Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action (GAGGA)
2018 Annual Narrative Report

Period: January 1st to December 31st, 2018
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LIST OF COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

- FCAM - Fondo Centroamericano de Mujeres
- GAGGA - Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action
- GGF - Global Greengrants Fund
- GCF - Green Climate Fund
- IDC - Influencing Donor Committee
- IFIs - International Financial Institutions
- L&A - Lobby and Advocate
- MFA - Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
- MTR - Mid Term Review
- NGOs - Non-Governmental Organizations
- PRC - Prakriti Resources Center
- WAMA - Women and Mining Asia
The Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action (GAGGA) is a grassroots focused, southern-led alliance, that sets out to strengthen and unify the capabilities of grassroots groups and movements to Lobby and Advocate (L&A) with and for women to claim their rights to clean water, to food and to a clean, healthy and safe environment. GAGGA was launched in 2016 as a consortium led by Fondo Centroamericano de Mujeres (FCAM), based in Nicaragua in collaboration with Mama Cash and Both ENDS, both based in the Netherlands, and in a strategic partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands (MFA). Since its inception, GAGGA has collaborated with and provided funding support to national, regional and international environmental justice and women’s funds as well as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), who in turn, with small grants and capacity strengthening, support grassroots women’s rights and environmental justice organizations in more than 30 countries across Africa, Eurasia and Latin America.

INTRODUCTION

2018 was a milestone year for GAGGA. In this third year, there are concrete results coming from the linking and learning work we have been doing with partners from the different movements since 2016 and we are very proud to say that GAGGA has built, and continues to build, an impressive network of partner organizations, who are developing a deep understanding about the nexus of women’s rights and environmental justice as well as strongly owning the agenda of this nexus in their work. This in turn is leading to some very interesting and inspiring cross-movement collaborations (at the national, regional as well as inter-regional levels) between GAGGA actors, with clear advocacy strategies.

Furthermore, a key event that took place in 2018 was the comprehensive and participatory Mid Term Review (MTR) process led by GAGGA and carried out by the independent consultancy team Athari Advisory Services. Through this process, we were able to reflect, as an alliance, on the programme’s Theory of Change and confirm its relevance and importance. The process also helped to build collective knowledge on the intersection of women’s rights and environmental justice; learn more about the realities and needs at the grassroots level; provide a more complete overview of what is happening across the GAGGA countries and at different levels; and understand GAGGA’s contribution to this; as well as gain important lessons to take forward in the coming two years.

Figure 1: Graphic Recording of the discussions held during day 1 of the GAGGA Global Meeting, which reflected discussions around the MTR findings and the work done over the first three years.

1 For more information on the MTR and its outcomes, please visit our [website](#).
2 As a learning- and utilization-focused evaluation, the MTR process included a documentation review, regional meetings (Guatemala, Tanzania and Indonesia), interviews, an online survey used to gather stories of changes in lobbying and advocacy (L&A) from grassroots groups, and a global meeting in Amsterdam as a key moment to return the findings to our partners.
This Annual Narrative Report provides more detail on GAGGA’s progress in 2018. It includes a brief overview on the context and enabling environment for L&A on women’s rights and environmental justice; progress on the programme’s main strategies – i) strengthening capacities for L&A of women’s rights and environmental justice, ii) direct L&A for women’s rights and environmental justice, iii) engaging at the intersection of women’s rights and environmental justice and iv) cross-movement collaboration and alliance building; further information on what has happened in relation to our strategic collaboration with the MFA; and finally, our key learnings from 2018 and what that means for the last two years of GAGGA.

CONTEXT

Although human rights activists and civil society organizations are facing very challenging times, 2018 has proven to be a powerful year for environmental and human rights defenders, movements and civil society. We saw local level activism and mobilisations ignite strong national, regional and global movements alike. For example: the Youth Climate Strikes, combined with the release of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5 °C, have turned into a global rallying cry to act on climate change; national movements demanding legal abortion in Argentina, Chile and Ireland (with abortion being decriminalized in the latter two); and the Indian Supreme Court decriminalizing Section 377, a 158 year old law criminalizing relations between same-sex couples, after years of advocacy by different activists and organizations, amongst others.

In direct relation to GAGGA’s work, we are also increasingly seeing women from different backgrounds and realities have a stronger and more visible voice in fighting for women’s rights and environmental justice at the local level, and are being recognized for their work at the international level. For example, the 2018 Goldman Environmental Prize recognized five women (out of the six people who received the price), for their work demanding environmental justice in their respective territories. Furthermore, it is positive to note that in different policy fora, specific attention on women’s rights and gender continues to increase. One key example is the new MFA Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation Policy, where gender is a key cross-cutting theme.

That being said, 2018 was a particularly difficult year for citizens, civil society organizations and activists fighting for human rights and the environment. In many countries where GAGGA is active, powerful regressive forces have gained significant ground and longstanding regimes have been tightening laws limiting the work of different civil society organizations, as well as interfering with the right to freedom of association. Specifically, in regard to the restrictions placed on civil society organizations, this is a trend that has been accelerating over the past years and is a concern for many of our partners we are working with.

It also remains the case that environmental defenders are the most at risk (four killed per week in 2018). They continue to face extreme levels of human rights abuses and violence, and for women this includes gendered based violence, threats, and defamation in the community. In many of the countries that our partners are working in, this violence is due to “governments increasingly prioritizing economic growth – often at the cost of human and environmental rights”. We are amazed by the strength and resilience of women environmental defenders, who continue to fight for the rights of their communities that are under

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1Data presented in this report was collected through different sources, including: the GAGGA Mid Term Review (MTR) Final Report; the 2018 Annual Survey to Funds and NGOs (online survey completed by 11 women’s funds, 6 environmental justice funds, 41 NGOs, as well as the three alliance members); GAGGA alliance members annual reflections tools and Regional and Global Linking and Learning Activities Reports from partners.
3Goldman Environmental Prize Recipient List, April 2019
4Countries including: Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guatemala, India, Mali, Mozambique, Philippines, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe.
6Futures Centre, Signal of change – 66 Environmental Defenders killed so far in, August 2018
7GAGGA MTR Final Report, page 19.
threat, however the violence they face remains a key concern for GAGGA and we are seeing how to better support them in this work (particularly as they become more visible and active).

Finally, it is important to add that the context in Nicaragua has been challenging for the alliance, particularly as the lead organization is based there. In 2018, this has meant devoting time and resources into collectively analysing the situation to ensure the partnership can maintain its efforts.

2018 OVERVIEW

In 2018:

- GAGGA collaborated with 14 women´s funds (including FCAM and Mama Cash), six environmental justice funds and 43 NGOs (including Both ENDS), and 364 grassroots groups in over 30 countries;
- GAGGA provided a total of €4.7 million in funding support;
- Land and Forest Rights remains the key advocacy topic grassroots groups, NGOs and funds are working on through GAGGA;
- Women´s Participation in Decision Making and Organizational Capacity Strengthening are the main cross-cutting areas related to women´s rights that partners are working on;
- GAGGA organized 12 regional meetings and one global meeting; ensured GAGGA representation and participation in three international advocacy spaces and held two debates together with the MFA.

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10 From the beginning, GAGGA partners have been working in 30 countries across the three regions, however we are also seeing partners engage in other countries, such as Brazil, Cameroon, Malaysia and South Africa. Issues related to environmental justice cannot be limited to a specific country or determined territory and as such, partner organizations are responding to the realities and needs of the communities in various countries and territories.

11 GAGGA 2018 Financial Report

12 This includes: the three MTR Regional Meetings, held in Guatemala, Tanzania and Indonesia, and the GAGGA Global Meeting in The Netherlands; five regional L&L activities in Latin America in Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala; three regional skillshare meetings (Philippines, Indonesia and Mongolia); participation in three different global spaces: the Thematic Social Forum on Extractives in South Africa, the Alternative World Water Forum in Brazil and the United National Business Human Rights Forum in Geneva. GAGGA also held two debates with the MFA, one on Women and Mining and the other on Women`s Lands Rights. More information on all these activities is provided further below.
PROGRESS ON GAGGA OUTCOMES

1. STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR L&A ON WOMEN’S RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Capacity Strengthening of Grassroots Groups

In 2018, at the grassroots level GAGGA supported 364 groups and disbursed €2.1 million in grants (provided by all types of funds: national, regional and international, as well as some NGOs). It is important to note that 64% of these groups have been supported during the first three years of GAGGA and will continue to receive support in 2019. This multiannual, flexible support allows groups to gain experience and knowledge; generate stronger connections over time; work with a medium- and long-term vision; and adapt to ever-changing contexts, which are all key aspects to be able to continue working on ongoing advocacy processes.

Engaging in the intersection of the agendas requires particular insights, perspectives, skills, knowledge and relationships; providing funding support is not enough. In addition to grants, funds and NGOs continue to provide different types of capacity strengthening support to grassroots groups, which is key when working with and supporting movements. This includes strengthening the groups’ political understandings and analysis through workshops and exchanges as well as strengthening the organizational impact by providing institutional support for staff, financial systems and monitoring procedures. In 2018, environmental justice and women’s rights thematic workshops, exchanges between grassroots groups and grantee meetings (in the case of funds) were the most significant types of support provided to grassroots groups and community-based organizations (CBOs) working on women’s rights and environmental justice by funds and NGOs.

These capacity strengthening efforts are leading to positive results at the individual as well as the collective level for the women (and men) that are part of the groups. The MTR has captured the different positive changes amongst grassroots groups, coming about from diverse capacity strengthening activities taking place at the local, national, regional and international level. These are highlighted below.

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13. 14% have been supported for 3 years; 7% for 2 years; 13% for only year; 3% for less than and one year.
14. GAGGA 2018 Annual Survey
16. This has included workshops to strengthen women’s leadership and participation in different advocacy spaces as well as more thematic focus workshops led by GAGGA partners or external organizations experts in these subject, for example on International Financial Institutions and early warning systems, Climate Change and Climate Finance as well as the impact of environmental injustices on women’s rights and how to face these.
17. These are particularly spaces that allow for horizontal exchanges between women from different communities/grassroots groups, usually focusing around a theme related to environmental justice (for example, renewable energy, climate change, water quality monitoring, mining impacts, etc.). They provide a space for women to share their approaches/methodologies as well as results at the local, national and international level.
18. These are mostly spaces led by women’s and environmental justice funds for collective thinking around lessons learned as well as providing accompaniment to planning, monitoring and evaluation.
19. 2018 MTR Final Report, through the collection and analysis of 90 Most Significant Change stories submitted by different groups.
In many cases, these capacity strengthening activities are part of individual institutions’ work plans. However, as GAGGA is forging closer alliances between partner organizations, as well as with external actors working on similar issues, we are increasingly seeing joint capacity strengthening efforts taking place to support partner organizations and groups. This is a way of pooling different resources and expertise to provide adequate and useful capacity strengthening activities for the groups. Some examples are illustrated below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women’s leadership</th>
<th>Women as rights bearers, with a key role in natural resources governance and use</th>
<th>Strengthened and organized groups and coalitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Increased recognition of women’s leadership when voicing their opinions, standing up for their rights, and participating in decision making processes;</td>
<td>● More women recognize themselves as rights holders and with a better understanding around how these individual rights are also related to environmental justice;</td>
<td>● Increased engagement in new sustainable income generating activities (for example, non-timber forest products, handicrafts, establishment of nurseries, etc.);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Improved capacities and opportunities to make their leadership visible, as well as their priorities and struggles, particularly at the local level.</td>
<td>● Increased women’s ability to recognize and act upon the non-compliance of norms and regulations by the state and corporations that protect their rights;</td>
<td>● Groups of women attained economic independence from the men’s organizations and as a consequence are gaining autonomy in the formulation and implementation of their own initiatives;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Emergence of women champions playing leadership roles in the defence of environmental rights; and environmental justice groups incorporating the defence of women’s rights in the movement.</td>
<td>● Improved land use/natural resource management practices;</td>
<td>● New coalitions/movements with other women and environmental organizations strengthened/established, particularly as a way to exchange knowledge and expertise around different forms of resistance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In August 2018, the environmental justice fund **Fondo Tierra Viva**, the **International Analog Forestry Network** and FCAM organized and held a workshop in Choluteca, Honduras, for their grantee partners from El Salvador and Honduras. This workshop promoted the exchange between participants about food sovereignty, forest restoration and conservation, as well as women’s right to land. Women also received training and practical tools on how to apply Analog Forestry in their local communities. As an outcome of this workshop, each group developed a brief advocacy plan to keep working on in their own communities. Furthermore, the groups from each country came together to define common topics of interest as well as joint actions they can take forward, particularly in relation to advocating for their rights to land.

Between February and May 2018, Both ENDS collaborated with the Women’s Environment & Development Organization (WEDO) to provide a five-part webinar series on women’s rights and climate finance, with the aim of enhancing the awareness of financial flows behind the projects and developments that local communities and grassroots groups are resisting. Following these webinars, different GAGGA partners signed up for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) regional gender monitor discussion groups and in some cases, women’s organizations and funds have led further engagement in L&A on the GCF at the national level. For example, the organization **Women Action Towards Economic Development** in Tanzania has been organizing different meetings with civil society organizations in Tanzania and the Tanzanian National Designated Authority to the GCF to build awareness on the GCF, including how to monitor projects and how to advocate for gender inclusive climate financing.

The **Women and Mining Asia (WAMA)** coalition started by GAGGA partners Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Products (NTFP-EP), Dhaatri Resources Centre, the Mongolian Women’s Fund, JATAM, LILAK and Both ENDS provided skill-share workshops in Indonesia and Mongolia. Using the medium of skill-shares at national and regional levels, participants strengthened their capacities in understanding the gendered impacts of mining and deconstruct the economics of mining. The workshops also included mine-site visits and interactions with affected communities. In particular, these skill-shares have helped with the documentation of site-specific violations through evidence-based research using Gender Impact Assessment tools. Some members have used these documented violations in filing complaints and negotiating with local governments on compliance, compensation and rehabilitation.

**Capacity Strengthening of Funds and NGOs**

A key part of GAGGA’s work is also ensuring that the capacities of funds and NGOs are strengthened to better enable them to support grassroots groups working on the intersection. From the MTR, it was evident that this had taken place, with funds and NGOs reporting that they had strengthened their organizational
capacities as a result of support from GAGGA. This is further explained in the table below.\(^{20}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women’s Funds and Environmental Justice Funds</th>
<th>NGOs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• A gradual deepening of the awareness and understanding of the intersection of the agendas by those directly involved in GAGGA as well as others in the organization;</td>
<td>• A stronger emphasis on gender or/women’s rights in their programmes of work and their own policies (with the recruitment of a dedicated member of staff in a few cases);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A shift from working on a superficial level or in a fragmented manner to a focused and consistent approach to cross-movement work in the intersection between environmental justice &amp; women’s rights;</td>
<td>• Engagement and coordination with organizations from the women’s rights movements (particularly in Latin America)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The establishment of a new portfolio/thematic area;</td>
<td>• The establishment of new partnerships (within and outside of GAGGA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• An increase in the number of groups supported/grants given out;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• An increase in the geographical scope the funds are able to support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Identification and establishment of new partnerships and networks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2018, GAGGA also prioritized specific spaces for women’s and environmental justice funds to exchange on how they are working on the intersection of women’s rights and environmental justice, as well as strategize on how to raise awareness on the importance of funding at this nexus. We held a space for women’s funds involved in GAGGA prior to the Human Rights Funders Network (HRFN) Conference in Mexico in October, to be able to learn more about how regional collaborations were taking place, building on from the successes in Latin America, and further understand what the roles of women’s funds can be in these collaborations. Also, prior to the GAGGA Global Meeting in December, we hosted parallel meetings amongst environmental justice funds and amongst women’s funds, as a space for them to share about their work on the intersection, their successes as well as what had been the key lessons learned from being involved in GAGGA as a fund. Facilitating spaces for funds to come together is important, as it allows to delve further into their framing as well as their programmatic work on women’s rights and environmental justice.

2. DIRECT L&A FOR WOMEN’S RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

L&A for Women Rights and Environmental Justice by Grassroots Groups

In 2018, many groups focused on **Land/Forest Rights** (18%) and **Economic Empowerment and Sustainable Agriculture** (18%) as the main topics addressed in their L&A initiatives. However, at the regional level this differs slightly: in Latin America **Water (management)** and **Agro-commodities** (17%) is also an important topic addressed; in Eurasia groups mainly work on strengthening capacities on the different topics (20%), specifically in relation to Large-Scale Infrastructure Projects, Extractives, and Climate Change. In Africa, the topics did not differ in relation to global trends.\(^{21}\) This is further illustrated in the table below.

\(^{20}\)GAGGA MTR Final Report, page 40 and 41.

\(^{21}\)GAGGA 2018 Annual Survey
The principal advocacy tactics used by grassroots groups in 2018 were community dialogue, awareness raising and issue-specific campaigns, as well as coordination and dialogue with local and/or national authorities. The main actors targeted by grassroots group through their L&A Initiative were the group’s own communities (41%) and local/ancestral authorities (30%), followed by national authorities (14%) and within the group itself (11%). In few cases, they targeted the private sector (2%), International Financial Institutions (IFIs) (1%) and donors (1%).

Women are having a significant impact in their own organizations/communities and local government by ensuring that their rights, in relation to environmental justice, are considered in local laws and policies; that they are being considered in decision making bodies; and that they are leading and promoting sustainable local practices. Women are also engaging significantly in national and international fora, ensuring that their voices are present, and their agendas and proposals are considered. They face forceful political and economic powers and ongoing security risks when advocating for women’s rights and environmental justice issues. However, they are also finding alternative and innovative ways of ensuring their voices are heard. Below we provide some examples of their work, however highlighting that these are only a small sample of the many innovative strategies and initiatives being led by grassroots women.

- **“Artivistas” - Using conscious art as an advocacy tactic:** The local organization Salvaginas in Bolivia is working together with women’s groups in different peripheral communities of La Paz, with the aim of reviewing current municipal regulations to recover and use the soil of old waste repository sites. Through hip-hop battles and art, and the strengthening of urban artistivist platforms, they have been able to raise awareness on three key issues in the communities they are working in: waste and contamination; gender violence, and the approach of socio-environmental surcharges and the differentiated impacts on women. Through this awareness raising work, the collective together with the community, were able to get the municipal waste collection system to include this peripheral “barrio” on its collection route.

- **The Zavkhan branch of National network CEDAW-WATCH NGO** was part of the group of local organizations that took part in the WAMA skill-share in Mongolia. Through the use of the gender impact assessment tool, they showed how women who are working with mining companies, particularly in the service industry are experiencing sexual harassment in the workplace. This information was presented to the mining employers and they demanded for a women-friendly space. As a result, the company has created a space for women to take a break and change their clothes. Furthermore, the prohibition of

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22 In reference to “communities”, this is linked to Outcome 6 in the GAGGA M&E Framework: Respect for women’s rights to water, to food and a clean, healthy and safe environment are part of societies’ norms and values systems through more favourable public opinion and greater attention to these issues at all levels of society.
23 GAGGA 2018 Annual Survey
Sexual Harassment has been incorporated into their internal labor regulations policy and employment contracts.

- The group **Mujeres Guarani de la Capitania de la Zona de Karapari** in Paraguay hold regular community radio shows to share information about the importance of taking care of the water resources in the community. Through these radio shows they were able to establish contact with the Universidad Autónoma Juan Misael Saracho, specifically the group working on water resources research. They have now signed a cooperation agreement with the university to conduct an analysis of the condition of water in the Itaú River. This research will be a key document to use as evidence for advocating to local governments about the state of water resources and how this is impacting the Guarani communities.

- The **Sengwer Indigenous Women of Embobut** in Kenya are working towards advocating and securing their community’s land rights, through emphasizing the rights and responsibilities of women as custodians of their lands. A key part of this process is ensuring that they can meet and provide support to one another, as they are in different geographical locations as a result of forceful evictions. They have built a communal meeting space (Sengwer of Embobut Cultural Centre), where they come together to sustain traditional songs, dances and other cultural aspects of Sengwer life, as well as discuss their right to and access to natural resources. The Centre will also be as an indigenous school to pass indigenous knowledge and skills to the Sengwer Children who are losing this knowledge, especially because of the continuous evictions.

### L&A for Women Rights and Environmental Justice by NGOs

In 2018, 73% of NGOs\(^\text{25}\) reported having successfully influenced a policy or policies on women’s rights and environmental justice at the local, national, regional and/or international level. NGOs support grassroots groups at local level and link them or their experiences to advocacy work at higher policy levels, specifically with governments and the private sector, but also in regional and international spaces targeting IFIs amongst others, to ensure gender and grassroots responsive policies and actions.

- **Utz Che’**, a national association of community-based organizations in Guatemala focusing on the sustainable use of forests and the group **Asociación de Mujeres Eulalenses para el Desarrollo Integral Pixan Konob’** (AMEDIPK) together led a social audit of the **Instituto Nacional de Bosques** (INAB - National Institute of Forests) and evidenced the inequality for women to access their Forestry Incentives Programme. Based on the results, INAB is working on improving their gender policy and recognizing the rights and guarantees stipulated in international conventions and treaties for indigenous peoples.

- **WoMin Alliance and Lumière Synergie Développement** have come together to undertake research examining the gendered impacts of the Sendou Coal Fired Power Station in Bangney, Senegal. As part of the project, they are working with Gender Action and drawing on their own knowledge to build an African rooted women’s rights and ecology impact assessment framework, which will be tested and adjusted on conclusion of the impact analysis. The framework will be a key tool for building analysis, supporting women’s organising, and exposing the banks for the damaging development model they are promoting. This framework will be shared to organizations and movements across Africa to support organising and knowledge production related to the IFIs. Furthermore, they are working together on developing an alternative gender policy to influence the current African Development Bank (AFDB) gender policy. This cooperation has led to a first dialogue with the AFDB on their gender policy.

- In 2018, the **Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense (AIDA)**, a regional NGO providing legal expertise and scientific support to local communities affected by environmental harm in Latin America, supported the community of Ixquisis in Guatemala to present a complaint to the Inter-American Development Bank (through their Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism - MICI), which has been accepted. They had clear evidence of how the construction of the dams Pojom II and San Andres have affected the community’s water sources, causing disease and affecting local

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\(^{25}\) GAGGA 2018 Annual Survey
fisheries and agriculture, the subsistence activities for the community, particularly for the Mayan indigenous women who live there. In January 2019, MICI conducted a visit to the territory to follow-up on the claim as there also had been attacks on the local community and are currently drafting a report, which will include possible scenarios moving forward.

- Local women leaders and representatives of different NGOs from India, the Philippines and Indonesia, part of WAMA, participated in the 7th United Nations (UN) Forum on Business and Human Rights, which took place in November 2018 in Geneva. This is a space where more than 2,000 representatives from government, business and civil society, investors, law firms, UN bodies, academia and media gather to network, share experiences and learn about the latest initiatives to promote corporate respect for human rights. For WAMA this was a first opportunity to engage in this space and also to provide critical contributions, as the issue of how women are impacted by extractives and how companies are responding to this has not been adequately raised and addressed in this platform. In the plenary and side events, women community leaders, members of WAMA, courageously articulated their message of the enormous impact of extractives on women’s food sovereignty, life and health and their experiences in addressing human rights abuses prevalent in the different sectors (forced labour, child labour, sexual harassment, discrimination and freedom of association), including the risks of women human rights defenders. The group was a key contributor to the paper “Developing a gender lens to business and human rights. The impact of trade, investment and tax regimes on women”, which was released in February 2019.

L&A for Women Rights and Environmental Justice by Funds, Alliance Members and Strategic Allies – Influencing Donors

In 2018, the women’s and environmental justice funds involved in GAGGA continued to advocate for the importance of more and better resourcing for women’s rights and environmental justice, particularly in spaces where different types of funders converge, such as the EDGE Funders Alliance Annual Conference; the HRFN Conference, and the International Funders for Indigenous Peoples Conference. In addition, GAGGA alliance members and some funds have engaged in new spaces, leading to very interesting outcomes, including:

- **Environmental Grantmakers Association (EGA) Annual Retreat**
  
  - Our strategic partners Global Greengrants Fund (GGF) and Prospera, the International Network of Women’s Funds, launched a key publication in March 2018 called "Our Voice, Our Environment: The State of Funding for Women’s Environmental Action". Building on this publication, at the EGA Annual Retreat they organized a day-long learning institute called “Unrealized Impact: Funding at the Intersection of Women and the Environment”. It was attended by 20 funder representatives, including a range of US-based foundations as well as some GAGGA actors, including FCAM, Both ENDS and Fondo de Acción Urgente – América Latina (FAU-AL).

  Following the institute, a Funder (Peer-to-Peer) Learning Community for Women and the Environment was set up by GGF and Prospera, co-sponsored by Ford Foundation and MacArthur Foundation. This Learning Community, which officially started in April 2019, is a space for peer-to-peer exchange for funders interested in learning more about the connections between women’s rights and environmental justice, in addition to understanding how to practically apply the learning to grant making strategies.

  - GGF hosted the panel “First and Worst: Impactful Funding for Those Most Affected by Climate Change and Environmental Damage”, in which representatives of FCAM, Both ENDS and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were invited to be key speakers. 50 people took part in this session, which aimed to explain what funding for women’s rights and environmental justice can look like.
• **European Environmental Funders Group & Gender Equality Network Group of the European Foundation Centre**
  - Both ENDS presented the GAGGA programme and the role of gender in environmental funding at a joint meeting of the European Environmental Funders’ Group, and the Gender Equality Network Group of the European Foundation Centre. The purpose of the meeting was to bring together members of both networks to explore what is meant by a gender lens, why this is important for environmental funding, and what the opportunities are for philanthropic organizations to implement a gender lens in environmental work in order to more effectively support environmental justice. The presentation and discussion raised awareness of the role of gender in environmental funding (and has led to further follow-up conversations with a number of foundations).

• **Adaptation Futures Conference**
  - Both ENDS met with the Climate Justice Resilience Fund (CJRF) at this Conference in South Africa and shared with them the work being done on women’s rights and climate justice. This persuaded CJRF that they need to channel greater resources to the nexus and have since invited Both Ends to develop a project on local and gender responsive climate finance.

In addition to participating in key spaces, GAGGA has continued to strengthen its influencing donor work in 2018:

- GAGGA hired an Advocacy Advisor, who is guiding and pushing forward the work being done by the GAGGA Influencing Donor Committee (IDC).
- In consultation with the MFA, GAGGA has commenced exploring opportunities for further dialogue with other bilateral donor agencies, such as Danish International Development Agency, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation and the Canadian Development Cooperation Agency.

Finally, while not directly related to the IDC strategy, it is still particularly encouraging to see that 43% of partner funds and NGOs reported mobilizing more resources from new donors to work on women’s rights and environmental justice\(^26\). They received at least €2,265,500\(^27\).

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\(^26\) GAGGA 2018 Annual Survey  
\(^27\) GGF indicated they received €900,000 from new donors (as a global fund), however for GAGGA they are considered a regional fund.
3. INTERSECTION OF THE AGENDAS

The MTR allowed us to delve deeper into what is meant by working on the intersection of the two agendas. From this, there are two key lessons that we will take forward in the remaining two years of GAGGA:

- At the grassroots level, the intersection of women’s rights and environmental justice is very much their day-to-day reality. “Grassroots groups felt that they live the intersection of the agendas, because their realities demand it” and in fact 44% of groups supported in 2018 were identified as women’s rights AND environmental justice groups (rather than one or the other). GAGGA, as a programme that explicitly aims to support the intersection, has particularly enabled groups to engage more deeply and practically with the issues they face on a daily basis. This includes raising issues of differentiated environmental impacts; implementing (Feminist) Participatory Action Research to build evidence for L&A; highlighting the role that women need to play in governance; opening decision-making spaces for women in their communities and beyond; as well as gaining technical/scientific/ecological understanding of environmental issues and how this links to their day-to-day realities.

- GAGGA is a programme that allows partner funds and NGOs to further integrate the intersection in their work within their organizations as well as with their partners. For example, for organizations with a stronger focus on environmental justice, engaging more with women’s rights (beyond a gender-mainstreaming perspective) has meant including a systemic/holistic analysis, multi-causal systems, the role of power relations and looking at dynamics of exclusion/inclusion. On the other hand, women’s rights organizations, particularly women’s funds, have been able to strengthen their understanding of technical environmental issues (i.e. ecological processes), the links between gender and water/food security, as well as different ways, avenues and spaces to conduct L&A.

The organization Madre Selva in Guatemala has had an institutional gender policy; however, this was mainly on paper. With GAGGA support, they invested resources and time to i) update their institutional gender policy; ii) do a power analysis of the power relations that exist within the organization between women and men, including the staff; iii) do an analysis on the legal frameworks for women’s rights, including national regulations in Guatemala as well as international treaties and conventions; iv) review the methodologies and materials that the organization is currently using and obtaining tools to improve these and put them into practice. Their engagement in several GAGGA meetings in Central America and with women’s rights organizations that are part of GAGGA, also supported in increasing their understanding of the intersection.

Prior to GAGGA, Tewa, the Nepalese Women’s Fund, had been providing some grants related to environmental conservation, plantation programs, promotion of organic farming, waste management, etc. However, with the support from GAGGA, Tewa has had the opportunity to work on further understanding the link between women’s rights and environmental justice, particularly focusing on the impacts of climate change (such as erratic rainfall, drying up of water sources, floods, and droughts), and what this specifically means for rural women in Nepal and their livelihoods. In these past three years, they have been learning alongside their grantees, through the different capacity strengthening opportunities being provided in partnership with environmental organizations such as Prakriti Resources Center (PRC), Local Initiatives for Biodiversity Research and Development, and Foundation for Sustainable Technologies. From these experiences, Tewa now takes a more holistic approach to grant-making, encouraging their grantees to carefully think through multiple dimensions – social-economic, political as well as environmental.

4. CROSS-MOVEMENT ALLIANCE BUILDING

Cross-movement building is at the core of GAGGA, however as was noted in the MTR, evidence of strong cross-movement work could be strengthened. Based on our learning from the three first years, this indeed takes time, as it requires specialized facilitation and organizational skills that recognize power dynamics and allow for the building of relationships of trust and understanding between actors who in many cases did not know each other before. After three years of relationship strengthening and dialogue, GAGGA has been

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28 GAGGA MTR Final Report, page 57
29 GAGGA 2018 Annual Survey
30 Ibid, page 57
witnessing a significant increase of cross-movement work and interest amongst its partners, which the alliance will continue to support and engage with in the coming two years.

The following initiatives are clear examples of how cross-movement collaboration has been built and strengthened, not only with time, but also intentional support and space for the relationships and initiative to take shape. This is further highlighted in the MTR as a key recommendation: “creating more spaces for dialogue, exchange and interaction between representatives of both movements; and narrowing the agenda and concentrating efforts”31.

- **“Start small and informal”**: In Nepal, we are seeing a vibrant, cross-movement platform taking shape, which started in 2017 and is linking actors at the local and national level. The Climate and Development Dialogue (C&D Dialogue), is a network of around 11 organizations, including Tewa and PRC (environmental justice NGO), established to function as a civil society platform for engagement in policy processes and effective resource utilization on climate and development actions in a participatory, transparent and accountable manner. This platform is actively holding informal dialogues on climate finance and is engaging with the Nepali national government, on the GCF processes to advocate for grassroots and gender responsive climate finance. From these engagements, new interesting and cross-movement partnerships are being developed. For example, HIMAWANTI, a women’s rights association, has been included as an executing entity in a GCF funded project proposal by accredited entity International Union for Conservation of Nature, which has been submitted and is under review of the GCF board. The relationship between Tewa and PRC has been built as they together provided different capacity strengthening sessions for grassroots women on environmental justice and climate finance (local communities and grantees of Tewa and PRC), who in turn started to engage in dialogue with their municipal governments around their local climate budget.

- **#LasMujeresSomosAgua**: The Latin American partner organizations32 of GAGGA launched the campaign “We, women, are water” in March 2018. This initiative took place on the occasion of International Women’s Day (March 8) and World Water Day (March 22). With the campaign, GAGGA launched three videos33 and 10 postcards via social media (#LasMujeresSomosAgua), aimed at building awareness and making visible the role of women in the sustainable management of water in Latin America; strengthen the different actions that women water defenders are taking forward; and show the added value of working together as an alliance between the women’s movement and the environmental movement to bring about more sustainable change at the community level. The postcards reached over 200,000 people and were shared over 2,000 times. Each video was viewed on average by 90,000 people34. GAGGA also hosted two panels with grassroots women from various countries in Latin America at the 2018 Alternative World Water Forum.

- **“The radical global change we need for a better world requires us to build strong social forces”**: In all three regions, many of our partner organizations are working with grassroots women who are affected by the detrimental impacts of mining on their own bodies, their communities and their territory. For this reason, GAGGA identified the Thematic Social Forum on Mining and Extractives, through the advice and suggestion of partner organizations, as a key space for learning, exchange and building a global movement against extractives. This event took place in South Africa and brought together organizations and communities who globally are involved in campaigns and struggles against the large-scale exploitation of raw materials. It was attended by about 540 people (56% men, 43% women, 1% not specified) from 60 countries. From GAGGA, we supported the participation of 25 participants from Latin America, Africa and Asia and held different sessions with our partners. As a result, we were able to bring together a group of strong women, under one platform, drawing together various local and

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31 GAGGA MTR Final Report, page 79
32 This included FAU-AL, Fondo Apthapi Jopueti, FCAM, Fondo de Mujeres del Sur, Fundo Socioambiental CASA and Fundación Tierra Viva.
33 To see the videos, please click here: [Women Water Defenders](#); "We, Women are Water" and "Water is a Common Good".
34 These numbers are based on FCAM’s Social Media Campaign Report: #LasMujeresSomosAgua 2018. It does not include the engagement numbers of the social media accounts of the other GAGGA partners involved.
regional struggles against mining. The women particularly appreciated learning about each other’s struggles; identifying many common issues they face, sharing strategies and tactics of resistance and building solidarity.

Further strengthening the cross-movement initiatives and alliances has been one of the main reasons why, at the end of 2018, GAGGA held a Global Meeting, bringing together around 50 representatives of partner organizations from the three regions. This was a space to share and build on the MTR findings, partners’ cases and experiences and for collective learning. We intentionally focused on the priority themes GAGGA partners work on\textsuperscript{35}, as a way to bring into the discussion more practical knowledge and experiences on what it has meant to work on the intersections of these themes and see possible ways forward as a collective. Clear follow-ups have included setting up groups to continue the conversations on Climate Change, Extractives and Water and identify and support GAGGA partners to attend key spaces related to these topics in 2019\textsuperscript{36}.

COLLABORATION WITH MFA

In addition to the work with our partners, we also strengthened our collaboration with the MFA. There were opportunities to introduce partner organizations and their agendas to Dutch policy processes; moments to engage directly in Dutch policy formulation, as well as support regional processes, such as the one in Central America to bring Strategic Partners of the Dialogue and Dissent (D&D) Programme together.

- In June, Both ENDS and Mama Cash organized a meeting, together with the International Institute of Social Studies, International Union for Conservation of Nature – Netherlands, and the MFA on the situation in the Philippines, particularly in relation to the deteriorating situation for human rights activists and civil society organizations.
- During the 24\textsuperscript{th} Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, GAGGA facilitated a meeting between the Director of GAGGA partner organization PRC, and Minister Kaag. During this encounter, PRC was able to stress the crucial importance of financing local women-led climate action.
- In December, following the GAGGA Global Meeting, two meetings were organized with our partners to discuss and share their realities, experiences and knowledge with different representatives of the MFA.
  - The first meeting was with the Women’s Rights and Mining Working Group. Representatives from Dhatri Resources Centre (India), FAU-AL (Latin America), WoMin Alliance (Southern Africa) and Colectivo CASA (Bolivia) shared their experiences in regard to the impacts of the extractive industry on women’s rights in their countries with representatives of the MFA as well as other Dutch NGOs. Their stories were impressive, and the exchange was highly appreciated by different working group members.
  - The second meeting enabled representatives from the National Association of Professional Environmentalists (Uganda), Keystone Foundation (India), the Rural Women’s Assembly (Malawi) and Action Aid Kenya to discuss women’s right to land and their crucial role in land use and governance, with different civil servants from the MFA. GAGGA also provided images for the gender photo exposition at the MFA. These events have marked the start of a longer-term process to discuss women’s land rights in relation to the policies and programmes of various Dutch departments at MFA.
- Through Both ENDS, GAGGA has been able to engage and provide detailed recommendations on the MFA Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation Policy which came out in 2018. We took part in key discussions held between Minister Kaag and the Dutch gender platform WO=MEN to discuss concrete

\textsuperscript{35} These are: Sustainable natural resources use and rights (water, land, forest), mostly targeting local or national governments; Extractives (and agroindustry), mostly targeting companies and governments; Large scale infrastructure, mostly targeting IFIs; and Climate change mostly targeting GCF and national governments.

\textsuperscript{36} Such as: Women and Rivers Congress in Nepal; IFI Experts Meeting in Argentina; and UN Forum on Business and Human Rights in Geneva.
ways to integrate gender and women’s rights in the policy; we provided recommendations linked to women’s rights and gender in trade, including the public consultations on the new National Financing Institution for Development and Investment (Invest-NL) and the “Handelsbrief” (Trade Letter); as well as requested through Parliament in an upcoming trade policy evaluation to pay attention to the specific impacts on women37.

- FCAM and Both ENDS have been engaging extensively with the Dutch Embassy in Costa Rica, particularly to provide collective analysis on the situation in the region as well as support the liaison and connections between the different Strategic Partnerships of the D&D programme in the region.

Based on these experiences, we encourage for these collaborations to continue, particularly with different departments in the MFA, to deepen the discussions on the nexus of women’s rights and environmental justice.

2018 LEARNING AND NEXT STEPS

With the conclusion of the MTR and several opportunities for reflecting with our partners in 2018, we have identified some key learnings that we will take into account while moving forward in the next two years of GAGGA. These include:

- **Further strengthening the work on cross-movement alliance building and advocacy:** emphasis needs to be placed on further developing, together with our partners, what it actually means to work on the intersection of women’s rights and environmental justice and share/learn from the different mechanisms/approaches that organizations are using to do this. Here language is key, as GAGGA is diverse, working with many groups from different countries and identities; more deliberate explanation and discussion is needed around the terms used by the different movements. Moving forward we want to recognize and openly acknowledge this diversity and are interested in facilitating spaces where further dialogue and reflections can be had, and relationships can be strengthened.

- **Strengthen grassroots-centred strategies:** from the MTR, it was clear that all individuals acknowledged the importance of grassroots groups leading and carrying out L&A. We will continue supporting their role in multi-level L&A processes, and to do so, we aim to coordinate and facilitate more linking and learning as well as cross-movement building opportunities for partners at the grassroots level, around the different priority topics of GAGGA (extractives, natural resources, climate change). This will also provide more space for further learning about the intersection women’s rights and environmental justice, based on the knowledge and experience from the grassroots groups themselves.

- **Security of women environmental human rights defenders** should be central to the L&A work being done, particularly as women are becoming more visible due to their GAGGA supported work. GAGGA will continue to provide support through its Rapid Response Funds but will also aim to link with other organizations and funders who can provide the needed resources, including non-financial support such as integrated/holistic security training.

- **Time needed to leverage our influencing donor work:** As mentioned above, it was key for GAGGA to hire the Advocacy Advisor to guide, coordinate and push forward the influencing donor work. Furthermore, the IDC work needed time to strengthen its narrative towards donors, beyond the GAGGA programme, and include the impact and results of our work. We are now at a stage where we can build strong relationships with bilateral donors and private foundations alike (new and existing relations), conveying a clear message of the importance of more and better funding for women’s rights and environmental justice.

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37For more information: [https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-34952-21.html](https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-34952-21.html)
## ANNEX

### 1. PROGRESS BASED ON GAGGA M&E FRAMEWORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Progress 2018</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity Building for L&amp;A for Women’s Rights and Environmental Justice</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1. Grassroots groups have developed the skills and infrastructure to conduct L&A for women’s rights and environmental justice | 1.1 Number of grassroots groups reporting an increase in their knowledge of advocacy tactics. | 190 groups
Africa: 23
EurAsia: 61
Latin America: 106 |
| | 1.2 Types of advocacy tactics used by grassroots groups | Community dialogue – 23%
Awareness raising and training for issue-specific campaigns - 20%
Co-ordination with local and/or national governments – 18%
Networking and/or forming alliances for joint advocacy – 15%
Use of media – 5%
Participation in and/or lobby at conferences and high-level meetings - 5%
Research and documentation of facts- 7%
Stakeholder analysis/power mapping – 4%
Exchange and study tours – 2%
Recruiting new members for existing alliances- 2% |
| | 1.3 Number of grassroots groups that have developed their financial and human resources to deliver on L&A objectives | 83 groups
Africa: 10 groups
EurAsia: 45 groups
Latin America: 28 groups |
| 2. Grassroots Funds and NGOs demonstrate the capacity to identify and support grassroots groups pursuing L&A on women’s rights and environmental justice | 2.1a Percentage of total programming budget that goes to direct grants to grassroots groups pursuing L&A on women’s rights and environmental justice. | 35.65% (figure only from environmental justice and women’s rights funds) |
| | 2.1b Percentage of direct grants to grassroots groups pursuing L&A on women’s rights and environmental justice coming from GAGGA financial support. | 59.62% (figure only from environmental justice and women’s rights Funds) |
| | 2.2 Total number of grassroots groups funded by GAGGA (directly and indirectly) | 337 groups
Africa: 101 groups
EurAsia: 90 groups
Latin America: 146 groups |
| | 2.3a Number of groups supported to build their capacity on L&A for women’s rights and environmental justice | 364 groups (total number of groups supported by GAGGA in 2018)
Africa: 114 groups
EurAsia: 91 groups
Latin America: 159 groups |
| | 2.3b Type of capacity building activities: | Financial support – 92% |

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38 This number has been calculated through a proxy: from the 2018 Annual Survey, it includes groups that received environmental justice and women’s rights thematic workshops and grantee meetings (as indicated by the funds and NGOs).

39 This number has been calculated through a proxy: from the 2018 Annual Survey, it includes those groups that received support for their Institutional financial systems and/or human resources procedures as well as organizational strengthening workshops (PME&L, staff, other) (as indicated by the funds and NGOs).
| 3. Grassroots groups and NGOs supported by GAGGA are articulating common political agendas on women’s rights and environmental justice | 3.1a Number of and extent to which women’s groups include environmental justice issues in their activities, objectives and/or strategies. | 78% (234 groups out of 300)\(^{40}\) |
| | 3.1b Number of women’s groups articulating with environmental justice organizations/groups to develop a common political agenda. | Africa: 45 groups  EurAsia: 71 groups  Latin America: 118 groups |
| | 3.2a Number of and extent to which environmental justice groups include women’s rights issues in their activities, objectives and/or strategies. | 95% (238 out of 250)\(^{41}\) |
| | 3.2b Number of environmental justice groups articulating with women’s groups to develop a common political agenda. | N/A |
| | 3.3 Number of NGOs advocating for environmental justice and women’s rights issues | 42 NGOs. |
| 4. Grassroots Funds supported by GAGGA are articulating a common political agenda to donors about the importance of funding the grassroots to advance women’s rights and environmental justice | 4.1 Number of and extent to which women’s funds are advocating for environmental justice issues towards the donor community. | 64% (7 out of 11) of Women’s Funds said they advocated for environmental justice issues |
| | 4.2 Number of and extent to which environmental justice funds are advocating for women’s issues towards the donor community | 50% (3 out of 6) Environmental Justice Funds said they advocated for women’s rights issues. |
| | 4.3a Number of joint actions between women and environmental funds | 19 joint actions |
| | 4.3b Type of joint actions led by women’s funds and environmental justice funds. | Women’s and environmental justice Funds engaged jointly with private and public funders about gendered, grassroots responsive grantmaking strategies in key international funder spaces (Ariadne, EDGE Funders, Environmental Grantmakers Association, European Foundation Centre, Global Climate Action Summit and International Funders for Indigenous Peoples). |
| 5. Grassroots groups supported by GAGGA will have built or strengthened | 5.1 Number of groups reporting links to new alliances (both formal and informal) | 287 groups |

\(^{40}\) This includes groups that were identified as being a women’s rights group and both environmental justice and women’s rights group.

\(^{41}\) This includes groups that were identified as an environmental justice group and both environmental justice and women’s rights group.
alliances with other groups – between women’s rights and environmental justice groups and between the local, the national and global

| 5.2 Type of activities carried out by these local, national and or global alliances | Africa: 90 groups
Eurasia: 61 groups
Latin America: 136 groups |
--- | --- |

Examples:
- Hikone Mozambique, a group in Mozambique is part of the Rural Women’s Assembly (RWA) a combination of women small scale farmers of the Southern Africa Development Community. RWA holds an annual conference, in which members of civil society organizations meet to discuss about common challenges.
- Organizations such as the Articulación Nacional de Mujeres Tejiendo Fuertes por el Buen Vivir, Organización de Mujeres Guatemaltecas Mami Maquin and Asociación de Mujeres Madre Tierra are part of the Alianza por el Acceso a la Tierra y medios de producción (Alliance for the Access to land and production means) in Guatemala. They are 60 organizations part of the “Ley de Desarrollo Económico de las Mujeres (LEYDEM)” Platform, pushing for the approval, implementation and socialization of this law.
- CBOs of Nilambur, Mallappuram Kerala are part of the Using Diversity Network, a network which promotes the use of wild foods and indigenous seeds for food security.

### Direct L&A for Women’s Rights and Environmental Justice

6. Respect for women’s rights to water, to food and a clean, healthy and safe environment are part of societies’ norms and values systems through more favourable public opinion and greater attention to these issues at all levels of society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.1 Number of grassroots groups reporting changes and nature of changes in attitudes towards women’s rights to water, to food and a clean, healthy and safe environment:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Within their organization/group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) In their community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 6.1a) 34% |
| 6.1b) 22% |

6.1.1 Number of grassroots groups reporting changes and nature of changes in attitudes towards women’s rights to water, to food and a clean, healthy and safe environment:

6.1a) 34%

6.1b) 22%

6.1.2 Number of policies successfully influenced at the local, national, regional and international level, which grassroots groups and NGOs have contributed to.

67 policies

For more specific examples, please refer to the GAGGA 2018 Annual Narrative Report, pg. 8

7. Grassroots groups and NGOs successfully influence policies on women’s rights and environmental justice

7.1a Number of policies successfully influenced at the local, national, regional and international level, which grassroots groups and NGOs have contributed to.

67 policies

7.1b Type of change occurred due to the influencing.

7.2 Number of groups and NGOs participating in policy monitoring bodies and/or other processes to monitor policy implementation on women’s rights and environmental justice.

39% (36 out of 41) of NGOs reported being part of a policy monitoring group

8. International financial institutions and donors working on environmental justice have more gender- and

8.1 Number of funders that shift their funding practice as a result of L&A by GAGGA partners

43% (25 out of 58) partner funds and NGOs reported having received funding from new donors to work on women’s rights and environment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grassroots responsive policies and financing mechanisms</th>
<th>Environmental justice and were able to fundraise at least.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.2 Total funding received by GAGGA grassroots partners and NGOs</td>
<td>€2,265,500 (please see Annex 2 for more information on new donors).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3a Number of direct interventions on gender- and grassroots responsiveness with IFIs by GAGGA partners</td>
<td>61 direct interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3b Type of direct interventions on gender- and grassroots responsiveness with IFIs by GAGGA partners</td>
<td>Examples:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Both ENDS released a new publication “Local Actors Ready to Act” in cooperation with PRC (Nepal), Aksi! (Indonesia) and Heinrich Boll Foundation USA urging the GCF with six concrete proposals to improve their policies and implementation to enhance local, gender-responsive action. The publication has helped to bring our lessons and work over the past years together and formulate concrete policy recommendations. It has been shared and discussed during the Adaptation Futures Conference and among several GCF board members, including the Dutch board member advisor and the advisors of the GCF co-chairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- OT Watch in Mongolia supported local community groups to file complaints to the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, regarding impacts on women in the process of resettlement, economic displacement and workforce migration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

46 This specific data was collected from Both ENDS partners’ reporting.
2. **NEW DONORS FUNDING WOMEN’S RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**
(as reported by GAGGA partners funds and NGOs, in order of size of grants)\(^{47}\)

1. OXFAM
2. EU Delegation in Argentina
3. ECF-PIE
4. Dan Church Aid Nepal
5. Publish What You Pay (South Africa) (PWYP-SA)
6. Oxfam South Africa
7. Ritimo
8. UN Argentina
9. BioJustice Video Project (USA/South Africa)
10. Pastor Rice Environmental Defender’s SGF
11. NTPF-EP/IUCN-NL SGF
12. Avina Americas
13. Filia.die frauenstiftung
14. Plastic Solution Fund
15. Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
16. FAO
17. World Vision International
18. Turing Foundation
19. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
20. Calgary Zoo
21. Misereor
22. International Land Coalition
23. Wallace Global Fund
24. American Jewish World Service
25. Environmental Defenders Fund
26. Open Society Foundation
27. Ministry of Social Development – Argentina
28. Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development for Bread for the World

\(^{47}\) Please note: some donors have not been included, upon request of partners.