

Fair, Green and Global Alliance

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



COLOPHON

Fair, Green and Global Annual Report 2022

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May 2023

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADSB	Atradius Dutch State Business	IPC	International Planning Committee
BIT	Bilateral Investment Treaty	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	IPO	Indigenous People's Organisation
CBO	Community-based organisation	IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
CFS	Committee on World Food Security	ISDS	Investor-State Dispute Settlement
COFI	Committee on Fisheries	MEP	Member of the European Parliament
CSDDD	Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive	MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
CSIPM	Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism	NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
CSO	Civil society organisation	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
EACOP	East African Crude Oil Pipeline	RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
EC	European Commission	SER	Social and Economic Council
ECA	Export Credit Agency	SIPA	State of Indigenous Peoples Address
ECT	Energy Charter Treaty	TNC	Transnational Corporation
(E)HRD	(Environmental) Human Rights Defender	ToC	Theory of Change
ESG	Environmental, Social and governance	UN	United Nations
EU	European Union	UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
FGG	Fair, Green and Global Alliance	UNFSS	United Nations Food Systems Summit
FMO	Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank	VGGTs	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent		
FTA	Free Trade Agreement		
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework		
GEDSI	Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion		
IFI	International Financial Institution		
ILED	Indigenous-Led education		
IOB	Policy and Operations Evaluation Department		

1. INTRODUCTION

The Fair, Green and Global Alliance aims to recalibrate power within the global architecture of trade and value chains by amplifying the voices of people who are practising, claiming or defending human rights and fair and green economic practices. FGG partners and members are cooperating and building momentum with grassroots actors worldwide – from factory workers to fisherfolk – to link local experiences to global processes. We build diverse movements united around a common vision of fair and green trade and value chains that: prioritise people’s rights over profit, public needs over corporate power, healthy ecosystems over unbridled consumption, and transform social relations.¹

Through intensive collaboration across the globe, the FGG Alliance works to ensure that civil society actors are informed, organised, mobilised and working together so they have the power to influence agendas in public debates and key policymaking spaces, and, ultimately, shift policies and practices. FGG envisions a world where human rights are respected, communities and ecosystems thrive, and everyone – regardless of gender, ethnicity/origin, religion, caste, age, wealth – can participate equally in societies, and have opportunities to enjoy sustainable livelihoods and decent work at a living wage.

2. CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Geopolitical shifts and reconfiguration of value chains

The second year of the Fair, Green and Global Alliance’s Power of Voices programme began with the Covid-19 pandemic still impacting our collaborative work around the world, and the lives and livelihoods of the diverse communities and workers with whom we work. At the same time, climate change’s devastating impacts have appeared earlier, are more widespread, and have worse consequences than ever predicted.² The catastrophic floods in Pakistan, which affected over 33 million people, are just one of many examples of natural disasters in 2022 brought about by climate change.

As the pandemic began to ebb, the Russian invasion of Ukraine triggered a seismic geopolitical shift and

reconfiguration of value chains. Skyrocketing prices have affected access to food and energy in many parts of the world, contributing to an increase in poverty and hunger.³ A global debt crisis looms, with many countries in the Global South being forced to spend more on debt than on essential public services.⁴ Millions of people are struggling to survive, while the world’s richest grow richer.⁵ In the garment sector, brands and retailers successfully manoeuvred to guard their profits at the expense of millions of workers who were laid off, their wages and severance stolen. Those who remained in the industry continue to earn wages well below what they need to live on.

Energy crisis

Russia’s war triggered Europe’s phase-out of Russian fossil fuels and a scramble for other energy suppliers. Governments weakened their commitment, made at the UN climate conference (UNFCCC COP26) in Glasgow, to end public finance of new fossil fuel projects abroad by the end of 2022 and shift public support to clean energy. Instead of massive investment in renewable energy, European governments ramped up subsidies and investment in fossil fuels. Fossil fuel companies made record profits in 2022⁶ and succeeded in securing support for new fossil fuel projects. Plans for new European-driven gas, LNG, and hydrogen infrastructure projects are threatening many local communities with whom FGG partners and members work, particularly in Africa (e.g. Uganda, Mozambique, Morocco, Algeria and Egypt) and Latin America (Honduras, Brazil, Colombia, Argentina and Bolivia). The need to break the strong links between the fossil fuel lobby and governments has become all the more important.

Acceleration of digitalisation in the post-pandemic context also exacerbated global disparities. Big Tech continues to dominate the digital economy, even as the boom-and-bust nature of the Big Tech business model was once again revealed in 2022. The energy crisis intensified the race for raw materials, particularly the minerals needed for renewable energy and storage. Trade negotiations accelerated (e.g. EU FTAs with Chile, Mexico, Mercosur, and New Zealand) and raw material chapters have been included in EU FTAs. As FGG has shown, mining for transition minerals is already adversely affecting local communities worldwide, particularly Indigenous communities and women, and these threats have only intensified.⁷

Civic space

Civic space remains limited in many of the countries and communities where FGG works. In countries such as Indonesia, Uganda and Sri Lanka, protests against the government were answered with severe repression. In some cases, pandemic emergency measures that curtailed civil rights, such as the right to assembly and the right to protest, are still in effect. Since the 2021 coup, the situation in Myanmar remains extremely dangerous. In Mozambique, a draft NGO law threatens to silence civil society organisations.⁸ In Uganda, the government is intensifying pressure and retaliation against communities and civil society organisations that are speaking out against human rights and environmental abuses, such as those caused by fossil fuel projects. In Peru, Indigenous human rights defenders continued to face threats and violence from companies involved in illegal deforestation and palm oil industries, while the state denies their pleas for protection. In Mongolia, an FGG partner is being harassed by the state for her outspoken criticism of corporate misconduct. Supporting environmental and human rights defenders remains a priority for the FGG Alliance. Meanwhile, corporations continue their relentless effort to capture policymaking spaces at all levels – from local to global, including UN spaces on climate, biodiversity, digital economy, agriculture, food security, and more.⁹ FGG works to expose this dangerous trend, and to safeguard democratic decision-making.

Progress and opportunities

Despite this challenging context, which underscores the importance of our efforts to recalibrate power, FGG has succeeded in building momentum on our priority issues. As this report demonstrates, positive changes can also be seen at the local level, in communities around the world, where FGG Alliance partners and members are supporting people – women, Indigenous and rural communities, workers, farmers and fisherfolk – as they assert respect for their rights. Throughout 2022, FGG continued to build support for sustainable and just trade agreements and arrangements, corporate accountability, and a shift in public finance away from socially and environmentally destructive and dangerous projects. A variety of actors are responding to our call to expand policy space for and financial support of the diverse fair and green systems being practised or proposed everywhere around the world – from agroecology to (re)

municipalisation of public services, from Indigenous systems of natural resource management to feminist foreign policy, from inclusive water governance to a fair digital economic order. The call for systems change is growing louder.

Removing barriers to a just transition

Among many achievements in 2022, FGG's long-term efforts have led to recognition by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)¹⁰ and an increasing number of governments in Europe and the South that the Energy Charter Treaty and Investment-State Dispute settlement (ISDS) are major barriers to a just energy transition. The expertise and synergy generated within the FGG Alliance – linking diverse members and partners worldwide – has been crucial for bringing about this profound shift. In another breakthrough, at the UNFCCC COP 27 countries agreed to establish a Loss and Damage Fund to compensate vulnerable countries for the irreversible impacts of climate change, a key climate justice issue advocated for decades by FGG Alliance members and partners.

Although uneven and slow, important progress is being made on public divestment from fossil fuels. In several countries, national governments took positive policy measures. Bangladesh dropped plans for an LNG plant, while the government of Colombia declared its support for a ban on fracking and plans to accelerate the transition to clean energy. As noted above, the increased demand for transition minerals poses enormous threats for communities and ecosystems in resource-rich areas and underscores the urgency of the need to reduce consumption. It may also provide some opportunities for resource-rich countries in the Global South. Indonesia, for example, is prohibiting export of raw materials (Bauxite and Nickel), and Chile and Bolivia are exploring the possibility of establishing an 'OPEC' for lithium. These developments open up possibilities to advocate for strong and just public policies.

In Latin America we saw the election of a number of progressive governments or presidents. Among the most important shifts was in Brazil, where Lula replaced Bolsonaro. Among other things, his election increases the possibility of improved protection of the environment, Indigenous people's rights and labour rights, as well as renegotiation of the EU-Mercosur agreement.

Rules for business and legally binding agreements

In 2022, we also succeeded in expanding support for a UN binding treaty on transnational corporations and human rights, including among governments in Africa. Where once corporate social and environmental ‘responsibility’ was left to voluntary efforts of corporations themselves, legislative proposals for mandatory due diligence are now on table in the Netherlands and the EU. The EU’s new corporate sustainability reporting directive, the proposed ban on products made with forced labour, and the proposed battery regulation are among other initiatives worldwide that reflect important progress toward our goal of robust rules for business in global value chains. A new legally binding agreement on health and safety has launched in Pakistan. The new Pakistan Accord, modelled after the Bangladesh Accord, provides vital new protections for Pakistan’s garment and textile workers.

Movements for digital justice are growing stronger and reaching deeper, including workers, Indigenous People’s movements, feminist movements. The digital economy and the monopoly power of Big Tech is receiving more public and government scrutiny, with new legislation and regulatory initiatives related to competition, legal liability, cybersecurity, tax, labour policy and more. The EU’s Digital Market Act and Digital Service Act, which aim to challenge the dominance of tech giants, have come into force. Other legislative processes (e.g. in India and South Africa) with similar objectives are picking up steam and momentum is growing on critical initiatives, such as the UN Global Digital Compact.

3. REFLECTION ON FGG THEORY OF CHANGE

As we reflect on the progress we’ve made in 2022, we see confirmation of our Theory of Change (see visual below): that positive change can result from increasing the power and decision-making influence of an organised, mobilised and informed civil society. As we specifically noted in our ToC, the process from agenda-setting to policy and practice change can span years or occur rapidly due to sudden changes in context brought on by, for example, crises. Both points are particularly relevant in 2022. We are reminded that an organised, mobilised and informed civil society must be in place both to take advantage of opportunities that may arise during crises, and also to safeguard progress when powerful actors attempt to use crises to backtrack or push through harmful agendas. We were also reminded in 2022 that we can never underestimate the power, resources and agility of corporations to attempt to derail or co-opt our agendas, to dilute and weaken promising policies, or to distract us from the fundamental change we know is necessary. FGG’s long-term commitment to building a countervailing power and pursuing not only changes in policy, but changes in practice, with real impact on the ground, remains an essential component of our ToC.

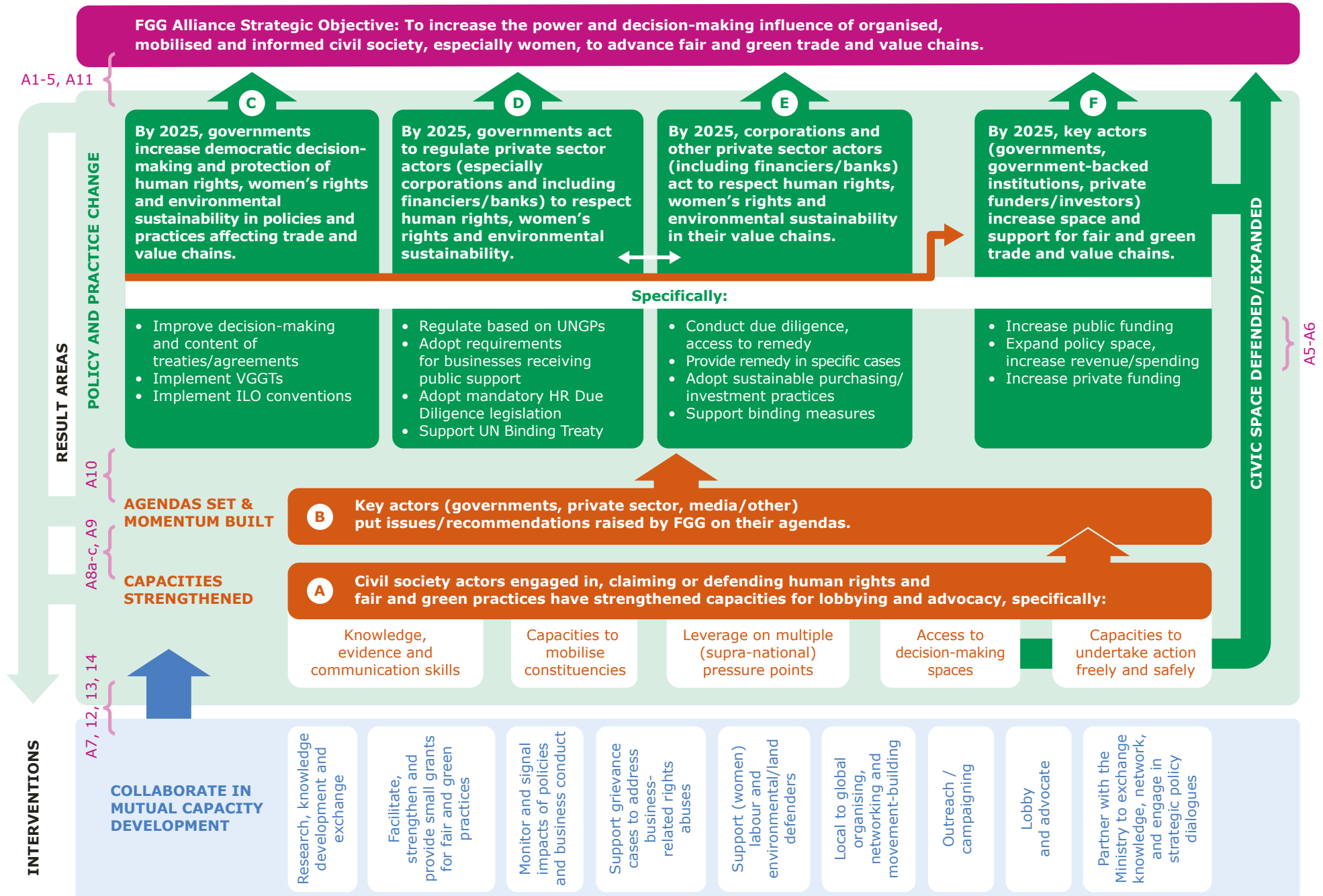
In short, our ToC describes changes per Result Area (denoted by A-X):

- A. Capacities strengthened**
- B. Agendas set and momentum built (toward policy and practice change)**

And positive policy and practice changes by targeted actors in relation to:

- C. Trade, investment and tax agreements, and policies (e.g. climate, tenure) that affect trade arrangements**
- D. Rules for business**
- E. Corporate conduct**
- F. Policy space and financial support for fair and green practices**

And, finally cross-cutting Result Area X. Cross-cutting result of civic space defended/expanded



Result areas and strands of work

The following report is structured thematically around ten 'strands of work' in addition to the cross-cutting theme of civic space. Throughout the report, we pay particular attention to the work done and results achieved in FGG's focus countries.¹¹ Results in Area A (Collaboration in mutual capacity development) and Area B (Agenda-setting toward policy and practice change) are interwoven in each chapter, as these are the steps toward (thematic) policy and practice change results (Area C-F). While our work under the various strands is presented separately, much is interconnected: each area of work forms a piece of the puzzle that should in the end contribute to socially just and sustainable societies. In Annex 3, we show how FGG specific indicators link to the broader outcome areas as included in our Theory of Change and shed light upon the results per indicator in light of the targets we had set for 2022. We also include an overview of 2022 targets and results below. In Annex 5, we show the linkages between FGG's indicators and the Ministry's SCS basket indicators and present a brief analysis of FGG's progress on the SCS indicators. More detailed results for each of the FGG indicators can be found in our IATI publication.

Table 1: Overview of targets and results 2022

FGG indicator #	Indicator	SCS indicator #	Target 2022	Result 2022	Target 2025	Results 2021 & 2022	% on track after 2 years
6C	by result area C, D, E, F # instances in which key actors adopt and/or implement FGG policy/practice recommendations		26	53	28	81	77%
6D			31	24	28	52	35%
6E			36	66	21	87	143%
6F			16	2	2	4	3%
6Cx	of these, # in which the adopted and/or implemented policies/practices contribute to expanding/defending civic space		13	7	2	9	28%
6Dx			12	4	17	21	43%
6Ex			13	5	2	7	35%
6Fx			3	0	0	0	0%
6Cg	of these, # in which adopted and/or implemented recommendation contributes to gender equality		16	9	8	17	32%
6Dg			9	3	1	4	6%
6Eg			18	2	1	3	12%
6Fg			8	0	0	0	0%
6SCS1	of these, # of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development	SCS 1	65	65	39	104	47%
6SCS2	of these, # of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development	SCS 2	44	87	43	130	57%
5C	by result area C, D, E, F # key actors who support and/or promote FGG policy/practice recommendations	SCS 3	60	32	57	89	34%
5D			66	73	57	130	49%
5E			33	12	39	51	43%
5F			24	11	24	35	15%

FGG indicator #	Indicator	SCS indicator #	Target 2022	Result 2022	Target 2025	Results 2021 & 2022	% on track after 2 years
5Cx	of these, # in which the supported and/or promoted recommendation aims to contribute to expanding/defending civic space		17	3	6	9	8%
5Dx			15	22	14	36	37%
5Ex			5	3	1	4	12%
5Fx			8	1	3	4	5%
5Cg	of these, # in which supported and/or promoted recommendation aims to contribute to gender equality		20	5	9	14	12%
5Dg			28	6	12	18	16%
5Eg			9	3	1	4	6%
5Fg			7	0	8	8	7%
4	# key actors (government, private sector, other) who put FGG policy/practice recommendations on their agendas (e.g. meetings, debates, media coverage)		145	299	183	482	78%
4x	of these, # in which the recommendation a key actor puts on its agenda aims to contribute to expanding/defending civic space		33	70	25	95	50%
4g	of these, # in which the recommendation a key actor puts on its agenda aims to contribute to gender equality		52	35	19	54	24%
3	# targeted civil society actors that lobby and advocate for improved policies and practices in trade and value chains and advance fair and green practices based on capacities mutually developed	SCS 4	288	379	274	543	110%
2	# targeted civil society actors with strengthened capacities for lobbying and advocacy	SCS 5	445	926	591	1212	164%

FGG indicator #	Indicator	SCS indicator #	Target 2022	Result 2022	Target 2025	Results 2021 & 2022	% on track after 2 years
2x	of these, # with strengthened capacities contributing to and/or relevant for lobby and advocacy aiming at expanding/defending civic space		184	353	156	413	106%
2g	of these, # with strengthened capacities relevant to advance gender justice		147	393	239	514	167%
1	# of CSOs included in the FGG programme	SCS 6	470	1067	615	1338	168%
l	learning sessions organised by FGG members and partner organisations	NA (qualitative indicator)					
g	lines of work in which FGG members and partners build upon gender analysis and incorporate gender justice in their strategy	NA (qualitative indicator)					
o	The extent to and ways in which FGG involves local groups in the design and implementation of the FGG programme	NA (qualitative indicator)					
5Cx, 5Dx, 5Ex, 5Fx	# in which the supported and/or promoted recommendation aims to contribute to expanding/defending civic space	SCS 9	43	29	25	54	17%

4. PROGRESS TOWARD TARGETS – PER STRAND OF WORK

4.1. TRADE AND INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS – RESULT AREA C

In 2022, FGG advocated for trade and investment agreements that are based on democratic decision-making and promote respect for human rights and environmental sustainability. A key aim is to remove barriers, like Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS), that effectively restrict governments' abilities to regulate in the public interest.

Tackling the Energy Charter Treaty

In 2022, FGG partners and members continued to build momentum to halt expansion of the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) and convince existing ECT signatories to withdraw. Learning and exchange between FGG partners and members – our mutual capacity development approach – inspired powerful new work within the Alliance. As part of their advocacy to prevent their governments from joining the ECT, FGG partners in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Mali, Togo, Morocco and Nigeria engaged in knowledge-building, exchange, and joint strategising, with technical and financial support from multiple FGG members. In Bangladesh, where the issue was virtually unknown, FGG partners put the ECT squarely on public and policy agendas. With their research on the risks associated with accession to the treaty, FGG partners drew attention of the national media leading to critical articles in over 10 leading newspapers, both print and online. They trained 35 journalists from the Bangladesh Energy Reporters Platform on the risks and dangers of the ECT and organised a national dialogue event for civil society to discuss the ECT. In Uganda, FGG partners organised workshops to introduce the topic to government officials, parliamentarians, CSOs and academics, and disseminated simplified information materials on the ECT and its risks, resulting in informal indication that Uganda has dropped plans to enter the ECT. In Kenya, FGG took first steps to create a foundation for advocacy work on the ECT, with research on the ramifications of the Energy Charter Treaty for Kenya's energy sector – the first time such research was conducted in Kenya.¹²

Meanwhile, FGG members in Europe contributed to increased awareness about the ECT and its impact on the Global South by engaging the media, organising public debates (including a roundtable with Members of Parliament in the Netherlands) and petitions, publishing joint publications, organising workshops, developing legal analyses and policy papers, and other advocacy activities targeting decision-makers at EU level and in member states. Thanks to the successful campaigning and advocacy efforts of FGG members and allies, governments in the Netherlands¹³ and six other EU member states (Poland, Spain, France, Germany, Slovenia and Luxembourg) announced their intention to withdraw from the ECT due to its incompatibility with the Paris Agreement. In November, the European Parliament passed a resolution¹⁴ calling for the European Commission to initiate the process to withdraw the EU and Member States from the ECT, and the Commission has finally proposed a strategy paper for the withdrawal of the EU and all its member States. These decisions echoed the analysis long put forth by the FGG Alliance that even a 'modernised' ECT is still a barrier to climate and environmental action. The rejection of the ECT by European countries has opened the political space globally to explore avenues on how to move away from treaty-based investment protection and make room for alternative frameworks for investment governance that are better equipped to advance climate and energy goals.

Advocating against investment protection clauses with policymakers in Mexico and Tanzania

The FGG Alliance successfully raised awareness and advocated in several countries against investment protection. In Tanzania, with technical support from FGG members, FGG partners lobbied diverse government ministries about harmful investment protection clauses in trade policy, particularly in relation to Tanzania's Bilateral Investment Treaties with Canada, Mauritius and China, which are soon to expire. An FGG partner conducted a review of the first draft of the government's trade policy and submitted a report to the Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry, which included recommendations in relation to gender-mainstreaming, protecting the environment, investor obligations, human rights and labour rights. Following these efforts, policymakers committed to review the Tanzanian National Investment Development Policy of 2022 in line with their

input. Similarly, in Mexico, which faces one of the highest number of ISDS claims in Latin America, FGG partners helped push the issue of investment protection higher up the political agenda thanks to coordinated lobby meetings and public campaigning, a report on ISDS in Mexico, and a letter signed by more than 200 organisations in Mexico and Europe¹⁵. These efforts led to vocal criticism of ISDS in Congress, a legislative proposal, and consideration by the President of withdrawing from the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.¹⁶

Holding the line against EU-Mercosur

FGG members continued to facilitate and engage in intense collaboration with Latin American partners to raise media attention and highlight the detrimental impacts that would result from the EU-Mercosur trade agreement, including further deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and violation of Indigenous peoples' rights. FGG organised a speaker tour with representatives of Brazilian civil society organisations, who visited five European countries and had a meeting with MEPs and EC officials to discuss the expected harmful impacts of the trade deal. In November, there was growing concern that the EC might attempt to speed up the ratification of the deal by splitting the trade provisions of the deal from other political provisions, which would have meant that the trade deal could be adopted without consensus among EU governments, without democratic debate and public scrutiny from national parliaments, and without references to human rights and the environment. In response, FGG members and partners co-organised an open statement involving 200+ civil society organisations from Europe and Latin America calling on EU decision-makers to preserve democratic scrutiny of trade agreements and oppose the EC's effort to circumvent opposition. Our efforts were successful, and we continue to hold the line against this destructive trade agreement.

Meanwhile, FGG Alliance partners have contributed to significant results in Brazil, where advocacy toward politicians resulted in the inclusion of the EU-Mercosur FTA in the national election agenda and support of the new president for renegotiation of the agreement. The new president consulted the FGG partner for input on the new government's Trade and Economic and Social Justice Transition team and agenda.

FGG PARTNER REFLECTION: EU-MERCOSUR

Brazilian partners indicate that FGG collaboration to stop EU-Mercosur has been very important for them in light of the restrictions civil society experienced under Bolsonaro. One partner reported that the collaboration and support made it possible for the organisation to strengthen their work on trade and economic justice, and to strengthen the capacity of other CSOs. Two other partners indicated that collaboration within FGG helped them position themselves as leaders in the movement against EU-Mercosur. Through FGG they built their knowledge; developed materials and methodologies that they shared with allies and used in their advocacy and campaigning; expanded their alliances to generate a stronger movement against the deal; drew the media's attention to the deal; and strengthened their relations with parliamentarians and other key actors. One of these partners is an expert on the technicalities of trade and, as such, strengthened capacities of CSOs in the region and FGG members in Europe. FGG's role is to support this partner's specialisation and to facilitate inclusive, cross-regional coordination calls to support the creation of a shared vision and the development of concrete action plans driven by the partners in the lead.

Digital trade justice

In 2022, in collaboration with other civil society actors, researchers, and trade union activists, FGG worked to advance a vision of digitality that focuses on preserving policy space and data sovereignty in digital trade agreements, furthering workers' rights over data, promoting conceptual frameworks on the data commons, and equipping governments from the Global South in their policy development on data and AI. The FGG Alliance provided critical inputs at the WTO Public Forum 2022 and to policy actors, including DG TRADE's Services and Digital Trade Unit and MEPs. Moreover, the Alliance mobilised advocacy networks to protest against Global North hegemony in tech policy circles and influence on critical policy decisions regarding digital rights in the Asian region. With respect to the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework, FGG co-organised a campaign to reject corporate pink-washing¹⁷ – the use of Big Tech 'upskilling' initiatives for women as a means of

encouraging countries to sign on to the agreement. More than 60 CSOs endorsed the campaign statement.

FGG was closely involved in the lead-up interventions towards the kick-off of the G20 presidency in India, which assumed the presidency in December. The G20's Digital Economy Working Group, established in 2021, was identified as an area of focus, as it is likely to play an important role in shaping discourse and priorities in the coming year. As part of our work with the C20, the civil society counterpart to the G20, FGG prepared and widely disseminated a policy brief on 'Data Flows with Data Rights', where we proposed a new framework to govern cross-border data flows, countering the 'Data Free Flow with Trust' framework of the G20, which has been recognised as inadequate in addressing one-sided economic exploitation of the value of data and the risk of digital colonisation.¹⁸ The FGG 'Data Flow with Data Rights' framework accommodates new developments around data-related economic rights of individuals, small enterprises, groups, and communities, including national communities, and incorporates three generations of rights to data governance: civil and political rights of data privacy and security; economic rights over data; and collective data rights. An FGG member was also part of the C20 Policy Dialogue Forum, a face-to-face dialogue with the G20 Working Group, as one of 10 representatives from the C20 Working Group.

Other results related to trade and tax arrangements

Beyond the highlights mentioned above, long-term advocacy by FGG partners and members contributed to several other key results this year:

- The EU Commission officially committed to making the Trade and Sustainability chapters of EU trade agreements more enforceable and to financially support CSOs from the Global South to be able to participate in Domestic Advisory Groups, in particular in Central America and Andean countries.
- The United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) in Nairobi unanimously adopted the resolution entitled 'End plastic pollution: Towards an international legally binding instrument'. Adopting this resolution provides a mandate for the UN Environment Programme to establish an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to work on

a legally binding instrument to tackle the full life cycle of plastics by the end of 2024.

- Despite the historically strong resistance from OECD countries, an important resolution was adopted in the United Nations at the initiative of 54 African countries, laying the foundations for democratic decision-making in global tax reforms. The resolution calls on the United Nations to take a leading role in global tax policy and is an important first step towards more democratic, transparent and fairer global tax rules. FGG has been lobbying for a UN global tax body for years. The G77, now a coalition of 134 countries from the Global South, supported the proposal.

4.2. CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES – RESULT AREA C

Strong environmental and climate policies are urgently needed to end harmful trade and investment arrangements, like trade in fossil fuels and unsustainable agricultural commodities, and to ensure adequate climate finance to support Southern countries in cutting emissions and coping with climate impacts. FGG made progress on a number of issues in 2022, globally and locally.

Funding for countries impacted by climate change

In a major breakthrough at the UNFCCC COP27 in November, countries agreed to establish a Loss and Damage Fund to compensate developing countries for the irreversible impacts of climate change,¹⁹ a vitally important measure for people in the Global South, who suffer the most from climate change impacts. FGG members and partners have for years advocated for such a fund and raised the issue of historical responsibility, fair shares and the repayment of the climate debt. In preparation for the COP, which many FGG partners attended, FGG coordinated and engaged in mutual capacity development with partners to advocate towards their national governments for a Loss and Damage finance facility to be established. FGG supported and co-organised the Southeast Asia Regional Forum on Loss and Damage; generated media coverage in many countries (e.g. Turkey, Colombia, Nigeria, India) for the need for a Loss and Damage facility; and organised in the Netherlands a Climate Justice Summer School for young activists with the goal to lobby for the Loss and Damage Fund during the COP. Through targeted

actions, including a demonstration at the Dutch Parliament before the COP, the young activists raised awareness among politicians and policymakers on the importance of the Fund, contributing to the Parliament's first commitments on Loss and Damage.

FGG has also worked for years to increase funding for the environmental work of CSOs and Indigenous communities, specifically through increased flexibility and their direct access to environmental and climate finance facilities. These efforts resulted in a positive step forward in 2022 when the CEO of the Global Environmental Facility made an official commitment to more flexibility in the fund's grantmaking, including more opportunities for CSOs to receive money without government approval.

Strengthening climate and environmental policies at all levels

FGG partners and members were effective in influencing climate and environmental policies at local, national and regional levels:

- In Bangladesh, a civil society platform facilitated by an FGG partner provided inputs for Bangladesh's International Power Systems Master Plan and successfully advocated against plans for LNG-fired power plants and new coal plants in Bangladesh. In a campaign focused on plans for an LNG-fired power plant and an LNG terminal, partners mobilised and strengthened the capacities of affected communities who lost their land and livelihood due to the land acquisition accompanying the project. Partners produced evidence to strengthen their advocacy, including studies and media reports showing that LNG will be expensive and not feasible for the country's energy security. The combined pressure of these campaigns and lobby actions contributed to a significant victory: the government of Bangladesh cancelled plans for the LNG power plant and the terminal. Another long-term campaign involving local, national and international civil society actors focused on a planned mega coal power plant project and included direct advocacy toward investors to stop the funding. In 2022, in a significant win for climate justice in general and the communities in the direct vicinity of the power plant areas specifically, a major Japanese cooperation agency decide to withdraw its investment and committed to no longer investing in foreign coal projects.
- One of their main contractors committed to this as well.
- In Colombia, the government is now supporting a ban on new exploration and exploitation through fracking, and an anti-fracking bill developed by a civil society alliance has gained broad support in Congress. This is a huge step forward in stopping new fracking projects and will increase the possibility of revisiting existing contracts. An FGG partner is part of the civil society alliance that influenced the government's agenda (prior to the election) and worked on the anti-fracking bill.
- In Brazil, an FGG partner voiced the demands of communities affected by renewed dredging activities by Dutch company Van Oord for the Brazilian Port Suape. In response, the National Environmental Licensing Agency of Pernambuco inserted a condition in the environmental license rules authorising dredging only in the winter period, which prevents dredging in the summer, which is the most productive season for the local fishing communities. The measure will significantly lower the negative impacts on the livelihoods of the local community.
- In Kenya, the Kitui County Executive Committee reviewed and approved the Kitui County Climate Change Policy, which included recommendations from FGG partners on mitigation and the 'polluter pays principle', and will be further developed into a County Climate Bill. The policy was developed in a collaborative effort with an FGG partner upon the request of the Kitui County Government.
- In the Netherlands, the Dutch government published its International Climate Strategy, which included multiple recommendations made by the FGG Alliance, together with other NGOs, through joint letters and lobby meetings. The adopted recommendations include: the commitment to increase climate finance to €1.8 billion, a strong gender lens and the importance of extra funding for adaptation. These are important commitments to ensure climate justice for women and their communities, who are often hit hardest by the effects of climate change.
- In Europe, the FGG Alliance has been a leading civil society voice campaigning and advocating on the need to systemically reduce EU resource consumption as a global social justice issue.²⁰ In 2022, the issue grew higher on the EU policymaking agenda: the EU decided to include the material footprint target in the Circular Economy Action Plan monitoring framework (released early 2023) and two influential policymakers alluded to the need to reduce the EU's resource consumption.

Agenda-setting in Latin America and North Africa

In Latin America, FGG partners monitored the fossil fuel industry attempts to extend the extraction frontier to new areas inland and off-shore in deep sea waters. Partners conducted studies to expose the environmental impact of oil exploration and the impacts on local fisher communities in Honduras; initiated campaigns such as the ‘Not One More Well’ campaign in coastal Brazil; and organised ‘People Caravans’ uniting affected communities, and promoting a just energy transition among community leaders from the Colombian Caribbean Islands.

An FGG member and partners contributed to important agenda-setting in North Africa, where most people have been excluded from discussions about the energy transition. FGG published a collection of essays in English and Arabic examining possibilities of a just transition, as well as the threat of false solutions, such as green hydrogen, and an undemocratic and exclusionary energy transition, which received significant media attention.²¹ To provide general knowledge and analysis for more organisations on the topic of a just transition, FGG also developed a primer²² on the topic aimed at activists and organisations engaged in climate, environment, energy and social justice. FGG partners in the region have been utilising the publications as a part of their own capacity-building and advocacy activities. The discussion around just transition has brought the question of energy into public discussion across North Africa linked to economic and environmental justice. In anticipation of COP27, Alliance members and partners also participated in the first-ever youth climate camp in North Africa, building the capacity of more than 300 youth.

Resisting corporate capture and corporate false solutions to the climate and biodiversity crises

With regard to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in response to growing evidence of corporate influence in the process to develop the new Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), FGG Alliance members and partners carried out an effective campaign against corporate capture. Our efforts led to increased awareness among governments, delegates and civil society about corporate influence, and resulted in some positive amendments to the final GBF text. FGG members and partners also contributed

to preventing adoption of a corporate-driven Action Plan for the Long-Term Approach to Mainstreaming at the CBD COP 15. Together with the CBD Alliance, an FGG partner raised concerns about corporate influence in the ‘extended consultative network’ established to advise parties on the Action Plan. An FGG partner coordinated statements and protest actions during CBD negotiations throughout 2022, and ultimately succeeded in preventing approval of the Action Plan and the ‘consultative network’. Instead, there will be an open-ended online forum where all parties (including civil society) can submit their views on the Plan. The process will now be more open and transparent and provide space to continue to push for greater focus on government regulation of business.

In relation to global climate negotiations, FGG members and partners also continued to build its campaign against greenwashing and false solutions, and to increase the understanding and awareness among decision-makers, academics and CSOs of the dangers of so-called nature-based solutions, net zero and carbon removal schemes, which threaten real action on climate change, food sovereignty and land rights. In 2022, FGG published a report analysing so-called ‘nature-based solutions’ from a fossil fuel company and organised a series of webinars with partners to analyse and develop joint positions and strategies on so-called nature-based solutions. This included input into a food sovereignty report, launched prior to the UNFCCC COP27, on how proposals that make up the ‘net zero’ package impact food sovereignty and land. The report also highlighted how true transformative solutions to the climate and food crises, specifically agroecology for food sovereignty, risk being co-opted and weakened in the shift to seductive-sounding ‘nature-based solutions’.²³ During COP27, an FGG partner presented these issues in panel discussions at two side events.²⁴

4.3. POLICIES ON TENURE – RESULT AREA C

Communities around the world are under threat or have already been evicted or cut off from access to their ancestral land or territories to make room for the business of global value chains. FGG partners and members support rights-holders in defending their tenure rights and bringing about policy, institutional and legal reforms to strengthen

recognition of these rights, which are essential for securing livelihoods and are a precondition for food security, climate resilience, and empowerment of marginalised groups, women in particular.

Positive measures to address land grabbing and improve land tenure

In 2022, FGG partners and members jointly advocated to protect land rights and to improve land tenure policies and their implementation at local and national levels:

- In the Philippines, several Indigenous Peoples Organisations (IPOs) strengthened their knowledge about their land rights, and were supported in the process for securing land tenure, as well as processing, updating, and validating of their Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans, and taking action to defend their rights. In Northern Palawan, FGG supported seven Indigenous communities to defend their ancestral lands against planned private sector projects. They produced case timelines, identified key stakeholders in their cases, and learned about the preparation of basic legal forms in relation to paralegal work to take action against several threats. Another Indigenous group petitioned and lobbied their local government regarding a water drilling and pumping project by the Municipal and Provincial Governments that did not respect mandatory Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). As a result of their advocacy efforts, the Mayor ordered a stop to the water system projects.
- In the Arfak Mountains District, West Papua Province, Indonesia, FGG supported Indigenous communities in advocacy to protect their ancestral lands. Indigenous communities conducted a mapping of their area and held meetings with government officials and members of the regional parliament. As a result of their efforts, the Regional Regulation for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples of the Arfak Mountains District was enacted.
- In West Kalimantan, Indonesia, a local consortium of Indigenous organisations supported the Dayak Bekati Indigenous community, which face a proposed industrial township transmigration scheme that would take over about 80% of their lands without consultation or consent. To defend their rights, the Dayak Bekati Indigenous women and youth representatives did a participatory mapping of five of their territories, and pushed for recognition of

these in the context of the new township registration. Their demands were discussed during a dialogue meeting with the provincial authorities and legislature, and with key national government authorities. The parties to this dialogue formally adopted the minutes of the meeting, which serve as a tentative memorandum of understanding and made government officers aware of the real situation on the ground.

- In Western Uganda, FGG Alliance partners, as part of the Land Rights Now platform, have been campaigning against violent land grabs for foreign plantations that have affected over 30,000 families.²⁵ In February, the President of Uganda issued a directive to stop any evictions in the country without the involvement of the District Security Committee, a local government oversight body, and direct consultation with the Minister of Lands. Since the issuing of the Directive, the Minister of Lands has visited various communities that have been evicted and is reviewing the legality or illegality of those evictions. This is a significant development as it sparks hope for removing barriers to justice in some of these cases.
- In Kilifi, Kenya, in response to advocacy work by community members supported by an FGG partner, the National Land Commission officially handed over 9,000 acres of land in Marereni for the settlement of approximately 800 households. The land had originally been left out of the Community Land Register, which was set up under the 2016 Community Land Law to formally designate portions of land as community land. The FGG partner facilitated a meeting with the community and adjudication officers from the county, and called on the Country Government of Kilifi, the Ministry of Land and the National Land Commission to ensure registration of the land as community land and speed up the procedure. After a few months, the National Land Commission wrote to the county government surrendering the lands back to the community.

Advancing recognition of women's land rights in Bangladesh and Mozambique

An FGG partner from Bangladesh facilitated the joint strategising and organised consultations with a large number of women's groups, women's CSOs, NGOs, networks, community leaders, academia and activists to assess whether existing policies and practices in land governance in Bangladesh are in line with the United Nations Voluntary

Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure (VGGTs). With FGG support, the groups developed a groundbreaking Women's Land Rights Framework, key guidelines for policymakers involved in land governance to safeguard women's rights to land. Through the exercise, participants themselves learned about the existence of the VGGT guidelines. The framework will from now on serve as a key advocacy tool for civil society organisations to advance land rights for women in Bangladesh.

Similarly, in Mozambique, in relation to the government's land policy review, an FGG partner facilitated rural women in developing a women's declaration for a just and inclusive land policy. The FGG partner organised a meeting with the Minister of Land about women's participation in the review, organised a conference involving the rural women in which the Deputy Minister of Land participated, and secured media coverage of the declaration. As a result, rural women delegates were asked to participate in the revision process, where they were able to voice their concerns. As a result of these efforts, the revised national land policy ultimately contained articles on the importance of prioritising and valuing rural peasant women in land policy and law. The policy emphasised the importance of ensuring women's participation in decision-making, and the need for women to be involved and consulted about possible land allocation of land to investors and the government. The policy recognised that women play a key role in the management of natural resources and biodiversity, and should be involved in the design of policies and laws.

Agenda-setting at the global level

FGG members and partners continued to advocate and to lobby for tenure rights at the multilateral level, achieving significant results in terms of agenda-setting within the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). With support from FGG, fisherfolk partners succeeded in putting the UN small-scale fisheries guidelines and the UN land tenure guidelines onto the agenda of the FAO. During the 35th Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI35) the FAO critically discussed both UN guidelines. Partners participated in the meeting, so that they were able to bring their voices into these policy spaces and have their concerns heard and discussed. Prior to the meeting partners undertook grassroots monitoring work and delivered a well-

informed critique of the implementation of the small-scale fisheries guidelines. This included a strong gender analysis of the role of women in the small-scale fisheries sector, and the discrimination faced in the sector including from related policies. Partners also organised two side events at the COFI35, attended by FAO director of fisheries and other key FAO fisheries staff, at which the report findings were presented and they convened two closed-door meetings with FAO officials and IPC delegates.²⁶

At the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (UNCCD) COP 15 in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, FGG members and partners advocated actively for concrete tools to support implementation of the VGGTs in the policy implementation of the UNCCD at national and subnational level. The Alliance contributed to the UNCCD-FAO Technical Guide on the implementation of the tenure guidelines in national UNCCD policies and to the gender-responsive questionnaire for sustainable land management.²⁷

4.4. PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS – RESULT AREA D

International/development finance institutions (IFIs/DFIs) and export credit agencies (ECAs) are among the major actors shaping the global architecture of trade and value chains, investing public money in huge projects that impact communities in the Global South. In 2022, FGG continued to advocate for strong human rights and environmental standards as a precondition for receiving both direct and indirect public financial support, divestment from those that do not meet such standards (such as fossil fuel projects), and access to remedy to communities adversely affected.

Ending Export Credit Agency support of fossil fuel projects in Africa and beyond

In 2022, FGG partners and members monitored follow-up on the commitment – at the UN climate talks in Glasgow in 2021 – of 35 governments, including the Netherlands, and 5 public financial institutions, to stop international financial support for fossil fuel projects by the end of the year.²⁸ Since the Glasgow commitment left room for interpretation, FGG partners and members engaged with signatory governments to ensure their commitment would be translated into strong

policy. Alliance members in the Netherlands facilitated Southern partners and CSOs to provide their expertise into the policy development process. For example, FGG supported a Ugandan partner to share their perspective on the issue via a video message during a tripartite meeting with the Dutch Minister, CSOs and private sector actors. Other FGG partners contributed to written input for the Dutch government's consultation. In addition, FGG collaborated with others in the ECA Watch network, supported Members of Parliament with parliamentary questions, conducted joint research with partners for advocacy purposes, and mobilised the public through media and direct action. As a result, in November 2022, the Netherlands developed a policy to end all public fossil support abroad. Given the decades of resistance by governments and ECAs to stop financing fossil fuel projects, this is a major step. Aside from the Netherlands, eight countries and one financial institution (namely, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, New Zealand, Sweden, UK, and the European Investment Bank) also presented policies that limit public finance for fossil fuels.

Meanwhile, in Africa, FGG partners and members collaborated to mutually strengthen capacities to advocate on ECAs, including by developing a joint strategy, developing evidence-based advocacy materials, publishing a report on fossil finance to Africa, and conducting joint research on how fossil finance impacts countries in Africa.²⁹ FGG organised webinars on climate litigation cases, mapped and shared the climate litigation work being done by FGG partners, members, and others, and set up a mailing list for groups working on litigation to connect and share information. These activities contributed to strengthened knowledge on successful litigation strategies and connections to other Southern CSOs among participants. A partner in Mozambique, for example, conducted litigation, advocacy and campaigned in 2022 to challenge Export Credit Agencies in three Northern countries for funding gas projects in their country.³⁰

PARTNER PERSPECTIVE: PUTTING AN END TO ECA SUPPORT OF FOSSIL FUEL PROJECTS IN AFRICA

In 2022, two FGG partners in Ghana hosted a seminar on Paris Proofing public finance and advancing a just energy transition. They brought together some 25 CSOs from across Africa to jointly develop a narrative to counter the push by African governments, in response to the Ukraine war, to further expand gas and oil projects. In November, during COP27, the partners from Ghana, Uganda and Kenya, together with other FGG partners, organised an official side event calling on governments to stop their ECA support to fossil fuels and support a just energy transition. The partners' strong advocacy done during the COP27 was based on extensive mutual capacity development, including joint strategising, as part of the FGG programme. Through FGG, the Ghana partners were able to expand their network and increasingly work with, and strengthen the capacities of, youth organisations on the issue of decarbonising ECAs. In addition, the partners argue that through FGG they were able to develop strategic partnerships with other organisations locally, regionally and internationally: 'We have been able to grow our network base and increase our visibility in-country and internationally. Our working relationship has provided solid support to further strengthen our engagement with government institutions in Ghana, civil society organisations and even the private sector. [Our organisations] are leading in the decarbonisation of export credit agencies and the fight against ending fossil fuels in Ghana.' The alliance director indicates that the organisation's staff has enhanced their understanding of ECAs, development banks and public finance in general, and that this knowledge has helped them in their encounters with their allies and advocacy targets.

Increased pressure on EACOP financiers

In 2022 FGG members and partners in Uganda continued to advocate against the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), which would transport crude oil from the Albertine region in north-west Uganda to Tanga, a port in Tanzania from where it will be exported around the world. The pipeline would threaten biodiversity, water supply and fishing resources for millions of people and displace thousands of

households, and has already caused human rights violations, including targeting of activists speaking out against EACOP.³¹ FGG members and Ugandan partners engaged in joint strategising and lobbying as part of the #STOPEACOP Network. FGG's work has contributed to mounting political scrutiny and pressure on financiers to take their responsibility and halt the EACOP: the European Parliament adopted a resolution officially acknowledging the human rights violations and environmental risks related to the EACOP; two Dutch MPs asked questions in parliament regarding Dutch investments in the EACOP; and six Export Credit Agencies and 21 private insurance companies stated that they will not support the EACOP project or any associated infrastructure.

FMO commits to FGG recommendations

In July 2022, as a result of long-term advocacy by the FGG Alliance, the Dutch development bank, FMO, committed to various recommendations made by FGG. These commitments include: a roadmap to improve their Environmental, Social and governance (ESG) Transparency and Disclosure; publishing their Climate Action Plan, including more ambitious steps towards Paris Alignment; and publishing a Position Statement on Impact and ESG for Financial Intermediaries. While the commitments and published policies are not (yet) sufficient, they represent positive and necessary steps in the right direction.

4.5. RULES FOR BUSINESS AND CORPORATE CONDUCT, CROSS-SECTORAL – RESULT AREAS D & E

FGG members and partners continued to call for strong, binding regulation – in general and in specific sectors (see sections 3.6-3.8) – that requires companies to take responsibility for upholding human rights and environmental standards throughout their value chains; improving labour conditions; avoiding environmental harm; and providing remedy to affected workers/communities in cases of corporate misconduct. FGG emphasises the need for regulation to integrate a gender perspective. While regulatory gaps continue to exist, FGG partners and members insist that companies act responsibly and ensure their business activities respect human rights and sustainability standards.

A Feminist UN Binding Treaty on Transnational Corporations and Human Rights

In 2022, FGG continued to strengthen the movement for a UN Binding Treaty via global networks, including the Global Campaign to Dismantle Corporate Power and Feminists for a Binding Treaty Network. FGG partners engaged in working groups of the Global Campaign and mobilised at the regional level. In Latin America, partners helped build the Continental Journey for Democracy and Against Neoliberalism, which prioritised the Binding Treaty agenda and marked lobby spaces with governments and human rights institutions in different countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, and Uruguay. These efforts contributed to explicit government support from Brazil and Honduras for the UN Binding Treaty. In Asia-Pacific, partners from the Philippines and Indonesia took part in the Asia Task Force, a network of organisations working on rules for companies at the regional level and in the UN Binding Treaty process. In Africa, FGG supported the Southern African Campaign to Dismantle Corporate Power. FGG has been working for years with partners in African states, including Egypt, Mozambique, Namibia, and South Africa, to contribute to Africa as a continent supporting the Binding Treaty, including through knowledge-sharing, and joint strategising.

Throughout the year, FGG members and partners from around the world, together with allies in the Feminists for a Binding Treaty Network, focused special attention on ensuring that the UN Binding Treaty takes a feminist perspective. In the run-up to the negotiations in October, FGG published the report 'Pathway to a Feminist International Corporate Accountability Framework' highlighting four case studies from Kenya, Uganda, Guatemala and Zimbabwe³² that show how women are disproportionately affected by human rights violations by transnational corporations. The report was also the basis for capacity strengthening at the community level. For example, in Guatemala, an FGG Alliance partner organised meetings with communities and other organisations to raise awareness about the UN Binding Treaty process, and the gendered impacts of corporate misconduct and impunity. During the Treaty negotiation rounds, FGG partners and members participated in statements, as well as side events, lobby meetings and actions with a focus on feminist recommendations.

FGG also contributed to analysis about the complementarity between the UN Binding Treaty and the EU proposal for a directive on Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence. After the 4th revised draft of the Treaty was published, the Alliance analysed and published a report highlighting their complementarity,³³ and advocated for the EU and the EP to take an active and constructive role in the Treaty negotiations. FGG partners and members promoted their analysis of the Treaty texts to increase support for an ambitious Treaty and ensure that the mandate of the working group is respected and the process maintained.

All these advocacy efforts had an impact. In May and June 2022, communiqués from the G7 Labour Ministers and at the G7 Leaders Summit meeting made explicit reference to the Binding Treaty, which represents a significant change. During the Treaty negotiations, statements issued by 13 countries reflected FGG arguments. Collective pressure ensured that attempts to water down the Treaty during the negotiation week were not successful. Support for FGG's feminist recommendations among UN member states doubled in comparison to last year, with five new UN member states echoing our recommendations. Moreover, after the UNHRC meeting in October, 54 African Union states expressed support for the Binding Treaty in an African Union joint statement.

Strengthening rules for business at the national level

- In Brazil, FGG partners engaged in a process to draft a law based on the Global Campaign's proposal for the UN Binding Treaty (see above). In February 2022, they presented the proposed law on Human rights and Transnational Corporations (TNCs) to the Brazilian Parliament. It is the first law of this nature in Brazil and the Global South which focuses on human rights and regulation of TNCs, and could set an example and a precedent for other countries to introduce similar national legislation.
- In the Netherlands, the FGG Alliance has for years advocated for mandatory human rights due diligence legislation to ensure that companies respect human rights and the environment in their supply chains. FGG members have helped build a strong coalition of support, with over 65 companies and 60 civil society organisations now involved in the Sustainable and Responsible Business

Conduct Initiative (IDVO.org) organised by MVO Platform, which includes several FGG members. In 2021, the new Dutch government committed to adopting national due diligence legislation. In October 2022, six political parties submitted their legislative proposal in Parliament, the 'Bill on Responsible and Sustainable International Business Conduct'. FGG Alliance members provided textual inputs into the legislative proposal, including on gendered impacts of corporate misconduct, climate change, and access to justice. In addition, FGG facilitated several partner organisations from Pakistan to meet with Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials and Parliamentarians, to speak about the importance of binding measures, including mandatory due diligence legislation at EU and member state level, and binding agreements like the Pakistan Accord on Health and Safety (see below). FGG will continue its advocacy in 2023 to ensure that the voices of civil society are heard and heeded over those of corporate lobbyists and that the proposed legislation is passed.

EU rules for business

FGG also continued to advocate for mandatory due diligence legislation at the EU level, contributing to the landmark decision by the EU that mandatory obligations are needed to ensure corporate respect for environmental and human rights standards. In February 2022, the European Commission published its proposal for a EU Directive on Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence (CSDDD). Along with over 200 NGOs and trade unions from around the world, FGG Alliance members welcomed the proposal, but identified serious gaps.³⁴ The FGG Alliance actively campaigned for a stronger law, including by meeting with the Commission, MEPs, and member states, and by bringing case studies and the voices of Southern partners to the debate, and developing concrete suggestions for amendments. As part of the 'Justice is Everybody's Business' campaign, involving 150 groups all over Europe, FGG Alliance members and partners generated media attention and mobilised public pressure through case studies, opinion polls, press releases, European wide action days, support statements, and developing awareness raising materials.

FGG also advocated to strengthen the upcoming EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, which will require all large companies selling goods or services in the EU to report to a number of standards. FGG submitted an

entry into the public consultation on the initiative and sent a joint letter to the European Commission and 63 MEPs on the need to uphold open data principles in the future directive. Together with allies, FGG organised and participated in several advocacy meetings with EU policymakers to highlight our recommendations for an ambitious proposal, including the importance of supply chain mapping, transparency and public disclosure, as well as for the legislation to be gender-responsive. A public letter with concrete recommendations on the Directive, endorsed by over 60 organisations, was sent to the Commissioner responsible for the initiative as well as the Commissioner for Equality, seven Directorates-General and Cabinets, 290 MEPs and Council of the EU representatives.

Updating the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

Following extensive advocacy by OECD Watch, a network hosted by an FGG Alliance member, in late 2020 the OECD launched a ‘stocktaking’ to study whether the OECD Guidelines remain fit for purpose. Since 2020, OECD Watch, as well as OECD National Contact Points, other civil society organisations, and stakeholders, showed that there are many gaps in the Guidelines’ standards and implementation. In response, in 2022, the OECD agreed to consider undertaking a ‘targeted update’ of the Guidelines to close gaps and modernise the text. This result is significant, as it has the potential to strengthen responsible business conduct standards regarding human rights defenders, land rights, corporate tax practices, the environment and climate change, and the digital economy, among other issues – as well as the guiding procedures for National Contact Points to improve access to remedy.

Resisting corporate capture of the UN Summit of the Future

Through years of knowledge-building, joint publications and strategising, FGG Alliance members and partners have worked to show how corporate multistakeholderism, which gives corporations a powerful role in global decision-making, adversely affects global governance and eclipses the power of countries in the Global South. A significant result was seen in 2022, when, following a May meeting co-hosted by FGG members to which G77 ambassadors were invited, G77 countries questioned the proposed multistakeholder process

for the Summit of the Future,³⁵ as laid out by the UN General Secretary in his 2021 ‘Our Common Agenda’ document. A subsequent UN General Assembly resolution emphasised that the Summit would be intergovernmental instead – echoing recommendations of the FGG Alliance.³⁶

4.6. RULES FOR BUSINESS AND CORPORATE CONDUCT, EXTRACTIVES SECTOR – RESULT AREAS D & E

FGG partners and members advocate for the adoption of laws that strictly regulate the extractives sector, including mining products and (palm) oil, with particular attention to impacts on women. Alongside of regulation, FGG works to secure access to justice and remedy for communities whose rights have been violated.

Policy and practice change in relation to mining in Zimbabwe, the Philippines and South Africa

In 2022, FGG achieved several important results in relation to the mining sector. Examples include:

- In Zimbabwe, despite very limited civic space, FGG partners achieved several successes. In Mutoko, FGG partners organised trainings and workshops to strengthen capacities of environmental and human rights defenders and paralegals to support them in accessing justice in relation to an open pit mine. Based on their strengthened capacities, the defenders and paralegals successfully secured remedy for two families who have been relocated for a granite mine. They also successfully lobbied the Environmental Management Agency to close a big open pit that was left by another mining company. At the national level, FGG partners were successful in putting several policies to regulate the mining sector on the agenda of government actors. Parliament supported the partners’ recommendations to include two policy processes related to mineral resource governance in the 2023 national budget plans, which shows a commitment from the government to work on these policies next year. Lastly, the Minister of Mines and Mining Development issued an order to ban the export of unprocessed black granite from Zimbabwe, in line with FGG recommendations. FGG partners have been lobbying and advocating for value addition and beneficiation of raw granite, so that the country can

generate public revenue to fund local development and gender-responsive public services.

- In the Philippines, an FGG partner successfully convinced local farmers and irrigation associations to join their opposition to an open-pit copper and gold mining project, and to the lifting of the provincial ban on open pit mining. This broad support was crucial for influencing the governor, who ultimately decided to veto the proposal to lift the existing ban. In another case, an FGG partner actively lobbied with government agencies and representatives against an agribusiness company that recently established a 195-hectare banana plantation within their ancestral domain without respecting FPIC. As a result of the partner's efforts, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) visited the community and subsequently sanctioned its regional office to follow through the case filed by the community. Parallel to this, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources' environmental management bureau organised a dialogue between the community and the agribusiness company, and penalised the latter for violations against the environmental code and the Indigenous Peoples' rights
- In South Africa, FGG partners, together with FGG members, published the 2021 report, *Manganese Matters*, detailing human rights violations in the manganese supply chain in South Africa and calling for improvements.³⁷ In 2022, in response to the report, a Dutch steel company supported recommendations from the report. The company and an FGG member had several conversations about the report and its recommendations. After the Dutch company identified its biggest suppliers and companies in its manganese supply chain, they initiated an interactive exchange with them and two FGG partners to learn about the local realities, especially for women, in mining communities, and to jointly discuss the need for gender-responsive due diligence.

Transition minerals and battery value chains

Throughout 2022, FGG members advocated for stronger regulation of EU battery supply chains, which is essential for a just transition and to protect workers and communities against human rights and environmental abuses. Alliance members sent several joint statements and letters³⁸ to EU policymakers with recommendations for strengthening regulations. In November, a Draft Agreement was reached which shows that in their dialogue negotiations, the

European Parliament, Commission and Council endorsed several FGG recommendations. Though the Draft Agreement still contains important limitations, the upcoming EU Regulation concerning batteries will represent a major achievement towards the introduction of stricter due diligence requirements along the battery supply chain. Among other things, it will include rules on carbon footprint reporting, minimum recycled content, extended producer responsibility and recovery of materials. It will also require battery manufacturers and importers to identify and address social and environmental risks in the supply chain, particularly in the sourcing of lithium, graphite, nickel and cobalt.

Alongside advocacy toward EU decision-makers, FGG members also collaborated with partners in Mozambique and Argentina, among others, and worked with trade unions to increase civil society advocacy capacity and awareness of battery value chains. During IndustriALL's global and regional workshops, FGG presented research findings on battery manufacturing, which equipped 73 union delegates, representing 45 unions, with increased knowledge on the issue.³⁹ This knowledge is useful for trade unions to develop effective due diligence tools to organise workers and create platforms with multinational companies and other stakeholders focusing on sustainable industrial policy and just transition in the battery value chain.

As part of the 'Yes to Life No to Mining' working group, FGG also raised awareness on raw materials mining and its impacts on affected communities. FGG members led in the drafting and publication of a joint position paper on the EU's upcoming Critical Raw Materials Act, created a new web page on systemic overconsumption, and held a hybrid action lab on Resource justice in Brussels where they facilitated discussions with policymakers and civil society.

In the Netherlands, FGG members actively contributed to the development of the new Dutch minerals strategy by providing written inputs as well as participating in lobbying meetings and a consultation event. The new strategy was published in December 2022. The published strategy includes a number of our recommendations, including the need to pay special attention to the gendered impacts of mining, the importance of consultation processes to include the position of women and their communities in decision-making, and the need for equal relationships with mineral-rich countries (particularly in the Global South).

PARTNER PERSPECTIVE: BATTERY VALUE CHAIN REGULATION

Partners with whom FGG members work on specific battery minerals indicate that they value FGG's knowledge on energy transition value chains, research skills, contacts with policymakers, and access to company information from databases that are difficult to access for these partners themselves. Collaboration within FGG contributed to partners' reputation at national as well as community level; and their credibility among mining affected communities. One partner argues that the work they do within the FGG programme is unique: '[Other NGOs/CSOs] analyse mostly the economic and political dynamics of it. Our [collaborative] research really focuses on the impacts of mining on communities living on the territory where the mining takes place or where the consequences of mining can be seen and felt.' Representatives of mining-affected communities in turn argue that the exchanges that FGG has facilitated helped them to jointly strategise to defend their rights and territories in the face of mining for renewables.

In other work on extractives in 2022:

- FGG members and partners from Malaysia collaborated to advocate and raise awareness around palm oil and timber exploitation in Malaysia. An FGG partner from Malaysia gave a presentation to representatives of Dutch Parliament and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment highlighting issues around illegal and unsustainable logging in Sarawak in relation to the Dutch timber procurement policies and flaws in certification. Indigenous spokespersons engaged with Dutch media voicing their concerns. These efforts resulted in a Dutch political party raising questions in Parliament about the timber certification scheme and violations of Indigenous land rights, intimidation of spokespersons through a so called Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation Suit and deforestation in Malaysia in relation to the Dutch timber procurement policy. FGG members served as a sounding board, brokered contacts and arranged meetings between FGG partners and Dutch policymakers and media.
- At the international level, FGG facilitated civil society analysis and briefings, and lobbied the Round Table on

Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Board and various RSPO constituencies, such as plantation companies, financiers, etc. to strengthen their policies. This contributed to two resolutions, adopted by the RSPO General Assembly: one on inclusion of small holders in RSPO/governmental Jurisdictional Approaches and one on amending the RSPO Code of Conduct.⁴⁰ The former is particularly important because it will help prevent small producers being overlooked and excluded from certified supply chains.

Fossil free politics – resisting corporate capture of EU policymaking

As part of the EU level FossilFree Politics campaign, an FGG member also contributed to increased awareness of the massive influence of fossil fuel companies on (EU) decision-making on climate and energy policies. This was illustrated by the fact that when the EU decided to phase out imports of Russian oil and gas, fossil fuel companies were asked for advice, resulting in new EU plans for destructive gas, LNG and hydrogen infrastructure and imports from other parts of the world. To stop corporate capture of policymaking, FGG advocates for a firewall between decision-makers and fossil fuel lobbyists (similar to tobacco companies). In 2022, FGG Alliance members conducted media work and outreach to climate and youth movements, exposing facts and figures about the oil and gas companies and advocacy towards decision-makers.⁴¹ These efforts led to a petition to the European Parliament signed by over 90 CSOs asking to hold companies accountable for their lobbying. It also contributed to political attention: two political groups sent an open letter and two MEPs asked Parliamentary Questions to the Commission related to fossil fuel lobby influence. Meanwhile, public debates sponsored by the fossil fuel industry continue to provide oil and gas companies with a platform where they can present themselves as part of the solution. Through the FossilFree Politics campaign, FGG convinced all major EU environmental groups to boycott such media events. The Alliance is now reaching out to MEPs and Commission staff to do the same.

4.7. RULES FOR BUSINESS AND CORPORATE CONDUCT, GARMENT SECTOR – RESULT AREAS D & E

Labour rights violations, unsafe working conditions and poverty wages, are just a few examples of corporate misconduct faced by millions of – mostly women – workers in the garments sector. The sector is still reeling from the impacts of the Covid crisis during which many workers lost their jobs – often without receiving legally owed severance pay. Now workers are faced with a cost of living crisis. In 2022, FGG partners and members continued to advocate towards garment brands and retailers to respect labour rights, and toward governments to regulate the sector and safeguard workers' rights.

Remedy for garment workers

Since 2020, FGG Alliance members and partners have collaborated closely with unions, CSOs and others around the world through the global PayYourWorkers campaign, which brought attention to corporate misconduct during the Covid crisis.⁴² In 2022, among other things, FGG member and partners engaged in information sharing, joint strategising and campaigning, for full payment of workers' wages, protection of freedom of association, and creation of a Severance Guarantee Fund to ensure that garment workers receive their legally mandated severance. In 2022, the campaign bore significant fruit:

- In the Indian state of Karnataka, 400,000 garment workers from over a thousand factories were cheated of the legal minimum wage – amounting to nearly \$60 million in back wages owed. In response to FGG's Karnataka #WorstWageTheft campaign, the region's biggest employer, Shahi Exports agreed to start paying the full minimum wage immediately and to pay back the \$10 million in arrears owed to workers. FGG continues to campaign for other suppliers in the region to follow suit.
- In the largest case of severance theft ever at an individual garment factory and the largest case victory to date, Victoria's Secret provided \$8.3 million (281 million baht) to 1,250 Thai workers who lost their jobs without receiving their legally-owed severance after the factory suddenly closed. FGG Alliance members and partners coordinated protest actions around the world on Valentine's Day to show

solidarity with the workers. In March, the #PayYourWorkers campaign launched a website and the hashtag #VictoriasDirtySecret, exposing Victoria's Secret's behaviour towards the workers.

- In El Salvador, after more than a year of campaigning, 207 garment workers won their fight for severance benefits. The workers received \$1 million USD from the factory's buyer. Each of the factory's 207 former employees received \$5,000, almost 14 months of wages.

PARTNER PERSPECTIVE: PAYYOURWORKERS CAMPAIGN

One of the partners involved in the PayYourWorkers campaign explains how collaboration within the FGG Alliance helped them to build their knowledge and produce materials to use in their advocacy, including research reports, videos, letters to decision-makers and social media materials. Collaboration within FGG enabled them to establish contact with partners from other countries and develop a shared problem analysis. The partner states: 'There are numerous benefits of cooperation [with FGG] for us. [...] All those things enable us to organise strong, meaningful campaigns and activities, and, yes, they lead to improvements in an enabling environment for civic action and to increased civic space.' At the same time, the knowledge and involvement of this partner was key to the global campaign: they were able to feed a trade union and workers' perspective into the campaign, and to contextualise the campaign so it was appropriate in their own context, including for its own national government.

Toward improved health safety in Pakistan and Bangladesh

The FGG Alliance contributed to a major breakthrough in 2022, with the announcement, in December, of the Pakistan Accord on Health and Safety in the Textile and Garment Industry, a legally binding agreement between global unions and garment brands and retailers for an initial term of three years, starting in 2023. The Pakistan Accord, modelled after Bangladesh Accord, will ensure independent safety inspections to address identified fire, electrical, structural and boiler hazards, monitoring and supporting remediation,

Safety Committee training and worker safety awareness programme, an independent complaints mechanism, broad transparency, and local capacity development to enhance a culture of health and safety in the industry. FGG partners in Pakistan welcomed the Accord and together called upon all brands that produce in Pakistan to sign on. FGG played a prominent role in achieving this result via network building with trade unions and labour NGOs in Pakistan, capacity development of Pakistan partners to lobby brands and policymakers, cross-border collaboration, research and reports⁴³ that highlighted the deficiencies in safety protections in the garment industry in Pakistan, and active public campaigning.

In Bangladesh, FGG Alliance members and partners have sustained a decade of work to build pressure on the government to establish Employment Injury Insurance. In June 2022, the Bangladeshi government, in association with employers, trade unions, the International Labour Organisation, Germany, and the Netherlands, finally released a landmark pilot project of the country's first Employment Injury Insurance scheme for garment worker, a huge milestone for the over four million garment workers in Bangladesh. FGG published a timeline of the decade-long process to achieve this result, exposing the arguments between brands and employers that led to huge delays and highlighting the need to continue campaigning to turn the pilot into a long-term reality.⁴⁴

Policy and practice change on forced labour in India

More than a decade of research by FGG partners and members into forced labour in the Tamil Nadu textile industry, including a new report in 2021, has triggered a number of important developments.⁴⁵ The US Department of Labour confirmed the existence of forced labour and included the Tamil Nadu spinning industry on its official 'List of goods produced by child labour or forced labour'. In response, the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council of India (a governmental body) commissioned an assessment of the Tamil Nadu spinning industry, which could lead to more effective policy measures in India to ban out forced labour. FGG research also contributed to practice change: evidence and information about the forced labour practices led the US Customs and Border Protection to issue a Withhold Release Order against one particular manufacturer, meaning

that its products were banned from entering the US market. In response, the manufacturer addressed all five of the International Labour Organisation's indicators of forced labour identified in the Withhold Release Order.

Strengthening grievance mechanisms and stakeholder engagement

In July 2022, FGG members worked with Myanmar partners to publish an analysis of their experience filing a complaint against a company with the Complaints and Disputes Committee of the Dutch Agreement on Sustainable Garments and Textile (AGT)⁴⁶ In reaction, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs invited FGG to discuss its findings and recommendations with them and the Social and Economic Council (SER). During this meeting policymakers committed to take up the recommendation to include an effective, dialogue-based, non-judicial grievance mechanism to enable remedy in cases where harm has occurred in the further development of legislation on due diligence for responsible business conduct. This point was also taken up in the negotiations of the successor of the AGT ('Next Generation Agreement'): the involved parties (private sector actors, trade unions, civil society) agreed in to include it in the draft text of the 'Next Generation Agreement'.

On several occasions, FGG has shared its vision on meaningful stakeholder engagement with representatives of the SER. In 2022, with the guidance of the SER, Zeeman started a stakeholder engagement trajectory. The company invited FGG members and other stakeholders (NGOs, banks, representatives of business associations, multistakeholder initiatives and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to give advice and input to improve its human rights due diligence procedures and to prioritise human rights risks. FGG members prepared input that was presented during the stakeholder meeting.

4.8. RULES FOR BUSINESS AND CORPORATE CONDUCT, TECH SECTOR – RESULT AREAS D & E

As Big Tech's excesses and the impacts of digitalisation on global value chains becomes increasingly visible, governments have begun to take note and proceed on much needed regulatory measures for the tech sector.

FGG advocates for strong laws to effectively counter corporate power and malfeasance, and to ensure respect for human rights – including the rights of the rights of workers, producers, small traders, farmers and users – and environmental sustainability in the digital economy. At the same time, the FGG Alliance recognises and addresses the need to continually strengthen knowledge and understanding among CSOs worldwide and enable them to recognise intersections with their domains of work and advocate effectively on issues such as regulating Big Tech, data privacy and ownership, and Artificial Intelligence (AI) governance.

Strengthening workers’ rights within India’s digital economy

In India, FGG engaged with and provided inputs and feedback to a report and policy brief developed by NITI Aayog, a Government of India think tank and critical policy actor in India. During a consultation co-organised by an FGG member and NITI Aayog, key researchers, organisers and activists working towards labour rights of gig and platform workers discussed the report with NITI Aayog representatives and presented them with key recommendations for policies for protecting rights of workers in this sector, as well as specific critique of the report. They also shared these recommendations in written form after the consultation workshop. Following this engagement, NITI Aayog expressed a commitment to engage with FGG and its partners, especially workers’ rights groups, on policymaking for gig and workers’ rights groups.

In addition, FGG published ‘Platform Predicament - Making Sense of a Datafied Future of Work’,⁴⁷ a podcast series focusing on platform-based work, the rights of workers in platformised workplaces, and alternative, worker centric models for platform-based work. The goal of the podcast was to break down the conversation around platform-based gig work for platform workers, unions, researchers and practitioners.

Strengthening knowledge on the ‘State of Big Tech’

The FGG Alliance made significant strides in mutual capacity development and movement building to call attention to, and emphasise the problems stemming from, the global

dominance of a handful of Big Tech corporations across vital sectors of development and infrastructure. In 2022, the Alliance published ‘The State of Big Tech Compendium’, a volume of essays and interviews that brings together key voices in research, advocacy, policy and civil society.⁴⁸ The compendium discusses the dynamics of Big Tech, governmental and multilateral responses to regulate the tech sector, the agenda and strategies of peoples’ mobilisations against Big Tech power, and includes recommendations on moving towards democratic governance of the digital economy. This compendium, which garnered more than 4,500 reads in 2022, has received attention from civil society actors and beyond,⁴⁹ and served as a useful aid for FGG members and partners in bringing together insights from across geographies and sectors to gain a deeper understanding of the ways in which the digital domain touches upon issues that the FGG Alliance has been working on for years, ranging from free-trade agreements and labour rights in the garment sector to food production.

Alongside of the ‘State of Big Tech’, Datasyn, a pioneering media initiative dedicated to providing concise and relevant analysis on Big Tech issues⁵⁰ – continued to serve as a significant platform to voice the most current debates on Big Tech and business, and take positions to advocate for fairer policies by government actors and better governance of businesses. In 2022 the newsletter was used to highlight important themes including labour rights, food security, competition and more. The newsletter expanding its readership base as well as contributor diversity in 2022.⁵¹ Across platforms and issues, DataSyn reached more than 2500 subscribers, and has received over 29,000 views over the year. It has featured 65 contributors from 21 countries.

Movement building and policy change in Europe

In Europe, the FGG Alliance raised awareness about and advocated for text (related to mergers) to be included in the proposed Digital Markets Act in advocacy meetings involving representatives of the governments of Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Estonia, Denmark and France. In addition, the Alliance conducted a mini social media campaign targeting key officials and parliamentarians and the Digital Markets Act rapporteur for the European Parliament. In March 2022, the European Parliament approved the Digital Markets Act with the FGG-supported text. FGG also supported the development of a European network focused

on challenging (tech) monopoly power and developing a new narrative on the issue.

4.9. FAIR AND GREEN SYSTEMS: AGROECOLOGY – RESULT AREA F

The FGG Alliance aims to expand policy space and financial support for fair and green systems, approaches and practices. One key example is agroecology, a model of food production grounded in social and environmental justice which is based on food producers' knowledge of local ecosystems.

Agenda-setting on agroecology in the Philippines, Bangladesh and Kenya

In 2022, FGG partners and members succeeded in bringing agroecology to public and policymakers' agendas:

- In the Philippines, FGG partners implemented a campaign to raise awareness of and support for the Philippine Action Plan for Family Farming, a plan to end hunger and poverty among family farmers by 2028. Twenty-seven farmers and fisherfolks from eight associations and cooperatives from different regions undertook a 4,000 km caravan and 400 km march, dubbed as the 'March of Family Farmers Against Hunger and Poverty'. The family farmers were able to mobilise six key national coalitions and hundreds of CSOs who organised grand welcome rallies to greet their arrival in their respective town or city centres, join them in the march, and hear them speak and tell their stories. These events drew great mainstream and social media attention in particular.⁵² Meanwhile, another FGG partner brought together 12 farmer and fisherfolk associations as well as provincial policymakers and academics organised an event to promote sustainable agriculture, with a focus on root crops. At the event, the Focal Point for Organic Agriculture from the Provincial Office of Davao Oriental pledged support to the groups of sustainable agriculture practitioners. The Agriculture Department Coordinator of Davao Oriental State University suggested the possibility of a partnership between the university and the participating organisations for student immersion and research into Indigenous crops and future related endeavours.
- In Indonesia, an FGG partner furthered the agroecology agenda by co-hosting a task force (known as Think20, or T20) focused on Transforming the Food Systems: Solutions for Sustainable and Equitable Food Security'. The partner produced the T20 Communiqué⁵³ entailing recommendations on 'Creating sustainable and resilient agriculture-food systems by focusing on financing, source diversification, increasing affordability of healthy diets and enhancement of the supply chains'.⁵⁴ The partner was involved in developing 15 policy briefs presented in a parallel session during the T20 Indonesia Summit 2022 Bali, and organised three international symposia and two local talks with topics ranging from food systems transformation, digitalisation in the agriculture sector, food waste, the fisheries sector and agri-tech start-ups.
- In Bangladesh, as part of the FGG programme, FGG partners advocated for improved policies and practices in relation to agroecology in meetings with government officials and by facilitating field visits with government officials of the water development board and the agricultural department. Together with the local governmental agricultural office a crop cultivation calendar was developed, which helps farmers to better identify and apply farming techniques and practices in different seasons. Another FGG partner built evidence to promote agroecological practices by conducting participatory research into Indigenous fruit and vegetable varieties and cropping systems – practices that are currently undocumented.
- In Myanmar, the FGG Alliance supported and facilitated a participatory process, including consultations and workshops with different civil society and community actors in Karen territory, to draft a new agricultural policy. As a result, a zero-draft agricultural policy was drafted by the Agricultural Department of the Karen National Union and includes significant improvements to the former policy. The policy puts forward a vision of agriculture that prioritises peasant agriculture and food provisioning practices aimed at strengthening peasant incomes, resilience and food sovereignty and repairing ecological harms that have been done by extractivist activities. In addition, it supports the type of land use associated with Karen agroecological methods (such as shifting cultivation, crop diversity etc) that also links to the land policy.
- In Kenya, an FGG partner organised a cross-sectoral exchange forum to increase the synergy between decision-makers at the national and county level in order to increase the adoption of agroecology policies. Afterwards, 30 policymakers from the Ministry of Health, Agriculture,

Trade, and Environment and county representatives expressed support for sustainable food systems in general and agroecology policies in particular by collectively acknowledging the need to increase their synergy in order to foster more sustained and broad-based support of agroecological practices among decision makers.

Broadening the movement, and advancing and defending space for agroecology at the global level

The FGG Alliance continued to support and engage in the International Planning Committee (IPC) for Food Sovereignty,⁵⁵ an autonomous and self-organised global platform of small-scale food producers and rural workers organisations and grassroots/community-based social movements that advance the food sovereignty agenda at the global and regional level. In 2022, the IPC took important steps to further plan for the new Nyéléni process aimed at engaging broader movements to articulate intersectional proposals towards more just and ecological food systems. FGG members are involved in the task team and methodology group organising the Nyéléni process.

The FGG Alliance also supported the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism (CSIPM) for relations with the United Nations Committee on Food Security (CFS) to advocate for a coordinated response to the impacts of COVID-19, conflicts and crises on the right to food and food sovereignty. The Alliance and the CSIPM collaborated with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food to put forward solutions and demands to the food crisis by participating in consultations and inputting towards his report to the 77th Session of the UN General Assembly. Alliance members and partners provided strategic, editorial and technical support to CSIPM's grassroots consultation and published a new global report to present its analysis.⁵⁶ FGG represented the CSIPM in a plenary debate with the CFS chair and UN Special Rapporteur discussing how to make the CFS responsive to the multiple and intertwined crises affecting the right to food and food sovereignty.⁵⁷ FGG contributed to the CSIPM forum (held prior to the CFS 50th plenary) where common positions to be presented at the CFS were developed and submitted text proposals at the CFS 50th plenary negotiations. These advocacy efforts proved successful: the final text of the CFS 50th Plenary mandated continued action from the CFS to strengthen coordinated

global policy responses to the multiple dimensions of the global food crisis.

As part of the Liaison Group of the CSIPM, the FGG Alliance supported partners to participate in the global campaign, known as the Autonomous Peoples' Response to the UN Food Systems Summit to resist corporate capture, specifically the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) and its corporate-driven multi-stakeholder approach, which allows corporations to advance their interests and co-opt agroecology.⁵⁸ Among other things, FGG organised meetings to analyse the follow-up to the UNFSS and its the implications for global governance. In May 2022, the global campaign opposed the proposal to establish a permanent UNFSS coordination hub within the FAO, which will serve to legitimise the summits' corporate-driven agenda by advancing the outcomes of the UNFSS and establishing a parallel process encroaching into the key functions of the United Nations Committee on Food Security, while also being less transparent and accountable. In response to this plan, the CSIPM published an analysis document to outline the negative implications of the UNFSS outcomes, including this hub, for food system governance.⁵⁹

Successful agenda-setting in the Netherlands

The FGG Alliance engaged with Dutch ministries on the topic of food security throughout the year, including in two sessions organised by the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs organised focused on the Dutch role in response to the global food crisis. During the meeting, several FGG recommendations were discussed, including the importance of resilient food systems and ensuring that financial support ends up in the hands of those who need it most, namely local farmers and communities. Parliament passed a motion asking for a plan of action for global food security in response to the food crisis. In December 2022, the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shared the action plan ('stappenplan') with Parliament. The action plan is a step in the right direction in that it emphasises the importance of resilient and local food systems, and recognises for the first time that current food production methods and consumption patterns in the Netherlands and the West exceed ecological limits and threaten food security.⁶⁰

4.10. FAIR AND GREEN SYSTEMS: WATER, ENERGY AND OTHER PUBLIC GOODS AND SERVICES – RESULT AREA F

Next to agroecology, FGG Alliance partners and members advocate for sustainable, socially and gender-transformative governance of public goods and services, including water, energy and digital infrastructure.

Increased support for public control of goods and services – (re)municipalisation

The FGG Alliance has long researched, mobilised and advocated for local, public control of goods and services – (re)municipalisation – as a better, more democratic alternative to Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs). FGG's efforts contributed to important shifts in 2022. Both the failure of PPPs and the viability and legitimacy of (re)municipalisation for advancing social and environmental justice goals was acknowledged in both the 2022 UN Habitat World Cities Report and the quadrennial report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.⁶¹ The report referenced joint publications by FGG members and partners, including FGG's framings around (re)municipalisation and examples popularised through the Future is Public publication.⁶² Similarly, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) acknowledged problems with the privatisation of energy in a report on organisational structures in facilitating and accelerating the energy transition.⁶³ This is significant given that IRENA, a highly authoritative organisation (168 member countries) to which many countries and energy ministries listen, had been advocating and pushing for liberalisation and privatisation of the energy sector for decades. An FGG member was interviewed by IRENA and referenced in the report.⁶⁴ Increased support for (re)municipalisation was also evidenced by the fact that 16,000 people from around the world voted for the various local initiatives in the Transformative Cities Award – a five-fold increase since the launch of the Award in 2018.⁶⁵ The Award, which puts a spotlight on transformative practices and responses in the areas of water, energy, housing and food systems, is coordinated by FGG partners and members.

Mutual capacity development and agenda-setting for a public future

At the global level, FGG members and partners brought together 567 social movements and civil society organisations from around the world across different sectors to the Future is Public Conference held in Chile in December 2022. The 4-day event aimed to bring movements together to develop strategies and narratives to strengthen public services for the realisation of economic, social and cultural rights and tackle the effects of climate change. This included organising collective discussions across sectors including health, education, agriculture, economic justice and social protection, energy, food systems, housing transportation, waste and water, and on cross-cutting themes, including the climate emergency, gender equality, economic and tax justice, and democratic ownership. The conference culminated in a call to action, the Santiago Declaration, expected to be published in 2023. Key elements of the statement include commitments to advocating for debt cancellations and just global economic systems, alternative production systems such as agroecology for food sovereignty, and universal public services through shifting the current international public finance architecture.

Agenda-setting for fair and green energy governance

On the national level, FGG partners worked to support and showcase the effectiveness of democratic, renewable energy in 2022. In Tunisia, FGG partners and members strengthened the movement for a just energy transition and energy democracy by co-organising and facilitating a meeting of trade unions, supported by FGG research and analysis on the topic. The meeting resulted in consolidation of a new working group for energy democracy in North Africa. The trade unions also attended the Future is Public Conference in Chile. In the Philippines, an FGG partner worked to showcase the viability of renewable micro off-grid systems as an alternative to rural electrification that is dependent on fossil fuels. To this end, the partner installed a micro off-grid solar-powered system in an Indigenous community that didn't have access to electricity. The partner has been highlighting this in their advocacy work with policymakers on just transition as an example that advances both energy sovereignty and sufficiency. At the national level, the group is advocating for micro-grid systems as part of legislative proposals on climate

and alternative mineral management. The micro off-grid system project has given them a grounded and evidence-based foundation in their policy development work.

Agenda-setting for fair and green water governance

In Africa, a pan-African FGG partner strengthened the movement to protect public control of water with the Africa Water Action campaign.⁶⁶ As part of the ‘Africa Week of Action Against Water Privatisation’, actions were organised in eight African countries (Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Uganda). The partners used common messages, media strategies and community engagements to raise awareness about the human right to water, experience of water privatisation on the African continent and other places in the world, particularly the negative impacts on access to water for low-income communities. The campaign focused on grassroots communities where many people are deprived access to water. Activities ranged from holding community parliaments to awareness-raising and advocacy. The campaign called on the African governments to preserve public water and reject corporate control and privatisation of water resources. Through this campaign, FGG linked communities across different African countries affected by water privatisation to build a pan-African movement.

FGG succeeded in putting inclusive water governance on the agendas of some influential policymakers and water sector actors. In Mozambique, the Policy and Operations Evaluation Department (IOB) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs invited FGG to an expert meeting on Dutch policy coherence (vis a vis food security, water and climate change). During a session of the Community of Practice of Social Inclusion of the Dutch water sector, FGG facilitated a dialogue with various Dutch and Mozambican water sector professionals about implementing a ‘Negotiated Approach to water governance’, which entails the meaningful and long-term participation of communities in all aspects of managing water and other natural resources on which their lives depend. Similarly, an FGG member organised a workshop on ‘the politics of water governance’ for professionals in the Young Expert Programme under the Blue Deal programme (international programme by the Dutch water authorities). In the Philippines, an FGG partner supported Indigenous communities to develop structures and mechanisms for

watershed rehabilitation, protection and management. Around 195 community leaders from four villages in a municipality in Southern Philippines increased awareness of environmental laws, biodiversity, and climate change through trainings, and reaffirmed their commitments towards watershed protection. The partner’s campaign to (re)establish ‘Bantay Gubat’ (Forest Guards) gained the commitments of four Barangay Local Government Units. Another local FGG partner in the Philippines supported community leaders in the preparation and submission of a manifesto for environmental conservation and sustainable use of resources during the presidential campaign period. Involving and uniting the community leaders was key to effectively pushing their environmental agenda among political candidates.

Agenda-setting on digital public goods and right digitalisation

FGG also made progress on the issue of digital public goods and right digitalisation. Through participation in the 10-member expert group of the UN Technology Facilitation Mechanism, an FGG Alliance member ensured that the policy dialogue on global digital public goods received adequate attention in the agenda-setting for the UN’s Science, Technology and Innovation Forum in May 2022. To contribute to the official background report to the Forum compiled by the UN’s Inter-agency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs, FGG authored two policy briefs: one on the provisioning and governance of digital public goods moving beyond the dominant multistakeholder model, and another on evolving a feminist social contract for the digital economy.⁶⁷ In India, an FGG Alliance member also expanded efforts to promote a fairer tech-in-education paradigm and curb the corporatisation of education value chains. FGG engaged with the Telangana (a state in South India) State Council of Educational Research and Training on the Telangana EdTech Plan in a series of meetings, and gave inputs to a white paper on this topic which is being developed by the Council.

In 2022, FGG brought together CSOs, scholar-practitioners, digital rights groups, open source technologists and policymakers together to explore the concept of ‘right digitalisation’, in other words, positive digitalisation agendas towards the goals of deepening democracy, justice and citizens’ rights. FGG facilitated a series of meetings to discuss digitalisation across sectors – health, education, agriculture, online commerce, and labour – and eventually consolidated

the analysis and recommendations into a cross-sectoral discussion.

In addition, an FGG member organised a separate one-day dialogue on the digital ecosystem opportunity for Indian agriculture, which was attended by the Strategic Advisor and Chief Knowledge Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. He subsequently expressed his commitment to continue engagement with FGG and prominent grassroots campaigns working on agricultural workers' rights and to seek their inputs on the government's policies on digitalisation in the agriculture sector. He invited FGG to provide inputs into the Indian Ministry of Agriculture's 'IDEA' initiative, aimed at facilitating the use of open digital technologies by farmers to make their farming more resilient, increase their yields and strengthen their integration and position in agricultural supply chains. The Ministry invited FGG to provide inputs on the economic aspects of data governance, and on community-centric and social justice-oriented frameworks for the governance of agricultural data in a public goods framework.

4.11 EXPANDING/SAFEGUARDING CIVIC SPACE – RESULT AREA X

Around the world, rights-holders and their organisations continue to be excluded from decision-making that directly affects them. In many contexts, efforts to organise, demand social and environmental justice, and defend human rights – including labour rights, women's rights, the right to land, water and livelihoods – may be met with repression, including harassment, imprisonment and violence. FGG works to defend, as well as expand, civic space. In 2022, the Alliance continued to support defenders and provided urgent assistance to communities and activists in need. Beyond this, FGG members and partners worked to ensure civil society participation and influence over decision-making at all levels, including the right to dissent.

Urgent action for defenders under threat

In 2022, FGG Alliance members provided urgent action in the form of solidarity measures (statements, public awareness/social media campaigns) and grants to defenders and their organisations in many countries, including Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Uganda, the Philippines. In 2022, urgent action

grants provided by an FGG member resulted in, for example: safe spaces and training for four pro-democracy activists; relocation and education of a peacebuilder and long-standing director of one of the country's most prominent CSOs; bail for an environmental human rights defender arrested for trumped up charges by the military; a safe location and application for asylum for a woman environmental human rights defender being falsely accused and charged with supporting anti-government groups; augmented legal fees for a woman environmental human rights defender facing charges of forcible entry filed against her by a migrant occupying her tribe's ancestral domain, and for another woman environmental human rights defender in two cases filed against her by a mining company.

Raising awareness of systemic human rights and environmental abuses

The FGG Alliance supported partners in raising awareness of systemic human rights and environmental abuses. For example, in 2022 an FGG partner from Palestine intervened at the 50th Session of the UNHRC on the situation of Gaza and the impacts of the Israeli Occupation, and a Colombian partner submitted a report to the UN special procedure for the Human Rights Council to condemn rights violations and repression of Colombian peasants. FGG partners in Honduras published the report, 'To the resistance of the Honduran people/Internationalist Solidarity and Peoples' Rights', based on documentation and analysis carried out in collaboration with an FGG member.⁶⁸ The printed Spanish version of the document was delivered to other CSOs and allied movements, Honduran peasant, Indigenous and trade union organisations, and the Honduran government. In Peru, FGG partners have raised awareness about threats to Indigenous people in the Peruvian Amazon through an extensive mapping of human rights violations and attacks which will be used in advocacy for and better protection of Indigenous communities, especially as it relates to their struggle for land rights. The report is based on interviews held with local community members about the precarious human rights situation in the region.⁶⁹ It shines a light on their plight and ensures their voices are not ignored.

Strengthening capacities to safely respond to shrinking civic space

In several countries with repressive contexts, FGG Alliance partners implemented diverse activities to develop the capacities of defenders and their communities to safely continue their work. Examples include: Uganda, where FGG partners organised community workshops, community advocacy meetings, and strategy meetings with Ugandan lawyers to support communities defending their rights in relation to fossil fuel projects; Indonesia, where FGG partners organised a training on human rights and FPIC for women's groups, a training on women leadership for human rights and environmental defence systems, and a training on community and gender-based human rights and environmental defending monitoring systems; in Bangladesh, where FGG partners supported capacity development of 112 CSOs via trainings, workshops, dialogues and media fellowships that strengthened their efforts to address the negative environmental and social impacts of energy-related projects and investments in a context where freedom of expression on energy-related matters is limited by law (i.e. the Quick Enhancement of Electricity and Energy Supply Act).⁷⁰

FGG's work on civic space – to expand rights-holders and civil society participation and influence over policymaking – is integral to every aspect of the FGG programme. In Guatemala, for example, a women's movement partner strengthened capacities for a group of women to demand participation in decision-making spaces and the inclusive management of water. FGG partners organised trainings and workshops for the women to formulate their demands and develop their strategies. At the local level, the partner started conversations with the Departmental Directorates for Women, a dependency of the municipality, to echo their demands. As a result, the partner and the municipality organised a forum within the framework of International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, a promising first step in the process towards meaningful participation of women in relevant decision-making processes. In another example, in the Philippines, an FGG member co-facilitated The State of Indigenous Peoples Address (SIPA) to take stock of the Indigenous Peoples' situation and to take initial scrutiny of the new administration's policies and their impacts on natural resources and Indigenous Peoples rights. A document was produced signifying the Indigenous Peoples Declaration of Action and proposed strategies. This will be the basis

for initial policy studies and will also inform the advocacy campaign tracks of the spearheading organisations.

5. COLLABORATIONS, LEARNING AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

The FGG Alliance strongly values its strategic partnership and collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. FGG members and partners and the Ministry continue to have fruitful dialogue at various policy levels. These exchanges are crucial for FGG's understanding of the development of Dutch policies, and for the Ministry's understanding of policy impacts, thereby contributing to the possibility of improved policy coherence. Examples in 2022 include:

- FGG members provided input in Buitenlandse Handel en Ontwikkelingssamenwerking policy via online consultation and a position paper for the Parliamentarian Commission .
- FGG members took part in the Breed Handelsberaad to discuss various trade policy issues with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- FGG members organised several sessions to exchange experiences, information and ideas with the Dutch ministry of Foreign Affairs and a number of Dutch embassies with regard to shrinking civic space and threats to (Women) Environmental Human Rights Defenders, discussing possibilities to offer assistance in a preventative manner as well as in case of crisis.
- FGG members facilitated several partner organisations from Pakistan to meet with Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials and Parliamentarians to speak about the importance of a Pakistan Accord as well as legally binding human rights due diligence legislation at EU and member state level.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs invited FGG to discuss findings in relation to filing a complaint against C&A with the Complaints and Disputes Committee of the Dutch Agreement on Sustainable Garments and Textile with them and the Social and Economic Council.
- FGG members had several exchanges with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality on agroecology and financing mechanisms of agroecology, including with the Food4All coalition.

- FGG members took part in sessions organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with civil society, academics and private sector actors during which they discussed what role the Netherlands can take in response to the global food crisis.
- An FGG partner from Malaysia gave a presentation to representatives of Dutch Parliament and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment highlighting issues around illegal and unsustainable logging in Sarawak in relation to the Dutch timber procurement policies and flaws in certification.
- The Policy and Operations Evaluation Department (IOB) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs invited a representative of FGG to an expert meeting on Dutch policy coherence in Mozambique on the topic of policy coherence vis a vis food security, water and climate change.
- FGG members and partners gave input into the Ministry's Feminist Foreign Policy consultation.
- FGG members, together with Vice Versa and Building Change, collaborated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in organising the 'Big Debate on Policy Coherence' (Het Grote Coherentiedebat), set for January 2023. These efforts included the writing of various articles on policy coherence and the impacts of Dutch trade and investment policies and practices in various countries worldwide.

The Dutch government has made an effort to engage with FGG Alliance partners, protect civic space and environmental and human rights defenders. In relation to these topics, the CSO consultations held by the Dutch Embassies in countries are invaluable to FGG partners. In 2022, these included:

- **Bangladesh:** an FGG member discussed the Accord and its implementation in Bangladesh, the pandemic period wage theft, and violations related to severance pay and freedom of association. We agreed to continue this discussion in future meetings.
- **Costa Rica:** FGG members and partners met with a policymaker and provided input to the new Multi Annual Country Strategy of the Dutch Embassy in Costa Rica.
- **India:** an FGG partner and members participated in the Power of Voices meeting organised by the Dutch Embassy in India to enable mutual sharing of goals and activities among the various alliances supported under Power of Voices.

- **Indonesia:** FGG members met with several representatives of the Dutch embassy in Indonesia, including the Head of Mission, to discuss the concerns of partners in relation to the impact of the new capital city development in East Kalimantan. They discussed opportunities for support and collaboration.
- **Kenya:** An FGG partner participated in various events organised by the Dutch Embassy in Kenya, including a session to reflect, together with the Strategic Partnerships, on the draft Multi Annual Country Strategy.
- **Malaysia:** An FGG partner from Malaysia met with the Deputy Head of Mission at the Dutch Embassy and briefed her on the work that has been carried out on plastics waste trade.
- **Mozambique:** FGG members discussed their work on a Just Transition and Tax Justice with policymakers at the Dutch embassy in Mozambique.
- **Myanmar:** FGG members and partners cooperated closely with the Dutch embassy in Myanmar towards supporting Myanmar civil society.
- **Pakistan:** FGG partners met with the First Secretary of Economic Affairs of the Dutch Embassy in Pakistan to discuss their work on the Pakistan Accord amongst other topics.
- **Philippines:** an FGG member facilitated a meeting between the Dutch Embassy in the Philippines and local community representatives to discuss concerns around the New Manilla International Airport project.
- **South-Africa:** FGG members attended a meeting with the Dutch Ambassador and the Human Rights officer in South Africa. Topics we discussed included our report on Manganese Mining and the role of a local partner in knowledge sharing on extractives, just transition and agroecology, and trade and the relation with human rights.
- **Sri Lanka:** an FGG member shared concerns about the political and economic crisis that is marginalising trade unions even further, and asked for support in making freedom of association a priority in its diplomatic work.

Added value of the FGG Alliance

A key FGG assumption, confirmed again in 2022, is that social movements are most powerful when they are inclusive and converge around a shared vision of social, economic, environmental and gender justice. FGG members and partners complement and add value to the Alliance by bringing different constituencies, approaches, skills,

geographic coverage and expertise together to achieve a common objective. The added value of the Alliance can be seen in countless examples of intense FGG Alliance collaboration in 2022, typically organised by working together as part of larger networks or platforms and campaigns.⁷¹

A small sample of joint activities in 2022 includes:

- TNI, SOMO, ActionAid and FoEI/FoEE collaborated on the Energy Charter Treaty, with joint workshops and technical support for partners in Bangladesh, Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, Guatemala.
- Both ENDS and IT for Change collaborated to strengthen the voice of CSOs during the WTO ministerial MC12 in Geneva.
- Both ENDS and Milieudefensie collaborated with partners and other CSOs (from Uganda, Ghana, Togo) working on ECAs and a just energy transition in Africa, and both participated in a seminar organised by two Ghanaian partners in Accra on fossil free public finance.
- Milieudefensie/FoEE Europe, SOMO, and Both ENDS collaborated in the Mozambique LNG case, by jointly strategising and lobbying including a letter to the Dutch State Secretary for Taxation and Fiscal Services and to the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation.
- SOMO and Both ENDS collaborated closely (also together with Oxfam) in lobbying towards FMO, including in strategic dialogues with FMO and in our support of the people affected by the Barro Blanco dam. Strategic collaboration with partners on advocacy was strong, including a joint visit to Panama to jointly support partners in negotiations with the development banks.
- TNI, FoEI, ActionAid, CCC, IT for Change and SOMO cooperate on the UN Binding Treaty.
- ActionAid, SOMO, Both ENDS and Milieudefensie continued joint lobby and advocacy towards the Dutch government and parliament for mandatory binding regulations for businesses.
- CCC and SOMO collaborated on the grievance case submitted to the Complaints and Disputes Committee of the former Dutch Agreement on Sustainable Garments and Textile and an analysis of its result.
- SOMO, TNI, IT for Change and Samdhana came together to form a thematic working Group on Big Tech, Data Commons & Digital Trade Chapters with the aim of converging efforts by alliance members on issues of digitalisation. A core output that was seeded in the discussions was the development of a shared position

paper, which be a learning/advocacy tool with key actors.

- IT for Change and SOMO (OECD Watch) collaborated on recommendations related to digital economy and the OECD guidelines revision process.
- IT for Change's State of Big Tech report included contributions from SOMO and CCC. Some essays were also subsequently cross-posted in TNI's 2023 State of Power report.
- TNI, ActionAid and FoEI collaborated on the Future is Public Conference

FGG members also worked together with other MoFA-funded strategic partnerships, including: Global Alliance for Green and Gender Action on land use and governance, gender justice and mutual capacity development; Fair for All on tax justice; Green Livelihoods Alliance on mandatory environmental human rights due diligence and jointly advocating to halt ECA support for fossil fuels to instead support the energy transition; Sustainable Textile Initiative – Together for Change (STITCH) on freedom of association and urgent appeals work.

5.2 LOCAL OWNERSHIP

The FGG programme is built around the expressed priorities of partner organisations in the Global South and the communities they represent, based on the challenges and opportunities they themselves have identified. We work with local partners (CSOs, CBOs, community groups, and network, amongst others) that are strongly rooted in the communities we support. We involve partners in all phases of the programme: from design to implementation and evaluation. Our approach is to support people affected by social injustices to organise and advocate for their rights themselves. This ensures not only local *ownership* but, more importantly, local *leadership*.

Much FGG work entails strengthening people's awareness and understanding of their rights, and then supporting them as they pursue their own strategies to ensure their rights are respected. For example, FGG partners in Brazil and Peru worked with local communities to ensure that the communities are aware of their constitutional rights, as well as international obligations that companies are obliged to uphold. In the case of Forum Suape, in Brazil, the communities (and especially the women leaders) received trainings on ILO Convention 169 on FPIC. This awareness

raising is fundamental in ensuring that the struggle for their rights and against corporate abuse is indeed locally rooted and owned. Similarly, FGG partners and members engage in mutual capacity development to strengthen each other's lobby and advocacy capacities by learning from each other's often complementary knowledge, skills, and positions. In North Africa, mutual capacity development between FGG members and partners on the energy transition resulted in the formation of a new working group for energy democracy. This working group was formed to dedicate a space for partners in the region, particularly trade unions, to come together towards developing joint strategies to counter privatisation of energy, and also discuss and propose solutions to what energy democracy could look like in the region.

To ensure that FGG plans are based on the issues and needs identified by our partners and the communities they represent FGG members remain in constant dialogue with partners. In 2022, for example, ActionAid organised an annual strategy meeting to seek synergies and strengthen connections; Samdhana organised 'listening sessions' to gather feedback from ILPC communities; Both ENDS organised regular informal exchanges and topical roundtables and consultations throughout the year to discuss and adapt strategies on specific issues. An example includes a preparatory session with partners to submit input into the Dutch Feminist Foreign Policy (in the FGG Feminist Economy group).

In the case of some FGG members, Southern leadership in their governance structures is a key strategy for ensuring local ownership. IT for Change is headquartered in India and engages continually in meaningful ways, with India and Asia-level CSOs, campaigns and networks. The perspectives of its partners in the South thus closely informs their work as policy researchers, advocates, rights educators, and NGO coalition-builders in the South. They have subsequently been able to use their unique location in key debates to contribute civil society perspectives and evidence that are based not only on practitioner standpoints, but also public interest and public policy standpoints. The presence of Southern members in the Alliance has also allowed for valuable cross learning from Southern partners and coalitions into EU and other policy spaces, including the UN system, to connect key debates on OECD and EU business and human rights guidelines with issues of digitalisation. These are valuable

because they inform the FGG space with the cutting edge understanding that is needed to stay relevant and give meaningful leadership in the space.

CCC is organised via a network model, based on a number of regional coalitions and thematic Working International Groups involving network members in the South and North, responsible for planning, strategising and decision-making. Throughout 2022, these network bodies met regularly. ActionAid's governance structure includes an oversight committee which brings together senior leadership from the teams in the Global South and is responsible for strategic steering of the programme. FoEI's FGG activities are coordinated through its international programs, which are guided by coordinators, embedded in national member groups, who work closely with representative cross-regional steering groups, each one composed of two representatives coming from FoE member groups from each region where FoEI is active. Together with the programme coordinators they develop and decide on priorities and strategies for the program, based on input from national member groups and allies.

Supporting local/Southern-led coalitions and campaigns

is another way in which FGG members try to strengthen local ownership. Examples include the Indigenous-Led education (ILED) network consisting of different Indigenous organisations across the Global South promoting Indigenous knowledge. ILED offered concrete opportunity and recognition for cross-generational learning and the emergence of next generation Southern leadership. Another example is in Indonesia, where FGG supports the Economic Justice Initiative, a coalition of Indonesian CSOs, trade unions and academics, that monitors trade and investment policies, and demands a seat at the table around energy transition policymaking. Such coalitions and campaigns develop their plans and strategies based on their reading of the local context.

Finally, FGG members also use their leverage to enable Southern partners to access decision-making spaces and advocate their own agendas. In 2022, examples include FGG-supported delegations at global fora – the delegations at the UNFCCC COP27, the UN Binding Treaty negotiations, and the CBD COP – most of which were led by women from the Global South.

5.3 LEARNING AGENDA AND ACTIVITIES

The FGG Alliance aims to reflect, learn and improve itself by means of a learning agenda, internal and external learning activities, and a qualitative indicator on learning. These complement the learning that members engage in (bilaterally) with their partners on a variety of issues, ranging from how to develop an urgent appeal case strategy in the garment sector, to building upon a gender analysis in advocacy on (digital and other) trade agreements, to improving planning and monitoring practices in FGG members' networks, and better understanding how best to address the mental health and psycho-social support needs of staff in difficult times. At the Alliance level, FGG's learning agenda focuses on: (1) gender equality and inclusion; (2) upscaling and replicating fair and green practices; and (3) organising and fostering far-reaching Southern ownership of and leadership in the FGG programme. All three questions were addressed through learning activities with members, partners and/or others. Examples include:

- A seminar organised by an FGG partner from Ghana, attended by FGG members and partners from Uganda and Togo, meant to facilitate the exchange of information, learning from each other's experiences and reflecting on strategies in relation to advocacy for fossil free public finance (in particular ECAs). A key agenda item in these discussions was advancing the position of women in the communities so that they can advocate towards their government for a just energy transition.
- Three webinars organised with the Land Portal Foundation titled *Whose Land? Inclusive Pathways to Land Governance*, providing a platform for different stakeholders engaged in land governance to exchange on the importance of inclusivity and meaningful participation of all relevant actors in both formal and informal land governance processes. Each webinar considered what inclusivity means in practice through the lens of local communities, open data, and gender equity, respectively;
- An internal learning session on gender justice and how to best incorporate it in our FGG work on financial flows, international trade and investments, inclusive governance of natural resources and sustainable land and water use. The goal was to share and exchange ideas and experiences, identify challenges and opportunities and start a conversation on what our message/narrative on gender justice is.

- Several workshops and trainings with an Indigenous women's alliance in Indonesia, on Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI), including a training of trainers, during which a Gender Assessment Framework and Methodology was introduced, along with concepts and theories, as well as learning designs, that will eventually increase the participants' capacities in mainstreaming GEDSI.
- Three online roundtables about transformative water governance. These sessions were used to share knowledge and define key principles for a progressive water agenda known as the Transformative Water Pact, spanning issues of gender justice, environmental care and Indigenous knowledge (among other things). The roundtables were attended by 40+ representatives from academia and civil society throughout the world, mostly from the Global South.
- Several trainings on urgent appeals work, in the Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka. The participants increased their knowledge about the global supply chains, and learned about triangle solidarity: campaigning in the producing country where violations occur, campaigning in garment consumer countries as well as campaigning in the home country of the factory owner. Another area of focus was how urgent appeals can be an effective tool to facilitate the resolution of labour rights violations, when and how to use the new urgent appeals system and what information is needed, with a specific focus on women garment workers.
- A debate in the Netherlands, together with trade unions of Colombia, where trade and investment policy was coupled with energy transition. This learning engagement was part of the Colombian unions' strategy to develop advocacy to demand their voices to be heard in policy spaces.

Other learning

Beyond the Alliance-level learning agenda, FGG engages in learning on specific thematic issues, and in terms of coordination. In learning meetings with partners, FGG saw several of the assumptions underlying its ToC confirmed, including the importance of:

- Persistent efforts are needed to ensure that policy commitments become practice: Due to the energy crisis resulting from the Russian War on Ukraine, it required huge effort among members and partners worldwide to hold

governments to their commitment to end public support for new fossil fuel projects.

- The effectiveness of global-level thematic collaboration and mutual capacity development that strengthens advocacy in both the Global South and Global North: A clear example can be seen in work done on the Energy Charter Treaty. Partners in the Global South undertook research on the risks and implications for their countries' accession to the Energy Charter Treaty, effectively creating the foundation for their advocacy work. In doing so, they benefited from joint strategising with other FGG partners and FGG members, who have campaigned on the topic of ECT (and ISDS) for years. At the same time, the pioneering work of partners against the ECT in the Global South strengthened the global campaign against the ECT and built knowledge within the broader movement of specific country contexts.
- Long-term partnerships and collaboration: Addressing the misconduct of companies is a long-term struggle, which means it is important to take into account short-term needs of workers and communities. For example, in Brazil FGG has for years supported communities harmed by the activities of a Dutch dredging company, but not just in their fight against the dredging. Since the dredging impacted the communities livelihoods, an FGG member has also collaborated with the communities on agroecological garden projects to sustain them while they waited for the outcome of their complaint.
- The importance of bringing diverse movements together to identify and work through differences: The huge diversity of the Future is Public conference in Chile meant that different actors wanted to have different types of conversations (e.g. those affected by mining and extraction wanted to share their stories and seek support in creating counter strategies, while those engaged in policy debates wanted to strategise about the types of energy and policies best suited for a truly just energy transition in different contexts). Tensions emerged in the details around what should be done and how to move forward towards a just and public energy future. But we learned that it is important to bring together diverse actors in order to identify the tensions and consider possibilities for moving forward. A similar situation occurred when we connected climate justice and agrarian justice movements: some climate activists are calling for a global shift away from animal agriculture of any kind, which is problematic for small-scale pastoralists and food sovereignty movements. More nuanced positions are needed if climate justice and agrarian justice movements are to develop shared actions, campaigns and platforms.

5.4 SUSTAINABILITY

In 2022, FGG continued to invest in the sustainability of our partners and results. The most important strategy to ensure sustainability is our mutual capacity development approach. As elaborated above, this strategy ensures that partners have the capacity to advocate for their own rights, even when they no longer receive (financial) support from FGG. For example, a partner in Mozambique received long-term strategic and financial support to strengthen their capacity to advocate for a UN Binding Treaty. As of this year the partner no longer receives financial support as they indicated they have sustainably mainstreamed this topic into all their work and will continue to work on this topic without financial support from FGG. In order to reach the point of being able to advocate independently, longer-term support is important. For that reason, FGG members often engage in long-term partnerships, continuously exchanging knowledge over a longer period of time to create a solid foundation for advocacy work.

FGG also supports organisational capacity strengthening. For example, one FGG Alliance member supports newly established Indigenous People's Organisations by assessing the Indigenous community's needs and capacities, supporting them in organising as IPOs with clear organisational structures, and guiding them in developing the necessary elements to become their own independent organisations, such as an organisational vision and mission, and five-year strategic plans. The strategic plans then serve as a guide for the IPOs with concrete steps towards achieving the goals they have identified for themselves. The goal is that in the long-term, they will be able to manage their own organisations without support from FGG.

Another way in which FGG aims to contribute to partners' sustainability is through strengthening fundraising capacity. By supporting partners in diversifying their funding, they can become less dependent on individual donors, such as the funding they receive as part of the FGG programme. In 2022, several FGG members invested in fundraising trainings and strategies for partners, such as a fundraising and donor advocacy learning trajectory, involving 20 representatives of 10 CSOs. Another intensive fundraising capacity training was organised over a longer period of time for 128 representatives from 9 partners from Asia and Africa, led by local trainers. The training was also evaluated with the partners through a survey to harvest lessons for improvement.

NOTES

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- 13 FGG Alliance members have long informed policymakers in the Netherlands about the possibility and chilling effect of ECT investment protection claims, anticipating the 2021 lawsuit filed against the Netherlands by RWE and Uniper for its phase out of coal-fired power generation, which, fortunately, was dismissed in Dutch court.
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- 15 <http://s2bnetwork.org/stop-eu-mexico-trade-agreement/>
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- 18 <https://itforchange.net/node/2181>
- 19 The UNFCCC statement can be found here: <https://unfccc.int/news/cop27-reaches-breakthrough-agreement-on-new-loss-and-damage-fund-for-vulnerable-countries>
- 20 <https://friendsoftheearth.eu/news/the-time-is-ripe-for-resource-use-reduction-targets/>; <https://overconsumption.friendsoftheearth.eu/>
- 21 <https://longreads.tni.org/just-transition-in-north-africa>; The book picked up by 15 Arabic, French and English media outlets: 7iber, MadaMasr, Radio M, Injiyez, AlManassa, Al Safir Al Arabi, Al Hamish, Orient XXI, Nawatt, Agence-ecofin, New Internationalist, Middle East Eye, ROAPE, MRONLINE, and Zeitschrift LuXemburg.
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- 49 See for instance <https://gopenewsdocs.com/state-of-big-tech-2022-dismantling-national-global-digital-enclosures/>
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- 59 https://www.foodsystems4people.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/UNFSSAnalysisReportMay2022_FS4P.pdf?utm_

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- 61 See page 257 and 372, https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2022/06/wcr_2022.pdf; For the quadrennial report see page 3 <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/278/72/PDF/N2227872.pdf?OpenElement>
- 62 <https://futureispublic.org/global-manifesto/>
- 63 <https://www.irena.org/publications/2022/Jun/RE-organising-Power-Systems-for-the-Transition>
- 64 See page 2, https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2022/Jun/IRENA_Organising_Power_Systems_2022.pdf?rev=9c979df4adda4fe19cce18ab02f86e9c
- 65 <https://transformativecities.org/2021-2022/2022-results/>
- 66 <https://africawateraction.org/>
- 67 <https://sdgs.un.org/tfm/STIForum2022>
- 68 <https://www.foei.org/es/publicaciones/a-la-resistencia-del-pueblo-hondureno-solidaridad-internacionalista-y-derechos-de-los-pueblos/>
- 69 The report has not yet been published. More information is available at: <https://www.forestpeoples.org/en/news-article/2022/indigenous-organisations-peru-declare-emergency-palm-oil>; <https://www.forestpeoples.org/en/news-article/2022/statement-Santa-Clara-de-Uchunya-community>
- 70 <https://policy.asiapacificenergy.org/node/3517>
- 71 Key examples in 2022 include: Trade agreements and arrangements, climate and environmental policy, and tenure rights: Handel Anders network, Drynet (on climate/tenure/UNCCD), the Indigenous Environmental Network (an alliance of grassroots Indigenous peoples protecting the earth), Climate Justice Alliance (on climate justice), Women Engage for a Common Future (on a gender-just, healthy planet); Rules for business and corporate conduct: MVO Platform, OECD Watch, Corporate Accountability, and European Coalition for Corporate Justice (on holding corporations accountable and due diligence legislation, ‘Justice is Everybody’s Business’ campaign), the People’s Working Group on Multistakeholderism (on corporate capture), Pay Your Workers-Respect Labour Rights Campaign (on garment workers’ rights), Yes to Life No to Mining (on mining), Feminists for a Binding Treaty network, Global Campaign to Reclaim Peoples Sovereignty, Dismantle Corporate Power and Stop Impunity, and Treaty Alliance (on the UN Binding Treaty), Just Net Coalition; Fair and green practices: Food4ALL and International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty and Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples’ Mechanism of the UN Committee on World Food Security (on food security), World Forum of Fisher Peoples (on fisheries), La Via Campesina (on human rights defenders).