tanzania

Outcome

A **hundred trees** were planted by women to restore the local ecosystem and improve soil quality following **training** in climate adaption. Women's **financial independence** also improved, building alternative livelihood to fish processing. having received **training** in soapmaking.

Context

IThe Mwanzo Mgumu group operates within the Lake Victoria Basin. Environmental degradation, including deforestation and soil erosion, has negatively affected water catchments that feed into Lake Victoria, contributing to ecosystem imbalance and declining fish stocks.

Response

Sauti ya Wanawake Ukerewe (SAWAU), which means 'the Voice of Women in Ukerewe,' supported the women of Mwanzo Mgumu by providing tools and resources on climate adaptation efforts. Planting hundreds of trees was introduced as a climate adaptation strategy to restore degraded land, reduce soil erosion, protect water catchments, and improve overall watershed health. Strengthening the surrounding ecosystem contributes to improved aquatic conditions that support fish breeding and long-term regeneration of fish stocks. This marked a significant step towards restoring the local ecosystem and enhancing the leadership and resilience of the women against climate impacts. In parallel they began producing soap for sale in the local market, enabling them to generate their own much-needed income, as well as strengthening their sense of confidence and their voice in the community. Alternative income-generating activities reduce overreliance on fishing, easing pressure on declining fish stocks while strengthening women's economic resilience.



Kuxtalil S.C. de R.L. de C.V

Location: Mexico

Outcome

The Mexican judiciary **officially recognized melipona bees as a fundamental element for ecological value, as they play a crucial role in maintaining the balance of ecosystems**, following **mobilizations by women human rights defenders** of Mayan descent

Context

IThe future of the planet isn't just at stake in carbon figures. It also lies silently in the lives of pollinators. Melipona (beechii) bees-native stingless bees ("Xunàan Kaab" in the Mayan language), play a fundamental ecological, economic, and symbolic role - and yet have largely disappeared, due to the climate crisis, deforestation, and agriculture.

Response

Recovery and conservation of threatened species, training, knowledge-sharing, and collaboration by members of a women meliponiculture collective in recognition of the critical role pollinators play in ecosystem health. Meliponaries (sanctuaries) were built to protect the bees, which are essential for pollination and for maintaining the balance of the Mayan Forest. They learned how to restore surrounding landscapes in ways that support pollinators and biodiversity.

The approach also increases economic resilience: the women created a collective brand that now represents a network of **90 producers of melipona (beechii) honey**.



Do you want to Fund Forward to protect biodiversity and restore ecosystems?

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Water conservation and management

GAGGA is channeling funds and strengthening the capacity of those advancing water conservation and management. Additionally, GAGGA is connecting movements across regions through peer-to-peer learning that bridges climate and gender justice, and is ensuring women-led organizations have meaningful access to - and influence within - global climate advocacy and decision-making spaces. GAGGA is implementing a yearly global We Women Are Water campaign, highlighting the women's collective action to protect water from pollution, extractivism, climate change, and corporate abuse, while advancing gender-just, community-led solutions and influencing local, national, and global policies that recognize water as a human right.



Sree Anjelia Mahila Krishi Sahakari

Location: Nepal

Outcome

Anjelia initiated a comprehensive water conservation and environmental protection project in the eastern hilly region of Nepal, strengthening the knowledge and engagement of local officials on environmental conservation and climate adaptation. Through improved water access, biodiversity conservation, and organic farming practices, the initiative has enhanced community resilience, particularly for women, single women, and people with disabilities.

Context

The eastern hilly region of Nepal is increasingly affected by water scarcity due to climate change. At the same time, reliance on a limited variety of foods and commercially bred hybrid seeds has increased communities' vulnerability to extreme weather, pests, and disease. Water insecurity compounds these challenges. As women are socially assigned primary responsibility for household chores, they bear the burden of fetching and managing water. Although the Government of Nepal initiated a water supply system with support from the Asian Development Bank, natural disasters, road construction, landslides, and lack of timely maintenance have limited its effectiveness. As a result, many households—especially those headed by single women and families with people with disabilities—have had to walk long distances to access water.

Response

In response, Sree Anjelia Mahila Krishi Sahakari led community-based efforts to conserve water resources and restore the local water distribution system. With support from GAGGA, the group installed five new household water taps for the first time for families of people with disabilities and single women, and constructed two intake tanks to protect and store water. They also partnered with local government authorities to conserve a forest pond, which now provides water for thousands of migratory birds while strengthening the surrounding ecosystem. Alongside water conservation, the group addressed agricultural vulnerability by promoting compost production from household waste and supporting women in transitioning to organic farming. By cultivating vegetables from local seeds, women are helping conserve agricultural biodiversity and reduce dependence on commercial hybrids. The group also plans to establish a nursery to preserve endangered local varieties of flowers and vegetables. These locally adapted varieties—developed over generations—offer greater resistance to extreme weather and disease, enhancing yield stability, reducing risk, and increasing adaptive capacity in the face of climate change. Recognizing that environmental and community health are interconnected, the group organized training sessions for mothers of school-aged children on preparing nutritious meals using locally available ingredients. As a result, women began sending their children to school with home-cooked meals, improving child nutrition while reducing household expenses and food waste.



The Gender Committee of the Cochabamba Federation of Irrigation and Drinking Water Associations (FEDECOR)

Location: Nigeria

Outcome

FEDECOR is ensuring that women's **voices and demands on irrigation and drinking water** are being heard and addressed, while providing training on key topics such as **water scarcity, conflicts in water management, and environmental pollution.**

Context

IDroughts have severely impacted **agricultural production and livestock farming**, making it increasingly difficult for families to produce enough food. At the same time, extractive industries are **causing water scarcity**, dispossession, and violent conflict in Bolivia's Indigenous and peasant territories.

Access to water is a crucial issue, especially for women, who are largely responsible for securing water in their homes, yet as a result of patriarchal structures, are **excluded from key decision-making spaces.**

Response

Comprising of Indigenous and peasant women and men, FEDECOR promotes **women's participation and decision-making** in Cochabamba's irrigation associations. Through **monthly meetings and workshops**, the Women's Committee is actively strengthening their capacities for the benefit of **all women irrigators and water users.**

The Committee is part of the **We Women Are Water** network, which involves women from communities across Bolivia who are advancing women's right to water.

Inter-island feminist alliances for water justice

Location: Nigeria

Outcome

Through the fight against **marine extraction for reclamation projects and for just water governance**, Indonesian women especially in South Sulawesi are working towards access to clean water that they have not enjoyed for decades.

Context

Access **to drinking water and the destruction of coastal ecosystems** are major dimensions of ecological inequality. In this archipelago country, women living on the coasts and islands are on the front lines of these water injustices: lack of infrastructure, unequal access to water, The massive reclamation project to realize the 'Waterfront City' concept, and massive extraction of marine sand threatening ecological security and local livelihoods.

Response

In 2023, an inter-island forum organized in Makassar became the starting point for a network of coastal and island women, strengthening their position in decision-making processes. The forum brought together residents of Kodingareng Island, Pari Island, Buloa, Tallo, Kaluku Bodoa, Lae-Lae Island, and other territories affected by sand mining, reclamation, or the unequal distribution of public water services. Women strengthened their collective voice and advocacy skills which led to several coalitions being formed, including the inter-island network of women for water and the Academic Forum for Water Justice.. In addition, to expand advocacy and campaign reach, WALHI South Sulawesi together with academics, women's networks, and NGO networks agreed to form an advocacy platform called <https://pantauair.com/> for just water governance.

In the city of Makassar, women that were mobilized are demanding equitable distribution of water services. At the national level, they participate in mobilizations against Presidential Decree PP 26/2023, which once again authorizes marine sand extraction (sea sand export)-despite having been denounced for years for its impacts on coastal ecosystems and fishing communities.

Do you want to Fund Forward to protect the environment and reduce pollution?

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Disaster preparedness, resilience and recovery

GAGGA is enhancing **disaster preparedness** by channeling funds and strengthening the capacity of those most impacted and most effective at improving **disaster resilience and recovery**.



The Women in Fisheries Network (WiFN-Fiji)

Location: Fiji

Outcome

Increased leadership of women in the management of the sable fisheries sector, contributing to improved disaster risk management, via **training and capacity strengthening activities**.

Context

Fiji is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change - confronting stronger cyclones, severe floods, drought, and the looming threat of a rising sea level.

Response

WiFN-Fiji is building a sustainable fisheries sector in which the contribution of women is recognized, their participation in decision-making and management enhanced, and gender-sensitive disaster awareness exercises are conducted. While using women's fishers' traditional knowledge and strategies for adapting to climate change, they are also ensuring equal representation of women in village-level Disaster Risk Management committees and developing alternative income sources in recovery periods, improving resilience to climate shocks.

Women Development Forum

Location: Nepal

Outcome

Improved disaster management leadership by women via **training and education**.

Context

Bajura is a remote, mountainous area highly susceptible to natural disasters - particularly floods.

Response

Through training and education, WDF strengthens women's capabilities to lead disaster management efforts. This includes sessions with the police and government officials to increase awareness of the gendered aspects of natural disasters and creating tailored response plans. By attending to gender-specific needs in disaster response, WDF has made substantial strides in creating stronger and fairer communities.



Fundo Positivo

Location: Brazil

Outcome

Disaster relief for trans women and transvestites impacted by extreme weather, alongside educating **2000+ people** on the climate injustice experienced by the trans community.

Context

Trans women and transvestites face high rates of poverty, violence, and exclusion from social programs, including health and housing. Most tend to live in the streets and in areas with a greater risk of climate related hazards.

Response

Fundo Positivo is supporting the work of four trans rights organizations to advance climate justice for their communities via seminars and workshops.

During the project, Brazil experienced several climate-related disasters, including floods. In Rio Grande do Sul, the homes of many trans women and transvestites were destroyed. In addition to providing food and emergency kits, the project documented the impacts of the disaster on the trans community. Two community gardens were also installed to provide organic food for unhoused trans women and transvestites and their families, while mitigating climate change.

**Terminology in this case study reflects the preferred language used by the organisation.*



Do you want to Fund Forward to enhance disaster preparedness, resilience and recovery?

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Agroecology

GAGGA is scaling **agroecological agriculture** by strengthening the capacity of those scaling, training or practising it - working with nature, rather than against it. Additionally, GAGGA is connecting movements across regions through peer-to-peer learning that bridges climate and gender justice, and is ensuring women-led organizations have meaningful access to - and influence within - global climate advocacy and decision-making spaces.

Comité de Mujeres Jóvenes Rurales de Tejutepeque

Location: El Salvador

Outcome

Forty women producers participated in a **training and capacity-strengthening program** to transition from **an unsustainable chemical-dependent model of agriculture to agroecology**. This increased **climate change resilience and food security**, while strengthening nutrition.

Context

Land degradation and deforestation is increasing El Salvador's vulnerability to climate change, while extreme weather poses a threat to people's well-being and food security.

Response

Comité de Mujeres Jóvenes Rurales de Tejutepeque is supporting women producers to **switch to agroecology**, growing nutritious food in a sustainable, resilient, and responsible way. This approach aligns with international frameworks - such as the FAO's recognition of agroecology and the UNFCCC's Global Goal on Adaptation - which increasingly acknowledge agroecology as a key pathway for strengthening climate resilience, biodiversity, and food system sustainability. Women producers were supplied with fruit tree cuttings such as oranges, mangos, avocados, zapote, and nance fruit, as well as native seeds, including tomato, cucumber, chili, squash and pipian. The initiative also facilitated an exchange tour enabling producers to share ancestral agroecological knowledge. Thirty agroecological gardens were established.

Furthermore, through collaboration with the Municipal Mayor's Office of Tejutepeque, women are now able to sell surplus produce at the municipal agricultural fair, generating much-needed supplementary income.

Adibasi Janjati Mahila Utthan Kendra

Location: Nepal

Outcome

500+ Indigenous women strengthened their **knowledge and skills** through Adibasi Janjati Mahila Utthan Kendra's initiatives. As a result, women have generated income through **organic vegetable cultivation and poultry farming**.

Context

Sindhupalchowk has been severely impacted by natural disasters, including the 2015 earthquake, which killed more than 3,000 people in the district and increased food insecurity. In the years since, the district has remained highly vulnerable to recurrent hazards including floods and landslides.

Response

Adibasi Janjati Mahila Utthan Kendra focuses on improving the economic independence of women and girls through environmental protection - including **training in agroecology** and pesticide-free farming methods, which improves soil health, as well as the health of consumers.



Kigaaga Twimukye Women's Group

Location: Uganda

Outcome

Building ancestral knowledge to source and **multiply rare, Indigenous climate-resilient crop seeds**. This was paired with a donation of **over 50,000 indigenous tree seedlings** as a result of advocacy.

Context

The Hoima district is home to a burgeoning oil industry, driving deforestation, pollution and dispossession. It threatens the livelihoods of those who depend on agriculture and the forests, particularly women.

Response

KTWG is building on ancestral knowledge to source and multiply **rare, Indigenous climate-resilient crop seeds** - engaging the knowledge of elderly women and men, who supervise the group's seed saving activities. Indigenous crops not only contribute to **climate change adaptation, restoration of ecosystems**, and **enhancement of food security** - they also enhance nutrition and provide supplementary income.

KTWG's advocacy caught the attention of an international organization, which donated **50,000 indigenous tree seedlings**. The seedlings were used to restore a riverine forest corridor - filtering pollutants, preventing erosion, and improving the habitat for wildlife.



Do you want to Fund Forward to scale agroecology?

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The Colectivo Tz'unun Ya'

Location: Guatemala

Outcome

*A collective of Tz'utujile Mayan women, the Colectivo Tz'unun Ya', persistently advocating to **clean, protect, and honor a sacred lake, Lake Atitlan**, since 2009. This includes **massive community cleanup days, local awareness campaigns, and sorting activities**, while choosing to make this fight **visible, spectacular, and political**. Today, this action has helped open a **national debate on extended producer responsibility**, the regulation of plastics, and the need for public policies to sustainably protect the lake. Their demands resonate with growing international momentum, including negotiations toward a legally binding Global Plastic Pollution Treaty under the United Nations, which seeks to address plastic pollution across its full life cycle and shift responsibility upstream to producers.*

Context

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Kuxtalil S.C. de R.L. de C.V

Location: Mexico

Outcome

The Mexican judiciary **officially recognized melipona bees as a fundamental element for ecological value, as they play a crucial role in maintaining the balance of ecosystems**, following **mobilizations by women human rights defenders** of Mayan descent

Context

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