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# FORESTS FOR A JUST FUTURE PROGRAMME

GREEN LIVELIHOODS ALLIANCE

## ANNUAL PLAN 2022



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Dry forest of Chiquitano in the Community of San Lorenzo,  
Indigenous Territory of Lomerío, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Photo  
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## SECTION I: ANNUAL PLAN NARRATIVE

### 1. Introduction

The Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) is pleased to present the Forests for a Just Future 2022 annual plan. We are looking forward to another year of working with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and communities all over the world on protecting and restoring valuable forest landscapes.

The **Forests for a Just Future programme** has the long-term goal to ensure that tropical forests and forest landscapes are sustainably and inclusively governed to mitigate and adapt to climate change, fulfil human rights and safeguard local livelihoods. It aims to (i) increase the participation of indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs) in policy and decision-making regarding their (land) rights and forest governance; and (ii) strengthen lobby and advocacy to hold governments and agro-commodity, extractives, energy and infrastructure industries accountable for deforestation and human rights violations. It works with more than 70 civil society organisations (CSOs), IPLCs and social movements in eleven countries in South America, Africa and Asia (see annex B), as well internationally. Recognising the risks faced by these collectives, the programme pays particular attention to ensuring the operational space and security of IPLC leaders, CSO activists, and (women) environmental human rights defenders ((W)EHRDs). The programme began in January 2022 and has a duration of 5 years, until December 2025. This programme builds on and extends the GLA *Forested Landscapes for Equity* programme<sup>1</sup>, that ran from 2016 till 2020.

The programme is implemented by the **Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA)**, formed by Milieudefensie (Alliance lead), Gaia Amazonas, IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL), Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP Asia), Sustainable Development Institute (SDI), Tropenbos International (TBI), and two technical partners: (i) Fern and (ii) Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF), working in partnership with the Global Forest Coalition (GFC). The programme is funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directoraat Generaal Internationale Samenwerking (DGIS) through the DSO Power of Voices policy framework, in partnership with the Inclusive Green Growth (IGG) department. The programme responds to the Dutch commitment to contribute to the SDGs, particularly SDG13 (climate action) and SDG15 (life on land).

This annual plan was completed in the final quarter of 2022. It follows another challenging year in which the COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact most programme countries. Partners had to adapt and adjust to lockdown measures and restrictions imposed by the local authorities in response to the pandemic. Despite this, at the time of writing, adequate progress had been made in most of the programme countries. The main exception is Nigeria, which was excluded from the list of GLA countries in early 2022. The circumstances that led to this decision have been discussed with DGIS and formally communicated in the letter of December 2, 2022. The country programme funds originally allocated to Nigeria have been re-allocated to strengthen the African regional work carried out by Friends of the Earth partners (Milieudefensie and SDI), mostly through the thematic programmes Just Energy Transition (JET) and Community Rights & Deforestation Drivers (CRDD) (see below, section 3 - Pathway B). The activities presented in the 2022 annual plan reflect this decision.

In 2022, a baseline study was conducted to collect information on the current scale of sustainable and inclusive forest governance; the community, civil society and policy situation in the GLA countries and internationally; and the capacity strengths and weaknesses, including around gender, of the partners involved. The baseline information has been used to inform the country and Local-to-Global-to-Local (LGL) work plans for 2022 as well as overarching capacity building and gender action plans. The full baseline report will be shared with DGIS in December 2022.

At the country level, GLA partners have used the first year of implementation (2022) and the baseline study to further define foreseen outcomes and targets within the existing country Theory of Change (ToC) framework. In general, implementation took place as planned, including necessary adjustments due to contextual and policy developments at the national and international levels. The countries that are new to the alliance in this second phase, Colombia and Malaysia, required an inception phase to start up the programme. Likewise, the further strengthening of regional work as compared to the previous programme also required a longer start-up period. In most countries, CSO partners were able to ensure a smooth transition from the previous to the current GLA programme. In all cases, teams dedicated considerable time to validate the country ToC and discuss and agree on the most effective country governance and coordination model going forward.

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1. The previous GLA programme was implemented by three Alliance members (Milieudefensie, IUCN NL and Tropenbos International). The current GLA has been expanded to six Alliance members and two technical partners.



Nursery Workers under a Forest Restoration Project at Kintampo in the Bono East Region, Ghana. Photo credit: Tropenbos Ghana.

## Presentation and reading guide

This annual plan 2022 provides an overview of the 2022 country plans and Local-to-Global-to-Local (LGL) work of Alliance members and technical partners. Information is presented following the different ToC pathways and addresses specific programme elements which are included in the Programme Document (October 2020). It is important to note that **the three pathways are mutually reinforcing and activities often contribute to outcomes in multiple pathways**. In the annual plan we have placed activities under the most suitable pathway, but recognise that specific actions often have a broader influence. This is particularly the case for our LGL work, in which we strengthen international collaboration and exchange to influence policy processes and drivers of deforestation. For clarity reasons, we have included the LGL that is done through topic groups and regional activities under Pathway B, making references to other pathways where relevant.

Short summaries of the annual plans at the country (annexes D.1-11) and LGL level (annex E). It goes beyond the scope of this annual plan to include each and every activity that is foreseen for 2022 but, if required, additional information is available on request.

## 2. Contextual developments

### COVID-19

In most countries, COVID-19 lockdowns and other restrictions have been eased over the past few months. However, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are far from over. People continue to become infected and the health care sector is still overburdened. There is a high risk of new lockdowns and restrictions in 2022. The IPLC communities in which the GLA works are particularly vulnerable as it takes time for vaccination campaigns to reach them and health services are often limited. Therefore, even in places where restrictions are formally lifted, our CSO partners continue to take measures to minimise risks. Since the pandemic has been going on for a while now, we have adapted our ways of working whenever possible to become more flexible. For example, some activities have passed to online spaces and those where face-to-face meetings are required, social distancing is practiced. We therefore expect the impact of potential new restrictions to be less than when the pandemic first started. Some activities which were planned for 2022 were postponed to 2022 as a result of COVID-19. These postponed activities are reflected in the annual plans and budgets.

In addition to health and social impacts, the pandemic also has a huge impact on enhancing drivers of deforestation, policy development and security and civic space, which we will elaborate below.



The Jirijirimo waterfall, located in Yaigojé Aporis National Natural Reserve and Park, between Amazonas and Vaupés departments in Colombia / Photo credit: Juan Gabriel Soler

## Deforestation developments

Despite the internationally recognised climate and environmental crises, deforestation is not being reduced and some countries show a tendency to increase (e.g. **Bolivia, Colombia, DRC**). The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the pressure on forests even further, particularly through extractive industries. During the lockdown, these industries were able to invade forest territories without facing community resistance. Despite the efforts of CSOs, IPLCs and the government, it may not be possible to stop this trend, exacerbated by the persistence of illegal mining, expansion of agri-businesses in indigenous territories, and illegal routes. In **Colombia**, deforestation rates in 2022 are expected to continue rising. In many other countries, CSO partners also report increased encroachment of forests. This is partly due to people moving from city areas to rural areas, for example in **Viet Nam**, as economic activities came to a standstill. In addition, many IPLCs became more dependent on forests as societies shut down. At the same time, (community) monitoring of (illegal) deforestation decreased and the economic crisis related to COVID-19 is used to justify increased deforestation. Governments use the COVID-19 crisis to push criticized development plans and sidestep transparency or accountability processes (e.g. **Philippines**). In addition, in some countries, such as **Bolivia** and **Indonesia**, agribusiness-related and climate-related forest fires impacted heavily on forests.

These developments highlight the relevance of the GLA programme and the importance of linking local, national and global issues to effectively address deforestation. The activities in 2022 are designed in line with the new situations.

## Policy developments

As a result of COVID-19, some policy processes have been delayed at the national and international levels. For example, the establishment of a new Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) as part of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was postponed to 2022. In addition, in some countries, unexpected policy developments led to a change in activities and outcomes. For example, in Indonesia the government may not extend the [palm oil moratorium](#) which expired in September 2021. Even though some government officials stated that Indonesia will not approve new palm oil permits, this is a serious concern for the longer term protection of forests; plans to replace fossil fuels with palm-based biofuel would require a shocking 15 million hectares of new oil palm plantations. The Indonesian CSO partners adjusted two outcomes in their ToC to reflect this policy change.

Overall, the CSO partners and GLA members follow relevant policy developments closely and adjust their planning and activities accordingly. In the Netherlands, the establishment of a new government, which will hopefully happen soon, will be a moment to review our advocacy plans. In addition, there will be elections in 2022 in Colombia, Malaysia and the Philippines, which might call for unexpected changes in the activity plans depending on the outcome.

## Climate and biodiversity momentum

During the final quarter of 2022, we are witnessing huge momentum to raise the international climate action ambitions including those related to forests: climate disasters are becoming noticeably more frequent, all climate reports point out that the crisis is worse than earlier projected and that there is too little effective action. Countries are not living up to the UNFCCC

Paris agreement and are also not on track with the SDG 2030 climate-related commitments. National and global movements (e.g. Fridays for Future, Extinction Rebellion) are growing and becoming more powerful although at the same time there is a growing repression of these groups, even in countries like The Netherlands.

At the UNFCCC COP26 in Glasgow (November 2022) pledges have been made by world leaders to support indigenous communities, end deforestation and take forest related climate action. Under pressure, the Dutch government also joined an agreement to end financial investments in fossil projects abroad. However, it remains to be seen if countries honour their commitments as the agreements are not legally binding and sometimes weak. For example, the pledge to end deforestation lacks a clear action plan and is already downplayed by some countries (e.g. Indonesia). The final agreement of COP26 was watered down at the last minute under pressure of India and China and falls short of reaching the maximum 1.5°C rise of global temperature. It remains of crucial importance to advocate governments and industries, particularly the fossil fuel industry, to step up their climate commitments. The GLA will therefore increase advocacy efforts in 2022 and beyond to strengthen commitments from governments and other key stakeholders to protect forests in support of the countries and IPLCs which are most affected by climate change.

Another important global development is the development of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) which started in 2022 and will be finalised in 2022. This framework is part of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and is a priority for GLA advocacy in 2022. There is a strong global interest for countries to commit to ambitious spatial targets (target 3) which has implications for IPLC forest governance. In 2022, the post-2020 GBF first combined meeting (online and in Kunming, China) took place. The most difficult issues for the development of the framework were discussed there, such as terrestrial and marine conservation areas (30%), false solutions and the inclusion of a stand-alone target on gender in the GBF, which, among others, should ensure the participation of women in biodiversity governance.

### Civic Space and security

Most countries report a further reduction of civic space in 2022 (see section D Pathway C). This has been a general trend for a number of years but the situation worsened during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the safety and security of (women) environmental and human rights defenders ((W)EHRDs) has deteriorated. Global Witness reported in September 2022 that in 2020 the number of killings of (W)ERHDs was higher than ever. Three of the GLA countries ranked within the top ten: **Colombia** (#1, with 65 lethal attacks), the **Philippines** (#3, with 29) and **DRC** (#6, with 15). Another factor contributing to a worsening security situation is the escalation of armed conflict in countries such as **Cameroon, Colombia** and **DRC**. In **Uganda**, CSOs are under increasing pressure. The civic space and security situation continues to require attention both at the national and international level.

In all cases, the 2022 country plans include tailor-made action plans to address the context-specific security situation. When required, our CSO partners have developed contingency plans, security protocols and plan their activities from a do-no-harm perspective. In addition, we will continue the collaboration with Dutch Embassies in countries with high security risks and shrinking civic space.



Abaca fiber harvesters and weavers from Panay island. Aklan, Philippines / Photo credit: NTFP-EP Philippines.



### 3. Annual plan 2022 per pathway of the Theory of Change

#### Introduction

Our Theory of Change is built on three central pathways of change<sup>2</sup> (see annex C):

- ◆ Pathway A. **Strengthen IPLC governance** over increased areas of forest.
- ◆ Pathway B. Halt deforestation and address people's concerns on forests and human rights by holding governments and agro-commodity, extractives, energy and infrastructure industries accountable.
- ◆ Pathway C. **Secure the civic space** for civil society and IPLCs to speak out for their rights, livelihoods and the forest.

Underlying all three pathways, and at the heart of our Theory of Change, is a strong civil society which effectively mobilises and coordinates a growing number of people and groups to push and advocate for the necessary changes. Hereto, GLA members and CSO partners use **five key intervention strategies** (within our sphere of control):

1. Create spaces for coordinated interventions;
2. Learning and monitoring for strategic adaptive management;
3. Mutual advocacy capacity strengthening;
4. Power sharing, local ownership and female leadership;
5. Joint safety and security strategies for (W)EHRDs.

Together, these intervention strategies aim to bolster civil society and exert pressure on decision-makers to deliver the desired changes under the three pathways for change. GLA members and CSO partners contextualised the overall ToC to the specific context and priorities of each country and landscape. They determined country-specific outcomes and set targets informed by the baseline.

Below, we present a consolidated overview of the GLA annual plan for 2022 per pathway, including examples of planned activities and outcomes in countries and internationally.

2. For a more elaborate description of the Theory of Change and its underlying assumptions, we refer to the Programme Document (October 2020).



## PATHWAY A: IPLC GOVERNANCE

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

Under this pathway the GLA aims for IPLCs to sustainably and inclusively govern increased areas of forest. To achieve this, in 2022, the GLA will invest in supporting IPLCs in a variety of ways to strengthen their capacity to govern their lands and claim their (land) rights effectively. Mapping indigenous lands and monitoring deforestation and rights violations is an important part of this. At the same time, GLA members, CSO partners and IPLCs will advocate governmental actors to legally recognise, ensure and protect the rights of IPLCs, including their right to participate meaningfully in policy processes.

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

In 2022, the GLA members and our CSO partners will continue to invest in strengthening IPLCs to increase their power and capacity to sustainably and inclusively govern their lands. Hereto, IPLCs are supported to strategize together and speak with a collective voice, engage effectively with and within CSOs and social movements, exert pressure and advocate for policy development and implementation and stand up against corporate power. In addition, the baseline study identified specific capacity gaps in each country that will be addressed through the GLA programme.

**Capacity strengthening** therefore has different focus areas in each country, depending on existing capacity as well as contextual differences. In all countries, capacity strengthening of IPLCs and CSOs for **lobby and advocacy**, including by **strengthening coordination and collaboration between CSO partners**, is foreseen in 2022. Activities include, amongst others, rights education, joint strategy development, land mapping skills and monitoring of deforestation and rights violations and exchanges for joint learning.

Some examples of contextualised activities are: In **Malaysia**, Community Mapping Training will be organised to map ancestral land, including the areas where IPLCs fish and hunt, areas where they undertake small-scale agriculture, conservation areas and reforestation areas. In **Bolivia**, SAVIA and CEDIB will provide training to IPLCs to monitor human rights violations due to extractive activities and disseminate the findings in quarterly reports as a basis for advocacy. In **DRC**, the GLA will organise capacity building sessions on the general notions of transformation and peaceful resolution of conflicts, strategies of non-violent advocacy and the principles of land mediation. In the **Philippines**, the GLA will provide training for multi stakeholder landscape governance groups on writing policy briefs for advocacy purposes. In **Liberia**, CSO partners will build the capacity of local communities on Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and customary land formalisation enshrined in



An indigenous rattan weaver showcases her handiwork. Jakarta, Indonesia / Photo credit: Robin Bustamante.

the Land Rights Law of 2018 (awareness, self-organisation, self-determination) and support them in the process of getting their land rights acknowledged. Finally, in **Uganda**, the stop of the EACOP pipeline movement, in which some GLA partners are very active, gained momentum. Over a 100 national and international NGOs support the activities to stop the development of the pipeline, which is planned to pass protected areas in Uganda to eventually reach the coast in Tanzania. GLA partners in Uganda will continue to support and empower EACOP-affected IPLCs to know their land and environmental rights and engage effectively in the movement.

In 2022, the programme will also support IPLCs in the **inclusive and sustainable management of forests**, enhancing sustainable livelihoods and preserving traditional knowledge, in ways that are customised to the local situation and policy environment. For example, in **Malaysia**, the GLA supports an agroforestry programme with communities in Ulu Baram where the forest has been logged and/or degraded. Additionally, specific attention will be given to sustainable tourism: IPLCs, including young people, will be trained on sustainable management of an eco-tourism site and collaborate with a local tourism entrepreneur for knowledge sharing. In **Indonesia**, the programme supports IPLCs to achieve verification of indigenous and community-based conservation areas (ICCAs). In the **Philippines**, IPLCs in Baggao and Palau Island and in Northern Mindanao will be assisted to complete or enhance their ancestral domain sustainable development and protection plan (ADSDPP). In addition, the GLA will build the capacity of IPLCs, particularly women, to set up and manage sustainable enterprises (e.g. in **Bolivia, Viet Nam and Uganda**) and community-based forestry models (**Viet Nam**).

**Strengthening inclusivity** in land and forest management is another important aspect of Pathway A, which is addressed through targeted activities related to gender equality, women and youth participation and the development of inclusive governance structures. For example, in **Ghana**, the programme collaborates with community resource management areas (CREMAs) to establish a legal governance structure, including elected leaders, working constitutions and by-laws, that are guided by inclusive and democratic principles. In **Uganda**, IPLCs are supported to put in place inclusive and gender-equal collaborative forest management (CFM) governance structures. In **Liberia**, the programme promotes inclusivity of community land development and management committees (CLDMCs) by organising educational sessions for women and youth groups, including leadership training. In the Amazon (**Bolivia, Colombia**) inclusive autonomous governance structures are formed based on indigenous traditional knowledge and cultural principles which embrace complementarity and co-responsibility of different groups in society.

More information on gender equality and youth involvement can be found in section 6 of this annual plan.

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

Activities to improve the policy and legal frameworks for the sustainable governance of forests centre around ensuring legal recognition and protection of IPLC rights. This includes meaningful participation and representation of IPLCs in policy development and policy implementation. Again, activities are tailored to the specific local and national contexts leading to a wide diversity in priorities and focus areas.

For example, in 2022 in **Cameroon**, CED's lobby and advocacy is geared towards ensuring the recognition of the village as a legal entity by the State. This would allow it to collectively own and manage its traditional lands, which only became possible after the recent adoption of a law governing access to resources. Making the village a legal entity would strengthen the protection of all the knowledge traditionally held by the communities as well as their sense of ownership and responsibility over the land, which enables sustainable forest governance. A first step in this process is building the capacity of communities, organisations and networks on the contents of the law. In **Ghana**, IPLCs, including women, will advocate for ownership rights over trees that are nurtured on their farmlands. In **Viet Nam**, the Forestry Law (2017) and the Land Law (2013) will be revised in 2022. Our CSO partners will engage in these processes to ensure participation of IPLCs and the recognition of IPLC (land) rights in the revised laws.

In May 2022, **Colombia and the Philippines** will have presidential and congressional elections, generating an uncertain environment that can exacerbate or attenuate new and existing conflicts. In the Philippines, the GLA partners will focus on influencing the national and local elections for a just and green agenda through campaigns and voter education. In the Amazon region, GLA partners will use the election period to bring attention to the conflicts in the Amazon, and position IPLC's governance models as the most effective for inclusive and sustainable management of forests. Since 2018, indigenous territories in the northeast Colombian Amazon are in transit to earn full recognition as Territorial Entities. In this region, 16 indigenous territories covering over 18 million hectares are part of this process. In the context of the upcoming elections, this positions them as new governmental actors with political and administrative functions in the region, which brings new

challenges and opportunities. Partners will engage in dialogue with State agencies to advocate the need to carry out institutional and procedure adaptations to enable indigenous territories to take their role.

At the **international level**, all GLA members and technical partners will facilitate and promote the meaningful participation of IPLCs, and women and feminist organisations in particular, at the UNFCCC COP27 (November 2022) and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP15 (May 2022) and other international (including EU) policy fora in 2022 (see also the ‘topic groups’ described under Pathway B). Partners will carry out targeted advocacy to ensure that the decisions and policy proposals by these institutions respect the rights and role of IPLCs and women. Related to this, Milieudefensie and SDI support FoE and non-FoE organisations in nine countries to implement local forest monitoring to document human rights violations and environmental harms with the use of digital tools. The documented evidence is used in national and international lawsuits and grievance mechanisms to strengthen IPLC rights and defend IPLC territories (linking Pathway A and Pathway C).

## PATHWAY B: DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

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

Under this pathway we aim to achieve that governments and agro-commodity, extractives, energy and infrastructure sectors stop driving deforestation. Hereto, we target national governments and intergovernmental bodies as well as private sector initiatives and actors to halt deforestation. We aim to strengthen the influence of governments over the private sector through regulations and enforcement of environmental and human rights policies.

The drivers of deforestation are addressed at different levels and through different constituencies of Alliance members and CSO partners that collaborate in specific (short-term) interventions or seek longer term collaboration. In 2022, as part of the LGL work, five GLA topic groups (see text box) were established with representatives of different Alliance members to address international and EU agreements and policy processes related to deforestation and human rights, in collaboration with CSO partners. These topic groups connect local, national, regional and global action. Also, we have set up systems and structures to advance regional collaboration in Asia, Africa and South America for exchange and joint advocacy (LGL work). Although the LGL topic groups and the regional collaboration contribute to outcomes related to all three pathways, we present them here together to facilitate the reader.



The Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park is the largest Protected Area in the Philippines with contiguous tropical rainforest / © Merlijn van Weerd, Mabuwaya Foundation

## Local-to-Global-to-Local

The GLA aims to strengthen collaboration and exchange between local, national, regional and international advocacy efforts through the Local-to-Global-to-Local (LGL) programme (annex E). Part of the work is organised in topic groups and regional collaborations to contribute to all three Pathways in the ToC. The members of the topic groups and regional collaborations can implement their own activities as well as collaborate in joint activities. Through the topic groups and regional structures, members can easily access input and expertise from the other working group members and GLA partners and align activities to strengthen complementarity.

### Topic Groups: International and EU level policy processes

#### 1. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Gaia Amazonas, IUCN NL, Milieudefensie through Friends of the Earth International (MD/FoEI), NTFP-EP Asia, SDI and WECF/GFC are part of the topic group that focuses on the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (Pathways A and B). In May 2022, the CBD COP15 will establish the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). This was originally planned for 2022 but was postponed due to COVID-19. The GBF guides worldwide actions up to 2030, with the aim to preserve and protect nature and its essential services to people, in order to “live in harmony with nature” by 2050. The overall goal of the GLA partners in the post-2020 GBF development process is to ensure that the GBF is in line with the goals, vision and principles of the GLA and recognises the importance of Indigenous Territories for the protection of biodiversity.

In this context, and in recognition of the importance of this bioregion for biodiversity protection worldwide, Gaia Amazonas aims to position the North Amazon Alliance (ANA) as a unified and legitimate voice at the CBD regarding the most relevant aspects of the GBF. NTFP-EP Asia, SDI and MD/FoEI focus on ensuring that Asian and African IPLCs, including women and youth, are able to engage and advocate for rights-based, inclusive and climate adaptive strategies. The focus of IUCN NL is the CBD process in the Netherlands, focusing on ICCAs (territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities) and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs), the role of IPLCs, Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and resource mobilisation. WECF/GFC will focus on the inclusion of feminist and gender-just demands in the GBF, including a specific target on gender. Hereto, they will produce accessible and targeted briefings and organise a webinar on feminism ahead of the CBD COP15. GFC advocates at the CBD in close collaboration with two constituencies: Women Caucus and CBD-Alliance. The international secretariat of Friends of the Earth (FoE) and FoE organisations advocate for the adoption of Community Forest Management as a valid alternative to classic nature conservation at the CBD COP15. They also seek to ensure that rules for businesses on human rights and deforestation are included in the GBF, and they denounce false solutions in NbS promoted by corporations.

#### 2. EU Mandatory Human Rights Due Diligence (MHRDD) legislation & UN Binding Treaty for Transnational Corporations and Human Rights

Fern, Gaia Amazonas, IUCN NL, Milieudefensie, NTFP-EP Asia and SDI are part of the topic group on EU MHRDD legislation and the UN Binding Treaty. On the first (Pathway B), our aim is to realise ambitious MHRDD legislation in the Netherlands and in the EU. Milieudefensie and IUCN NL will continue their 2022 campaign on Dutch MHRDD into 2022. FoE organisations will lobby and campaign to prevent certification being adopted as a proxy for due diligence. In the Netherlands, advocacy will target the government and Dutch Members of Parliament (MPs) and the European Parliament (MEPs). It is important to note that the political process towards mandatory due diligence on both the national and European level has proven to be very slow, which makes it difficult to predict the exact activities in 2022.

For the UN Binding Treaty (Pathway C) the aim is to strengthen the fourth draft of the Treaty in August 2022, through advocacy targeting policy makers in the Netherlands, the EU and countries in Asia, Africa and South America. For the Netherlands, we collaborate with the NL4UNTreaty Alliance of which IUCN NL and Milieudefensie are members. Milieudefensie plans to organise an expert session in the run up to the next draft together with the NL4UNTreaty Alliance. At EU level, Fern, Milieudefensie (together with FoE Europe) and IUCN NL will advocate for the participation of the EU in the negotiation process. In Asia, Africa and South America, NTFP-EP Asia, Gaia Amazonas and SDI, together with FoE partners, will take the lead in advocacy towards policy makers. For example, NTFP-EP Asia will

participate in the 2nd Global Mining and Tailing Safety Summit in Asia in 2022 and use this opportunity to advocate towards ASEAN to take a strong position regarding the UN Binding Treaty.

### 3. UNFCCC and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Part of this topic group, that contributes to Pathway A and B, are Gaia Amazonas, IUCN NL, NTFP-EP Asia, SDI, TBI and WECF. In November 2022 the COP27 of the UNFCCC is planned. The GLA will work with CSO partners and IPLCs in the landscapes to lobby and advocate for the role of community-based forest management in climate mitigation and adaptation in UNFCCC processes. Even though at COP26 (November 2022) countries announced an increased climate ambition, it is not enough to prevent the climate crisis from worsening even further. The voices of IPLCs, women and youth, calling for seriously stepping up ambitions, have largely been ignored. Some media even called COP26 the 'least inclusive ever'. This means that even more effort is needed to ensure that local people are heard in the next steps as well as in the translation of the UNFCCC agreement to national and local action plans.

Related to this is the importance of gender-just forest conservation and feminist perspectives in climate policy. WECF/GFC works in close cooperation with the Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) to ensure that global commitments strengthen gender equality and women's rights. New feminist analyses of policies and measures to address the drivers of deforestation, which includes local and country level case studies containing gender analyses will feed into advocacy and skill-shares, including a webinar on feminist demands and joint advocacy opportunities ahead of the UNFCCC COP27. WECF plans to organise a high-level award ceremony to reward and give visibility to the best Gender Just Climate Solutions at the UNFCCC COP27.

TBI will collaborate with GLA members and CSO partners to engage with the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and National Adaptation Plan partnership secretariats in mobilising support for the involvement of IPLCs, women and youth in the NDCs of their countries and the NDC revision process. At the same time, TBI will elaborate a capacity development program for IPLCs, women and youth to strengthen their role in achieving the objectives of the NDCs of their countries.

### 4. EU Deforestation Legislation

Part of the EU Deforestation Legislation topic group (Pathway B) are IUCN NL, Milieudefensie, TBI, NTFP-EP Asia, Fern and WECF through its partner GFC. The overall aim of such legislation is to minimise the "risk of deforestation & forest degradation associated with certain commodities and products placed on the EU market", such as palm oil, soy and cocoa. The legislative process of the EU due diligence regulation designed to halt deforestation in supply chains of forest and ecosystem risk commodities (FERCs) has been delayed considerably in 2022. This new piece of potentially ground-breaking legislation is now expected to be adopted in the first half of 2022. The draft legislation (published on November 17, 2022) appears to include positive elements (obligations for traders/operators to place only deforestation free commodities and products on the EU market) as well as omissions (lack of human rights perspective, risk of shifting effects from forests to other ecosystems, non-inclusion of the financial sector, omission of liability provisions and some key FERCs) which is of major concern.

The working group members will focus on engagement with high level policymakers, Dutch MPs, MEPs, Member States and NGO networks inside and outside of Europe and work with the media, using in-depth analysis of the text. Uniting forces and working in synergy with a wide range of civil society and private sector actors will be key to ensure that the positive elements in the draft remain and fill the current gaps with improved language. FoE Europe will work with FoE organisations to mobilise the Southern voice and organise joint advocacy for the inclusion of the human rights perspective into the legislation.

### 5. Community Voices to the EU

Fern, SDI and TBI collaborate in this topic group to enhance community voices to the EU. This group aims to ensure that the interests of IPLCs, women and youth, from communities affected by EU legislation and policies are included in policy processes and dialogues (Pathway A). This requires an ongoing interaction between GLA members working at EU level and CSO partners in the countries. The development and publication of case studies from the GLA countries, related to deforestation, policy impacts and rights violations are key here.



Indigenous Territory of Yaigojé Aporis, located in Amazonas and Vaupés departments in Colombian Amazon region /Photo credit: Juan Gabriel Soler

## Addressing drivers through regional collaboration

For LGL regional collaboration strategies (Pathway A, B and C), Gaia Amazonas will focus on strengthening regional networks in the Amazon region, collaborations and information systems to advocate more effectively and position effective governance models. The main regional networks that Gaia Amazonas engages in are: (i) North-Amazon Alliance (ANA) which serves as an exchange platform offering advocacy inputs to inform decisions; and (ii) RAISG (Amazon Geo-Referenced Socio-Environmental Information Network) which monitors drivers of deforestation in the Amazon. During 2022, these networks will focus on positioning IPLC territorial management as a legitimate strategy for the protection of the Amazon.

Milieudefensie and SDI work with FoE partners and other partners on international drivers of deforestation in two thematic programmes: Community Rights & Deforestation Drivers (CRDD) and Just Energy Transition (JET).

Through the CRDD programme, FoE Europe aims to expose so-called false solutions in the meat industry and campaign together with communities along the supply chain. FoE Africa will mobilise and organise an action day to show ongoing violations of women's rights in monoculture plantations. FoE organisations will use international campaigns, litigation, grievance mechanisms and platforms such as ECOWAS, ACHPRs, HCSA (High Carbon Stock Approach) and special measures in the UN to halt destructive projects and provide access to justice for affected communities. FoE groups, in collaboration with universities, also research the systemic failure of [land-based concessions](#) to inform policy makers and financiers about the urgent transition to community-based agriculture and forest management. In 2022, the CRDD programme will target the adoption of Community Forest Management as a valid alternative to classic nature conservation at the CBD COP15.

The JET programme aims to effectively address energy-related destructive extractivism by companies and governments by connecting local-level advocacy and community mobilisation to national, regional, and international JET campaigning and advocacy. The JET programme will support FoE and other partners in Ghana (FoE-Ghana and AIESEC), Togo (FoE Togo), Liberia (SDI), Mozambique (JA!) and Uganda (AFIEGO and EGI). It will organise country-based and joint interventions to, on the one hand, halt fossil fuel projects and prevent new infrastructure developments and expose fossil-related environmental crimes and human rights; and on the other, expose the public and private financiers that support the companies responsible for these crimes. In 2022, JET will prioritise the expansion and strengthening of the African partner network. Together, the partners will define what a Just Transition approach towards renewable energy entails and engage in building community support and local-to-global advocacy towards a just transition. In 2022, JET will also work to ensure the materialisation of the international pledge to end export finance for fossil fuels that was made at UNFCCC COP26.

The Asia regional collaboration group, composed of the Alliance members which are active in Asia and 26 country partners and led by NTFP-EP Asia, will focus its work in 2022 on strategic collaboration with the different stakeholders to call on ASEAN and Member States to: (i) commit to, and work on, the drafting of National Action Plans for Business and Human Rights and come up with a clear regional position on the legally UN Binding Treaty on Business and Human Rights (see also topic group 2); and

(ii) adopt rights-based, inclusive and climate-responsive forestry strategies, including ICCAs and customary tenure. These goals interconnect drivers of deforestation (Pathway B) as well as IPLC governance (Pathway A) and civic space (Pathway C).

### Addressing agro-commodities, extractives and financial drivers.

In addition to the work done through the topic groups and regional work (see text box), GLA members and CSO partners address other drivers of deforestation in their work plans, such as **agro-commodities, extractives and finance** by engaging in national, regional and international policy and advocacy processes. For example, IUCN NL will support the GLA partners in Indonesia and Colombia with their work on deforestation-free and sustainable palm oil production, and support research and advocacy on soy in Bolivia/Colombia. This will be combined with promoting responsible protein and edible oils consumption in the Netherlands and the EU, and possibly the development of guidance to responsible sourcing of the (plant-based) menu of the future. TBI will engage in advocacy towards the cocoa sector, with a focus on addressing deforestation and the need for restoration, participation of civil society, and agroforestry to come to climate-smart cocoa landscapes in close collaboration with CSO partners in Ghana.

Addressing **financial drivers of deforestation** is another important area of work. In recent years, new alliances of financial institutions and corporations aiming for alignment with the Paris Agreement 1,5-degree goal have seen the light, such as the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) and the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ). A Net Zero Insurance Alliance (NZIA) is expected to follow. IUCN NL will contribute to the publishing of a Fair Insurance Guide and engage with the insurers to improve their investment policies related to energy transition extractives, agro commodities and biodiversity. In general, there has been a proliferation of new climate- and biodiversity-related initiatives in the corporate and financial sector, yet these are not (yet) bound to legal consequences. TBI, Milieudefensie and Fern will lobby and advocate for the uptake of sound environmental criteria in EU finance regulation dossiers. Case work and research from the GLA countries will feed into the lobby and advocacy to highlight the role of finance in deforestation, ecosystem destruction and human rights abuses and to underline the need for financial sector regulation.

In the Netherlands, in 2022, Milieudefensie will use research to expose the role of finance in forest destruction and human rights abuses to underline the need for improved regulation of the Dutch financial sector. In 2022, MD also expects to receive the final statement by the Dutch National Contact Point (NCP) on its complaint against Dutch bank ING regarding OECD due diligence guidelines, which will be followed up accordingly.

### Addressing drivers at country level

At the country **level**, the drivers of deforestation will be addressed through monitoring and raising awareness on deforestation cases and rights violations, improving collaboration and information sharing at all levels, legal measures, public awareness raising, lobbying for better policies and laws and implementation thereof, and advocacy to hold governments and (multinational) companies to account. Activities in 2022 are contextualised to the local situation and policy environment (see annexes D.1-11).



Beekeeper demonstrates handling of native stingless bees. Rizal, Philippines / Photo credit: Robin Bustamante.



Exhibition of non-timber forest products by indigenous Pygmy women on the occasion of the celebration of local socio-agro-cultural days in Kisimbsa Chamakasa, Cote d'Ivoire / Photo PIDP

In **Viet Nam**, GLA partners will ensure that the Government is informed with evidence and recommendations related to land conversion, rights and interests of IPLCs and law deficiencies which drive deforestation through the revision process of the Forestry Law and the Land Law.

In **Indonesia** and **Colombia**, CSO partners will strive for deforestation free and sustainable palm oil by better land and forest governance, by promoting the continuation of the current oil palm moratorium (Indonesia) and by improved transparency on deforestation (Colombia).

In **Cameroon**, our CSO partners will engage in monitoring zero deforestation policies of (multinational) companies related to oil palm, rubber and cocoa and use this data to campaign against illegal logging and deforestation. At the same time, CSOs, IPLCs and other stakeholders join efforts in a coalition to advocate the government to stop granting land-based concessions.

In **DRC**, the GLA is part of a coalition to [stop illegal activities in protected areas](#) and aims to ensure that the private sector complies with regulations and commitments to local communities. Hereto, sensitisation and training of artisanal and industrial mining operators, wood energy vendors and financial and banking institutions on respecting environmental standards and human rights will take place in 2022.

In **Ghana**, GLA advises national authorities and supports farmers to maintain gazetted forests, avoid encroachment of farms (cocoa, oil palm) into forest reserves and retain and increase trees on farms. GLA partner A Rocha Ghana will continue the court case against bauxite mining in the Atewa Forest and work on a framework for an alternative green investment plan for the Atewa landscape.

In **Liberia**, monitoring and documenting environmental damages, deforestation, land grabs and rights violations by elites and industrial companies using TIMBY (This Is My Backyard), Independent Forest Monitoring and Forest Links, will be used for evidence-based advocacy to halt the expansion of concessions into High Conservation Value forests and High Carbon Stock forests.

In **Bolivia**, SAVIA will support IPLCs and CSOs to file at least three formal complaints in 2022 against land grabs, deforestation and forest burning, by agribusiness, and settlers, which should not only lead to redress but also to prevention of future land grabs.

In **Uganda**, partners put pressure on the private sector and financiers to halt deforestation through incompatible land uses like oil, gas and agro-commodities and comply with national laws and international best practices, frameworks on climate change and their own Environment-Natural Resources (ENR) (and land) policies. They support ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and IPLCs to resist land grabbing without FPIC and incompatible developments in forest landscapes. And they support the set-up of collaborative forest management (CFM) governance structures and the development of forest-based enterprises (FBEs) for improved incomes and livelihoods.



In the **Philippines**, in April 2022 President Duterte issued Executive Order (EO) 130, which effectively reverses protective guidelines from the mining policy of the previous administration. The executive order lifts the moratorium on new mining applications, reduces the role of local government units in accepting or rejecting mining projects and reverses the administrative orders to suspend or cancel mining contracts that violated environmental laws. In response, GLA partners ATM, Lilak and ELAC will strengthen anti-mining coalitions at key forest landscapes Palawan, Mindanao and Luzon and do networking with local government units that are not supportive of the entry or expansion of mining projects in their localities. This way they aim to halt the entry or expansion of mines in GLA landscapes.

The continuous information flow between GLA members and CSO partners working at different levels of policy making and policy implementation is essential to exert pressure on governments and companies and is one of the key strengths and added values of the GLA.

## PATHWAY C: CIVIC SPACE

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

Shrinking civic space and security of (W)EHRDs is an ongoing and growing issue in many of the GLA countries, partly because of COVID-19 (e.g. **Bolivia, Colombia, Uganda, Philippines, Indonesia**), and exacerbated by armed conflicts in some countries (**Cameroon, Colombia, DRC**).

In **Uganda**, repression has severely increased in 2022, leading even to the (temporary) closure of one of the GLA partners (AFIEGO) and the arrests of **AFIEGO staff members and EHRDs without legal charges**. Repression in Uganda is likely to continue in 2022 and is also reflected in new laws that affect the GLA programme, particularly in environmental governance. For example, the Environment & Social Impact Assessment regulations (December 2020) curtail public participation. In response to this, the GLA CSO partners collaborate with broader networks of CSOs to create spaces to voice CSO and (W) EHRDs civic space concerns and resist civic space restrictions through inclusive social movements.

Under pathway C, all countries plan to strengthen CSO collaboration to act together when civic space is under threat. When relevant, some countries also noted the development and implementation of concrete security strategies for CSOs and IPLCs. In addition, security and shrinking space is a topic for discussion in meetings with Dutch Embassies, for example in the **Philippines, DRC and Uganda**. In Uganda, the Dutch Embassy and the EU Ambassador have supported GLA partner staff arrested in 2022 by raising concerns with the Ugandan government.

In **Colombia**, the situation in the Amazon territories is pressing and fraught with conflict. The GLA partners support communities to carry out risk diagnoses and build community self-protection plans, and work with civil servants to inform them



Boat trip to the area which would be flooded if the Bala Chepete dam is built, Bolivia / © Mariel Cabero, IUCN NL



Indigenous Territory of Yaigojé Apaporis located in Amazonas and Vaupés departments in Colombian Amazon region / Photo credit: Juan Gabriel Soler

on public policies and security needs of communities. In addition, the GLA will assist with the development of action plans for the security and protection of social leaders. Also, in **DRC** a wide variety of activities are planned in 2022 to protect and enhance civic space and the security of IPLCs and (W)EHRDs, including monitoring and documentation of rights violations and strengthening law enforcement as well as private sector compliance to regulations and human rights. In **Cameroon**, legal and judicial assistance to (W)EHRDs is one of the key priorities in 2022 of CED. In **Liberia**, SDI aims to ensure that The African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) or another international redress institution accepts verified evidence of rights violations and acts upon at least one EHRD case filed.

In **Ghana**, the civic space and security situation is less extreme than in some of the other GLA countries, yet ongoing vigilance is important as new legislation on CSOs (the CSO Bill) is currently under development. The GLA programme will support the inclusive participation of CSOs in the review and enactment of a just CSO regulatory framework by creating a platform for CSOs to provide input on the CSO Bill. This will be supported by media work to raise awareness and exert pressure to include CSO concerns in the Bill.

NTFP-EP Asia, Gaia Amazonas, IUCN NL and Milieudefensie support CSO partners and (W)EHRDs that are under threat through capacity building, support in accessing protection mechanisms, a Quick Response Fund (NTFP-EP Asia and IUCN NL) and through the Internationalist Solidarity System (ISS, Friends of the Earth (FoE)). IUCN NL will work with Protection International in Uganda, Ghana, Indonesia and the Philippines, enhancing the capacity of CSOs and IPLCs on collective protection. Friends of the Earth developed the ISS for all FoE groups to build their capacity on (W)EHRD protection and advocacy for (W)EHRDs. We will continue to train groups and document the systemic causes of threats against (W)EHRDs, and mobilise international solidarity actions for specific cases, specifically where multinationals and financiers are involved. FoE Europe aims to achieve meaningful action from decision-makers in 2022 on three cases through the ISS. FoE Africa builds capacity amongst member groups and advocates on (W)EHRDs with the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR).

### Universal Periodic Review (UPR) processes

**Uganda, Philippines, Netherlands, Ghana, DRC** and **Bolivia** are engaged in the UPR process of the UN Human Rights Council in 2022. IUCN NL will support CSO partners in these processes to support Human Rights and the safety and security of CSOs and activists. **Uganda** submitted an NGO report in July 2022. AFIEGO was involved in writing this report as part of a bigger consortium. In January 2022 the working group of the Human Rights Council will discuss the Uganda report and we hope that AFIEGO can participate in this meeting to address the repression that the organisation is faced with. In March 2022, NGO reports are due for the Philippines, Indonesia and the Netherlands, for Ghana it is due July 2022. The sessions in Geneva for the first three countries are programmed for November 2022 and for Ghana in January 2023.

In May and July 2022, **DRC** and **Bolivia** are up for a midterm review (part of the UPR Cycle). GLA partners will participate in the development and submission of an NGO report following up on recommendations that were put forward in the latest UPR report and accepted by the governments.

#### 4. Update on risk assessment and mitigation plan

The risk assessment that was made in preparation of the programme and included in the programme document (October 2020) remains unchanged. We are encountering the identified contextual risks around COVID-19, armed conflict and shrinking civic space and use the mitigation strategies described in the programme document. It is expected that we will continue to have to deal with this in 2022. Risks related to national elections, particularly in **Colombia** and the **Philippines** may also occur. However, national elections also offer opportunities to highlight GLA priorities through planned activities that are included in the annual plans. At a programmatic level, we see threats and violence towards (W)EHRDs and the criminalisation of CSOs happening and expect this also for 2022. Our mitigation strategies therefore remain relevant.

We have not (yet) encountered the identified risks related to the implementing organisations, including the risk of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH), and risks related to the use of technology and data. However, also in 2022, these potential risks will continue to be monitored and prevention protocols are installed.

#### 5. Alliance-level collaboration and learning

##### Strengthening organisational capacities

In 2022, partners will continue to collaborate and strengthen the internal capacity of the Alliance and enhance opportunities for joint learning on a number of pre-identified topics. The baseline study identified some gaps in capacity of GLA members and CSO partners related to, amongst others, gender, monitoring and evaluation and advocacy. Mostly, these gaps will be addressed through tailor-made capacity strengthening. However, where overarching capacity gaps have been identified in several countries, the GLA will try to address these together which is more efficient, allows for better learning and stimulates collaboration. This is, for example, the case when it comes to gender (described below), monitoring and evaluation, and safety and security (Pathway C).

Another example from programme monitoring and evaluation is outcome harvesting, where training will take place in early 2022. For some Alliance members, technical partners and CSO partners this monitoring method is new whilst others indicated they would benefit from a refresher course. The training will be adapted according to the needs of the team, with opportunities to share practises according to the level of understanding and experience on the methodology.



Women group in charge of mapping medicinal plants and transferring this knowledge from the elders to children, Bolivia / © Mariel Cabero, IUCN NL



Maintenance of bee hive near Virunga National Park, DR Congo ©IDPE

### Collaborative learning and exchange

At GLA global level, TBI will launch an online collaborative learning platform for GLA partners to exploit the enormous knowledge and experience available among the GLA partners. Hereto, TBI will facilitate monthly online exchange meetings covering different topics that are open for all GLA members and CSO partners to attend. TBI will also facilitate exchange among international NGOs working on community forestry (e.g. RECOFTC, Rainforest Alliance) to share the lessons of the GLA programme and jointly identify the need for additional research and tools in support of community forestry.

Where useful, new technology will be used to enhance learning. The COVID-19 pandemic has taken online learning to a next level and partners make use of existing interactive tools to facilitate participation in online workshops and meetings. In 2022, TBI will work on the development of serious games to stimulate learning on forest governance and benefit sharing.

Last but not least, we hope - if funding and COVID-19 measures allow - to organise a joint visit to one of the country programmes for the Supervisory Board members and/or the Programme Coordination Group members during the second half of 2022. Such a visit will contribute to improved understanding of the country programme and local challenges as well as team building and strengthening internal collaboration.

### Regional collaboration and exchange

Exchanges between countries and networks, particularly at regional level, are also stimulated to enhance learning and collaboration. For example, in 2022, Gaia Amazonas will lay the foundations of a programme for Regional Knowledge Management. It aims to enable the IPLC and CSOs involved in the programme in **Latin America** to identify and replicate high-impact strategies for safeguarding ecosystems and strengthen ecosystem and sociocultural connectivity in the region north of the Amazon River. With this purpose, Gaia Amazonas will organise a regional exchange amongst IPLCs and their allies to advance learning about autonomous instruments for territorial management.

In **Asia**, NTFP-EP Asia together with Alliance members and partners will focus on strengthening a joint advocacy agenda and action plan, joint analysis of the regional actors and spaces, and capacity building on lobby and advocacy at the regional level. Priorities include strategic collaboration with the different stakeholders to call for ASEAN and member states to commit and develop rights-based, inclusive and climate-responsive forestry strategies, including ICCAs and customary tenure, mainstream community-based forestry enterprises in regional micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSME) agenda, and recognise the (W)EHRDs issues in the region. The regional collaboration will also support IPLCs, women and youth to participate meaningfully in regional/international discussion and advocacy.

In **Africa**, regional collaboration will be stimulated and enhanced through the CRDD and JET programmes, that includes joint capacity building, exchange and joint advocacy. The CRDD and JET activities in the African region are further complimented by gender capacity building work across the region and by work geared towards increased protection of (W)EHRDs through

the Internationalist Solidarity System (ISS), which was set up under GLA 2016-2020 by Friends of the Earth International. In addition, within the JET programme, we will invest in exchange between CSOs from different regions (Africa/Latin America) to learn about the impact of continued fossil investments on a just transition and the Human Rights and environmental challenges linked to renewable energy developments.

### Alliance-level working groups

In early 2022, the **PMEL working group** will take some additional time to review the baseline report again (submitted to DGIS by December 31, 2022) and discuss the main reflections and recommendations with the external reference group (ERG). It will also discuss the process, to ensure lessons learnt from the baseline are captured and feed into the development of the midterm process and design of the ToR for the midline report.

During the start of 2022, the PMEL group will also finalise setting up the programme monitoring system, including the establishment of outcome harvesting. All partners will receive (refresher) training on outcome harvesting and the working group will provide guidance to ensure that all data gathered is aligned in terms of what is needed to report progress within the annual reporting processes.

Finally, by the end of 2022 the PMEL working group will start preparing for the Mid-Term Review of the GLA programme, which will take place in 2023.

Both the **PMEL and finance working groups** will work on the IATI reporting framework, with the intention to enable the first publication of financial data in January 2022, and outcome baseline data in April 2022.

The **finance working group** will continue to support the programme in all financial planning, reporting and audit requirements, and ensure full compliancy with donor regulations.

The **communication working group** alliance will work together to develop light communication and branding guidelines for the programme. They will support the team in gathering and shaping stories from the programme for the annual report and other relevant communication purposes. In addition, the alliance may decide to carry out joint communication to raise awareness on key issues for the programme throughout the year (e.g. world forest day, world indigenous people's day). Finally, improvements will be made to the GLA portal (<https://greenlivelihoodsalliance.org/>) so it becomes a functional platform for both internal and external audiences to know more about the programme.

In 2022, the **integrity working group** aims to improve standard operating procedures (SOP) that relate to integrity within the different organisations of the Alliance. Within the working group, partners will explore how to best support each other in developing procedures if/when these are missing. This is done at two levels: (1) At the organisational level, improving internal systems and (2) at Alliance level, exploring integrity from a wider programme perspective and developing procedures that involve some or all Alliance partners. These will of course include procedures on SEAH.



Farm in Dak Phoi commune, Dak Lak, Central Highlands, Viet Nam. Photo Credit: Phan Thi Thuy Nhi



A Penan man practices traditional blowdart hunting methods. Sarawak, Malaysia / Photo credit: Earl Paulo Diaz.

The integrity working group will conduct an Alliance-wide webinar on integrity in the first quarter of 2022 (originally planned in 2022). To make integrity-related issues more concrete and encourage individual and shared reflections on integrity, the group will also set up a series on moral deliberations at Alliance level, to be piloted in 2022. Using input from Alliance members and CSO partners we will select two integrity issues which will be discussed in two separate sessions in the second half of 2022. One of the cases will likely be related to SEAH.

### Vision on Collaboration and Equity

In 2022 the first steps have been taken to discuss power and equality imbalances in the GLA. In the programme document, we agreed that **the principles of solidarity, integrity, trust, subsidiarity, honesty, openness, transparency, inclusiveness, equality and reciprocity** are prerequisites for a just power balance and equity. The GLA members have all reflected on these principles and selected the key principles that they prioritise to focus on in 2022. This work will continue in 2022, including exploring how progress on these principles can be operationalised.

In addition, the **Power Awareness Tool** developed by Partos was adapted to the GLA context in 2021 Q2-Q3. In early 2022, the alliance will review the tool again and develop a plan for its implementation going forward. The tool includes a matrix in which the GLA members, including the PCG and the SB, CSO partners and IPLCs can indicate who has decision-making power within the GLA. This tool should provide useful information about undesirable power inequalities and can be used to develop action plans to improve equal collaboration and transparency. It is expected that desires and action plans will vary per country, based on the current situation as well as cultural differences.

## 6. Inclusion, gender equality and youth involvement

All countries implement strategies to enhance (please also refer to the activities described under Pathway A). Strategies include ensuring meaningful participation of youth, women and other underrepresented groups in GLA activities. For example, through capacity and leadership strengthening as well as quota, ensuring their voices are heard in advocacy messages and opening up discussions and reflections on power dynamics. Relevant indicators are disaggregated by gender and age to monitor inclusivity.

The GLA has committed to taking a gender-transformative approach in its work, meaning that we challenge the root causes of gender inequality and address aspects such as gender roles, norms and behaviour. This approach stems from the recognition

that that gender needs to be placed at the heart of our work if we want to achieve inclusive forest governance. We further apply the concept of intersectionality (coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw) meaning that we analyse and address different modes of discrimination and privilege including, but not limited to, caste, race, class, sexuality, religion, disability, physical appearance, age, etc.

The GLA has established a **Gender Hub** (gender working group) with representatives of all GLA members and WECF/GFC. This working group is taking the lead in ensuring that gender and women's participation is prioritised across the programme and in identifying and strengthening capacity gaps. We apply a twin-track approach of gender mainstreaming (ensuring that GLA's interventions are inclusive and promote gender equality) and women's empowerment (supporting specific needs of women and investing in their voices and leadership). Under the leadership of the Gender Hub and with the support of WECF/GFC and its gender technical partners in the countries, the Alliance members and our CSO partner organisations conducted a gender self-assessment as part of the baseline study, looking at the degree to which their actions are gender transformative and the degree to which they address historic gender imbalances and under-representation of women. This self-assessment will be followed by reflection meetings at the end of 2022 and are the foundation for the development of organisational gender action plans of all GLA partners in 2022.

Specific gender activities vary per country, and are integrated into the Country Activity Plans. For example, in **Indonesia**, training on feminist participatory action research (FPAR) is planned with the support of the gender technical partners of WECF. FPAR looks into gendered aspects of research and is rooted in women's experiences. In **Colombia**, Gaia Amazonas will use the traditional and cultural principles of complementarity and interdependence amongst genders to guide advocacy for gender justice in forest governance and indigenous territorial governance models, with notable female leaderships, within the Indigenous Territorial Entities. WECF/GFC will contribute to, and facilitate, regional skill-shares on feminist and gender-just forest and climate policies and lobby and advocacy, thereby also contributing to feminist movement building.

Gender is also a key area of attention in international advocacy. For example, for the Just Energy Transition programme integrating gender perspectives and feminist analyses are key priorities that will be integrated into all activities related to JET advocacy, research and communications, e.g. when the impacts of fossil projects are documented, a specific focus on the impacts on women will be included. This also includes ensuring women's participation into policy spaces, such as the UNFCCC COP. With the Gender Hub and as part of WECF/GFC's activity plan, policy makers, including our contacts at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Netherlands, will be engaged in dialogues on policy recommendations to support community-governed, rights-based and gender-just forest conservation, restoration and climate action.



Indigenous Territory of Mirití Paraná, located in Amazonas department in Colombian Amazon region / Photo credit: Juan Gabriel Soler

## SECTION II: ANNUAL PLAN BUDGET AND NARRATIVE

### 1. Summary AP 2022 budget

The total alliance budget for 2022 of €9,433.815 is slightly higher (€ 57,515) than we estimated in last year's budgeting process.

The total budget is allocated across the four result areas as follows: Pathway A, 36% (original budget 36%), Pathway B, 31 % (original budget 32%), Pathway C, 19% (original budget 21%), and Coordination, 14% (original budget 11%).

The increase in coordination has to do with the fact that some alliance partners included in the original budget (a part of) their coordination costs within pathways/countries. That is corrected in this new version. It is not a change in coordination costs itself, but in how they were presented.

CONSORTIUM PARTNER	BUDGET 2022 (€)	ORIGINAL BUDGET (€)	VARIANCE (€)	VARIANCE %
Milieudefensie	<b>2.345.000</b>	1.874.700	470.300	25,1%
Tropenbos International	<b>1.855.369</b>	1.801.900	53.469	3,0%
IUCN NL	<b>1.894.000</b>	1.894.000	0	0,0%
Fundación Gaia Amazonas	<b>1.104.871</b>	1.105.000	-129	0,0%
NTFP-EP	<b>754.600</b>	754.600	0	0,0%
SDI	<b>292.006</b>	762.100	-470.094	-61,7%
WECF	<b>729.045</b>	729.700	-655	0,0%
FERN	<b>101.240</b>	97.800	3.440	3,5%
Central Coordination Budget	<b>357.685</b>	356.500	1.185	0,0%
<b>Total Alliance</b>	<b>9.433.815</b>	<b>9.376.300</b>	<b>57.515</b>	<b>0,6%</b>

Below you can find a short explanation of the 2022 budget per alliance member. Explanations for deviations from the original budget are included in a separate table for each alliance in case of the following deviations from the original 2022 budget:

Budget differences of >10% and above 15.000 euros on country level requires explanation

Budget differences of >25% above 15.000 euros on budget line level requires explanation

Budget differences of >10% above 15.000 euros on pathways require explanation

### 2. Budget narrative

#### Milieudefensie

Compared to the original budget, in 2022 SDI budget allocated to their regional African partners will be transferred directly from the Milieudefensie bank account to these local African partners and to Friends of the Earth Africa through Friends of the Earth International, thus by-passing SDI. This shift is on request by SDI, as a response to their challenges to open a euro account from which to manage their banking operations to other countries safely and at low costs. This leads to a perceived shift in budget from SDI to MD while the budgets in fact will continue to be spent as originally planned. It is concerning the commitments for CED for the Cameroon country programme (90,000 EUR), the commitments for FoE-Ghana for the GLA Ghana country programme (40,000 EUR), the African part of the CRDD thematic programme (49,000 EUR) and FoEI's regional African work (160,000 EUR).



On the other hand, 9.000 EUR are shifted from Milieudéfensie to SDI in order for SDI to manage/coordinate FoE-Ghana. For capacity building reasons SDI has started taking up the management of FoE-Ghana, and SDI has also started co-coordinating with Milieudéfensie the African parts of the JET (see the paragraph below) and the CRDD thematic programmes. It is foreseen that SDI will later in this GLA programme also take up the management of CED for the GLA Cameroon country programme.

Due to the forced cancellation of the Nigeria country programme the commitments for ERA / FoE Nigeria (140,000 EUR) were reallocated to Local to Global to Local, specifically to strengthen Just Energy Transition (JET) work in the Africa region. The African part of JET is co-managed by SDI and Milieudéfensie.

Explanations for deviations from the original budget:

COUNTRY/BUDGET LINE/PATHWAY	REVISED BUDGET 2022 (€)	ORIGINAL BUDGET (€)	VARIANCE %	EXPLANATION
The total budget	<b>2.345.000</b>	1.874.700	+25%	Direct transfer from MD to SDI partners (contract partners +479 K and – 9 K salaries Ghana).
Pathway IPLC (A)	<b>923.300</b>	705.000	+31%	Direct transfer from MD to SDI partners
Pathway Drivers (B)	<b>885.200</b>	705.000	+26%	Direct transfer from MD to SDI partners
Pathway Civic Space (C)	<b>336.500</b>	265.000	+27%	Direct transfer from MD to SDI partners
Budget line II.A. (Activity costs)	<b>1.461.400</b>	977.300	+50%	Direct transfer from MD to SDI partners
Country level - Thematic	<b>1.629.500</b>	952.000	+71%	Changes from some parts of the countries budgets to Regional, international & thematic programs

### Tropenbos International

Tropenbos International (TBI) has slightly increased the total budget (€ 1,855,369 compared to the € 1,801,878 in the original 2022 budget) to compensate for some earlier under expenditure.

TBI's budget for coordination will be structurally higher than originally budgeted, reflecting the actual costs of coordination. Most of the budgets available for country programs are in line with the originally planned budgets. The nature of activities in Liberia and absorption capacity of partners there require a lower budget than anticipated. The balance is shifted to Uganda. TBI's budget for thematic LGL programmes will be lower than originally planned.

### IUCN NL

The projected budget for the 2022 does not deviate from the budget submitted at the start of the program:

Based on the recent planning for GLA staff and activity costs for the coming year, IUCN NL does not foresee deviations from the original budget that was submitted for 2022. Also based on the budgets submitted by IUCN NL partners from the global south, it was not needed to adjust the budgeted commitments for 2022.

At this stage, the planned interventions are still in line with the (country) ToC's and no deviations of budget per result area is foreseen in 2022.

## NTFP-EP

Changes in the budget came about after consultations with other stakeholders and country partners with their respective partners. The prevailing thought at this point in time is that travel and face-to-face interactions will remain to be limited as countries and their respective communities learn to live a new normal with Covid-19.

## Fundación Gaia Amazonas

The projected budget for the year 2022 does not present any deviation regarding what was planned during the formulation phase of the programme. The activities to be developed for each pathway contribute and are in coherence with the country's theory of change and their implementation is within the previously established items.

## SDI

SDI Liberia budget remains the same as was originally budgeted for 2022. However, commitments for Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon and FoE regional activities are to be directly transferred from Milieudefensie to the local African partners and to FoE Africa through FoEI, thus by-passing SDI.

Explanations for deviations from the original budget:

COUNTRY/BUDGET LINE/PATHWAY	REVISED BUDGET 2022 (€)	ORIGINAL BUDGET (€)	VARIANCE %	EXPLANATION
Pathway IPLC (A)	<b>89.645</b>	259.000	-65%	Direct transfers from MD to SDI partners CED and FoE-Ghana, and for FoE regional activities
Pathway Drivers (B)	<b>81.735</b>	236.000	-65%	Direct transfers from MD to SDI partners CED and FoE-Ghana, and for FoE regional activities
Pathway Civic Space (C)	<b>92.281</b>	267.000	-65%	Direct transfers from MD to SDI partners CED and FoE-Ghana, and for FoE regional activities
Organizational Coordination	<b>28.345</b>	0		In previous Budget the organizational coordination was included in the pathways/countries. Now extracted from there and presented as Coordination costs, like all organizations.

## Stichting Fern

Fern's spend for 2022 is largely on track, with the only variances being that the small amount allocated for activities in 2022 (Support towards Fern's Consumption campaign 'Meat study'), has been shifted into year 2022, as no suitable researcher could be identified. The other shift from 2022 to 2022 is under the travel budget line, which due to COVID-19 Pandemic restrictions was underspent in 2022.

With the exception of the above, the budget for 2022 remains largely unchanged from the original 2022 budget forecasted in the full 5 year project budget.

## WECF

The budget of WECF for 2022 stays as it was in the original budget for 5 years. This means € 729.045 is allocated for 2022 out of the total of € 3.809.900. There is however, one expected change: the budget for Nigeria will shift to International / Thematic. This was caused by the decision of the Alliance to cease the Nigeria country programme. The effect of the budget shift is reflected in the table below. Furthermore there are, at this moment, no foreseen budget changes for 2022.

Explanations for deviations from the original budget:

COUNTRY/BUDGET LINE/PATHWAY	REVISED BUDGET 2022 (€)	ORIGINAL BUDGET (€)	VARIANCE %	EXPLANATION
Nigeria	0	25.000	-/- 100%	Nigeria is removed as a separate country from the program.

## GLA Central coordination budget

The total GLA Central coordination projected budget for the year 2022 does not present much deviation regarding what was planned during the formulation phase of the program (€ 357.685 compared to € 356.500) in the original 2022 budget.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ACHPR</b>	African Commission on Human and People’s Rights
<b>ADSDPP</b>	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
<b>ANA</b>	North Amazon Alliance
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>APWLD</b>	Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CFM</b>	Collaborative Forest Management
<b>COP</b>	Conference of the Parties
<b>CREMA</b>	Community Resource Management Area
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>CRDD</b>	Community Rights & Deforestation Drivers thematic programme
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>EHRD</b>	Environmental and human rights defenders
<b>EO</b>	Executive Order
<b>FERCs</b>	Forest and Ecosystem Risk Commodities
<b>FoE</b>	Friends of the Earth
<b>FPAR</b>	Feminist Participatory Action Research
<b>GBF</b>	Global Biodiversity Framework
<b>GFANZ</b>	Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero
<b>GFC</b>	Global Forest Coalition
<b>GLA</b>	Green Livelihoods Alliance
<b>HCV</b>	High Conservation Value
<b>HCVA</b>	High Conservation Value Areas
<b>HCS</b>	High Carbon Stock
<b>ICCA</b>	Indigenous and Community-based Conserved Area
<b>IPLC</b>	Indigenous People and Local Communities
<b>IUCN NLIUCN</b>	National Committee of the Netherlands
<b>JET</b>	Just Energy Transition thematic programme
<b>LGL</b>	Local-to-Global-to-Local
<b>NbS</b>	Nature-based Solutions
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions
<b>NTFP-EP Asia</b>	Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Programme Asia
<b>NZBA</b>	Net Zero Banking Alliance
<b>NZIA</b>	Net Zero Insurance Alliance
<b>MEP</b>	Member of European Parliament
<b>MHRDD</b>	Mandatory Human Rights Due Diligence
<b>MoFA</b>	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>MP</b>	Member of Parliament
<b>MSME</b>	Micro Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
<b>OECD</b>	Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures
<b>PCG</b>	Programme Coordination Group
<b>RAISG</b>	The Amazon Geo-Referenced Socio-Environmental Information Network
<b>SDI</b>	Sustainable Development Institute
<b>SEAH</b>	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Sexual Harassment
<b>SB</b>	Supervisory Group
<b>TBI</b>	Tropenbos International
<b>ToC</b>	Theory of Change
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review
<b>WECF</b>	Women Engage for a Common Future
<b>(W)EHRD</b>	(Women) Environmental Human Rights Defenders

# FORESTS FOR A JUST FUTURE PROGRAMME

GREEN LIVELIHOODS ALLIANCE  
ANNUAL PLAN 2022

## ANNEXES

Alliance members

Gaia Amazonas



## ANNEX B – OVERVIEW OF COUNTRIES, PARTNERS AND LANDSCAPES

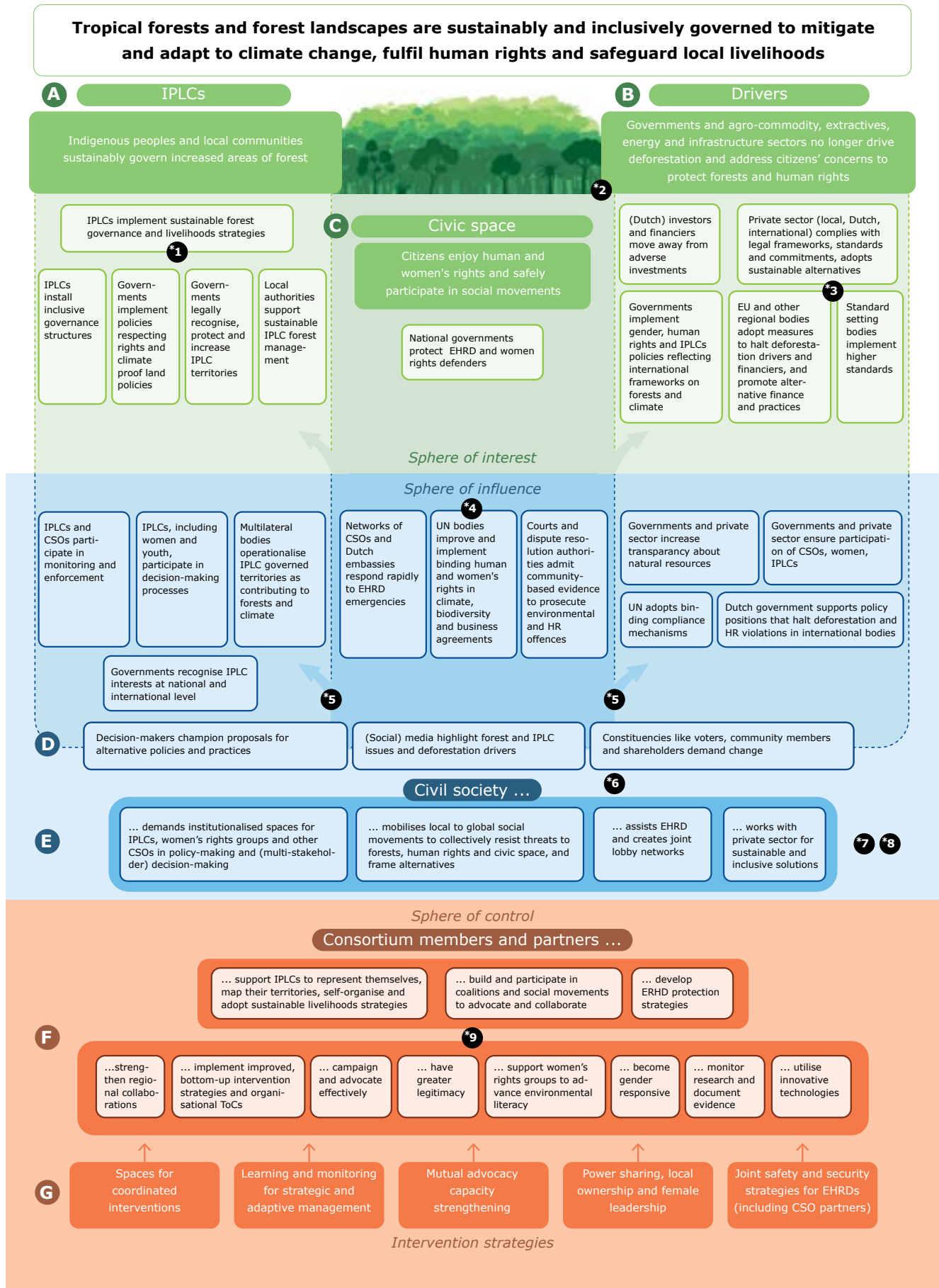
GLA PARTNERS	LANDSCAPES	DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION
<b>BOLIVIA</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bolivian Institute for Forest Research (IBIF)</li> <li>• Bolivian Centre for Documentation and Information (CEDIB)</li> <li>• Association for Conservation, Research on Biodiversity and Sustainable Development (SAVIA)</li> <li>• Productivity Biosphere Environment (PROBIOMA)</li> <li>• Coordinadora de la Mujer</li> <li>• Centro de Investigacion y Promocion del Campesinado (CIPCA)</li> <li>• Centro de Capacitación e Investigación de la Mujer Campesina de Tarija (CCIMCAT)</li> </ul>	Regions of Guarayos, Chiquitanía, Pantanal and the Southern Amazon (eastern Bolivia).	<p>Industrial agriculture, including monocultures of soy, maize and sugarcane, livestock farming, gold mining expansion (extractives) and the development of infrastructure (roads, dams)</p> <p>There is also a high risk of forest fires due to land clearing for industrial agriculture.</p>
<b>CAMEROON</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Le Centre pour le Développement et l'Environnement (CED)</li> <li>• RACOPY</li> <li>• Cameroon Gender and Environment Watch (CAMGEW)</li> </ul>	The Southern part of the Congo Basin rainforest in Cameroon.	Mining, industrial logging and agro-industries, including cocoa and palm oil, and the subsequent development of infrastructure.
<b>COLOMBIA</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tropenbos Colombia</li> <li>• Gaia Amazonas Foundation</li> <li>• The Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development (FCDS)</li> <li>• Censat Agua Viva</li> <li>• Gender technical experts from WECF/GFC</li> </ul>	Northwest Colombian Amazon, also known as the deforestation arc which covers the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare and south of Meta; and in the Northeast Colombian Amazon, which covers the departments of Amazonas, Vaupés and Guainía. Also, will have some concrete interventions in the Andes Region.	Legal and illegal extractive industries, like mining and hydrocarbures, cocoa and palm oil monocultures and other intensive agro-industries as well as their side effects, including cattle ranching, infrastructure projects illegal economies (crops of illicit use, illegal mining, and illegal traffic amongst others) and land grabbing.
<b>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alerte Congolaise pour l'Environnement et les Droits de l'Homme (ACEDH)</li> <li>• Centre de Recherche sur l'Environnement la Démocratie et les Droits de l'Homme (CREDDHO)</li> <li>• Fédération des comités des pêcheurs individuels sur le Lac Edouard (FECOPEILE)</li> <li>• Strong Roots</li> </ul>	<p>The Eastern Landscape: Virunga/KHB</p> <p>The central landscape extends over three provinces: Ituri, Mongala and Tshopo.</p>	Slash-and-burn agriculture, artisanal timber exploitation, energy wood production (charcoal & firewood), artisanal mining, industrial logging and oil exploration.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centre d'Education pour la Protection de l'Environnement et Développement durable (CEPED)</li> <li>• Foyer de Développement pour l'Autopromotion des Pygmées et Indigènes Défavorisés (FDAPID)</li> <li>• Innovation pour le Développement et la Protection de l'Environnement (IDPE)</li> <li>• Tropenbos DRC</li> <li>• Conseil pour la Terre des Ancêtres (CTA)</li> <li>• Programme Intégré pour le Développement du Peuple Pygmée (PIDP)</li> <li>• Coalition of Women Leaders for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CFLEDD)</li> <li>• Common Front for the Protection of the Environment and Protected Areas (FCPEEP)</li> </ul>	<p>The Salonga landscape is located in the west of the DRC around the Salonga National Park.</p>	
<b>GHANA</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tropenbos Ghana</li> <li>• A Rocha Ghana</li> <li>• Friends of the Earth Ghana</li> <li>• Development Institute (DI)</li> </ul>	<p>Atewa Forest Landscape in the Eastern Region and the Juaboso-Bia and Sefwi-Wiawso Landscapes in the Western North Region</p>	<p>Bauxite mining, (illegal) logging and forest encroachments for cocoa farming.</p>
<b>INDONESIA</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NTFP-EP Indonesia (Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme)</li> <li>• Sawit Watch</li> <li>• Tropenbos Indonesia</li> <li>• WALHI</li> <li>• WARSI</li> <li>• Working Group for ICCA in Indonesia</li> <li>• Aksi</li> <li>• Solidaritas Perempuan</li> <li>• Yakkum</li> </ul>	<p>Mudiak Baduo in Sumatra, Ketapang-Kayong Utara and Kayan in Kalimantan, and Lariang in Central Sulawesi.</p>	<p>Large scale agrocommodities, mainly oil palm. Also industrial logging and extractive industries of coal, nickel and bauxite mining and geothermal energy in some landscapes (Mudiak Baduo, K-KU and Lariang).</p>
<b>LIBERIA</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable Development Institute (SDI)</li> <li>• Community Rights Support Facility</li> <li>• Civil Society Oil Palm Working Group (CSO-OPWG)</li> </ul>	<p>Upper Guinean Forest ecosystem.</p>	<p>Agriculture and illegal logging.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Society Independent Forest Monitors Inc. (CS-IFM Inc)</li> <li>• Liberia Forest Media Watch</li> <li>• Rural Integrated Centre for Community Empowerment (RICCE)</li> </ul>	<p>The priority landscapes are the Southeast (Sinoe, Grand Kru and Maryland Counties) and the Northwest (Grand Cape Mount, Bomi and Gbarpolu Counties).</p>	
<b>MALAYSIA</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NTFP-EP Malaysia (Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme)</li> <li>• Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (SADIA)</li> <li>• Save Rivers</li> <li>• PACOS Trust</li> </ul>	<p>Sabah and Sarawak landscapes located on the northern section of Borneo Island</p>	<p>Logging and its subsequent conversion into large scale monocrop plantations (Oil Palm) and massive hydropower dams.</p>
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NTFP EP Philippines (Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Program)</li> <li>• Institute for the Development of Educational and Ecological Alternatives, Inc. (IDEAS)</li> <li>• Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC)</li> <li>• Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center (LRCKSK/FoEPHils)</li> <li>• Mabuwaya Foundation</li> <li>• Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM)</li> <li>• Kitanglad Integrated NGOs, Inc. (KIN)</li> <li>• Lilak Purple Action for Indigenous Women's Rights (LILAK)</li> <li>• Forest Foundation Philippines</li> <li>• Samdhana Institute</li> </ul>	<p>Sierra Madre Mountain Range in Luzon, Southern Palawan, Northern Mindanao and South Central Mindanao</p>	<p>Nickel, copper and gold mining, energy, infrastructure, agro-industrial plantations (oil palm, coffee, pineapple)</p>
<b>UGANDA</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological Trends Alliance (ETA)</li> <li>• African Institute of Energy Governance (AFIEGO)</li> <li>• Friends of Zoka (FoZ)</li> <li>• Action for Rural Women's Empowerment (ARUWE)</li> </ul>	<p>The Albertine Graben</p>	<p>Oil and gas exploitation, road infrastructure, hydro-power plants and agro-commodities such as sugarcane and tobacco.</p>
<b>VIET NAM</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tropenbos Vietnam (TBVN)</li> <li>• PanNature</li> <li>• NTFP-EP Vietnam (Non-Timber Forest Products Exchange Programme)</li> </ul>	<p>Four provinces in the Central highlands: Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Kon Tum, and Lam Dong.</p>	<p>Agricultural expansion, illegal exploitation, and forestland conversion for other purposes.</p>



# ANNEX C – THEORY OF CHANGE (VISUAL)



## ANNEX D.1 – COUNTRY PLANS 2022

### Bolivia Country Programme 2022

#### WHERE WE WORK, THE PROBLEM WE WORK ON AND OUR APPROACH

The Bolivia GLA programme focuses on the regions of Guarayos, Chiquitanía and Pantanal and a portion of the Chaco and the Southern Amazon and their ecosystem transitions. These regions encompass four of the largest protected areas in Bolivia: Kaa Iya (Chaco), San Matías and Otuquis (Pantanal, Chiquitanía-Chaco), Noel Kempff Mercado (Southern Amazon transition to Chiquitanía) and Madidi (Northern Amazon) and its areas of influence.

The main problem in the landscapes is the rapid destruction of forest for agricultural, cattle raising and mining expansion. The priority areas for Bolivia in 2022 are:

- I. Strengthening of IPLC capacities to defend their territories;
- II. Strengthening of management and entrepreneurial capacities of IPLC women and young people based on timber and non-timber resources of the forest;
- III. Advocacy on human rights.

The program partners in Bolivia are IBIF, CEDIB, SAVIA and PROBIOMA. The Coordinadora de la Mujer, allied with CIPCA and CCIMCAT, is involved as a technical gender partner.

#### EXPECTED CONTEXT CHANGES IN 2022

The impact of COVID-19, political polarization and an economic crisis characterized 2021. In addition, civic space further deteriorated and Bolivia experienced the impact of climate change through forest fires.

For 2022 the following changes of context and risks are expected:

- Vaccinations decreased the number of COVID-19 cases, allowing activities to be partially reactivated. The non-acceptance of the vaccine and new waves are new risks.
- The main change foreseen for 2022 is the worsening of invasions in forest areas, fires and deforestation and violence resulting from this process, mainly in the Chiquitania and Guarayos landscapes.
- The effects of the advancement of the agro-industrial frontier from Paraguay into the Otuquis, Kaa-Iya, Ñembi Guazu protected areas.
- The ratification of the Escazu agreement in Bolivia is still largely disconnected from the decisions made by the national government.
- Finally, the burning of forests and deforestation significantly affect the daily life of the communities by causing droughts and diminished water sources.

#### MAIN EXPECTED OUTCOMES 2025 PER PATHWAY (THEORY OF CHANGE)

#### OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS FOR 2022

#### PATHWAY A: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

1	<p>The IPLC management committees have the capacity to defend their territories using international agreements (such as the Escazu agreement), and denounce policies that contradict human, environmental and territorial and women's rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 7 indigenous communities (close to protected areas) have more capacities and means to protect forests and produce sustainable products (SAVIA).</li> <li>• CONTIOCAP (National Coordinating Committee for the Defence of Native Indigenous Peasant Territories and Protected Areas in Bolivia) and IPLCs have strengthened capacity to monitor the progress of extractive activities in their territories and their impact on human rights (CEDIB).</li> <li>• IPLCs of the Tucabaca sub-basin (TCO Turubó Este and Roboré) know the impacts of the development model on their territories and their rights (PROBIOMA and CEDIB).</li> </ul>
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1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women's and youth platforms from Guarayos and Lomerío have strengthened their leadership and lobbying capacities in the governance of forests (IBIF).</li> </ul>
2	CSOs and IPLCs have the ability to report non-compliance with norms and standards by the private sector and government agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 3 formal complaints filed by IPLCs and CSOs against land grabs, deforestation and forest burning, by agribusiness and settlers (SAVIA).</li> <li>IPLCs and CSOs from Guarayos, Chiquitanía and Pantanal know the environmental and human rights impacts by agricultural and mining (CEDIB, PROBIOMA).</li> <li>CSOs and IPLCs from Chiquitanía collaborate with IPLCs and CSOs from other areas affected by extractive activities at the national and regional level (CEDIB and PROBIOMA).</li> </ul>
<b>PATHWAY B: DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION</b>		
3	The Agro-ecological Platform of the tropics, subtropics and Chaco region develops tools to position agro-ecological products	The Agro-ecological Platform will continue to be empowered through weekly fairs, where possible, to make people in Santa Cruz aware of the importance of agro-ecological products. In 2020 the GLA will engage Women's productive organizations and an indigenous community (Guarayos) in the Platform.
<b>PATHWAY C: CIVIC SPACE</b>		
4	CSOs and IPLCs provide evidence to international Human Rights organizations and UN mechanisms on the problems in Bolivia regarding the violation of rights and international agreements on climate and biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise awareness of the Bolivian policies that promote deforestation within 4 networks and international organizations for the defence of forests and IPLCs (SAVIA).</li> <li>CONTIOCAP, IPLCs of Chiquitanía, institutions that support CSOs and journalists, and male and female EHRDs strengthen their knowledge and capacities on individual, collective and digital protection and security (CEDIB and PROBIOMA).</li> <li>IPLCs and CSOs from Chiquitanía and Bolivia engage in the UPR mid-term report, 3rd Cycle Bolivia (CEDIB, PROBIOMA, IBIF, SAVIA).</li> </ul>
<b>REFLECTION/LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The virtual work modality developed by the quarantine and restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 and a progressive lifting of these restrictions and the possibility of carrying out in-person meeting activities have generated a large work overload. In combination with the baseline requirements, the work teams have had difficulty carrying out their activities.</li> <li>Regarding the regional work with Colombia, useful processes of coordination and exchange of experiences on the different contexts and institutional strategies have been developed with several common topics.</li> <li>It is a challenge and a learning process to work with new partners, such as technical partners.</li> <li>These lessons learned do not imply any adjustment of objectives, scope, assumptions or strategies.</li> </ul>		
<b>GENDER TRANSFORMATIONAL APPROACH/STRATEGY</b>		
<p>For gender and youth, the following priorities are identified for 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the application of locally defined strategies to improve the participation and contribution of women and youth in the management and conservation of forests.</li> <li>Strengthen the leadership and entrepreneurial capacities of indigenous women and youth so that they can exercise their rights of access to resources, decision making and governance.</li> <li>Retrieving the suggestions made to improve the institutional gender self-assessment tool and to generate a specific plan for each organization.</li> </ul>		

## ANNEX D.2 – COUNTRY PLANS 2022

### Cameroon Country Programme 2022

#### WHERE WE WORK, THE PROBLEM WE WORK ON AND OUR APPROACH

The Cameroonian tropical forest covers an area of about 20 million hectares, which represents about 40% of the national territory and is a vital part of the Congo Basin rainforest. The importance of the forest is related to its multiple and sometimes conflicting uses and functions at local, national and global levels.

The focus of this plan is mainly on Southern, forest covered parts of Cameroon, targeted by investors for large infrastructure projects and agro-industries such as rubber, palm oil and cocoa plantations. The partners, Le Centre pour le Développement et l'Environnement (CED) and RACOPY, will build capacity and advocate together with key civil society allies and IPLCs for a moratorium on land based concessions and legal reform to recognize the village as a legal entity. They will lobby the government and human rights institutions to increase policy attention for environmental human rights defenders under threat.

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

#### EXPECTED CONTEXT CHANGES IN 2022

Cameroon faces two internal armed conflicts (the so-called "Anglophone" crisis in the West and the fight against Boko Haram in the far North). It also has to deal with the consequences of conflicts in neighbouring countries such as incursions by armed gangs from the Central African Republic (CAR) in the East and Adamaoua, as well as refugees from CAR and Nigeria, which puts increased pressure on land and resources in border areas. The political situation is tense.

Communities are increasingly resisting government decisions to allocate their land (as in the case of the Banen communities and those in the Ntem Valley) and are engaged in the fight against the illegal exploitation of the forests on their land for agribusiness. Existing tensions within the country make it possible for conflicts to escalate very quickly around any community mobilization. The project will focus on peaceful means of expressing disagreement (media work, legal work, etc.) to turn the struggles into arguments for halting the destructive investments and advancing land and forestry law reforms at the national level.

The law governing access to genetic resources, their derivatives, associated traditional knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use, has been adopted. It can serve as a document for advocacy on the recognition of the village as a legal entity. Indeed, genetic resources, their derivatives and associated traditional knowledge are based on land and territories. Making the village a legal entity would strengthen the protection of all the knowledge traditionally held by the communities by ensuring their ownership over the land. To do this, it will be essential to build the capacity of communities, organizations and networks on the content of the law.

#### MAIN EXPECTED OUTCOMES 2025 PER PATHWAY (THEORY OF CHANGE)

#### OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS FOR 2022

#### PATHWAY A: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

1	The village is recognized as a legal entity by the Cameroonian State, where it collectively owns and manages its traditional lands under a regime whereby the land cannot be sold.	IPLCs validate the representation methodology of indigenous peoples and local forest communities in all relevant processes at local, regional and national levels.  Local CSOs, communities and traditional authorities increase their awareness and support the initiative to recognize the village as a legal entity and collective customary rights.

**PATHWAY B: DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION**

2	The Government stops granting land-based concessions on HCV and HCSA forest areas and land where communities claim customary rights, without their free prior informed consent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Society, IPLCs and other stakeholders join efforts in a coalition to advocate for the government to stop granting land-based concessions.</li> <li>• The government of Cameroon undertakes monitoring of actions to comply with the requirements of France and the European Union on halting illegal logging and commodity driven deforestation.</li> <li>• In at least two cases, communities achieve positive impacts from their resistance to commercial land allocations to investors.</li> </ul>
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**PATHWAY C: CIVIC SPACE**

3	The Government of Cameroon recognizes the need to protect EHRDs and develops a legal framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The issue of the protection of EHRDs is on the agenda of the government and national elected officials.</li> <li>• The report on the situation of Human Rights in Cameroon published by the justice Ministry includes information about environmental defenders.</li> </ul>
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**REFLECTION/LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD**

Our evaluation of the previous GLA work over the past years brought several lessons on effective strategies and necessary improvements. For example, we can improve on organising and mobilising a network of environmental media. Also, the strategy to bring the voices of IPLCs directly to decision makers and engage in litigation is seen as very effective. We can improve on building capacity and mobilising the local activists and forest monitors that are crucial to expose harms in the forest areas. We need to continue to improve our power analysis and try innovative ways, such as with the new legislation on access to genetic resources, to achieve policy and law reform, which is very challenging in the Cameroon political context.

**GENDER TRANSFORMATIONAL APPROACH/STRATEGY**

To improve organisational challenges regarding gender as assessed in baseline indicators 11 and 12b, staff will be trained on gender issues and efforts will be made to further refine the definition of the CED gender indicators. Additionally, we will work on the following topics:

- Recognition of the village and how the protection of collective land rights benefit the entire community, including women and youth;
- Methodology for consultation and participation of indigenous peoples and other marginalized groups, including women and youths;
- By ensuring that land is not given away, and there is no pressure on the land, women and youths will have access to the land for their activities;
- In the analysis of community grievances, a clear distinction must be made to take into account those of women, as their needs may be/different from those of men;
- Ensure attention for the situation of women environmental and human rights defenders.

## ANNEX D.3 – COUNTRY PLANS 2022

### Colombia Country Programme 2022

#### WHERE WE WORK, THE PROBLEM WE WORK ON AND OUR APPROACH

The programme focuses mainly on the Colombian Amazon and Andean region, and on Bogotá for advocacy actions regarding civil society and governmental entities. It concentrates its actions in the Northwest Amazonian Arc (Caquetá, Guaviare, and Southern Meta) and in the north-eastern Colombian Amazon (Amazonas, Vaupés, and Guainía). At the regional level, the programme seeks to expand its impacts in the region north of the Amazon River, and in Latin America and the Caribbean. Implementing partners are Tropenbos Colombia, Gaia Amazonas Foundation, the Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development (FCDS), Censat Agua Viva and gender technical experts from WECF/GFC.

#### EXPECTED CONTEXT CHANGES IN 2022

Measures for COVID-19 are expected to become more flexible in 2022. This will expand the possibilities of resuming permanent activities in the territories. On the other hand, it is estimated that there is an increase in security risks due to the armed conflict situation in the territory. This forecast is related to the worsening of the human rights situation due to the dispute over territory control between armed groups and the permanent nature of the Artemis Campaign led by President Duque. This campaign implies an increase in punitive actions, new environmental crimes (Law 2111 of 2021), prevailing the perspective of conservation without people. It is estimated that in 2022, deforestation rates will continue to increase, and that despite the efforts of CSOs, IPLCs and the Government, this dynamic will continue, especially with respect to illegal mining, expansion of markets in these territories, and illegal routes.

#### MAIN EXPECTED OUTCOMES 2025 PER PATHWAY (THEORY OF CHANGE)

#### OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS FOR 2022

#### PATHWAY A: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

1	Multi-dialogue stakeholder platforms are strengthened, enabling indigenous leaders to position their governance models as references to safeguard the forest ecosystem and sociocultural connectivity.	<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>The North Amazon Alliance (ANA) and the IPLCs in the region use key information and tools to consolidate a macro-regional vision for territorial management.</p> <p><b>Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize an exchange amongst IPLCs at a regional level related to the definition and implementation of autonomous instruments for territorial governance.</li> <li>Position the ANA as a unified and legitimate space for advocacy that offers insights regarding key global discussions relevant for the Amazon region.</li> </ul>
2	Training spaces are created for JAC (Community Action Boards) and collaborative work between peasant organizations and government institutions, to discuss and agree on land tenure and management schemes.	<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>Training spaces on agrarian and environmental matters, aimed at IPLC with an emphasis on women and youth.</p> <p><b>Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design methodological tools for communities that enable information transfer regarding agrarian, environmental, and gender issues in an appropriate way.</li> <li>Training in agrarian, environmental, and gender matters, of 3 of the 6 village nuclei of Solano, which were prioritized during 2021.</li> </ul>

3	IPLCs identify the risks of false solutions to climate change and choose to implement their own initiatives.	<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>Certified training on green economy, designed in modules, content, and tools.</p> <p><b>Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyse the requirements and proposals for green economy of the FoE-Latin America and Caribbean ATALC (Friends of the Earth Latin America and the Caribbean) groups.</li> <li>• There is a joint work and research agenda on the green economy with peasant communities and indigenous peoples.</li> </ul>
<b>PATHWAY B: DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION</b>		
4	An information subsystem is designed and implemented that enables positioning and legitimising the IP governance models and their contribution to controlling deforestation.	<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>Indicators and variables of the information subsystem are defined, and the methodology for the implementation of a pilot in strategic areas of the Colombian Amazon is developed.</p> <p><b>Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot the remote data construction and collection for a geographical scale of the 18 million hectares of indigenous territories in the Colombian Amazon.</li> </ul>
5	The country has a platform for discussion and debate on the drivers of deforestation as input for policy development and implementation.	<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>The concept and space for debate regarding the drivers of deforestation is designed.</p> <p><b>Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluate and learn from other previous experiences and projects.</li> <li>• Design and carry out at least 4 regional forums.</li> </ul>
<b>PATHWAY C: CIVIC SPACE</b>		
6	Governments, IPLCs, the private sector and civil society take into account the information on trends, pressures, and have awareness about the drivers of deforestation through advocacy strategies in diverse scenarios focused on structural changes.	<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>The national and regional information about the drivers of deforestation is made available, as well as actions being carried out in order to develop advocacy strategies to counteract this phenomenon.</p> <p><b>Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generate reports that describe the current situation and the social and environmental impact of deforestation on north-western arc of the Amazon.</li> <li>• Analyse the value chains of palm oil and livestock and their territorial impact.</li> <li>• Advocacy strategies and campaigns are developed in relation to policy agendas such as national development plan (in the context of the presidential elections) and climate change 2030 at national and international level.</li> </ul>

7	Initiatives around self-protection strategies for social and environmental leaders have been promoted.	<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>Support for training spaces on safety and self-protection with peasant communities. Extending this training to officials of the local administration.</p> <p><b>Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out at least 4 training sessions on security &amp; protection of social leaders.</li> <li>• Encourage and support the design of action routes regarding security and protection of social leaders, which strengthen the response capacity of communities and reduce threats.</li> </ul>
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#### REFLECTION/LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD

- Joint planning: In 2022 the partners in Colombia will focus on exercising and strengthening the principle of trust through internal spaces for exploring common perspectives. Partners will identify themes that can be jointly strengthened, and come to agreements that support better articulation and themes of real collaboration.
- The joint country planning of activities and at regional level (with Bolivia) has facilitated the identification of common, complementary and unique areas of work.
- Regarding gender, it is a challenge to align organizations with different experiences and perspectives and to generate substantial changes.

#### GENDER TRANSFORMATIONAL APPROACH/STRATEGY

- Progress has been made, hand in hand with the IPLCs, in the recognition of the differentiated impacts of deforestation on: women, youth, girls and boys and other groups.
- The contribution of women and young people in the productive chains of palm oil and livestock is made visible, and progress is made in including their working conditions in the proposed laws and agreement of good practices, sustainability and green chains.
- Joint campaigns/strategies for the defence of forests and gender justice are developed that promote female leadership in forest governance.
- GLA-Colombia organizations have incorporated or improved their gender transformative approach in their institutional policies and practices.



## ANNEX D.4 – COUNTRY PLANS 2022

### Democratic Republic of Congo Country Programme 2022

#### WHERE WE WORK, THE PROBLEM WE WORK ON AND OUR APPROACH

The GLA programme in DRC involves twelve CSO partners and focuses on two distinct landscapes: the Eastern Landscape (Virunga/KHB) and the central landscape that extends over three provinces (Ituri, Mongala and Tshopo). It also works at national level to strengthen and motivate a civil society network on the issue of governance of protected areas in the DRC. These landscapes hold large blocks of intact forests that provide vital ecosystem services for eastern Central Africa. The areas contain some of Central Africa's highest levels of species richness, high numbers of endemic species and significant numbers of globally threatened species. The landscapes are also an area of significant poverty, where more than four million inhabitants rely on subsistence agriculture, hunting and collection of forest products. Illegal activities, such as illegal mining, are linked to violence and security issues and are often under the control of armed militias.

For 2022, the GLA priorities are to:

- Encourage, mobilize and sensitize the IPLCs to ensure their own representation, to map their land, to structure themselves and to adopt sustainable strategies to ensure their means of subsistence;
- Organize dialogues between IPLCs, women, young people and managers of protected areas;
- Carry out popularization campaigns and application of laws relating to forest management.

#### EXPECTED CONTEXT CHANGES IN 2022

The risk of conflict in Eastern DRC persists although the programme took necessary measures to mitigate the effect of this on the programme after the establishment of a "state of siege" in North Kivu and Ituri mid-2021. The pressure of extractive industries on the ecosystems of the Kahuzi Biega landscape appears to be of more significant magnitude than at the start of the programme. The actors of the Salonga and Upemba landscapes seek the support of civil society in North and South Kivu in national advocacy that can guarantee the rights of the IPLCs and the protection of ecosystems.

#### MAIN EXPECTED OUTCOMES 2025 PER PATHWAY (THEORY OF CHANGE)

#### OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS FOR 2022

#### PATHWAY A: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

1	The IPLCs manage their land and forests in a democratic manner, with the participation of the entire population, and secure livelihoods that are resilient to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSO strengthen capacities and work from a gender equality perspective, promoting the leadership of indigenous women;</li> <li>• IPLC's knowledge of climate change phenomena and forest classification are improved;</li> <li>• A network of CSO actors is capable and operational to support IPLCs in lobbying for sustainable forest governance and biodiversity protection.</li> </ul>
2	IPLCs peacefully manage natural resource-related conflicts through multi-party local bodies for harmonious cohabitation and local development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The members (men, women and youth) of the communities apply internal monitoring systems to ensure the follow-up of the rules of allocation and use of land and natural resources;</li> <li>• Pressure / occupation of IPLCs on the lands of Virunga National Park is reduced.</li> </ul>
3	Public land and forest administrations facilitate the formalization of rights to access and use FPIC processes (free, prior and informed consent) and enforce laws and regulations relating to land and forest use in order to avoid encroachment and resource grabbing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PA managers adopt and take appropriate measures for access to land by IPLCs, including women IPLCs;</li> <li>• Public administration grants local community forestry concessions;</li> <li>• Local authorities and local leaders are equipped and have the capacity to deal with governance and forest management.</li> </ul>

PATHWAY B: DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION		
4	The judicial bodies take into account the evidence and complaints from the populations in order to prosecute those responsible for offenses related to the environment and human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPLCs and CSOs use citizen control mechanisms to monitor and share violations of land, environmental and human rights by governments and the private sector and share this information with key stakeholders;</li> <li>The judicial authorities use the information provided by the IPLCs and CSOs on the rights violations and apply the laws.</li> </ul>
5	The Dutch government and embassy defend political positions aimed at reducing deforestation and violations of human rights at the international level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise awareness and train CSOs on the implementation of a monitoring system for human rights and the environment;</li> <li>Develop a system for collecting, analysing and communicating information received by the monitoring system and use this information to gain political support.</li> </ul>
6	Public authorities and industries in the agro-food, mining, energy and infra sectors reduce deforestation and respond to citizens' concerns on forest protection and human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPLC resilience alternatives are developed to reduce the pressure on ecosystems;</li> <li>Mobilize IPLC to ensure their own representation, to map their territories and to structure themselves.</li> <li>Sensitization of 10 financial and banking institutions to the interest of financing projects respecting environmental standards and human rights in Mongala and Bas-Uele.</li> </ul>
PATHWAY C: CIVIC SPACE		
7	The public authorities and the private sector ensure the participation of CSOs and the consideration of the rights of (women) IPLCs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitization and training of 90 wood energy vendors in the interest of organizing themselves into formal associations.</li> </ul>
8	The rights of men, women, young people and marginalized groups are guaranteed to safely participate in social movements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The capacities of youth and women's movements are strengthened in the face of oil exploitation in the Virunga and Salonga landscape;</li> <li>The overall situation of environmental Human Rights Defenders within the landscape is known.</li> </ul>
9	The judicial bodies take into account the evidence and complaints from the populations in order to prosecute those responsible for offenses related to the environment and human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the capacities of IPLCs, particularly women and youth, to advocate for policies and practices that enhance human rights and environmental justice transparency;</li> <li>Law enforcement reforms and initiatives are supported.</li> </ul>
REFLECTION/LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD		
<p>Collaboration and complementarity between implementing partners and technical partners have produced advances related to gender mainstreaming throughout project implementation (planning, implementation and self-evaluation). In 2022, we will continue our efforts to facilitate learning and exchanges and build trust among the partners. Also, our joint efforts, as a network of environmental CSO, have enabled us to significantly reduce the risk of threats that often result from denunciations of perpetrators of environmental crimes in the area of intervention. In addition, we learned that working together enhances our effectiveness as well as our security situation.</p>		
GENDER TRANSFORMATIONAL APPROACH/STRATEGY		

Targeted sessions will be carried out with local and provincial authorities and the animators of associations of small and medium-sized forest products companies to ensure they are equipped with essential notions on the integration of women, young people and indigenous peoples in the decision-making processes and bodies on forest management. During the sessions, actions will aim at strengthening the position of women, young people and indigenous peoples within these decision-making bodies, and also how to ensure their specific situations are included in the social charges and in consideration for their Free and Relevant Consent in any agreement with companies. To meet the challenges, women leadership mentorship workshops will be implemented and annual budget allocations to improve gender equality within CSOs.

## ANNEX D.5 – COUNTRY PLANS 2022

### Ghana Country Programme 2022

#### WHERE WE WORK, THE PROBLEM WE WORK ON AND OUR APPROACH

GLA Ghana is a partnership that started about 6 years ago (under GLA1) among Tropenbos Ghana, A Rocha Ghana and Friends of the Earth Ghana. Under GLA2, Development Institute (DI) joined as the Gender Technical Partner. It works closely together with GLA Alliance members IUCN NL, Tropenbos International, Milieudefensie and Sustainable Development Institute of Liberia.

The programme addresses the alarming nature of deforestation and forest degradation in Ghana - mainly resulting from agricultural expansion as well as unsustainable logging and mining practices. The programme aims to ensure that Ghana's remaining forest, especially in the target landscapes in Ghana's High Forest Zone, is conserved, and tree cover is increased and managed sustainably. GLA operates at both national and landscape level, focusing on illegal logging and mining, cocoa, tree tenure reform, community resource management areas (CREMAs) and independent forest monitoring. At landscape level the programme operates in the Atewa landscape in the Eastern Region and Juaboso-Bia landscape in the Western North Region. Both are high elevation tropical forest areas dominated by cocoa farming. National level actions focus on influencing policies, regulations, plans and practices, whereas landscape actions focus on strengthening IPLC and CSO capacities to play an active role in influencing landscape and national level actions. The partnership will continue with campaigns, capacity strengthening, and advocacy based on empirical evidence to create social movements that protect forests and biodiversity resources, and support communities to defend their environmental rights.

In 2022, partners will prioritize actions that give reasonable benefits to farmers to sustain their interest in retaining trees on-farm that has been revived during GLA1. Considerable attention will also be given to independent forest monitoring: the capacity of community monitors will be enhanced to monitor and report infractions on forest and other relevant laws, for action to be taken by the appropriate enforcement or regulatory agencies. To ensure that partners and other CSOs can operate in an enabling policy and regulatory environment, we will give input in the NGO Bill, and follow-up with advocacy actions to ensure that the bill does not negatively affect our operational environment.

#### EXPECTED CONTEXT CHANGES IN 2022

The serving government was retained in the 2020 elections but there is a new Minister for Lands and Natural Resources and new Municipal and District Chief Executives for the Districts and Municipalities in our target landscapes. This requires some time dedication to building rapport with these new public officials.

Ghana Integrated Aluminium Development Corporation (GIADEC) has selected Rocksure International as a strategic partner to develop Ghana's bauxite industry. Although Atewa is not mentioned as part of the areas for mining in the immediate term, it still reinforces the government's intention to mine bauxite, and therefore the need to sustain campaigns against mining in Atewa in order to prevent any undesired surprises.

There have been widespread incidences of flooding in 2021 in Ghana. As a result, the population is beginning to see the reality of climate change. This could be an opportunity to convince communities to act in ways that reduce the effects that climate change has on them, including by practicing sustainable agriculture and contributing to forest protection.

We don't anticipate further restrictions on public gatherings resulting from COVID-19. We can still hold physical meetings with limited numbers and virtual meetings with stakeholders that have computers and internet access.

The new Minister for Lands and Natural Resources declared forest reserves and areas near water resources as "red zones" or no-go areas for gold mining (legal or illegal) which, for now, reduces the conflict between conservation and mining in forest reserves.

MAIN EXPECTED OUTCOMES 2025 PER PATHWAY (THEORY OF CHANGE)		OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS FOR 2022
<b>PATHWAY A: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES</b>		
1	Local communities in Atewa and Juaboso-Bia and landscapes drive inclusive governance arrangements by 2025.	Landowners and farmers have ownership rights to naturally occurring (nurtured) trees and are benefitting from an equitable sharing system.
2	At least six (6) local authorities, including traditional leaders, support and implement effective collaborative mechanisms for a sustainable local community forest and natural resource management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local communities and CSOs monitor and support enforcement of mining and logging laws and forest and biodiversity protection regulations;</li> <li>Gender inclusiveness is effectively integrated in planning, budgeting, management and implementation procedures by Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) and CSOs within the Natural Resources Management / Climate Change (NRM/CC) programming;</li> <li>CREMA &amp; other environmental CBOs have a systematic and legal governance structure, guided by inclusive and democratic principles.</li> </ul>
<b>PATHWAY B: DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION</b>		
3	By 2025, the Government of Ghana and EU commit to sustainable and gender transformative mining, logging, cocoa and oil palm production and trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forestry Commission (FC), Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) &amp; Minerals Commission (MC) maintain gazetted forests and remaining cocoa-forest producing blocks are declared as no mining zones;</li> <li>CSOs and local communities, including women, become driving actors in the implementation of National Adaptation Plan (NAP), NDCs and other cocoa-forest climate related agenda's (REDD+, Cocoa and Forest Initiative (CFI));</li> <li>Farmers (cocoa and oil palm) reduce encroachment of farms into forest reserves.</li> </ul>
<b>PATHWAY C: CIVIC SPACE</b>		
4	Environmental CSOs, alliances and networks are actively and effectively involved in informed-NRM decision making and governance processes at all levels.	CSOs and CBOs actively participate in CSO Bill development to ensure their needs and interests are considered and included.
5	Small Holder farmers, local communities and landowners feel safe and confident in monitoring and reporting illegalities and their rights are upheld by national and local agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Men, women and youth in the target landscapes are aware of relevant resource utilization laws and rights, including those that govern labour and child's rights, and are actively defending these rights;</li> <li>Law enforcement agencies uphold human rights and provide security mechanisms for communities to participate in NRM.</li> </ul>

## REFLECTION/LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD

Collaborating with established public institutions in capacity enhancement is very effective and efficient. It has the high potential of ensuring sustainability of achievements beyond the programme. E.g. by training Community Extension Agents (CEAs) as trainers of farmers in their respective jurisdictions, more farmers (at least 2,000) than the originally targeted 120 farmers have benefited from the programme. These CEAs will also continue to be around to support the farmers beyond the GLA2 Programme.

Another significant lesson is that local communities have **greater benefits from capacity enhancement interventions** when the interventions come with support for the communities to implement what they learn. For instance, when farmers are trained on the benefits and how to appropriately integrate indigenous tree species in their cocoa farms, their skills and knowledge are better enhanced when supported with some tree seedlings to practice the theory they learn. Thus, the farmers have a better memory of the learning process and the relationships developed with implementing organisations.

## GENDER TRANSFORMATIONAL APPROACH/STRATEGY

In 2022: (1) GLA partners will raise environmental conservation awareness among the youth, boys and girls. This will be achieved through engagement of students and pupils in our landscapes and supporting them to become climate champions, who will positively influence their peers and communities. It is expected that as young people's attitude towards the environment changes, they are most likely to grow with it, influence their peers and family, and also pass it on to future generations. (2) CREMA and other similar structures, will make gender inclusiveness an integral part of their governance arrangements. To achieve this, the programme will build their capacities to ensure gender inclusiveness in all their arrangements including decision making and representation. (3) Women will be empowered to participate in Independent Forest Monitoring activities.

**Ensure that strategies and expected outcomes are inclusive and address and support specific needs of youth and women 's agencies:** Partners will consider specific needs of the various gender groups to effectively participate in, and benefit from, our interventions. Partners will develop Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials that will facilitate behavioural changes within our working groups, organise female leadership trainings and have community dialogues on gender equality and gender responsive environmental and conservation awareness. Where specific gender groups need separate interventions in order to have optimum benefits, it will be considered. E.g. when women feel more comfortable to speak out when engaged separately from the men. Disaggregated reporting will also be adopted to help gain deeper insight in the gender considerations made in our intervention strategies.

**Improve organisational challenges regarding gender as assessed in baseline indicators 11 and 12b:** gender organizational specific shortcomings were documented and prioritised in terms of urgency, and the prioritised ones will be addressed in 2022.

## ANNEX D.6 – COUNTRY PLANS 2022

### Indonesia Country Programme 2022

#### WHERE WE WORK, THE PROBLEM WE WORK ON AND OUR APPROACH

**Key issues:** Indonesia's landscapes are extensively and intensively transformed by industrial oil palm and timber/pulp plantations, extractive industries and infrastructure. Such expansion has been destroying forests, including their biodiversity, and led to the confiscation of lands from the indigenous or local communities. The government leaves big gaps in supporting, assisting and fulfilling the rights of IPLCs, especially tenurial and territorial rights. As a result, IPLCs in Indonesia are threatened in their capacity to fulfil their livelihoods, let alone effectively and sustainably manage their forests and other natural resources. At the same time, the large-scale actors and corporations continue to violate environmental sustainability and human rights issues without clear sanctions from the authorities. To make matters worse, groups or individuals, including community leaders, who have engaged in activities to defend the rights of indigenous people and their territories, face criminalization, intimidation, arbitrary arrest or even attacks that may cause their deaths.

**Geographic focus:** GLA Indonesia has selected four landscapes in *Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi*. They represent forested areas with ongoing large scale oil palm, coal and bauxite mining and geothermal energy development. Besides several commonalities, the landscapes also represent a diversity of cultures, socio-economic conditions and nexus of issues between the IPLCs and the drivers of deforestation in the areas. Parallel to the landscapes, substantial attention is given to the national level, where decision making related to national economic and development ambitions is concentrated.

**The target beneficiaries:** IPLCs in the four target landscapes, including women and youth, and (Women) Environmental and Human Rights Defenders ((W)EHRDs), both at the national and landscape levels.

**Partners:** The GLA partnership in Indonesia consists of nine organisations: NTFP-EP Indonesia, Sawit Watch, Tropenbos Indonesia, WALHI, WARSI, WGII (Working Group for ICCA in Indonesia), and gender technical partners (AKSI, Solidaritas Perempuan and YAKKUM Emergency Unit). With the strong and varied expertise and experience of each organisation involved, the partnership will provide powerful complementary strengths towards achieving the goal.

#### EXPECTED CONTEXT CHANGES IN 2022

**IPLC Context:** The role of KPH (Forest Management Unit) was revised from operational into a 'facilitating' role in the State Forest Lands (SFL). This different legal mandate affects KPHs role in the processes and legalisation for developing business units and their ability to collaborate in enterprise development in Social Forestry areas. As a result, we decided to change strategies, for instance supporting FMU staff to meet with buyers/off takers and to train FMU staff on enterprise and product development.

**Driver Context:** A new regulation (P24/2021) states that owners of areas under 2hectars and with over 5 years of smallholder management are entitled to be released from SFL status. It means that one of the ToC outcomes is no longer relevant and has been adapted to ensure Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and ISPO certification and compliance of independent smallholders.

The Indonesian government may not extend the palm oil moratorium which expired in September 2021. Two outcomes in the current ToC were based on a positive outcome of the campaign for moratorium extension. Due to the current situation, partners proposed to change focus to advocate the government to issue an official National Action Plan on Sustainable Oil Palm (to improve Oil Palm governance). And for subnational governments to issue similar subnational Action Plans.

**The COVID-19 situation** is increasingly under control in Indonesia and each project area has strict standard procedures to reduce its impacts. GLA2 activities will be carried out following the health procedures regulated by the regional and national governments.

MAIN EXPECTED OUTCOMES 2025 PER PATHWAY (THEORY OF CHANGE)		OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS FOR 2022
<b>PATHWAY A: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES</b>		
1	Village governments and IPLCs use the grievance mechanism to report their complaints.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial government enforces grievance mechanism for village governments and IPLCs;</li> <li>IPLCs report illegal activities.</li> </ul>
2	More IPLCs apply for Social Forestry (SF), Customary Forest (CF) and Indigenous and Community-based Conservation Areas (ICCA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi stakeholder SF working group/task force updates maps of Indicative Areas for Social Forestry with existing land use patterns and includes Customary Forests.</li> <li>District government allocates funding for Social Forestry and Customary Forests;</li> <li>Government establishes sub-national structures (provincial and district) to assist IPLCs with their Social Forestry and Indigenous People's lands.</li> </ul>
3	District government accommodates IPLC's territorial interests into the development plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICCA mapping achieved with inclusion of the views IPLC women;</li> <li>IPLCs register their Ancestral domain (AD) to BRWA (Registration Body for Customary/Indigenous Land) and WGII;</li> <li>WGII integrates AD registration in recommendation to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF).</li> </ul>
<b>PATHWAY B: DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION</b>		
4	The Inter-ministerial task force extends oil palm and extractive industry/ mining moratorium	District governments review and evaluate the permit and operational activities of palm oil companies.
5	District governments enforce the Provincial regulation on HCV for land-based investment.	Provincial Governments enforce HCVA regulation to land-based Management Units at Province wide level
6	National and subnational governments issue no new permits for large-scale plantations, mining, extractive industries, etc., in their spatial plans.	CSOs start a campaign to address illegal permits.
<b>PATHWAY C: CIVIC SPACE</b>		
7	By 2025, a task force within the National Commission of Human Rights has formulated a clear policy instrument that protects Environmental and Human Rights Defenders (EHRD/ WEHRD).	The National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) establishes a task force on EHRD/WEHRD violence.
8	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) issues a regulation for the enforcement and application of Article 66 of the Law on Environmental Protection and Management that says EHRD cannot be penalized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoEF announces its plan to develop a regulation;</li> <li>MoEF accepts a legal draft developed by CSOs;</li> <li>The CSO coalition conducts a public campaign to ensure the adoption of the legal draft of the decree on EHRD and WHRD protection and security.</li> </ul>



9	(W)EHRD 'defence network' successfully supports (W)ERHDs who are criminalized and prosecuted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The coalition of CSOs strengthens advocacy networks on (W)EHRD issues/</li> <li>• Local facilitators trained through Feminist Participatory Action Research produce case studies on (W)EHRD violations;</li> <li>• CSOs have a security system for (W)EHRD supported by a safe house and trauma healing.</li> </ul>
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#### REFLECTION/LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD

- The revision of Law No. 39/1999 on human rights in Indonesia is mainly facilitated by the coalition of human rights defenders, of which GLA (members) is just a part. We concluded that the GLA in Indonesia's must also build networks with other alliances in order to more effectively organise our lobby for human rights.
- There is a need for GLA partners to appear as GLA, such as through press conferences, or when publishing briefings under the name of the coalition (GLA). Prior to that we need to check with the NL partners on the possibility to appear under the GLA coalition name. Similarly, the routine communication with the NL Embassy should be under the GLA rather than under each organisation's name. Due to the large number of partners, in these instances it is clearer to communicate as GLA.

#### GENDER TRANSFORMATIONAL APPROACH/STRATEGY

##### Priority gender & youth related results for 2022:

- Strengthened women's activists and IPLCs women capacity as facilitators of Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR), which is a method that supports and grows women's movement to understand and advance women's human rights and environmental issues, particularly related to IPLC governance, drivers of deforestation and expanding civic space.
- Increased engagement with women's rights groups/networks/movement within implementation of GLA programme.
- Ensure that strategies and expected outcomes are inclusive, address and support specific needs of youth and women's agencies
- Improve organisational challenges regarding gender as assessed in baseline: Partners are committed to improve their written gender policies in 2022, including gender-transformative practices at organizational level and safeguarding against Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH).

## ANNEX D.7 – COUNTRY PLANS 2022

### Liberia Country Programme 2022

#### WHERE WE WORK, THE PROBLEM WE WORK ON AND OUR APPROACH

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

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

In 2022, the country partners will focus on these priority areas:

- Capacity building for local communities on gender, business and human rights; policy, laws and standards; and land rights (awareness, self-organization, and self-determination);
- Community mobilization, advocacy, and campaigns targeting private sector actors, relevant government agencies, and the Government of Liberia through evidence gathering and research and reporting;
- Advocacy for transparency and accountability to ensure commitment to ethical conduct in all business operations and transactions; and compliance with local, national, and ratified international laws and regulations.

#### EXPECTED CONTEXT CHANGES IN 2022

It is expected that in 2022 Liberia will be facing a worsening of economic problems, more environmental pollution due to limited monitoring and weak law enforcement. The country partners will work with IPLCs towards the protection of the rights of local communities and the environment. The partners will also work to expose corporate actors engaged in environmental harms and human rights abuses at regional bodies (such as ECOWAS, ACHPR) and international grievance mechanisms (such as the HCSA, RSPO, and UN Human Rights institutions). It will be essential to build the capacity of communities, organizations and networks on the content of the law.

#### MAIN EXPECTED OUTCOMES 2025 PER PATHWAY (THEORY OF CHANGE)

#### OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS FOR 2022

#### PATHWAY A: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

1	Communities in the Southeast and Northwest of Liberia formalize their customary land rights, taking advantage of the country's progressive land legislation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six communities in the Northwest of Liberia formalize their customary land rights – completing the legal process by the Liberia Land Authority;</li> <li>• The formation of Community Land Development and Management Committees (CLDMC) leadership is gender sensitive and balanced (inclusive of youth, men and women). The CLDMC actively engages with government and investors on the use of their land and resources;</li> <li>• Local Communities and vulnerable groups (women, men, youth) affected by concessions in the Southeast (Sinoe, Grand Kru and Maryland Counties) and Northwest (Bomi, Gbarpolu and Cape Mount of Liberia) ensure the protection of customary land and sustainable forest management.</li> </ul>
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#### PATHWAY B: DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

2	The Liberian Government establishes a comprehensive national policy and legal framework on agriculture that includes community rights-based provisions on the allocation of land-based concessions, halting deforestation and promoting community-based agriculture.	The National Oil Palm Platform of Liberia (NOPPOL) and the CSO – OPWG ensure an inclusive and participatory rollout of the National Oil Palm Strategy of Liberia.
3	By 2025, the area and expansion of the industrial and elite land based concessions has reduced in Liberia and no longer drives deforestation, forest degradation and the violation of Local Communities’ rights.	HCV and HCS areas in and near at least two agro-industrial concessions are documented and communities, companies and authorities take steps to ensure their protection.
4	Strengthened capacity of Local Communities in the Southeast and Northwest of Liberia to hold agribusinesses, logging companies and the government to account.	Partners engaged in national and international media campaigns and coverage (video documentary, radio talk shows, articles in local and international newspapers, social media) expose environmental violations and human rights abuses.

**PATHWAY C: CIVIC SPACE**

5	Securing civic space for civil society and local community leaders to speak out for their rights, livelihoods and the forests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The African Commission on Human and People’s Rights (ACHPR) or other international redress institutions accept verified evidence and act upon at least one EHRD case filed by SDI, partners and communities;</li> <li>• Women groups, youth and men are documenting environmental harms and human rights abuses and actively campaign to protect their rights.</li> </ul>
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**REFLECTION/LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD**

Some of the lessons learned that will be taken on board in the coming period are improved coordination among country partners. At the national level, there has been regular and constant information sharing on planned meetings, webinars, and availability of program documents (guidelines, processes, reporting deadlines, baseline procedures, results frameworks, joint planning meetings) which we could leverage on. We look forward to improving collaboration, coordination, and partnership at the national level with the relevant stakeholders (private and government actors) to smoothly drive programme implementation for successful outcomes. Moreover, joint campaign and advocacy activities can yield bigger results for communities, such as recognition and respect for community rights, and protection of the environment. Importantly, the programme can leverage on the willingness of communities to learn to resist environmental harms and human rights abuses, and increase their participation in decision-making.

**GENDER TRANSFORMATIONAL APPROACH/STRATEGY**

The programme aims to ensure that women and youth understand the full process of customary land formalization and actively participate in the formalization process of their lands and form part of the leadership. Hereto, women and youth receive legal education on the land rights law and international best practices and actively participate in campaign and advocacy activities. Youth and women in communities are also actively participating in the documentation of rights violations.

## ANNEX D.8 – COUNTRY PLANS 2022

### Malaysia Country Programme 2022

#### WHERE WE WORK, THE PROBLEM WE WORK ON AND OUR APPROACH

The GLA Malaysia partnership consists of NTFP-EP Malaysia (Coordinator); Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (SADIA), Save Rivers and PACOS Trust. NTFP EP will focus its project work primarily in the Belaga and Apoh-Tutoh regions of Sarawak. SADIA will be focused mainly in the Simunjan region of Sarawak; SAVE Rivers in the Upper Baram region of Sarawak. PACOS Trust will work with all three groups mainly for lobbying and advocacy, training and capacity-building workshops.

Due to the pandemic, partners are faced with movement restrictions and the area we work in has no internet connection. Therefore, some priorities from 2021 had to be brought forward to 2022. We will focus on capacity strengthening workshops to develop shared skills among partner organizations and IPLCs, and training on gender transformative approaches for partners and beneficiaries.

#### EXPECTED CONTEXT CHANGES IN 2022

Malaysia is expected to be fully open at the end of 2021 as the movement restriction order is slowly being lifted and more people are fully vaccinated. Partners are looking forward to resuming community-based activities following the health standards to ensure safety. However, a communication gap still exists due to limited infrastructure, especially the lack of internet connectivity in the rural areas. In case the situation is not improving, the partners will continue to assist the team leaders appointed in the community with data collection, monitoring, and information gathering.

The IPLCs that we work with are poor, lack education and are prone to being led by senior males in the community. Women generally have less important roles in the community. During the introduction of the GLA programme to the communities, gender equality is emphasized (in participation, leadership, etc.).

Malaysia General Election-15 is expected to be held in May 2022. There will be an uncertain political situation but partners see this as an opportunity for the community to engage and highlight their rights.

#### MAIN EXPECTED OUTCOMES 2025 PER PATHWAY (THEORY OF CHANGE)

#### OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS FOR 2022

#### PATHWAY A: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

1	IPLCs work with the government to actively secure individual and communal titles over their Native Customary Rights lands and forests;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPLCs are made aware of NCR and forest issues;</li> <li>Agroforestry programs initiated under the initiative of Upper Baram Forest Area project with the communities in Ulu Baram where the forest has been logged/degraded;</li> <li>Training communities on their Rights to Information;</li> <li>Community Mapping Training to map ancestral lands and areas;</li> <li>IPLCs are equipped with the knowledge to document important information and able to provide proof of ownership to IPLCs ancestral lands area.;</li> <li>Training communities on Free, Prior, Informed and Consent (FPIC) and the documentation of rights violations.</li> </ul>
2	IPLCs set up localised IP Governing Councils that includes women and youth representatives	Women and youth are more confident and empowered to raise their issues in their community. Focus on women and youth empowerment among the communities through gender training and youth confidence building.
3	IPLCs (including women and youth) have community-based NTFP enterprise (CBNE) development plans, and decision-making structures and inclusive processes that prioritise conservation and sustainability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth, Men and Women are empowered through training with Sarawak State Tourism (forestry Department) on managing Bukit Bediri's eco-tourism site and on forest rehabilitation through collecting seedlings for replanting at the degraded forest of the past logging.</li> <li>Engagement with established/existing local tourism entrepreneurs - Bung Jagoi Heritage Tourism, for knowledge sharing.</li> </ul>

**PATHWAY B: DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION**

4	GLA partners and an IPLC in Upper Baram will establish an ICCA area of 1000 hectares as a Biodiversity Peace Park.	The official launch of the Upper Baram Forest Area (UBFA) is set in the first half of 2022. GLA collects relevant data and sets up a steering committee, made up of the respective IPLC and Sarawak Forestry Department.
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**PATHWAY C: CIVIC SPACE**

5	National, regional and local governments include representatives from GLA partners, IPLCs and other CSOs (especially environment, women and youth CSOs) as integral members of environment and development policy-making bodies.	Programmatic needs of GLA partners, IPLCs and core technical skills sets identified especially on policy-making to protect and conserve the forest and IPLCs territories.
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**REFLECTION/LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD**

Travelling restrictions resulting from COVID-19 affected our community-based projects and work. Since most of the project sites do not have any internet access, there is no possibility of an online programme. Communities in the rural area also practice lockdowns as a preventive measure. During this time of need, it is crucial to highlight the community struggles and rights. Unable to travel to the landscapes has pushed the partners and many other organizations to work closer together to address the IPLC issues.

The challenges we had to overcome in the pandemic have taught us the importance of maintaining hope and vigilance. We had to be more creative in our advocacy and empowerment efforts. For example, by conducting online advocacy work through arts/cartoon workshops.

**GENDER TRANSFORMATIONAL APPROACH/STRATEGY**

In 2022 we will organize a gender assessment for the communities to better understand the priorities and needs of women and youth. By conducting gender training and youth confidence building, we hope to build their confidence and empower them to raise their issues in their respective communities. All activities are expected to have equal participation of men, women and different age groups, including in leadership roles.

## ANNEX D.9 – COUNTRY PLANS 2022

### Philippines Country Programme 2022

#### WHERE WE WORK, THE PROBLEM WE WORK ON AND OUR APPROACH

The GLA Philippine programme works in four major landscapes (Sierra Madre of Luzon, Southern Palawan, Northern Mindanao and South-Central Mindanao) and at the national level. There are ten collaborating partners in the country: Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM), Environmental Legal Assistance Centre (ELAC), Forest Foundation Philippines, Institute for the Development of Educational and Ecological Alternatives (IDEAS), Kitanglad Integrated Network of NGOs (KIN), Legal Rights and Natural Resources Centre (LRC KSK/FOEPHils), Lilak Purple Action for Indigenous Women's Rights (LILAK), Mabuwaya Foundation, NTFP EP Philippines, and Samdhana Philippines.

For 2022, Philippine partners will pursue different strategies to enable IPLCs, women and youth to be recognized in various government bodies and effectively participate in shaping inclusive governance mechanisms. We foresee activities related to Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) formulation and enhancement and harmonizing such plans with forest land use and other plans; and advocacy with Congress, local government bodies and national government agencies to push for green and EHRD bills and local legislation that enables IPLC/women/youth participation in governance and natural resource use management.

#### EXPECTED CONTEXT CHANGES IN 2022

In May 2022, national and local elections will take place. It is likely to be one of the most crucial in the country's history as we are faced with an economic slowdown, poor governance as evidenced by the inadequate pandemic response, massive corruption, environmental disasters, and rampant disregard for human rights. Partners will be involved in voter education/empowerment among partner communities to underscore the importance of the elections. IPLCs and CSOs would need to take an active role in the election season by pushing for pro-indigenous peoples, pro-environment, pro-human rights, and pro-gender transformative agenda and supporting candidates who carry the agenda. It is acknowledged that electoral participation will entail security risks.

As for COVID-19, the country ranked last in the October 2021 report of Nikkei Asia measuring the government's pandemic efforts towards recovery. Unless drastic changes are implemented, lockdowns and restrictions will continue that may affect GLA programme implementation. With the continuing rise of COVID-19 in partner communities, education campaigns will be conducted that include the benefits of vaccination.

#### MAIN EXPECTED OUTCOMES 2025 PER PATHWAY (THEORY OF CHANGE)

#### OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS FOR 2022

#### PATHWAY A: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

1	IPLCs, women, youth (IPLC-WY) in 11 key forested areas/ indigenous territories install inclusive governance structures and sustainable forest management plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPLC-WY from the different landscapes organise themselves into sectoral organizations and/or provincial and national federations;</li> <li>IPLCs, including WY, develop an IP, women, youth, and environmental agenda for the national and local elections in 2022;</li> <li>Indigenous W/EHRDs craft their agenda and present this to Local Government Officials and Government Line Agencies in the Region.</li> </ul>
2	Government legally recognises and respects the rights of IPLCs, women, and youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPs from Bukidnon and Palawan declare their Indigenous Community Conserved Areas covering at least 10,000 hectares;</li> <li>Multi-stakeholder landscape governance groups use dialogues as opportunity to influence decision-making with evidence-based info; enhance capacities, and strengthen networks for civic space.</li> </ul>

**PATHWAY B: DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION**

3	Government shifts plans away from forest destructive activities, protects human rights, and adopts climate-smart and resilient development plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local groups from the different landscapes formulate and adopt a Green Agenda to prevent the entry of mining;</li> <li>Key Local Government Units and Protected Area Management Boards (PAMBs) form consultative mechanisms involving women, youth, and IPLCs to ensure forest protection.</li> </ul>
4	Congress passes legislation that promotes forest conservation and human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPLCs, including women and youth, coming from the different landscapes participate in committees in Congress to draft the ICCA bill and/or come up with local ICCA ordinances;</li> <li>Civil society alliances advocating for Green Bills in Congress adopt Indigenous Women Human Rights Defenders agenda in the Green Bills;</li> <li>Civil Society and IPLCs demand private sector transparency and accountability on consent/FPIC, land tenure rights, safeguard mechanisms, benefit-sharing, and losses and damages.</li> </ul>

**PATHWAY C: CIVIC SPACE**

5	Government implements policies that reduce risks and threats to EHRDs and women's rights defenders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IP Structures recognize the role of women through community learning sessions on HR, IP rights and Women and natural resources;</li> <li>Two PAMBs supporting the passage of EHRDs and laws and policies affecting the rights of women and environmental defenders;</li> <li>Media and opinion-makers highlight environmental and security issues raised by CSOs and IPLCs.</li> </ul>
6	Congress passes laws to protect EHRDs and women's rights defenders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSOs and IPLCs push for the rights of EHRDs including women's rights defenders and the passage of laws and ordinances that protect EHRDs.</li> </ul>

**REFLECTION/LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD**

In general, delayed implementation of interventions due to COVID-19 as well as security risks in some areas is inevitable. Despite this, there are still successes due to flexibility in implementation. GLA Partners have shifted to online communication but internet connectivity and limited gadgets have prevented full participation of the communities. Strong coordination with local key contacts is important to help with the planning and implementation of activities on the ground.

**GENDER TRANSFORMATIONAL APPROACH/STRATEGY**

For 2022, GLA Philippines has several priority outcomes related to gender and youth. These are on three levels: 1) Organizing: formation of IPLC-WY sectoral groups; 2) Agenda building: crafting of an electoral agenda that incorporates IPLC-WY agenda in different policies and campaigns; 3) Lobby and Advocacy: participation and involvement of IPLC women and youth in lobby work for the Green Bills, pushing for the rights and protection of women human rights defenders.

To ensure that the strategies and outcomes are inclusive and that we are able to support specific needs of women and youth, GLA partners will implement gender-related capacity building sessions that would include the review and if necessary, improvement of gender policies. Reflection sessions will also be conducted to look at how gender has been incorporated in the strategies and actual implementation.

## ANNEX D.10 – COUNTRY PLANS 2022

### Uganda Country Programme 2022

#### WHERE WE WORK, THE PROBLEM WE WORK ON AND OUR APPROACH

The Ugandan country partnership consists of four partners: Ecological Trends Alliance (ETA), a conservation and social development organisation grounded in research, Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO), a lobby and advocacy organisation focused on energy, Friends of Zoka (FoZ), a movement-based lobby and advocacy organisation, all working in the Albertine Rift, and ARUWE, a gender-based organization to facilitate the gender agenda.

The overall aim of the GLA partners is to “protect Uganda’s Albertine Rift forest landscapes from oil and gas challenges whilst sustainably and inclusively governing them.” Under the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, partners aim to ensure that oil, gas and agro-commodities no longer drive deforestation by: (1) ensuring that private sector and financiers comply with national laws and international best practices, frameworks on climate change and their own Environment-Natural Resources (ENR) and land policies; (2) ensuring that government enacts and enforces inclusive and gender-balanced land and climate change laws and policies; and (3) ensuring that Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and IPLCs resist land grabbing without FPIC and incompatible developments in forest landscapes.

#### EXPECTED CONTEXT CHANGES IN 2022

During 2021, there was unprecedented civic space repression by the government that led to the suspension of the Democratic Governance Facility and the closure of 54 CSOs including partner AFIEGO, arrest and torture of mainly journalists and EHRDs including two EHRDs from AFIEGO. This is envisaged to continue in the next years of the programme. There are also new laws, particularly on environmental governance such as the December 2020 Environment & Social Impact Assessment regulations, that curtail public participation. In addition, the government is prioritizing investments over environmental protection e.g. as seen with the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) whose major agreements have been signed and which traverses Wambabya and Waiga wetlands in the landscape. The EACOP will further affect 2,000 km<sup>2</sup> of protected areas including Wambabya and Bugoma Central Forest Reserves. Rebel activities have been reported in West Nile and this may affect project activities.

Just like other countries, Uganda was affected by a grave second wave of COVID-19 between June and July when field activities for the GLA2 were meant to start. This led to a complete lockdown inhibiting field activities and movement between partners. COVID-19 is expected to continue given the slow response to vaccination both by the government and the Ugandan population.

On the positive side, the Climate Change Bill has been passed into law and this is seen as a stepping stone geared towards national and international climate change initiatives.

#### MAIN EXPECTED OUTCOMES 2025 PER PATHWAY (THEORY OF CHANGE)

#### OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS FOR 2022

#### PATHWAY A: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

1	IPLCs have inclusive strong governance structures to manage forest landscapes and realize livelihoods from Forest-based enterprises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six IPLCs groups participate in Forest-Based Enterprises (FBEs) for improved incomes and livelihoods;</li> <li>• IPLCs are supported by mandated and cultural institutions to put in place inclusive and engendered Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) governance structures.</li> </ul>
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#### PATHWAY B: DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

2	Relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and IPLCs resist land grabbing without FPIC and all incompatible developments in forest landscapes.	MDAs and IPLCs appreciate FPIC and the need to resist incompatible developments from oil, gas and agro-commodities
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3	Government enacts and enforces inclusive and engendered land, ENR and Climate Change policies and laws	CSOs and IPLCs influence government to enact, review or repeal relevant land, ENR and Climate Change policies and laws
4	Private sector and financiers comply with national laws, international best practices, frameworks on climate change, and their own ENR and land policies	CSOs put pressure on private sector, financiers and government to comply with environmental and human rights standards and practices

### PATHWAY C: CIVIC SPACE

5	Government enacts and enforces inclusive and engendered policies and laws that protect civic spaces for CSOs and (W)EHRDs	CSO Networks and social movements resist laws that constrict civic spaces
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### REFLECTION/LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD

**Community empowerment:** Despite the reduced physical interaction with the IPLCs because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2021 elections and the GLA planning processes, various successful efforts were made to engage with IPLCs in lobby and advocacy campaigns. In addition, community empowerment is important in changing mind-sets while litigation as an advocacy tool drives positive change.

**Evidence based lobby and advocacy:** Activities undertaken in 2021, based on previous GLA lessons (e.g. graphic representation in research dissemination as a tool for simplifying and quickening understanding), proved the importance of evidence-based information in supporting the lobby and advocacy agenda, so this will also be part of the 2022 strategies.

**Civic space:** Several engagements at international level including one with the UN special Rapporteur on freedom of association and peaceful assembly were made by the GLA partners to address the shrinking civic space in Uganda. There has been worthwhile capacity building to improve safety for EHRDs. These activities will support civic space in the coming year as envisaged in the “Save Bugoma” campaign.

**Working in partnership:** The closure of AFIEGO and other CSOs due to shrinking civic space impacted overall implementation of the work plan. Therefore, working in partnerships is important as it improves safety, and brings together allies with diverse skills that are needed for successful campaigns.

**ToC adaptation:** Implementation led to the overall realisation that the ToC was overambitious. The overall goal is now focused on the Albertine rift forest landscapes with oil and gas as the overall challenge amplifying other problems such as agro-commodities. However, the target groups remain the same (government, private sector, financiers, IPLCs, cultural institutions and MDAs).

### GENDER TRANSFORMATIONAL APPROACH/STRATEGY

#### Priority 2022 gender & youth related results:

- At least two women groups meaningfully engaged in the IPLC governance of forest landscapes;
- At least 5% increase in the number of women taking up leadership roles in the IPLC governance structures of forest landscapes;
- At least two women groups meaningfully participate in social movements advocating for the protection of forest landscapes;
- At least two empowered District Local Government (DLGs) and Lower Local Governments (LLGs) and two IPLCs groups that can influence ENR, land & Climate Change by-laws that specifically address the needs and voices of women and youth;
- Capacity of two women groups and one youth group are built to develop sustainable and appealing FBEs.

The capacities of IPLCs, DLGs, LLGs will be strengthened in gender and inclusion as a strategy of empowering them to demand and advocate for inclusive law reforms and mind set change. The partners will make deliberate efforts to ensure women and youth are given special platforms and spaces to engage and participate in the programme activities. The gender technical partner ARUWE will ensure that all the activities and programs being implemented by the partners are inclusive. There will be constant evaluation of the gender action plan as a strategy to ensure that the identified gender needs are being addressed and progress is being made.

**Improve organisational challenges regarding gender:** Based on the gender gaps identified as a result of the (baseline) gender organizational assessment, the partners will undergo a comprehensive capacity development session on gender mainstreaming and transformative approaches. This session will enable the partners to appreciate gender and integrate it in the program work. ARUWE will lead this capacity development session and will further support all GLA partners to cascade down the skills to the IPLCs & social movements.

## ANNEX D.11 – COUNTRY PLANS 2022

### Viet Nam Country Programme 2022

#### WHERE WE WORK, THE PROBLEM WE WORK ON AND OUR APPROACH

The GLA programme works throughout the Central Highlands (CHs), with a focus on the Srepok River Basin (Dak Lak, Gia Lai and Kon Tum provinces) and is implemented by NTFP-EP Vietnam, PanNature and TBVN. NTFP-EP works on promoting local livelihoods, Tropenbos Viet Nam (TBVN) focuses on realising climate smart landscape interventions in Srepok River Basin and 2 districts of Lak and Krong Bong of Dak Lak province, through influencing policy makers and enabling inclusive restoration. PanNature carries out field activities in Gia Lai, Kon Tum provinces in conjunction with existing programmes and projects with other partners in these sites.

For 2022, GLA partners in Viet Nam will continue to engage government and private sector actors to implement supportive policies for IPLCs and inclusive forest governance. Capacity building activities prioritise economic empowerment, women and youth leadership, forest governance and lobby and advocacy.

#### EXPECTED CONTEXT CHANGES IN 2022

In 2022, the Vietnamese government may issue a number of sub-law documents of the Forestry Law 2017 and the Land Law 2013, including potential policies related to women and youth, forest land allocation, support model for farmers, restoration, protection and sustainable development of forests. These documents can influence the project in a positive way.

Due to COVID-19, many of the planned activities for the project had to be postponed until the situation improved and the state of emergency was removed. During the pandemic, many residents moved from big cities to their hometown, which has positive as well as negative impacts on the project. On the positive side, they bring resources and opportunities. However, they also have a strong impact on the local environment, through encroachment in forests, and culture.

#### MAIN EXPECTED OUTCOMES 2025 PER PATHWAY (THEORY OF CHANGE)

#### OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS FOR 2022

#### PATHWAY A: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

1	Government releases documents (under forestry law or civil law) accepting legal status, rights and responsibilities of IPLCs under a gender inclusive approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local authorities bring the issue of non-IPLCs intrusion and threats to IPLCs on their agenda, and to identify solutions that will support IPLCs to carry out their rights on forest land;</li> <li>Department of the Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) will revise and adopt inclusive FLA guidelines.</li> </ul>
2	IPLCs can produce and sell their products on the market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPLCs are better organized, have a clear business model and have good knowledge of product development to meet the target market;</li> <li>IPLCs set up trials of Community-based Forest (CBF) models;</li> <li>Develop a network of Community Based Social Enterprises (CBNEs) through the Community Marketing and Technical Support Centre (CSG), in collaboration with all Viet Nam partners.</li> </ul>

#### PATHWAY B: DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

3	GLA partners and CSOs have good knowledge and skills in monitoring deforestation and rights violations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private sector actors commit to applying environmental standards and FPIC;</li> <li>Local authorities and CSOs set up a mechanism for monitoring forestland conversion, and EIA/SI.</li> </ul>
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4	Landscape actors are able to reveal and discuss violations by authorities and businesses in multi-stakeholder dialogues, for instance on land conversion and immigration in the Central Highlands	Male and female IPLCs discuss the impacts of migration on their traditions and forests and recommend solutions for reducing the negative impacts of immigration.
5	GoV makes specific policies in support of Central Highlands development, including IPLCs' secured land rights and no land conversion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GoV has good evidence and recommendations related to law deficiencies, land conversion and rights and interests of IPLCs;</li> <li>• Information on IPLC's rights and interests, related law and regulations deficiencies, and lessons learned from implemented models (ICCA, CFM, ACMA approach) is ready for law revision and dissemination;</li> <li>• Improved IPLC rights and interests (e.g. Pay for Forest Ecosystem Service - PFES, legal status of communities and IPLC land in the Land Law, etc.) while creating linkages with EHR defenders.</li> </ul>
<b>PATHWAY C: CIVIC SPACE</b>		
6	IPLCs (Women and youth) have their own plan and capacity to engage in decision-making processes regarding forest management and climate change at all levels.	Women, men and youth obtain good knowledge on women rights, gender equality, appropriate leadership skills and become leaders in their communities.
7	CSOs strengthen IPLCs' capability and awareness about their rights and skills for voicing up (public speaking, media work)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OECM network members have capacity and skills to participate in relevant policy processes;</li> <li>• Learning events;</li> <li>• Forest governance models of IPLCs will be promoted at national and regional levels.</li> </ul>
<b>REFLECTION/LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD</b>		
<p>Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, there have been successes in 2021: the programme promoted business models and formed trading networks for IPLCs to strengthen access to markets and financial sources, promoted land and forest allocation and strengthened livelihoods for households that observe and plant NTFPs. The programme also collected information on the impact of land conversion on IPLCs livelihoods and society, the gaps of current FLA (Forest Land Allocation) in Dak Lak province and the current customs and traditions of IPLCs. We reached an agreement with a national agency to disseminate information on land conversion, set-up a network of local partners and established the OECM Alliance (8-9 NGO committed to join the OECM Alliance).</p> <p>Challenges in the implementation included the second wave of COVID-19 as many activities have been limited. Partners adjusted and learned how to work together via online platforms, enhanced their capacity on digital and media platforms, and worked through local partnership to organize meetings and carry out interventions.</p>		
<b>GENDER TRANSFORMATIONAL APPROACH/STRATEGY</b>		
<p>Priority results on gender and youth for 2022 include facilitating youth and gender-balanced participation in activities as well as promoting youth and women's leadership, capacity building activities to strengthen participation in forest protection and livelihood activities, promoting women's economic empowerment by establishing local production groups and letting women become leaders of these groups as well as engagement of women and youth in policy making processes at grassroots level.</p>		

## ANNEX E – COUNTRY PLANS 2022

### Local-to-Global-to-Local Programme 2022

#### WHERE WE WORK, THE PROBLEM WE WORK ON AND OUR APPROACH

In the local-to-global-to-local (LGL) part of the Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA) programme, all alliance members (Milieudefensie, TBI, IUCN NL, Gaia Amazonas, NTFP-EP, SDI) and technical partners Fern and WECF are working strategically at the EU, global and regional levels towards the main outcomes of the programme ToC. Key priorities for 2022 are:

- **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):** Gaia, NTFP-EP, TBI, IUCN NL, Milieudefensie through Friends of the Earth International (MD/FoEI), and WECF, that works in partnership with GFC, will continue to focus on the CBD and UNFCCC processes. Firstly, on the implementation of the COP26 agreement and strengthened commitments at national and regional level, and secondly on an ambitious post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), at the CBD COP15, in May 2022 in Kunming. Focus will be on inclusivity, strengthening forest and biodiversity conservation in policies, with priority themes OECM / ICCAs, role of IPLC's and Nature-based Solutions (NbS).
- **EU policies on Forest Ecosystem Risk Commodity (FERC) and Due Diligence (DD):** IUCN NL, Fern, Milieudefensie together with FoE Europe and TBI will continue to work on strong FERC legislation to tackle deforestation and degradation in products placed on the EU market, with effective demand and supply side measures. In addition, a first draft of the EU Due Diligence regulation is expected at the end of 2021. Strong MHRDD regulation of the renewable sector will also be key for a global just energy transition. Related programme activities will depend on the content of the draft. Milieudefensie will also push for strong Dutch DD legislation through their continued campaign on this issue.
- **United Nations Binding Treaty on Business and Human rights (UNBT):** Milieudefensie and IUCN NL will lobby for the participation of the EU in the negotiation process in Geneva. Partners will advise the Dutch government to use their leverage in Brussels. In addition, the Asia regional collaboration group, composed of the Alliance members and 26 country partners and led by NTFP-EP, will call on ASEAN and Member States to commit to and work on National Action Plans for Business and Human Rights and come up with a clear regional position on the legally Binding Treaty. At the end of October 2022 negotiations sessions will be held in Geneva.

At regional level, under the leadership of NTFP-EP (Asia), Gaia Amazonas (South America) and SDI and Milieudefensie with Friends of the Earth and other partners (Africa), focus will be on: (1) **ASEAN** to adopt rights-based, inclusive and climate-responsive forestry strategies including ICCAs and customary tenure; (2) Strengthening collaboration with the **North-Amazon Alliance (ANA)**, whose mission it is to safeguard the ecosystem and sociocultural connectivity in the region north of the Amazon River, and RAISG (the Amazon Geo-Referenced Socio-Environmental Information Network) to monitor drivers of deforestation in the Amazon and position IPLC territorial management strategies as legitimate strategies for the protection of the Amazon; and (3) address **Community Rights & Deforestation Drivers (CRDD)** and **Just Energy Transition (JET)** in Africa, South America and Asia through the two thematic programmes of FoE.

#### EXPECTED CONTEXT CHANGES IN 2022

**FERC and DD:** The legislative process of the long-awaited EU Due Diligence regulation designed to halt deforestation in supply chains of FERCs has been delayed considerably in 2021. This new piece of ground-breaking legislation is now expected to be adopted in the first half of 2022. A draft version of FERC includes positive elements (due diligence obligations) as well as negative elements (lack of inclusion of human rights, lack of financial sector regulation, disappearance of liability provisions, omission of key commodities and trade focused partnerships).

**COP26:** Even though at the COP26 (November 2021, Glasgow) countries announced an increased urgency to address the climate crisis, the final agreement is not ambitious enough to remain under 1,5°C and the voices and needs of frontline communities remain under-addressed. COP26 also featured several major announcements on forests, including the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use, signed by 137 world leaders. Continued advocacy and strengthening movements is needed to pressure governments and private sectors to ensure commitments get well implemented and commitments at the same time are increased. For the NDC implementation, all countries will start NDC contextualization and operationalization.

**CBD:** For Global Biodiversity Framework, there is the ongoing 30% conservation by 2030 discussion and ensuring human rights are integrated. In a \$5 billion pledge for conservation related to the 30x30 target, OECMs/ICCAs should be included with the creation of Indigenous Peoples Fund. Ambitious area-based targets in the new GBF offer an opportunity to position the importance of Indigenous Territories for the protection of biodiversity in the 30x30 goal also for the formulation of region-specific targets for key bioregions like the Amazon.

**Civic Space:** Civic space is still under major pressure in GLA countries. Philippines was downgraded in the CIVICUS rating (from obstructed to repressed) due to security threats in the region. In addition, Colombia and the Philippines are in the top 3 in terms of highest number of killings of (W)EHRDs in the world in 2020 according to Global Witness.

**COVID-19:** The COVID-19 situation continues to have a major impact on our work at the global level. Numerous challenges, from travel restrictions, transit issues, to visas, particularly from “Red List” countries, plus uncertainty about safety measures, quarantine, and daily screenings pose challenges to equitable participation at any global policy process. The pandemic also reinforced the structural marginalization of indigenous peoples living in the GLA landscapes.

MAIN EXPECTED OUTCOMES 2025 PER PATHWAY (THEORY OF CHANGE)		OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS FOR 2022
<b>PATHWAY A: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES</b>		
1	Governments respect IPLC and Human Rights and implement climate proof land policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPLCs - Women and Youth (WY) - and CSOs in Asia engage governments to lobby for rights-based, inclusive and climate adaptive strategies (NTFP-EP);</li> <li>Indigenous people’s governance models (political-administrative and territorial management) of the North-East Colombian Amazon are positioned in strategic agendas such as development plans and climate change policies (Gaia);</li> <li>Support to IPLCs in forest and biodiversity governance and Nature based Solutions (NbS) are incorporated as standard solution in Dutch policy (IUCN NL).</li> </ul>
2	Governments legally recognize, protect and increase IPLC territories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ASEAN Guidelines on Customary Tenure Recognition in Forested Landscapes adopted by ASEAN Senior Officers of Forestry (NTFP-EP);</li> <li>ASEAN Social Forestry Group worked on guidelines to mainstream community forestry enterprises into the agenda of Micro Small and Medium-sized Enterprises. (NTFP-EP).</li> </ul>
3	Strengthen (multi-stakeholder) platforms to position indigenous governance models as references to safeguard ecosystem and sociocultural connectivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Position the North Amazon Alliance (ANA) as a unified and legitimate voice that offers insights regarding key global discussions (Gaia Amazonas);</li> <li>The North Amazon Alliance (ANA) and the IPLCs in the region develop a regional vision to safeguard ecosystems and sociocultural connectivity (Gaia Amazonas).</li> </ul>
4	IPLC interests are recognized by governments at national and international level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders in the UNFCCC are in dialogue over national solutions for climate strategies proposed by IPLCs, by engaging with the NDC and National Adaptation Plan partnership secretariats (TBI and IUCN NL);</li> <li>Meaningful participation of IPLCs, and in particular women, is realized at the CBD and UNFCCC COPs and regional fora, leading to increased respect for rights of IPLCs and women in policies (WECEF/ GFC, MD/FoEI, Gaia Amazonas, NTFP-EP).</li> </ul>

PATHWAY B: DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION		
5	(Dutch) investors and financiers move away from adverse investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• De Nederlandse Bank (DNB), Robeco and financial institutions include recommendations on deforestation, biodiversity and human rights in policies and practices in palm oil and soy (IUCN NL);</li> <li>• In 2022, 5 out of 9 Dutch insurers commit to making more nature-positive investments (IUCN NL).</li> <li>• Address the impacts of Dutch export credit support (ECA) for fossil developments by documenting local impacts and bringing cases into the public domain, with the ultimate aim of halting ECA's fossil investments by 2022 and gearing them towards a Just Transition to renewable energy (JET thematic programme).</li> <li>• The Dutch National Contact Point (NCP) brings the final statement on the complaint against ING regarding OECD due diligence guidelines (Milieudefensie)</li> </ul>
6	Governments implement gender, human rights and IPLC policies in international business and human rights frameworks on forest and climate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPLCs, WY and CSOs engage the national government agencies in the development of the National Action Plans on Business and HR (NTFP-EP);</li> <li>• IPLCs, WY and CSOs submit petition/statements calling for the clear position of ASEAN on the legally binding treaty and UNGPs on BHR (NTFP-EP);</li> <li>• African vision on a just transition has been developed and used in advocacy towards N-S equity in the renewable energy system/policies (JET programme).</li> <li>• Dutch national MHREDD law is passed (Milieudefensie)</li> <li>• Dutch government advocates for ambitious European MHREDD law, FERC regulation and sustainable finance at EU level.</li> </ul>
7	EU and other regional bodies adopt measures to halt deforestation drivers and financiers and promote alternative finance practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs in nine Member States have active campaigns to push for an ambitious position in Council, and effective implementation of FERC Regulation (Fern);</li> <li>• The Dutch government advocates for ambitious European MHREDD law, FERC regulation and sustainable finance at EU level (MD, TBI, IUCN NL);</li> <li>• By end of 2022, a majority exists for the introduction of ambitious EU MHREDD legislation (IUCN NL, Fern, Milieudefensie together with FoE Europe and TBI).</li> <li>• The EU has strict, coherent and effective legislative proposals on deforestation and human rights, ready for adoption (MD, TBI, IUCN NL, Fern, WECF/GFC).</li> <li>• CRDD conducts a divestment campaign against financiers who have controversial plantation and logging companies in their customer base (CRDD thematic programme).</li> </ul>
9	Standard setting bodies implement higher standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dutch Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa (DISCO) signatories implement ambitious deforestation and degradation work plans, that go beyond commitments of Corporate Finance Institute (CFI) certificates or similar initiatives (TBI);</li> <li>• The Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA) standard is integrated in the OECD practical tool for environmental Due Diligence for the metal sector &amp; the Tata Steel Europe DD protocol (IUCN NL);</li> <li>• The EC commits to partnerships with governments of Ghana &amp; Cote d'Ivoire, as a model for other agro commodities producer countries (TBI).</li> </ul>
PATHWAY C: CIVIC SPACE		

9	National governments and other actors protect EHRD and women rights defenders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A regional statement, signed by different CSOs and IPLCs, to amplify W/EHRDs issues and actions is submitted to ASEAN (NTFP-EP);</li> <li>• At the CSW (March 2022) governments are pushed to adopt positions that support women's rights in relation to climate justice (WECEF);</li> <li>• Stronger resolutions on gender in environmental governance are being developed at UNEA 5.2 (February 2022) (WECEF).</li> </ul>
10	UN and EU bodies improve and implement human and women's rights language in binding agreements on climate, biodiversity and corporations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substantive participation of the EU in the negotiations promoting the importance of human rights due diligence (IUCN NL and MD);</li> <li>• At the 8th negotiation round of the UN Binding Treaty (October 2022) the EU has a mandate to actively participate in the negotiations of this treaty (IUCN NL, MD).</li> </ul>

#### REFLECTION/LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD

2021 was a year strongly affected by COVID-19. The organisation of physical meetings and travelling has been limited, making networking, setting up meetings with new target policymakers and NGO coordination very challenging. Since lobby tours have not been possible, our ability to support the Alliance partners in the global South was maimed. We hope to increase our lobby effectiveness in 2022 through regular interactions/meetings of regional thematic learning groups, improved capacity on use of digital media for communication, exchanges and dialogue, and active promotion of gender mainstreaming strategies.

#### GENDER TRANSFORMATIONAL APPROACH/STRATEGY

Together with gender partners in GLA countries, we have identified the following priorities for 2022:

- Facilitating learning and exchange between gender technical partners and/or GLA partners around strengthening women's capacities and participation in forest governance;
- Facilitating learning and exchange within GLA and gender technical partners on (joint) advocacy at multiple levels on women's rights in forest governance;
- Strengthening the role of gender technical partners to build trusted and confident relationships with country GLA partners;
- By the end of 2022, GLA partners and Alliance members have taken steps to effectively develop and implement Gender Action Plans, and increased their capacity on SEAH, gender and intersectionality (WECEF).



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